

USSR

TOWARD
A WORLD
WITHOUT
ARMIES

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USSR

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GOOD WILL

By Boris Leontiev

GOOD WILL MISSIONS . . . missions of friendship . . . missions of peace and international cooperation . . . These are phrases you hear often in the Soviet Union. They define today's task for all people—to unthaw the ice of suspicion between countries, to replace antagonism with mutual understanding. This is the sum and substance of the numerous visits paid by Soviet statesmen to various countries of the world.

In Soviet-American relations these visits are also assuming an ever-growing significance. When Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchev came to the United States in the fall of last year, it was generally regarded as the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two greatest powers in the world, as an event of paramount import for universal peace.

Early last year Deputy Chairman Anastas Mikoyan toured the United States, and in the summer Deputy Chairman Frol Kozlov came to open the USSR Exhibition in New York. This year in February a delegation of statesmen from some of the Soviet Union's constituent republics and regions toured the United States. It was headed by Dmitri Polyansky, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet republics.

Boris Leontiev is the foreign editor of the newspaper Literary Gazette and one of the leading Soviet commentators on international affairs. His assignments often take him on trips outside the Soviet Union. Last fall he was among the newspapermen who accompanied Nikita Khrushchev on his historic tour across the United States.

MISSIONS

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV GREETED IN NOVOSIBIRSK ON HIS RETURN TRIP TO MOSCOW FROM CHINA LAST YEAR.





MAKING NEW FRIENDS

GOOD WILL MISSIONS

Heads of Governments Meet

"Ways and means can and must be found for the people of our two greatest countries to better understand each other so that we may secure lasting peace throughout the world," read the joint statement of a delegation of American Governors that visited our country last summer. We in the Soviet Union fully subscribe to these words which I believe may be applied to all kinds of exchange visits.

In our turbulent and precarious twentieth century world these exchange visits are of incalculable importance, particularly between statesmen of nations whose economic systems and ideological views differ. The Soviet Union has worked to expand this type of contact as widely as possible and within recent years there have been quite a number of meetings between statesmen.

In 1955 there was the Summit Conference in Geneva. The year following Soviet leaders visited Britain to discuss matters of interest

to both countries. Early in 1959 British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was given a most cordial welcome on his trip to the Soviet Union.

A listing of Nikita Khrushchev's many trips to the countries of the world, let alone those of other Soviet leaders, would fill a sizable page. These travels attest to an active and energetic good will program and have done a great deal for peace and international understanding.

Khrushchev's visit to the United States last September was of course of greatest moment. We are half a year removed and can evaluate the trip more comprehensively than we did at the time. It has lost none of its historic force. If anything, it has gained significance in the light of events. Certainly the judgment of time will be that Dwight D. Eisenhower and Nikita S. Khrushchev made bold and crucial history in the early fall of 1959.

With hundreds of newspapermen from countries everywhere in the world, I accompanied

Khrushchev on his tour across the United States. Much has been written about his meetings and speeches and the Camp David talks, but much still remains to be said.

This was a unique visit gauged by the trend of international history of the world's past. There have been no visits of this kind before. And it has come to be accepted almost as a matter of course that when two great powers or two groups of countries were at loggerheads for whatever reason—good, bad, or none at all—the leaders of these two conflicting camps usually thought it impossible to prevent a catastrophe and believed that war was allegedly a fatal inevitability.

Chairman Khrushchev and President Eisenhower met at what was probably one of the tensest moments of our very tense times. At these meetings the heads of the two most powerful governments in the world frankly outlined the problems under dispute, established the fact that their views on these problems differed and indicated the character and degree of this difference.

Disarmament Is No. 1 Problem

Most commentators on the Camp David talks stress this value—that the two sides came to know each other better. That, of course, is true. But there is another value that I think even more significant.

Despite the still prevailing difference in views, despite the fact that not a single one of the points at issue has thus far been settled, the talks were immeasurably valuable because the heads of the two countries stated flatly and unequivocally, with the whole world listening, that war in our time is inconceivable, that war as national policy had to be outlawed, that all problems must be settled through negotiation and that disarmament was our No. 1 problem.

Let us recall the major points of that memorable Soviet-American joint communiqué of half a year ago:

"The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the President of the United States agreed that the question of general dis-



DURING THE TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES



IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

armament is the most important one facing the world today. Both Governments will make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem."

And this most important point—"The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the President of the United States agreed that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the application of force but by peaceful means through negotiation."

Disarmament . . . peaceful means . . . negotiations . . . These are grand and meaningful words to Soviet people and they have been followed by deeds that correspond.

It is true that never before in history has anyone been able to solve the problem of total and universal disarmament. But does this mean that disarmament is an insolvable problem? The Soviet people do not think so. They feel that man has successfully solved much more difficult problems and that he can solve this one, given the willingness to try.

The Soviet people say more—that man **must** solve the disarmament problem, that the atomic and hydrogen weapons, by reason of their very existence, make war prohibitive.

The Soviet Union has taken very practical steps toward disarmament. The USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to proceed unilaterally with another in a series of arms cuts. In accordance with the law passed in January the military forces of our country will be reduced by a third in the next year or two—1,200,000 men and officers are being demobilized.

Understanding Grows

The Soviet Union has never intended to attack anyone. Our military forces have always been defensive armies designed to protect the peaceful labor of our people. With the new step to reduce the army the Soviet Union shows the practicability of disarmament. The aim is peace for the world. That is becoming clear to everyone.

I saw that understanding grow during my trip around the United States with Nikita

Khrushchev. I saw the way Americans were changing their old notions, were discarding old concepts that didn't measure up to the reality they saw and heard.

Before the trip it seemed to many—and this includes Soviet people, too—that the chasm between the two countries was so wide and deep, the lack of understanding so thoroughgoing, that it was virtually impossible for us to come close to each other. But we found that this much overrated chasm was neither deep nor wide.

As we traveled around the United States, in large cities and small towns, we met people who weren't much different from those at home. We found that we had a great deal in common, many more things in common than not. We learned that we are both of us people who work hard, people who reach out for scientific knowledge, people who are trying to build a happy, prosperous life. And, most important, we found that we **both** want our countries at peace, we want peace for all nations.

The speeches that Khrushchev made to the millions of American citizens who listened to him over radio and television did much to build and strengthen understanding. Americans listened to Soviet policy at firsthand, so to speak. They learned that the Soviet Union wants a real, a stable peace, that it will never attack anyone, and does not wish nor intend to force its views on anyone.

Americans also began to understand that communism was not the fearful thing they had been led to believe it was, that it was a way of life chosen by people who wished to live in friendship with all nations, a society which devoted its efforts to building a rich life for its citizens, both materially and culturally.

Americans learned that the Soviet people are prepared to live in peace and cooperation even with those who dislike communism. There is no way but peaceful coexistence. We must live together on the same planet as good neighbors if we do not want a global catastrophe in this age of the atom bomb and the intercontinental missile.

Forthcoming Visits

Nikita Khrushchev's missions of good will to the United States and other countries have been approved by all Soviet people. More than that, it may be said that he made those trips on the direct authorization of the Soviet people, who are striving for world peace.

This year promises to be one of widening contacts. There are many countries on Khrushchev's itinerary for 1960: Indonesia, India, Burma and Afghanistan in February; France in March; and he will be returning to Paris in May again for the summit conference. Expressing the will of the Soviet people, Khrushchev says of all these visits: "for the further consolidation of world peace" . . . "for the cause of peace and friendly relations between all countries" . . . "for the promotion of international friendship."

Speaking of the trip he is to make to France at the invitation of President de Gaulle and announcing at the same time the forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union, Khrushchev said in his speech at the January session of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"It will be a great pleasure for all of us to see the life and achievements of the French people, our ally in the common struggle against Hitler fascism. Historically there is a feeling of sympathy in our country for France and for the French people who have contributed so much to the development of world culture, science and technology. It is hoped that my forthcoming visit to France and the talks with President de Gaulle will have positive results in improving Soviet-French relations and in further improving the international situation as a whole."

Khrushchev continued: "There is a great deal to be expected from the forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower, who is to pay a return visit to our country this June. The Soviet government hopes that the noble cause of building confidence in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, to which we devoted our efforts at Camp David, will be successfully continued in Moscow."



ATTENDING A RECEPTION IN HUNGARY



AT THE LEIPZIG FAIR, GERMANY

TOWARD A WORLD

DISARMAMENT—the way to strengthen peace and secure friendship among nations. Under this title Nikita Khrushchev delivered the Government's report to the January session of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a proposal on a further reduction of the country's armed forces. The law unanimously approved by the Supreme Soviet provides for the demobilization of 1,200,000 servicemen to cut the total down to 2,423,000.

Not in Words Alone but in Deeds

"We consider that this reduction of our armed forces," Khrushchev said in his report, "can be carried out unilaterally, regardless of the progress in disarmament discussions by the UN ten-power committee or by other international bodies. . . .

"The strength of our armed forces will be below the level indicated in the proposal advanced by the United States, Britain and France during the discussion of the disarmament problem in 1956. At that time the level of the armed forces for the Soviet Union and the United States was set at 2,500,000. We accepted that proposal and on more than one occasion have advanced it ourselves, considering it, of course, to be only the first step in the reduction of armed forces. . . .

"More than three years have passed since then but no agreement has ever been reached on this question. Now we propose to reduce our armed forces to a still lower level and we do it by ourselves, without procrastination, without waste of time and effort, without the nervous strain involved in endless disarmament disputes with our partners."

The decision of the USSR parliament is a major contribution to the cause of peace and friendship among nations, a new advance on the way toward a world without armies. It adds substance to the Soviet Union's plan for general and complete disarmament submitted to the United Nations by Nikita Khrushchev during his American tour last September.

This plan was phrased plainly. It said in effect that to prevent a catastrophic war we

must disband all armed forces and destroy all types of weapons. War ministries and general staffs must be abolished. Each country will have only limited military contingents equipped with small arms to maintain domestic security. This sweeping disarmament program will be carried out under strict and effective international control.

Now the Soviet Union, without waiting for disarmament on a world scale, has adopted a law on a cut in its armed forces to take effect at once. This unilateral action was not the first of its kind in recent years but only the latest in a series of steps by which the Soviet Union has demonstrated its desire to solve the disarmament problem not in words alone but in deeds.

In the past four years, noted Premier Khrushchev in his report to the country's legislators, the Soviet Union had reduced its armed forces by a total of 2,140,000 men. It had long before then completely liquidated its military bases on foreign territory. It had withdrawn its troops from Rumania and reduced its military units in the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Hungary in accordance with agreements arrived at with the governments of these countries.

Reporting on the shifts in the numerical strength of the country's military personnel over the past 30-odd years, Khrushchev said: "After the Civil War the Soviet Government demobilized most of the army and reorganized it. By 1927, as a result, there were 586,000 men serving in the Army and Navy. The figure was determined, to a degree, by the international situation at that time.

"The aggression of Japanese imperialism in

the Far East and fascism's rise to power in Germany was the reason why we increased our armed forces, which had reached 1,433,000 by 1937.

"Then, with the outbreak of World War II and the direct threat of an attack against the Soviet Union by Hitler Germany, our armed forces were increased again and by 1941 had reached 4,207,000.

"Hitler Germany's treacherous attack upon the Soviet Union and the bloody four-year war that followed compelled us to bring the strength of our armed forces up to 11,365,000 by May 1945.

"As a result of the demobilization carried out immediately after the war, our armed forces were reduced to 2,874,000 by 1948. The Soviet Union undertook this very considerable reduction in its armed forces in the hope that the Western Powers, too, would be guided by the idea of preserving peace and friendship and would consolidate the relations that had been established between the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

"Our hopes were not justified, however. . . . In order to strengthen its defense against possible provocations, the Soviet Union was compelled to increase its troop strength to 5,763,000 by 1955.

"Subsequently, between 1955 and 1958 . . . we reduced our armed forces again by 2,140,000 to their present strength of 3,623,000."

The new decision to cut the armed forces by another 1,200,000 men means that one out of every three soldiers will return home. A total of 2,423,000 left in uniform is considerably fewer than the United States presently has. For a valid comparison it should be said

ALL THE DEPUTIES, ARMY GENERALS INCLUDED, APPLAUDED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE ARMED FORCES BY 1,200,000 MEN WITHIN A YEAR OR TWO.





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SUPRE

WITHOUT ARMIES

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES VOTE TO ADOPT THE LAW PRESENTED BY NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV ON A NEW CUT IN THE ARMED FORCES.





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that only the land borders of the Soviet Union are four times longer than those of the United States and that the Soviet Union borders on 12 countries while the United States borders only on two.

Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule

The demobilized men will return to their jobs or their studies. Their skills and talents are waiting to be used by thousands of plants, farms, construction sites and scientific institutions. The cut will yield an annual saving of about 16 to 17 billion rubles that will be channeled into the national economy to speed the fulfillment of the seven-year plan. Ultimately, no matter what sector of the peacetime economy the saved manpower and money are used in, they will be creating more material and cultural benefits for the Soviet citizen.

The Soviet people got off to a very good start indeed in carrying out the seven-year plan. Khrushchev presented an extensive analysis of the achievements scored in the plan's first year.

Quotas were not only met but overfulfilled. The target figure for industrial production in 1959 called for a 7.7 per cent increase; the actual increase exceeded 11 per cent. Nearly 50 billion rubles' worth of goods were produced over and above the plan. This is more than the entire annual industrial output of prerevolutionary Russia.

A great deal has already been done in the plan's first year to guarantee a steady rise in living standards.

By comparison with 1958, the national income increased by 100 billion rubles. More than 13 million industrial and office workers had switched from an eight- to a seven- or six-hour workday by the year's end. Nor were wages cut as an accompaniment. On the contrary, they were substantially increased in many branches of industry. In 1960 the switchover of all the country's workers to a shorter workday will be completed.

Budgetary expenditures for social insurance, pensions, education, public health and other social services—they are very substantial boosters of real wages—rose from 215 billion rubles in 1958 to 230 billion in 1959. Last year 2,200,000 new city apartments and 850,000 new urban cottages were built to relieve the housing shortage.

The rising living standards are reflected in the census figures. The population increased by 3,660,000 last year. By early 1960, the total exceeded 212 million.

Khrushchev's report presented data on educational progress—this, too, is much a part of the economic development plan. There are 13.4 million people in the Soviet Union with a specialized education at various levels, and 45.3 million people who are graduates of ten- and seven-year schools. Comparable figures show achievements of the past two decades. In 1939 there were 6 college graduates and 77 secondary school graduates per



Some of the 1,378 deputies who came from all over the country to hear and discuss the government's report: "Disarmament—the way to strengthen peace and secure friendship among nations."

1,000 people; in 1959 the figures were 18 and 263 respectively.

The number of students in Soviet colleges is four times that of Great Britain, France, West Germany and Italy combined. The Soviet Union has long since outstripped the United States in training engineers. In 1958 Soviet technical colleges graduated 94,000 engineers as against the 35,000 of the United States.

There are 300,000 men and women in the Soviet Union engaged in various fields of scientific research. This is about 30 times the number Russia had before the Revolution.

The whole nation mobilized its effort and skill to catch up with American production figures. Khrushchev cited these comparative figures to show growth in industrial production between 1953 and 1959:

Gross	USSR	USA
industrial output .	90% rise	11% rise
Per capita		
production	71% rise	0.3% rise
Pig iron	57% rise	16% drop
Steel	57% rise	16% drop
Coal	58% rise	12% drop
Oil	145% rise	9% rise
Electric power	97% rise	56% rise
Cement	143% rise	24% rise

"It follows from these figures," observed Khrushchev, "that the industry of our country has been developing much more rapidly than that of the United States these past six years, as, indeed, throughout the entire period of Soviet power."

In farming development, Khrushchev continued, major gains were also scored. He considered it significant that the Soviet Union produced more butter per capita during 1959 than the United States and for the second year in succession was ahead in gross output of milk.

In meat production Soviet stockbreeders still lag behind the United States in per capita output by a considerable 58 per cent, but the 1959 figures point confidently to the fact that the Soviet Union will "shortly overtake the United States in meat production as well."

The Reason for Disarmament

The disarmament program advanced by the Soviet Union was met with universal approval and support by all peaceloving forces throughout the world. But there were also some idle arguments current abroad with respect to the Soviet proposals. Commenting on these arguments Khrushchev said in his report to the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"It is often claimed in the Western countries that the Soviet Union's search for disarmament is due to difficulties of some sort which we face in fulfilling our seven-year plan. They go so far as to allege that the only purpose behind our disarmament proposals is to raise money for the fulfillment of the seven-year plan. This is, certainly, nothing short of an invention by our ill-wishers. If anybody in the West does imagine that the Soviet Union's economic health makes it impossible for it to keep the army needed to assure our country's defense capacity, so much the worse for those who think so.

"Our economy, as I have already reported,



During recesses the legislators gathered in groups to continue discussions on the various effects of the law proving beyond any question that the Soviet Union means what it says about disarmament.

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is developing successfully. It is at the highest peak in its history. But we have a still better future in store for us, because we have not only carried out the program of the opening year of the seven-year plan, but have produced a large quantity of goods over and above it. Consequently, far from having any difficulties, we are creating favorable conditions for a substantial overfulfillment of the seven-year plan. The arguments about the difficulties we have in fulfilling the seven-year plan, therefore, hold no water.

"Some may try to interpret our proposals for a reduction of the armed forces as having been prompted exclusively by considerations of economy and the saving of resources. As you know, the question of economy is always a topical one and always one of great practical value. The lower the costs and unproductive expenses, the more money goes . . . into the development of the economy and thereby into expanding production making it possible to meet the material and cultural needs of the people to a fuller extent

"What, then, is behind our proposal to reduce the strength of our armed forces at present? It is the noble humanist ideals inherent in our forward-looking conception of life and literally permeating the entire fabric of life of our socialist society. It is not from a position of strength, but from that of reason, that we approach the matter.

"The reason we are going to reduce our armed forces is that we do not want war and we do not intend to attack anyone, we do not wish to threaten anyone and have no aggressive plans. The inflated armies of today, just as the military bases far outside national frontiers, are meant for attack. They are not needed for defense. In reducing the strength of our armed forces we show that our country's intentions are most peaceful, and in no way aggressive. Indeed, no country contemplating an attack on another nation or group of nations would venture to undertake a unilateral reduction of its armed forces, because it would not only have to use its firepower, including nuclear weapons and rocketry, but would also have to increase the army's strength."

By reducing the armed forces, Khrushchev emphasized, the Soviet Union will help to relax international tensions and strengthen world peace. This will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of all countries.

"We are submitting the proposal for a further reduction of our armed forces," Khrushchev continued, "on the eve of important international negotiations in which the Soviet Union's four-year program for general and complete disarmament will be considered. Everybody sees today that not only are we putting forward a program for general and complete disarmament, but are unilaterally beginning to carry out the important measures this program calls for, thereby taking far-reaching steps to ease agreement on disarmament. We are not talking at random,

for our proposals are backed by practical deeds. . . .

"In taking measures to reduce our armed forces we say to the Western Powers: Let us reach agreement on disarmament, let us do everything to prevent war, let us compete, not in building up armed forces and armaments, but in reducing them, in destroying the means of warfare."

Peaceful Coexistence Is Imperative

"Peaceful coexistence of all countries," Khrushchev said in his report, "regardless of their internal regime or their social system—that is the fundamental question, the question of questions in international life today."

Only peaceful coexistence reinforced by disarmament, Khrushchev emphasized, could lead to lasting peace and relieve mankind of the nightmare of devastating world wars. This is a fact which has become increasingly clear not only to the man in the street but also to leaders of nations.

Nevertheless, there are some people, Khrushchev continued, "who deliberately twist the meaning of peaceful coexistence. Some of the most stubborn exponents of the cold war are even attempting to frighten the peoples with peaceful coexistence, presenting it as a kind of diabolical invention of the Communists.

"We have already said more than once that peaceful coexistence is not anyone's invention but a real fact reflecting the existence of two social systems—socialism and capitalism—in the world today. These two social systems are competing in the economic field, are engaged in ideological struggle. This is a lawful phenomenon in itself, a necessary stage in the development of society. The point is, by which means will the question of the superiority of this or that system be settled—by peaceful competition or by armed conflicts?

"The dispute between the two systems can and must be settled by peaceful means. It is impermissible to decide questions at issue between countries by armed force. The struggle of world outlooks, the struggle for the minds and hearts of men, will continue even in conditions of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. But we suggest that ideological disputes between countries should be decided not by armed force, but by the power of conviction, by good example.

"By taking a decision to reduce our armed forces once again, we are setting a good example in harmony with man's finest ideals. Our idea is that each system should demonstrate its advantages in the process of peaceful development and that in every country the people themselves should choose the social system they want to support.

"Peaceful coexistence means that countries with different ideologies must nevertheless live in peace with each other, live side by side, coexist, hence the term coexistence. If there had been only one ideology in the world, and the same social order existed in all countries, there would have been no antagonistic systems and the problem of coexistence in the sense in which it is present today would not have arisen at all. It would then be simply existence, not coexistence.

"As it is, however, there exist two camps in the world today, each with a different sys-





Newspapers, radio and television gave extensive coverage to the Supreme Soviet session, and the entire country welcomed the law that will add 16-17 billion rubles a year to funds for peacetime projects.

tem. The countries belonging to these camps have built their policies along entirely different lines.

"Under these circumstances, the problem of peaceful coexistence, *i.e.*, the question of safeguarding the world against the calamity of a military collision between these two essentially antagonistic systems, between groups of countries in which these systems rule supreme, is becoming of paramount importance. It is necessary to see to it that the inevitable struggle between them should be confined to struggle between ideologies and peaceful emulation, to competition, to use a term more readily understandable to the capitalists. Each side will demonstrate its advantages to the best of its ability, but war as a means of settling this dispute must be ruled out. This is coexistence, as we Communists understand it.

"We are upholding, and we shall continue to uphold, this coexistence with all our might because we consider that it is necessary, and inevitable in the present conditions, if, of course, one does not consciously strive for the madness of nuclear-rocket warfare.

"Some Western politicians are trying to dupe, to intimidate ignorant people who as yet know little about the theory of communism and to whom our communist philosophy is not yet clear. Efforts are being made to persuade these people that if the Communists speak of their confidence in the victory of communist ideology and the ultimate triumph of socialism and communism throughout the world, this means that they are harboring aggressive designs, that they want to conquer the world, to rule all peoples, etc. Need we prove that these allegations are nothing but barefaced lies and slander?

"The enemies of communism twist our aims because they fear the influence that the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries exerts on the peoples. It goes without saying that we have never said that our aim is to conquer the world or any part of it. What does conquer mean? It means to impose one's terms, one's political system, one's ideology on the other side. But that is no longer coexistence. That is interference in the internal affairs of other countries, that is war, and we are emphatically against that.

"We consider that it is impossible to impose on other peoples something they object to, something they do not want. The Communists are convinced that no ideology, communist ideology included, can be introduced forcibly, by war, by bayonets.

"But there is yet another side to the matter. . . . No bayonets, no prisons, no force can stem the ideas of communism for the simple reason that Marxism-Leninism is an expression of the vital interests of the working people. It is the truth. Communist society is a society built on complete justice, freedom, equality and genuine respect for the human being. Whatever guard one may post, however much one may try to fool the people, they will in the end sort things out and understand what is true and what is a lie, what is good and what is bad. That is why we are confident that the cause of communism will ultimately prevail.

"Communism will win, but not in the sense of the socialist countries conquering other countries. No, the people of each country will



Deputy Andrei Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister: "The Soviet Union is for scrapping the entire war machine. We look forward to the day when the other Great Powers will follow our example."



Deputy Dmitri Polyansky, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation: "We are sure that the decision to reduce our armed forces will be welcomed throughout the world."



Deputy Andrei Vorontsov, lathe operator from Voronezh: "The initiative taken by our government fills me with deep satisfaction and pride for it brings peace and prosperity to our country."

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themselves weigh all the facts, and when they understand the essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching, they themselves, of their own free will, will choose a more progressive social system."

A Nationwide Discussion

Khrushchev ended his disarmament address to the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the ringing phrase: "Long live peace throughout the world." It was echoed in a storm of applause from the crowded hall.

This was a memorable speech addressed not only to the Soviet people but to people in every country. It was broadcast and telecast over national hookups. All the seats in the Grand Kremlin Palace were occupied by the deputies, invited guests, foreign diplomats and newspaper correspondents.

There are 1,378 deputies in the Soviet parliament. More than a thousand work directly in industry or on farms. They came to the Grand Kremlin Palace to take their seats in the Hall of Meetings from their everyday jobs all over the country.

Some few days before the session opened Deputy Vasili Bernyakov from Vorkuta in the North was driving a locomotive. Alexander Borodulin was operating a milling machine in a Leningrad metal plant. Vladimir Baida was cutting coal in a Ukrainian mine. Ivan Malyakin was returning on a Kamchatka seiner from a fishing trip. Anna Ivkina was working on a Ryazan collective farm. Yulia Pilag was weaving textiles in a Riga mill. Byelorussian poet Petrus Brovka was going over the galleys of his new book.

These are some of the people who listened to the report and participated in the discussion which followed. But the discussion was not confined to the deputies; the whole country took part. There were meetings held at plants, construction sites, collective farms, of-

fices—and, of course, army units. Their reactions came to the Kremlin session in thousands of letters and telegrams.

There was little doubt as to the sentiment of the army and navy. Captain Sergei Ramzayev of the Byelorussian Military Area wrote in: "I heartily approve the proposal on cutting the armed forces." Captain Anton Zavalsky telegraphed his deputy: "I shall be happy to work at a civilian job."

Some of the telegrams were read to the assembled deputies and guests. This one was typical of many and expressed in a few words the sentiment of all the 134 million Soviet voters and very probably the feeling of countless numbers of people the world over. The cable read simply: "Heard Khrushchev's report. Happy. Agree. Reduction should be adopted."

Many citizens came to the Grand Kremlin Palace to talk to their deputies. The corridors and lobbies during recesses were jammed with newspapermen and TV and movie cameras. The entire country, and a considerable part of the world outside, had an ear to the Supreme Soviet session.

All Soviet newspapers carried not only the major report but the discussion from the floor, besides editorial comment and letters from readers. *Pravda* reported on the citizens' meetings all over the country held to discuss the new cut in the armed forces. An *Izvestia* editorial was titled "A Law of Peace." *Sovietskaya Rossiya* carried a stack of letters from readers under the heading "Come to Us, Soldier Friends," inviting demobilized servicemen to come to their localities to live and work.

Deputy Alexander Borodulin, milling machine operator from Leningrad, was one of the first to take the floor at the Supreme Soviet session for discussion after the report. He said: "The government has taken a bold step to strengthen peace and put an end to the cold war. Disarmament is what workers all over the world hope for. I support this proposal with all my heart."

Deputy Dmitri Polyansky, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who later led the delegation of Soviet

statesmen on their visit to the United States, urged the Supreme Soviet to approve the proposal unanimously. "It would be hailed," he said, "by everyone in the Soviet Union and by people elsewhere as a step toward universal and total disarmament."

Agronomist Yevgenia Andreyeva of Tambov Region spoke movingly of the horrors of the war. "The people at home on our farm," she said, "remember the war only too well. Nobody wants to see it happen again. Our farmer Ivan Alexeyev is an invalid because of it. Our dairymaid Marfa Ryazanova became a widow because of it. All of us who are mothers never want to see it again. We want our children to live in a peaceful world."

Deputy Anna Ivkina, collective farmer from Ryazan Region, spoke of the peaceful building that had been going on in her part of the country. "This is what we want," she said, "to build for a happy peaceful future. In the past three years alone we people in Ryazan Region have built 150 new schools, 64 library buildings, 239 clubhouses, 127 clinics and 588 kindergartens and nurseries."

Deputy Andrei Tupolev, a leading aircraft designer, said in his speech: "You all know that I build aircraft—both military planes for our country's defense and passenger and transport planes for our civil air fleet. But if it were possible for us to build only planes for peaceful uses, what wonderful planes we could design—subsonic and supersonic, short range and long range. There are a whole host of problems that need solutions in passenger aircraft designs—less travel time, greater safety, better control. I'm sure I speak for all Soviet aviation engineers when I say that we would be very happy to regear entirely to peacetime designs for a peacetime economy."

Military men also took the floor. Soldiers who have given decades of their lives to service in the armed forces fervently approved the idea of disarmament. Deputy Kirill Moskalenko, a Marshall of the Soviet Union, expressed the readiness of all soldiers to carry out the decision of the Supreme Soviet.

USSR Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky spoke at some length. "The Soviet Army and Navy," he said, "were and are designed ex-

clusively for the defense of the country, not for attack. Military personnel, as well as all other Soviet people, approve the cut in numerical strength of the armed forces. This is not an isolated action. It represents one more step in the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and is an example which other countries without aggressive intentions can well emulate to put an end to the arms race."

Deputy Andrei Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister, spoke to the same effect. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is for scrapping all war machinery. No difficulties can justify delays in solving the disarmament problem."

Jobs Are Awaiting Ex-servicemen

Deputies from various parts of the country spoke of the opportunities their regions offered to ex-servicemen. "Everywhere they go in Uzbekistan," said Deputy Sharaf Rashidov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, "they will find wide scope for their labor, energy and knowledge—whether at the Tashkent factories, the Angren and Almalyk mines, the Andizhan oil fields, the Ferghana cotton plantations, the new building sites in Kara-Kalpakia and Bukhara. They will be guaranteed a most affectionate and considerate welcome, they will be provided with good jobs and living quarters."

Deputy Alexei Krylov, director of the Moscow Auto Plant, told of his own experience with ex-servicemen who had been taken on by that large enterprise after previous army cutbacks. He cited a former Air Force pilot, Alexei Skomorokhov, who became an electrician after he was demobilized. While working he went through a technical school course, then took his degree at an institute and is now working as an electrical engineer. All told, Deputy Krylov declared, 800 demobilized men and officers learned a trade or went through a refresher course at the auto plant. "We're ready to take on as many more as want to come."

Deputy Terenti Maltsev, of the Zavety Ilyicha Collective Farm in Kurgan Region, east of the Ural Mountains, wrote in the same

vein in a newspaper article: "Comrade Army-men: Come to us in the Transurals. You will see for yourselves that this is the land of abundance, with vast and fertile stretches ready to give its fruit to the tiller of the soil. We need people—tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics, livestock breeders, electricians, builders, people of all trades."

The ex-serviceman has his choice of jobs—a very wide choice. The bulletin boards at army barracks these days are plastered with "Help Wanted" signs. In the Soviet Union the job looks for the man.

Speaking at the Supreme Soviet session, Khrushchev emphasized the great importance of helping the ex-servicemen readjust to civilian life.

"There will be a great job for local government and Party organizations," he said, "to do on carrying out the Government's proposal to make so large a reduction in the armed forces. . . . We proceed from the assumption that this measure will take a year or 18 months, if not two years, to carry through. For there will be a large number of men to be relieved of their military duties. This should be done without unwarranted haste and without creating any difficulties for them. Some thorough preparations will have to be made to provide good employment for those who are going to be demobilized. . . ."

"The officers and men to be demobilized must be given enough time to get into the stream of their new life. Perhaps it would be advisable to start some courses for them to learn their new occupations. . . . The question is not one of simply fixing up an ex-serviceman, but really of arranging for him to be not only well provided for, but to be morally satisfied and confident that he is working for the good of the common cause and actively contributing to the building of communism. This is a big and complicated problem, and we should tackle it with the greatest sense of responsibility."

As soon as the law on the reduction of the armed forces was approved by the Supreme Soviet, government agencies prepared a whole series of measures designed to aid ex-servicemen in resuming their work or their studies.

Demobilized men are given priority in housing. They must be provided with living accommodations within three months after they are separated from the armed forces. They are eligible for long-term building loans. Demobilized soldiers and their families are provided with free transportation to new places of work. Officers are granted a special severance allowance of one to three months' pay, depending on length of service.

Special facilities are being set up for job training. During the study period ex-servicemen are eligible for a stipend equal to three-fourths of the wage paid by the job they are qualifying for. Entrance examinations for colleges, universities, institutes and specialized secondary schools are waived for ex-servicemen.

Disarmament Appeal to All Nations

Some fifty of the Supreme Soviet deputies spoke from the floor on one or another point in the disarmament report. There were no essential differences of view. There was decided and unanimous approval of this peace proposal of their government.

When the Supreme Soviet cast a unanimous vote for the "Law on the New and Substantial Reduction in the Armed Forces of the USSR" the Hall of Meetings broke into a spontaneous storm of applause.

Then, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committees of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities—Mikhail Suslov submitted for consideration of the deputies a draft of the "Appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments and Governments of All Nations of the World." It was also unanimously approved.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet," reads the Appeal, "calls upon the Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world to respond to the new peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union, to take practical steps to reduce existing armed forces, to rid the people in their countries of the burden of armaments, to free mankind of the threat of war and ensure world peace."

Deputy Alexander Nesmeyanov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Disarmament would facilitate the broadest kind of international scientific cooperation unhampered by secrecy."



Deputy Vasili Grachev, collective farm chairman, Kursk Region: "This is added proof that we Soviet people and our government support peace among nations not only in words but in deeds."



Deputy Alexander Borodulin, milling machine operator from Leningrad: "Disarmament is what workers all over the world hope for, and I approve of the new cut in our armed forces."





An Economist Looks at Disarmament



THE REDUCTION of the armed forces now under way in our country will make a large pool of resources available for peacetime purposes. The Soviet plan of general and complete disarmament submitted to the United Nations would increase these resources still more.

How are the additional manpower and money released by total or even partial disarmament to be used to the nation's best advantage? This question is presently being researched by many economists and discussed at public conferences.

As a researcher of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, I took part in one such discussion. It was sponsored by the economic commission of the Soviet Peace Committee. The participants in this very fruitful discussion made quite a few suggestions on how to speed up the fulfillment of the seven-year plan using the resources budgeted for the armed forces.

Speeding Up the Seven-Year Plan

The seven-year plan is a program for economic development in the period between 1959 and 1965—a magnificently ambitious blueprint, large sections of which have already been realized in the concrete facts of increased output of electric power, metals, machines and consumer goods. The goals for the next 15-20 years are even more ambitious.

Our plans are not products of wishful thinking. They rest on the solid foundation of a

planned economy, on the effort of the entire nation, and on technological and engineering reality. If our plans tend to err, it is on the side of caution rather than on the side of overestimation of our potentials. That is proved by the fact that the target figures for the first year of the seven-year plan were exceeded by a sizable margin.

All present evidence goes to show that our economic plans will be fulfilled even if our armed forces and defense expenditures were not to be reduced. But, obviously, the more we cut the military side of the budget, the larger the funds we have for peaceful production. And the more productive the country's economy, the higher the standard of living. These are axioms of socialist economics.

This is not the first such cut in our armed forces nor the first year the military budget has been reduced. The reduction has been systematic and consistent. In 1955 defense took 19.9 per cent of the national budget. By 1959 the figure had dropped to 13.6 per cent.

The present cut in the armed forces will provide an additional 16 to 17 billion rubles for peaceful economic development. This is no small saving considering that the total defense budget for last year came to 96 billion rubles (about 24 billion dollars at the official rate of exchange).

The money we now spend on defense would be enough to build additionally every year: 3 million modern apartment units, or 10,000 hospitals for one million patients, or 12,000 schools.

Budgeting for Peace

The changeover to peaceful uses of the money saved by disarmament would be relatively simple under the planned system of Soviet economy. Most of the budget revenue in our country comes from the profits of publicly owned industries, farms and commercial enterprises. Taxes paid by the citizens make up only a small part of the budget—7.7 per cent—and even these taxes will soon be abolished.

Budget expenditures in the Soviet Union are planned to ensure an all-round development of the national economy and to meet the needs of the people. It would, therefore, be no great problem to discontinue all military allocations and channel the additional funds to peacetime projects.

Disarmament would release for peaceful production the industrial plants that now fill defense orders. It would make available for civilian purposes the barracks and other army buildings as well as the transport and communication facilities that are now used by the armed forces.

Industrial capacities freed from military orders could be retooled to augment the output of machines for automation and thereby increase labor productivity. The budget allocations for maintaining military personnel could be used to accelerate housing and other civil construction, to increase the spending for public health, education and social security. A large sum could be allocated to an

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By Pavel Mstislavsky

Research Economist, Institute of Economics,
USSR Academy of Sciences



international pool for assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Resources freed by disarmament could be profitably employed in so many ways that economists at our conference on this subject even had some differences of opinion. Which of the peacetime projects ought to be fattened up first with these "demobilized" military funds?

One opinion held that each item in the national budget should be increased proportionately. Another opinion maintained that the additional funds ought to be siphoned off to those areas where they are scarce now or where they could be used most effectively.

More Consumer Goods

By 1965, according to the seven-year plan, the sale of consumer goods to the population will have increased by 62 per cent. This year the retail trade turnover of state and cooperative organizations will amount to 765 billion rubles.

There will be a sharp increase in the production and sale of durable goods. In 1960 the number of television sets sold will rise by 70 per cent compared with 1958, refrigerators by 60 per cent, washing machines by 95 per cent, and furniture by 48 per cent.

Along with a general rise in sales of foodstuffs will come an increase in meat and dairy sales. This year, compared with 1958, there will be 36 per cent more meat consumed, 19 per cent more milk, and 14 per cent more eggs.

With disarmament, production could be accelerated to meet the increasing consumer goods demand more speedily.

Auto plants now working on defense orders could be switched to passenger car production. Radio engineering factories could manufacture more television sets. There are not enough passenger ships and pleasure boats built now.

With disarmament more shipbuilders could turn their energies to passenger liners and motorboats.

More Housing

The Soviet Union is now doing more housing construction and on a scale larger than any country in the world. In 1960 we will have built 2,400,000 apartments in urban communities and 1,000,000 cottages in the countryside. That means a total of 3,400,000 housing units for the year, twice as many as the United States builds annually and more than the United States and the Western European countries together build in one year.

By 1965, of every five Soviet families, two will be living in newly-built apartments. The housing construction program is being fulfilled somewhat ahead of schedule and there is good reason to believe that by 1967 the present housing shortage will be ended.

The 1960 national budget allocates more than 70 billion rubles for improving housing conditions and communal services. Economists figure that with disarmament this sum could be increased by 25 to 30 billion rubles. This would make it possible to provide an additional million housing units.

More Funds For Social Services

The 1960 national budget allocates 102 billion rubles for education, scientific research and cultural development, about 48 billion rubles for public health, and almost 98 billion rubles for pensions and other social security benefits.

Together these items get 248 billion rubles or 2½ times the amount spent in 1959 for defense. By 1965 the budget allocations for these items will have risen to 360 billion rubles. Disarmament would increase this sum by another 60-65 billion rubles. It would

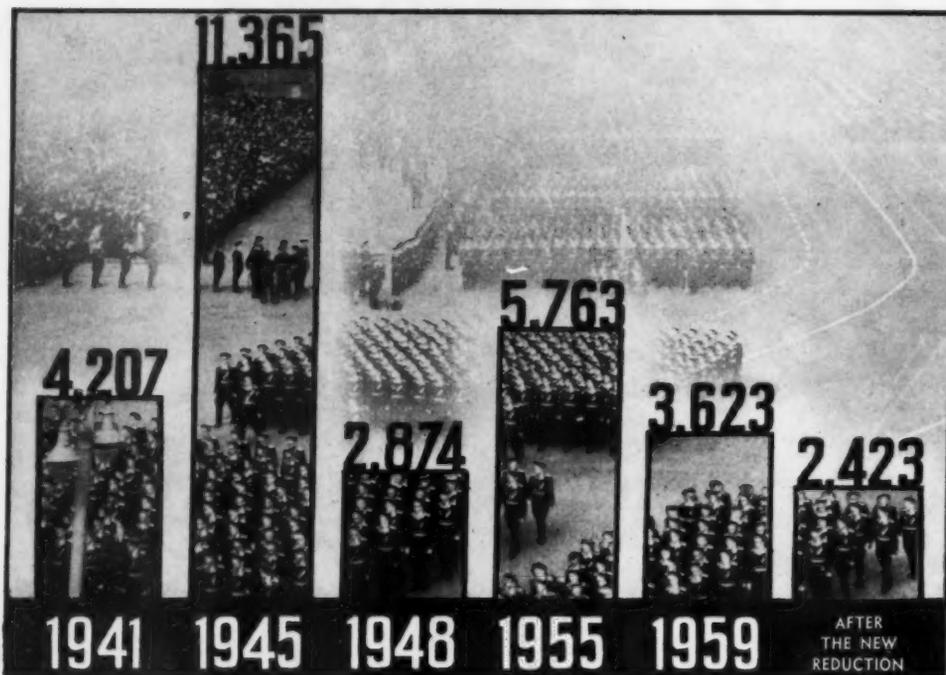
also free the hospitals and barracks now used by the armed forces.

In the past four years annual pension payments from the national budget rose from 31 to 70 billion rubles. The seven-year plan provides for a further rise. Disarmament would increase the pension fund by at least a quarter.

More Manpower

The present cut in the armed forces means that more manpower is made available for all branches of our constantly expanding economy. Disarmament would help accelerate the national program to reduce the workday with no cut in wages which is presently being carried out all over the country.

The Soviet Union has no problem of unemployment. Every year more and more workers are required by our national economic program that schedules more housing, better schools and hospitals, expanding scientific and technological research, larger quantities of consumer goods.



THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION—IN MILLIONS.

An Economist Looks at Disarmament

The creative energies of the people, freed by disarmament, will be used in peaceful endeavors—in industry, farming, science, art. This is an intangible, but its influence is likely to be as great, perhaps even greater, than all the items we have thus far enumerated.

We economists can naturally make only a very rough guess as to the over-all effect of disarmament on the general welfare. An estimate of a 10 per cent rise in living standards would not be an unreasonable specula-

tion, and that figure would mount rapidly as the freed productive forces were absorbed into the national economy.

Disarmament is the most important of the present international problems. Its successful solution will greatly promote the cause of universal peace which is a necessity for the world's very existence today. This is the major and crucial fact. A complementary fact is that with peace, all peoples of the world can build a prosperous life in their countries.

NUMBER OF FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS—IN MILLIONS.



LESS ARMS MEANS MORE CONSUMER GOODS

By Vladimir Kamenev

Director, GUM Department Store, Moscow

WE COULD SELL ten times as many refrigerators, pianos, TV sets, furniture and other such durable goods as we do now. These items make up a sizable part of the 250,000 sales our store rings up every day.

Items not on the shortage list we now sell on the installment plan. Between October and December of last year our store sold 40 million rubles' worth of goods on the installment plan.

The production of all consumer goods in our country grows from year to year but still it is not high enough to meet the increasing demand. The situation looks much brighter with the world now debating the possibilities of disarmament.

The recent decision on the reduction of the Soviet armed forces will save our country 16 to 17 billion rubles a year that can be very gainfully spent to produce more of the goods our customers clamor for. We people who sell retail expect to enlarge our volume of sales very considerably.

About a third of all goods we now sell in our store comes from east and west European countries. We would also like to see American goods on our shelves.

SERVICEMEN RETURN TO PEACETIME WORK

By Anatoli Zhuravlyov

Lathe Operator, Moscow Machine Tool Plant

TWO FIGURES cited by Nikita Khrushchev in his speech before the United Nations stick in my mind—100 billion dollars spent by the world every year for military purposes and 100 million people serving in armies or working in military production.

I used to be one of those 100 million people during my days in the navy. Two years ago, when the Soviet Union cut its armed forces by 300,000 men, I was sent back home. I was engaged to be married even before my service, and that demobilization made it possible for me to get down to civilian life and plan my future much sooner than I had figured. My daughter is one year old already.

Since demobilization I learned the trade of lathe operator. After work I take courses at the machine-building school in our plant. I expect shortly to qualify for technician and then to go on with my studies for a degree in engineering.

Study is now a simpler matter since our workday was reduced by an hour last year. The shorter workday went into effect with no cut in our wages. And this is very important for a working man with a family to support.

Now another 1,200,000 men in our country will be going back to the happiness that is to be found in the simple things of ordinary life. They will change their uniforms for work clothes and go back to peacetime occupations. We look forward to their return. There is work for them to do.

LET US ARM AGAINST KILLING DISEASES

By Alexander Myasnikov

Director, Institute of Therapy,
USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

A RMS ARE DESTRUCTIVE even when they are not used to kill people directly. Take the nuclear weapons tests, for example. They give off enough Strontium-90 to penetrate the human organism. It accumulates where calcium does—in the teeth and bones—forming radioactive areas ideal for development of cancer and leukemia.

Strontium-90 precipitates onto pastures, pollutes the grass on which cattle feed and poisons the cow's milk. The child drinking the milk absorbs the radioactive strontium in quantities tenfold as large as an adult would, because the growing organism needs more calcium and, along with the calcium, the child inevitably gets more strontium.

Then, too, there are the hereditary complications which may manifest themselves after many generations. Every test explosion means several thousand more children with congenital deformities, children who will be suffering from cancer or leukemia, mentally deficient or stillborn children.

Nor is that all. The arms race condemns people to constant nervous strain that produces psychotic disorders, as well as such presently widespread diseases as infarct of the myocardium and high blood pressure. As a matter of fact, the very thought of war tends to intensify these illnesses.

Only a certainty of stable peace can remedy the situation. "Never before in mankind's history has there been so much danger from military hysteria and the arms race," says the Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments and Governments of All Nations.

That is why the law passed by the Supreme Soviet to reduce the armed forces in our country is such a boon to humanity. It would be an enormous service to mankind if the Soviet Union's proposal for complete and general disarmament were adopted by other nations.

As a scientist I was especially concerned with this paragraph from Nikita Khrushchev's disarmament address to the United Nations. "If all countries were to pool their efforts and allocate the funds necessary to launch an all-out offensive against cancer and other killing diseases, then these diseases would soon be brought under control. Universal disarmament would make possible this kind of pooling of efforts in the fight for man's health."

I am certain that the more joint meetings of Soviet and American scientists, the more successful the struggle against polio, cancer and cardiovascular diseases. I emphasized this when I spoke over the radio during my stay in the United States and the same point was made by American physicians Paul White and Gaiter Miller who spoke at the same time.

Researchers in cardiovascular diseases at our Institute of Therapy and other medical groups have worked out exchanges with the National Heart Institute of the United States. To my mind there is no question that disarmament will stimulate medical research and strengthen international scientific cooperation.

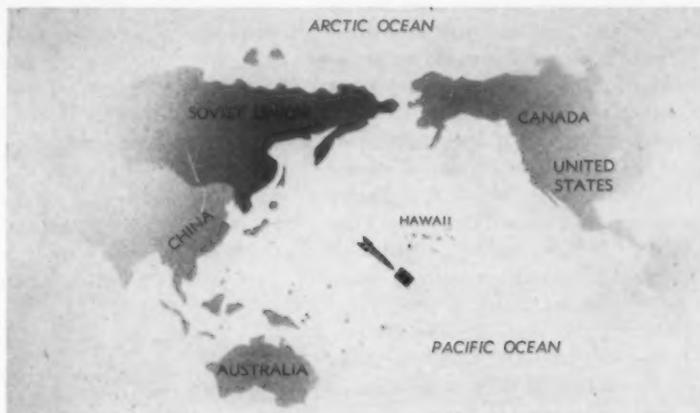
Heading for the Planets

By Professor Vladimir Dobronravov

LAST YEAR a rocket launched by the Soviet Union became the first man-made planet of the solar system. Another rocket landed an emblem with the USSR coat of arms on the moon's surface. A third rocket carried a camera that gave us our first view of the hidden side of the moon.

This year promises even more dramatic triumphs. Academician Anatoli Blagonravov, recently elected vice chairman of the United Nations International Commission for the Study of Outer Space, prophesied that 1960 would be a bumper crop year for cosmic exploration.

The bumper year got off to an auspicious start. On January 20 a ballistic multistage rocket was launched by the Soviet Union toward a previously defined target area in the Pacific Ocean. It was built and tested under a program to develop a sufficiently powerful rocket to launch heavy earth satellites and stage flights to other planets of our solar system. The second of the experimental rockets was successfully launched on January 31.



Both rockets were sent over the earth's surface. As prelude to future space launchings, they carried only models of the last stage. Their flight and landing in the Pacific were registered by radar, optical and acoustical installations on ships. The tests have demonstrated the high quality of the rocket's design, the power of its engines and the efficiency of its equipment and its guidance system which kept it strictly to its precalculated trajectory.

The precision of the launching and movement of the rocket shot on January 20 is attested by the fact that the model of its last stage, after passing through the dense layers of the earth's atmosphere, landed less than two kilometers (1.24 miles) from the predetermined point. This is a very considerable achievement if we take into consideration that the distance between the launching site and the landing point was about 12,500 kilometers (7,762 miles).

It is noteworthy, too, that the model of the rocket's last stage was sufficiently protected from burning up during its passage through the dense layers of the atmosphere. This is a very important factor in creating manned or instrumented carriers that can be safely returned to earth.

Although the rocket launched on January 20 was larger than the previous Soviet space vehicles, its penultimate stage together with the model of the last stage were accelerated to a speed of more than 16,000 miles an hour, almost the first cosmic velocity (18,000 miles an hour). This demonstrates that the last stage of a larger space rocket to be built will be able to exceed the second cosmic velocity of seven miles per second needed to escape the gravitational pull of the earth. That speed will be high enough for flights not only to the moon but also beyond it—to other planets of the solar system.

Following the test launchings of the experimental rockets will come space flights that will provide science with new information about the universe and help to solve many of the problems upon which interplanetary travel depends. This will be a logical continuation of all previous research and will further enhance the voluminous data already gathered by the sputniks and luniks.

The creation of heavy earth satellites and cosmic rockets will permit the kind of scientific observation we are unable to make now.

An earth satellite capable of carrying a heavier payload can be, for example, equipped with an orientation control system. A telescope installed in such a satellite will make it possible to photograph the starry sky unclouded by the terrestrial atmosphere. This would provide invaluable new data for science.

The heavy oriented earth satellite can be equipped with braking engines to slow it down upon entering the dense layers of the atmosphere to prevent its burning up. It can be also provided with a mounted installation to ensure its recovery. These and other new developments in astronautics are for the very near future.

SUPPOSE we took all the brain and muscle power, the time and resources now dissipated by the countries of the world on armaments and used them for global improvement projects! Reverse the flow of mighty rivers or build new seas? Make great deserts bloom or create mild climate in vast regions of eternal frost? Throw a bridge across the Bering Strait or even unthaw the North Pole's ice cap? Why not? Nothing fantastic about these ideas. They are the brain children of scientists and engineers, not fiction writers.

In the Soviet Union there are research centers working on precisely such world-embracing projects. One of them is the Council for the Study of Productive Forces. It functions under the USSR State Planning Committee and is headed by Mitrofan Davydov whose specialty is water resources. Twenty years of his half-century of work as an engineer have been devoted to irrigation.

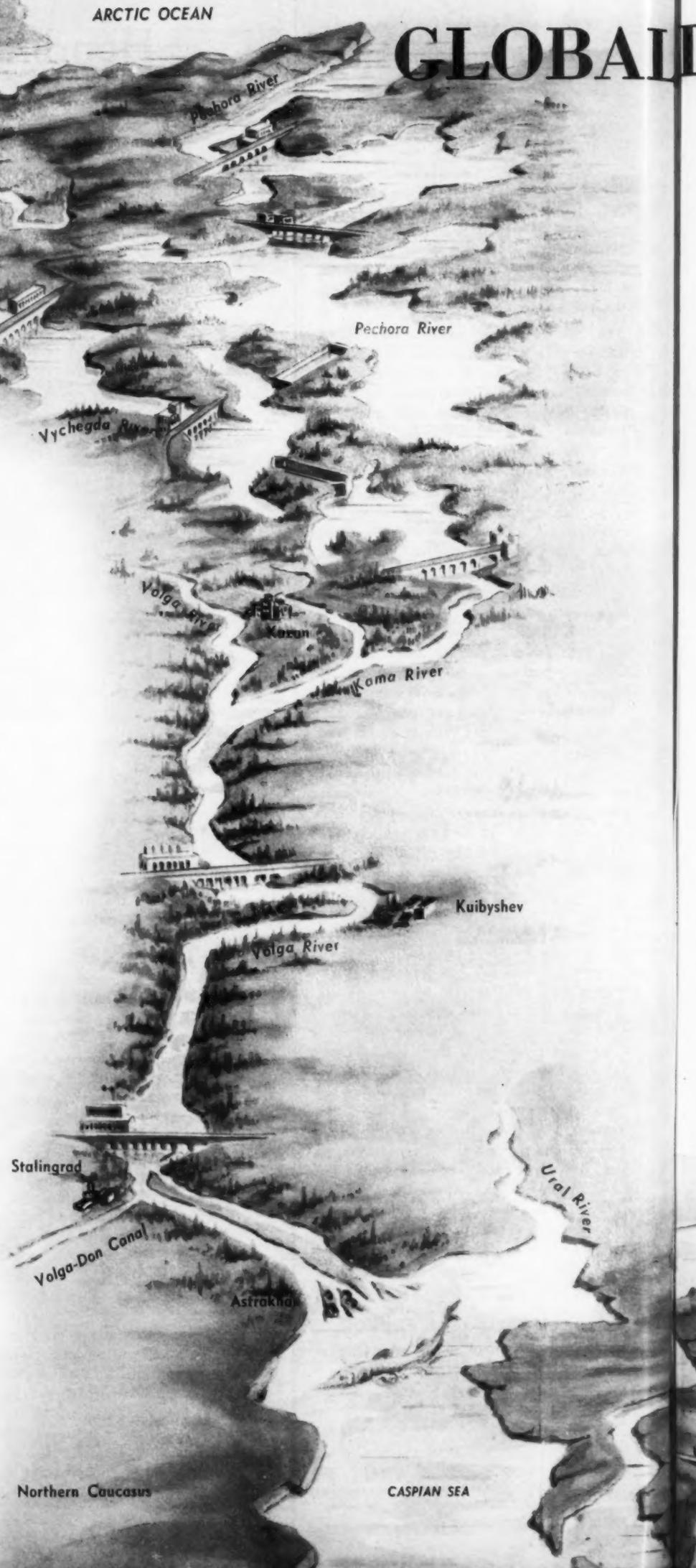
Reversing the Course of Rivers

Engineer Davydov waxes eloquent on nature's extravagance. "Sixty-one per cent of all the river water in our country," he says, "flows into the Arctic Ocean—a complete waste. This is something to think about. Between the rivers of Siberia flowing north and the deserts of Central Asia lies Kazakhstan with its vast expanses of recently reclaimed virgin lands and limitless mineral wealth. Iron ore, copper, coal and poli-metals are already being extracted from this subterranean treasure house. But there is practically no water in Kazakhstan, and this hinders further development of its industry, farming and urban life."

There are similar contrasts in other parts of the country. The Donbas coal and metal region in the Ukraine suffers from a permanent water shortage while the eternally frozen lands in most of Eastern Siberia are soaked with it.

Soviet scientists and engineers are working on various projects to improve on nature. One, conceived and planned in Leningrad by Georgi Dmitriev, would reverse the movement of some rivers in the European part of the Soviet Union which now flow into the Arctic Ocean and direct their flow into the Volga River and the Caspian Sea instead.

The point is that during the past thirty years the Caspian Sea has shrunk like a deflated rubber ball. There are strips of bare



WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

By Nikolai Smirnov

sand now which once were blue bays stretching to the south. The shores of the Caucasian foothills have been left bared and the Cheleken Island on the eastern coast transformed into a peninsula. While in 1925 the level of the Caspian Sea was 85 feet below the level of the world ocean, it has now dropped to 90 feet. This threatens many sectors of the country's economy.

The rivers Emba, Ural, Volga, Kura and Terek together with spring and rain water add between 14,125 and 14,200 billion cubic feet to the Caspian Sea each year. At the same time the sun evaporates 14,655 billion cubic feet of water. The eastern bays surrounded by hot sands are always enveloped in a dark mist.

The USSR State Planning Committee has been considering Georgi Dmitrov's proposal to discharge part of the flow of the Pechora and Vychegda Rivers from north to south so that their waters would flow through the Kama and Volga Rivers into the Caspian Sea.

The project requires the construction of a series of dams. But since this involves a truly immense job, why not try to solve the entire problem of irrigating the southern part of the European territory of the Soviet Union at the same time? The Donbas region has already taken from the Northern Donets River a third of its discharge.

Mitrofan Davydov worked out an interesting plan around Dmitriev's idea. He suggested that the Northern Dvina and Mezen Rivers be added to the Pechora and Vychegda and that part of their waters be discharged not only

into the Kama but to other points too, down to Moscow. From there the waters of the northern rivers would flow farther southward, contrary to their present direction, into the Voronezh River, a tributary of the Don.

A dam to the north of the city of Voronezh would be built to distribute these waters between the basins of the southern rivers, the Don and the Dnieper. This would solve the problem of regulating water resources in the central parts of the country and give the growing cities an abundant supply.

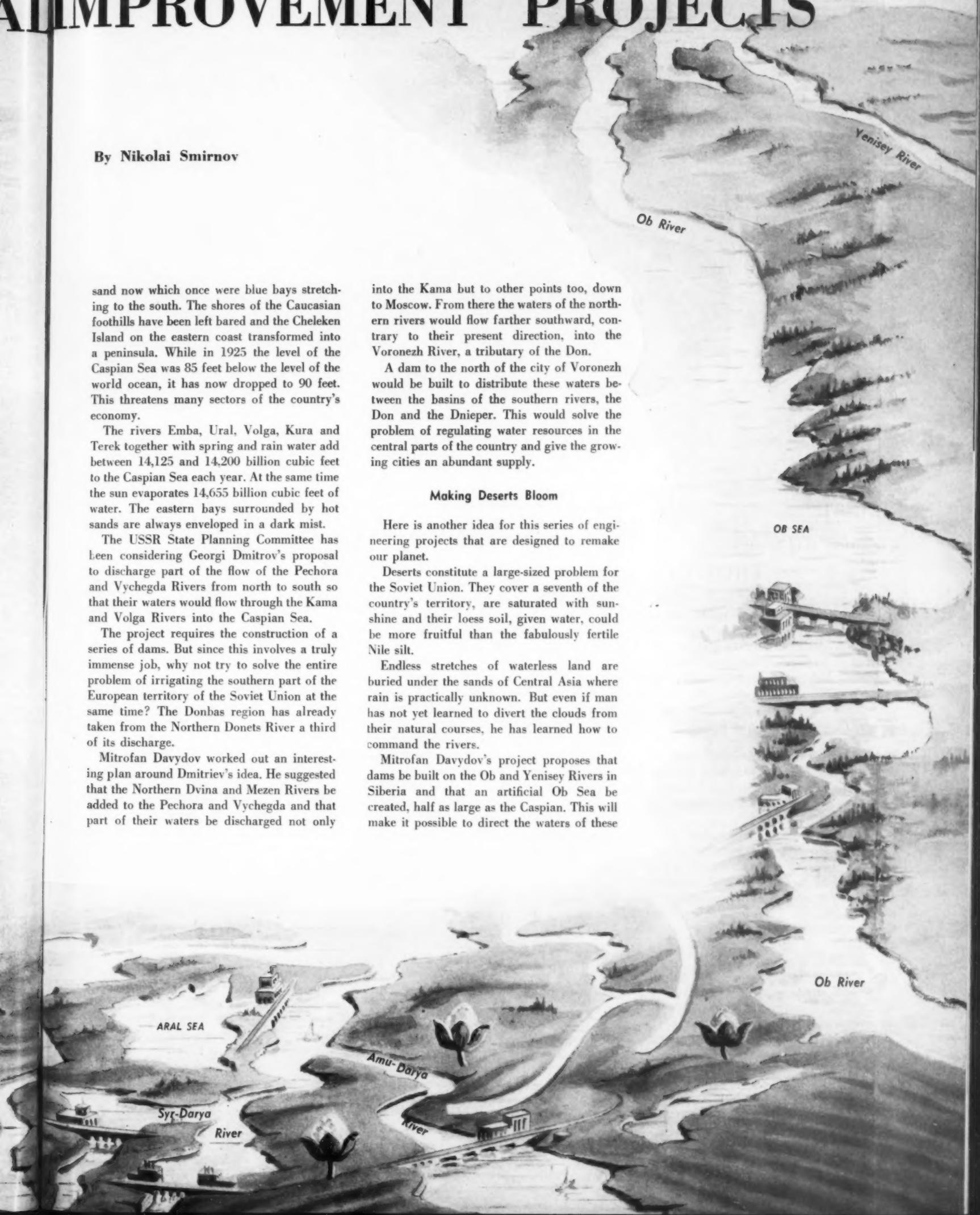
Making Deserts Bloom

Here is another idea for this series of engineering projects that are designed to remake our planet.

Deserts constitute a large-sized problem for the Soviet Union. They cover a seventh of the country's territory, are saturated with sunshine and their loess soil, given water, could be more fruitful than the fabulously fertile Nile silt.

Endless stretches of waterless land are buried under the sands of Central Asia where rain is practically unknown. But even if man has not yet learned to divert the clouds from their natural courses, he has learned how to channel the rivers.

Mitrofan Davydov's project proposes that dams be built on the Ob and Yenisey Rivers in Siberia and that an artificial Ob Sea be created, half as large as the Caspian. This will make it possible to direct the waters of these





GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

ivers, through a system of canals and rivers, into the deserts of Central Asia and that same Caspian Sea, this time from the East.

It is worth noting that with adequate water, these lands could feed and clothe 500 to 600 million people.

Changing the Climate

Working with Mitrofan Davydov are many other scientists and engineers with a global point of view. One of them, Nikolai Romanov, suggested a project to change the climate in a sizable portion of our earth.

A quarter of the entire land surface of the globe lies waste owing to eternal frost. Seventenths of Alaska, six-tenths of Canada and 47 per cent of the Soviet Union are frost-bound. This, insists Romanov, is bad management on nature's part since there are highly efficient heating systems available. The equatorial regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are the sources for the warm Gulf Stream and Kuro Shiwo currents.

The Gulf Stream brings the warmth of the south to western and northern parts of Europe. Even the Kola Peninsula in the Soviet Union has a seaport which is open all year round. And this port—Murmansk—lies far beyond the Arctic Circle.

The situation with the Kuro Shiwo is different. In the Pacific Ocean it strikes a cold current which deflects it from the coasts of Asia. Only one branch of the Kuro Shiwo flows into the Sea of Japan. This branch alone could

heat the Pacific coast of the Soviet Union if it flowed into the Sea of Okhotsk and thereby ameliorate the climate of this bleak but potentially rich country.

However, the cold waters of the West Okhotsk current break into the Sea of Japan through the narrow Strait of Nevelsky separating Sakhalin from the mainland. Flowing along the shores these icy waters carry the northern cold far to the south.

It is an old dream—this one of changing the climate of these parts. Some twenty years ago I heard it from a Far Eastern skipper, Pavel Karayanov. The thermometer that day registered 25 degrees below zero and a Vladivostok icebreaker was making a narrow channel in the icebound bay with a convoy of ships following in its wake toward the open sea.

Karayanov had come down to the mess-room from the bridge for a warming cup of tea. He rubbed his frozen hands together vigorously and said: "It's hard to believe that this is the same latitude as the Riviera on the Mediterranean."

"That's the way it is," replied someone at the table. "Nature has its own laws."

"It's own laws?" the skipper repeated. "Stick a cork into the Strait of Nevelsky and there is an end to your laws. The Kuro Shiwo would then turn to our shores. In fact, that's the way it was at one time. That's why you still find such subtropical plants as lianas, wild grapes and lemons in our Primorye Territory."

Using the Moon's Power of Attraction

The project that Engineer Nikolai Romanov has in view would alter the climate of not only Primorye Territory and the regions in which the Soviet cities of Khabarovsk and Magadan are set, but also of Northern China and would very likely warm Hokaido, the northern

island of Japan. So that we have here an international building project in the strait between Sakhalin and the mainland—one that would require the cooperation of several countries.

The question that immediately comes to mind is this one: Where is the enormous amount of electric energy to come from that is needed to operate the powerful pumps? Will it be necessary to build giant hydroelectric stations or thermal power plants for the purpose?

Engineer Nikolai Romanov says: "No. The moon's force of attraction, the fields of gravitation, scientists term it, can be made to operate the pumps."

Driven by the attraction of the moon, flood and ebb tides in the strait between Sakhalin and the mainland alternate every six hours. At its narrowest point the strait does not exceed four miles in width and 85 feet in depth. The volume of the earth and concrete work would be only a little more than was needed to build the dam of the Volga's Lenin Hydroelectric Station near Kuibyshev.

A dam bridging the strait would have gates that open only one way—toward the Sea of Okhotsk. At flood tide the warm water from the south would rush into the neck of the strait and flow through the gates to the north. When the tide reaches its highest point and the cold current begins to flow south along the coasts of Sakhalin and the mainland, the gates would shut tight under the pressure of this current. They would operate like a valve, going through the same cycle every six hours.

With this system it would be possible to move an enormous quantity of warm water into the Sea of Okhotsk every year that would gradually raise the temperature of this cold region. Estimates show that the present line of average January temperatures of 10 degrees



below zero would be shifted far to the north, toward the Arctic Circle. People who live in Primorye Territory and in Japan would forget what snow means.

Bridging Chukotka and Alaska

Years ago the old Russian engineer Alexander Shumilin suggested that a giant dam be built to bridge Chukotka and Alaska. Mighty pumps could be used to overcome the inertia of the cold current and move the warm waters of the Kuro Shiwo far into the Arctic Ocean. Heated by the Gulf Stream from the west and by the Kuro Shiwo from the east, the North Pole would have to lose its ice cap.

The originator of the scheme, Alexander Shumilin, died in the early fifties. His project has since been further developed. Another scheme for moderating the northern climate was proposed by Pyotr Borisov, a mining and construction engineer. His idea is to build a dam in the Bering Strait and to pump water into the Pacific Ocean so that the Gulf Stream would cross the whole of the Arctic Ocean from west to east.

As to whether Shumilin's or Borisov's scheme is the more practicable, that is in question. But the Bering Strait dam idea seems to have caught on with many people, eminent scientists and public figures among them. Governor William Egan of Alaska last year requested Washington to consider cooperating with Moscow on a study of the possibilities and advantages of a dam across the Bering Strait.

A project of this kind would require a great deal of power to pump enormous quantities of water. The moon drive suggested by Romanov would not do the job here. But volcanic Kamchatka is close at hand—a natural steam boiler capable of supplying electric stations with the cheapest steam imaginable.

In the Kamchatka-Kuril area there are 67 active volcanoes, almost one-ninth of the world's total. Many of them have enormous eruptive force. Three years ago the Bezymyanny Volcano erupted with a force equal to the energy which 300 power plants like the Lenin Hydroelectric Station on the Volga, the world's largest, could generate in a year.

Pooling the World's Efforts

As far back as 1921 Vladimir Lenin made the point that there were technical and engineering problems which could be solved only by the concerted effort of several countries. He pondered on the idea of an intercontinental London-Paris-Berlin-Moscow-Peking railroad and urged that noted scientists and engineers be enlisted for this project.

Today Lenin's dream finds its implementation in the Chukotka-Alaska bridge-dam project which can supplement the Europe-Asia railroad in North and South America.

This and other projects of global scale can be realized only if different countries of the world pool their efforts. Soviet scientists and engineers are hopefully awaiting the day when they will be able to sit around a table with their colleagues from abroad to work out and coordinate plans to modify an improvident nature.

"The mechanism of our planet," Engineer Davydov says, "is full of glaring imperfections. Our twentieth century man has the problem of remaking and improving the world he inhabits."

Davydov's favorite thesis is that universal disarmament would release truly colossal resources for developing every nation's economy. It would give all people the welcome opportunity to work for peace. It would mean that scientific talent and material resources could be pooled to solve the world's most complex and most crucial problems.

Tapping Volcano's Power

Would builders have enough facilities for such a dam? From an engineering point of view they unquestionably would.

The width of the Bering Strait is between 35 and 50 miles, and its depth is some 130 feet. Of course, it is no simple matter to build a dam that long and 170-200 feet high, but modern engineering can cope with the job. The idea favored is to build a dam from prefabricated reinforced concrete parts with pumps mounted in them to force the water in the direction desired.



SOVIET WOMEN

MARCH 8 is celebrated as International Women's Day. In the Soviet Union this holiday is marked by congratulations and gifts presented to women both at formal meetings and home gatherings. Mothers, wives, sisters, brides and girl friends all receive the homage paid by their relatives, friends, and by the entire nation.

* * *

The Soviet Constitution grants women equal rights with men in all spheres of endeavor. Women are elected to the government bodies, both national and local. Among the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's legislature, there are 366 women or 27 per cent of the total number elected. As many as 1,718 women are deputies to the Supreme Soviets of Union Republics, and 690,876 are deputies to local Soviets.

* * *

Women account for 47 per cent of the factory and office workers employed in the national economy. Particularly many women are engaged in the public health services—85 per cent, and in the public education system—69 per cent. In industry they constitute 45 per cent of all workers.

* * *

Women comprise 49 per cent of all the people with college education and 53 per cent of the people with a secondary education. There are 233,000 women engineers, nearly 300,000 women doctors, some 110,000 women researchers, and 1,283,000 women schoolteachers.

* * *

Women who display organizational abilities are appointed to executive jobs equally with men. These include:

Directors of industrial establishments	2,825
Directors of state agricultural establishments	754
Chairmen of collective farms....	1,482
Directors of schools and preschool establishments	105,000
Directors and head doctors of hospitals	22,000

* * *

Soviet labor legislation prohibits the employment of women for heavy or hazardous jobs, employment of expectant mothers for overtime and night work or their being sent on business trips. Women are given 112 days of maternity leave with full pay—56 days before confinement and 56 days after. This leave is provided in addition to their regular vacation. Women enjoy certain social security privileges. They can, for example, go on pension earlier than men.



The Joy of Life

By Sergei Lvov

VALENTINA GAGANOVA—Valya, for short—was born in the village of Spirovo some 25 miles from the city of Vyshny Volochok (northwest of Moscow). Her childhood was similar to that of many other children her age. They were hardly ten when the Nazis invaded their country and this generation was schooled in sorrow and deprivation.

In 1942 Valya's father was killed in battle and her mother was left with five children to care for. Twelve-year-old Lyosha was the eldest. When he went off to a vocational school in a neighboring town, Valya had to look after the little ones and the house because her mother was working at the collective farm. At sixteen, before finishing the seventh grade, Valya went to the textile mill in Vyshny Volochok and learned the trade of spinner.

Many were the tears Valya shed at first when she found she could not operate her loom as fast as more experienced spinners. But with their patient help and her own grim determination she worked up speed and skill at her job and was soon appointed leader of a production team.

She proved to be a good leader and a good friend, too. The girls of her team loved her for her cheerful, candid nature; for being straightforward with them and offering a helping hand whenever they needed it.

The years of work together made the girls fast friends. They all used to go to the factory club or to the movies together. They'd tell each other about their dates, and if one of them quarreled with her boy friend, all of them

were troubled. When one of the group got married, they all went to the wedding, and they all sewed baby things for the one who was to become a mother.

They worked with a will, helping each other in every way. When Tamara learned to twist her threads with a lightning movement of her hand, she taught the others how to do it. Anya knew the mechanics of each loom and was always willing to share her knowledge. Lyusya taught the girls how to knot the threads when they broke. Nadya was so versatile that she could often replace the team leader.

They did excellent work and nobody was surprised at the fact that they were the first to introduce the new methods in use at other textile mills—that of Zoya Patrikeyeva who had a new way of twisting threads, and Galina Samburova who introduced an hourly cycle of tending the looms, and Antonina Sokolova who had broken down complex operations into simple steps.

Valentina Gaganova was eager to have all the teams in her shop use the advanced methods and "catch" the enthusiasm of her own team. Some of them, however, were not doing very well.

Lyusya Shibalova's team, made up of young girls just out of trade school, had no experience and was nearly always lagging behind. The girls did not seem to have any special desire to get on with their work. Lyusya herself commanded no authority among them—they resented her telling them what to do.

Valya tried very gently and politely to point



By example and leadership Valentina Gaganova welded a lagging group of textile workers into a record-breaking team. She gets letters from all over the country asking how she did it.

President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kliment Voroshilov presents her with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

out their errors to them, but the girls only shrugged their shoulders. One day Valya and Lyusya walked home together after the shift.

"Why do you get offended?" Valya said. "I just can't stand by and see the clumsy way your team is working."

Lyusya stopped in her tracks and gave Valya a dirty look.

"So you've decided to teach me. Well, all I can say is that you should have my team. It's easy for you—your girls are all experienced, but we've only been at our job for six months."

"So what? Are you daring me to take over your team? I can, you know."

"Go ahead. Only I'm sure you won't do it. You'll get cold feet."

Valya got home late that day. She wandered for hours along the streets thinking of her own team and of Lyusya's. More and more she thought of that basic rule of the Communist Labor Teams—one for all, and all for one. Anybody could work by himself and for himself. And wasn't she working that way? Her team was doing excellently, and their wages were high.

Lyusya was right when she said: "It's easy if you have a team like yours. You wouldn't talk that way if you had my team."

Next morning Valya went to the office of the shop superintendent, Anatoli Smirnov, with a written request to be transferred to a lagging team. She pledged herself to bring it up to the level of a top-notch team.

Anatoli Smirnov read the request and looked at Valya thoughtfully. He respected her for her grit and drive, for her thinking about the work of the whole shop, and the whole mill, for that matter.

"It's a pretty hard job you're asking for,"

he said. "You have the best team in the shop right now. Who will replace you? And don't forget you're paid on piece rate—you'll be making much less."

Valya firmly stood her ground.

"I know all that. Nadya will be team leader. As for the money—well, money isn't everything."

Valya entered her shop in a daze. Passing through the aisles between the familiar looms, she patted them and went up to Nadya.

"Good-by Nadya. I'm leaving you."

"What's the matter? Are you sick?"

"No. I'm leaving the team for good. Going over to Lyusya Shibalova's."

Nadya's face fell. A lump rose in Valya's throat, and her eyes filled with tears. She gave Nadya a hug and a kiss.

"Well, see you later!" She nodded to her, turned, and went off to her new team.

From that day on Valentina Gaganova began the battle for Lyusya Shibalova, Zhenya Pankova, Nina Lvova and the other girls. Each had her own stubborn streak that would show itself in the most sudden and odd fashion. The girls did not openly protest against her and her management. But they looked haughty and simply did not want any help from her, feeling sure that they would make the grade on their own.

Theirs was a silent opposition. But Valya kept at it. She was stubborn, too, and kept showing the young spinners all the "secrets" so important in every job. She urged them to help each other and work in a spirit of friendship. Little by little she won their confidence.

The months rolled by, and at last the day arrived when Valya laughed with real pleasure for the first time since she had transferred to the new team. The girls received their first

good wages, and the expression on Nina's face was really funny when she saw the big pile of bills in her hands. It was a wonderful feeling to hear the joyful exclamations of the others.

The team was gradually working its way up to the top. The girls were congratulated. First the shop wall newspaper, then the mill newspaper, then the city and regional newspapers carried stories about them. They finally even outstripped the team Valya had led before!

It was a real victory and the birth of a new movement, a movement contributing to better performance of lagging teams with resulting improvement in the work of shops and even whole factories. Nobody had thought about Valya's initiative that way before. It was as though her behavior had been the most natural in the world—she had seen that her shopmates needed help and she had unselfishly gone to their aid.

Valentina Gaganova and her team made front-page headlines in newspapers in every part of the country. The movement she started began to spread and grow, acquiring new aspects and new significance. First in textile mills and then in other industries, the best team leaders went over to lagging teams. Hundreds and thousands of men and women all over the Soviet Union followed Valentina Gaganova's example.

And still, it was not until last summer that Valya fully understood the meaning of what she had done under the influence of the great ideas of the seven-year plan. That was when she attended the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and heard Nikita Khrushchev mention her name. His words moved her deeply.



Valentina taught her teammates that cooperation and friendship will perform production miracles.

The Joy of Life

"Just think—and this is something worth thinking about—anyone who reasons in capitalist terms would never believe that a worker would voluntarily give up a better-paid job for a lower-paid job and be satisfied to earn less . . . The value and nobility of this act is this: It was not for any personal material gain that she did it, but because of the idea, because of her devotion to the communist system."

Valya's heart filled with joy at the knowledge that she had thought and acted correctly, that she had been right in not tolerating the shortcomings in her shop. She was deeply satisfied that her movement had spread all over the country and would do much good for the people.

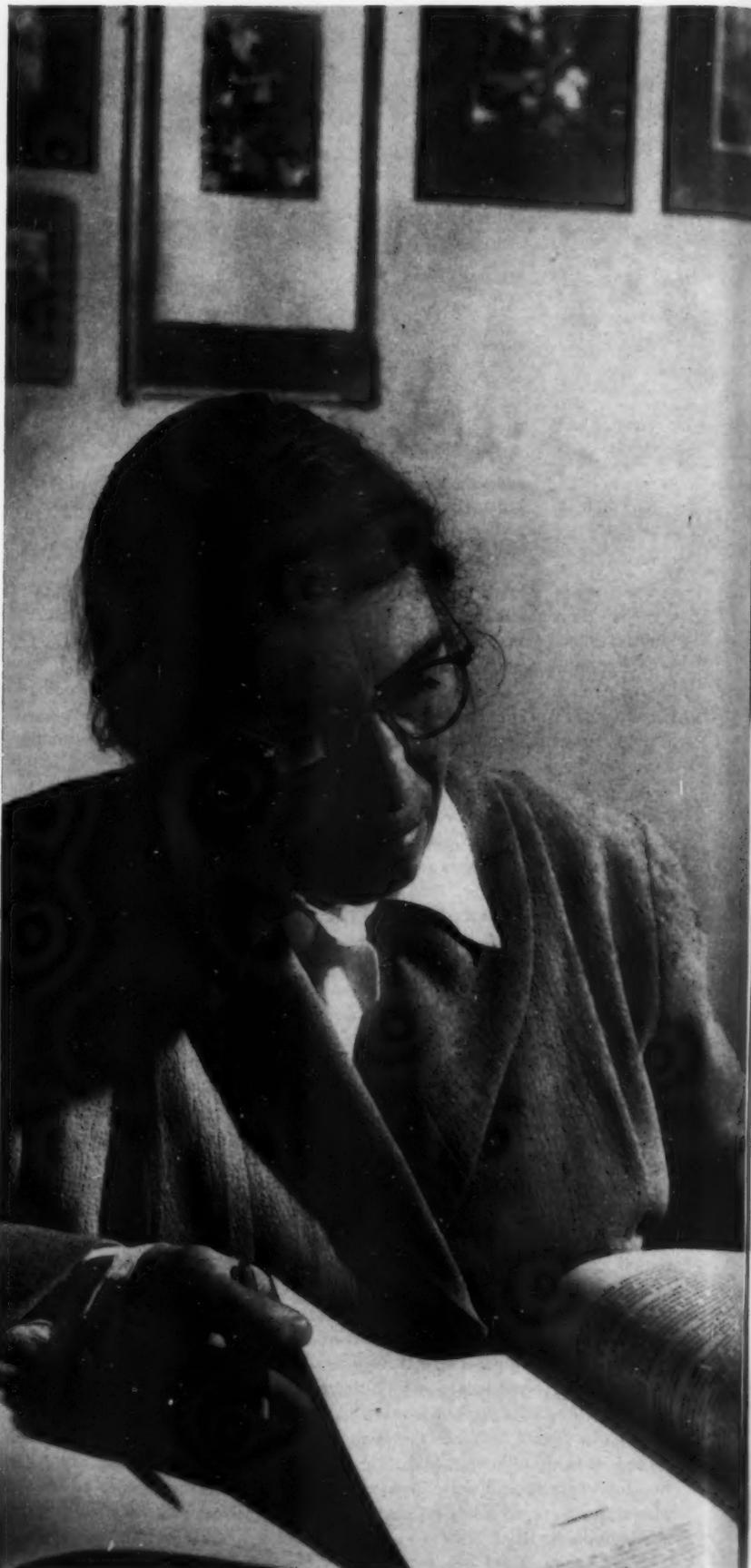
Later on, the whole country's gratitude was expressed in its highest award, Hero of Socialist Labor, presented to Valentina Gaganova by Kliment Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. When the ceremony was over and she was being congratulated, somebody asked her what her motive had been. She replied, her sky-blue eyes flashing: "Life, the joy of life!"

That is what she says to everybody who writes to her and asks the same question.

Alexander and Valentina Gaganov with their first-born. Everybody says he takes after his mother.



She Experiments



ntswith Tea Growing

By Gavriil Klevakin

CEYLON, INDIA AND CHINA have long been famous for their teas. For thousands of years this finicky tropical plant was not grown successfully elsewhere. In the past twenty-odd years, however, planters acclimatized tea to the Black Sea coast and especially to Soviet Georgia which now raises 16 new varieties. Growers have even been moving the plant northward from Georgia's subtropical region.

Now the annual harvest of tea in the Soviet Union exceeds 150,000 metric tons, three times the amount produced before the war. A large part of the credit for this rise goes to the noted selectionist Xenia Bakhtadze and her students.

Xenia Bakhtadze was born in 1899 in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. Her father was a railway official. The only career open to a Georgian girl at the time was to become the submissive wife of her husband. It was inconceivable that a woman could become a scientist. But life took a different turn when the Socialist Revolution cut through these traditional restrictions. Women received equal rights with men. The doors of the Tbilisi Polytechnical Institute were flung wide open for Georgian women, and Xenia enrolled as an agricultural student.

She received a government stipend for maintenance, like all the other students, but during those difficult years when the country was pulling itself up by its own economic bootstraps, it was hard to live on the stipend. Xenia began working at the laboratory of the Tbilisi Botanical Gardens, and later at one of the experimental stations. It was here that she developed an interest in tea cultivation. The interest grew into her lifework.

Tea was then just beginning to be grown in Georgia. The first plantations were laid out on the coast of the Black Sea near the small town of Chakvi. The seeds were imported and could not adapt to the more severe Georgian conditions. New and hardy varieties had to be developed and to do this a branch of the USSR Scientific Research Institute for Tea and Subtropical Crops was set up in Chakvi in the late twenties.

Xenia Bakhtadze went to Chakvi when she graduated from the Institute. She brought with her bold experimental ideas for selection but she had to contend not only with the peculiarities of the plant but with the conservatism of both growers and scientists as well. Nobody before her had worked on tea selection and her daring experiments met with misunderstanding and opposition.

The difficulties and failures of those early years did not daunt this researcher. She kept on experimenting with all sorts of tea varieties, trying to breed vigorous strains, and contributed much to the selectionist theory. She had the energy and the persistence to follow every clue, and more important, an unshakable faith in the ultimate success of her search. She was able to inspire in young scientists who worked with her the same faith and enthusiasm.

In 1941, after more than ten years of experimentation, she obtained her first successful variety and, with it, public recognition. She was awarded the degree of doctor of agricultural sciences, the title of professor and full membership in the Georgian Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Her book, *Biology, Selection and Seed Growing of Tea* has recently come off the press. Because of Xenia Bakhtadze, the town of Chakvi has become a sort of Mecca for tea growers. Sometimes guests are coming here even from India, Ceylon and China.

"It's hard for me to believe that I have been in Chakvi for more than thirty years," says Xenia Bakhtadze. "This is my life. There's nothing particularly remarkable about it. Here in Georgia thousands of women have become professors, teachers, government leaders, actresses, doctors and scientists. Take our Georgian Academy of Sciences. There are almost 400 women in its research institutes. Twenty of them have their doctor's degree and 200 their master's. If you think about it, the life of most of them resembles mine."



Xenia Bakhtadze (center) with assistants in her laboratory at the Research Institute for Tea and Subtropical Crops in Georgia.

This noted scientist, after ten years of experimental work, developed tea strains hardy enough to grow in the Soviet Union.





The whole family works out the day's recreation program at the breakfast table Sunday morning.

Clavdia Koptina likes to read to the children. It helps her keep up with current books too.



Bringing up Children

By Alexandra Pistunova



EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, after the children have been put to bed, parents and teachers gather at a school in one of Moscow's new residential areas to discuss problems of mutual interest to all of them.

The evening I attended the parent-teacher meeting at that school, the topic under discussion was home training. Clavdia Kopnina, mother of two children—Slava, a boy in the fourth grade, and Olga, a girl in the second—gave so many useful pointers on how to keep children happy and busy that I went up to her right after the meeting. But I had more questions than could be answered in the little time we had together that night, and she suggested that I come to visit her at her home.

Clavdia really works at the job of being a parent. She starts the day early, at six. Before washing and getting breakfast she checks the thermometer on the balcony door to see what the children ought to wear. While they do their morning exercises and wash, she gets breakfast for husband Mikhail who leaves for work at 7:30. He's an electrician at a big department store.

Clavdia then has her own breakfast with the children and together they discuss the day's plan. Eleven-year-old Slava likes to call it the day's timetable. "It sounds more grownup," he says. A great many things have to be fitted into the timetable.

School starts at nine. By 2 P.M. the children are back home again. Then they do their homework and after that their household chores.

One of Slava's duties is to look after the family's sport equipment—skis, skates, sleds, balls and rackets. His hobbies are burning designs in wood and cutting out figures with a jig saw. Lately he's been learning bookbinding and has bound a number of the books in the family's good-sized library.

Olga looks after the house plants and likes to knit and embroider. Both children are learning to play the guitar. All these activities have to be fitted into the day's timetable, in addition to going to the store for mother and helping to tidy up the apartment.



The children are responsible for such household chores as dusting and going to the store.



Clavdia says: "No matter what profession or trade Olga works at, she is going to have to learn how to be a wife and mother besides."



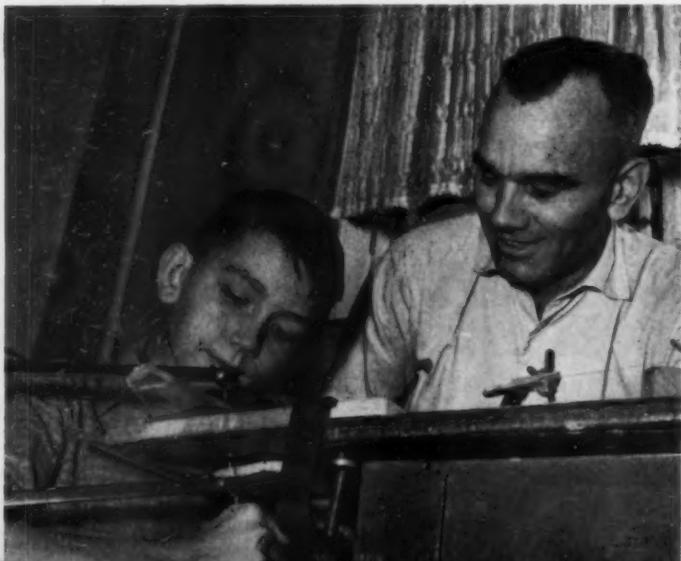
THE SCHOOL PARENT-TEACHER COUNCIL PLANS THE MONTH'S ACTIVITY PROGRAM.

Slava and Olga have studied the guitar for the past five years and now often play with their friends.



The fourth grade is having a winter sports tournament, so Olga helps her brother get his skis in proper shape.

ONE OF 11-YEAR-OLD SLAVA'S AMBITIONS IS TO HANDLE A JIG SAW LIKE DAD.



Bringing up Children

Another of Slava's duties is to pay the delivery men who bring milk, eggs, meat and vegetables to the house every day. Olga has to keep track of the supplies and tell mother what has to be bought. Clavdia thinks this is an important job for little Olga. "A girl has to learn how to run a house," says Clavdia, "because no matter whether she becomes a teacher or doctor, whatever her profession or trade, she is going to be a wife and mother too."

Clavdia recalls that when she went to school, children were not taught to work with their hands. "Now when they finish school, they know a trade. But," she feels, "the school still doesn't do enough to train the girls to cook, sew, wash clothes, clean the house and look after children. I'm teaching my daughter how to do all these things. We've been discussing this at the parent-teacher meetings."

Clavdia and husband Mikhail don't always see eye-to-eye on how children should be trained. Mikhail feels that there will be plenty of time for the children to work when they grow up. He thinks they should be allowed to play as long as they can and have as much fun as they can while they are young. Clavdia doesn't disagree with the theory, but she thinks it's a matter of practical emphasis.

"Our program leaves the children time for everything. I want them to know that they have jobs they must do at certain specified times. I feel that this will help them to grow into responsible adults."

Slava and Olga are both good and diligent students. Even so, Clavdia checks over their homework every day. Here too, she and her husband don't agree. Mikhail feels that children should not be

OLGA CALLS ON HER MOTHER FOR HELP WITH A TRICKY POINT IN ARITHMETIC.



supervised too closely, that they should be allowed more independence.

Clavdia is sure that she will be able to train her children to be independent even though she does look over their homework and help them with it. "It doesn't take much time," she says, "to go over an arithmetic problem or hear them recite a poem. And I think it's better if I can point out a mistake right away instead of after they've repeated it several times."

Clavdia told me that she did not punish her children. "How do you get them to behave?" I asked.

"Well," she said, "here's a case. Slava was rude to me the other day when I called him home from the skating rink. But I didn't punish him. I realized that he had been rude because he was embarrassed that his mother had come to take him home. He thinks that's being treated like a baby. But I did find plenty of other ways to make him understand that rudeness to his mother would not be tolerated."

Clavdia has been a member of the parent-teacher council ever since her son started school. The council works closely with the school administration. It arranges for lectures, concerts and get-togethers at the school. Members of the council help out in the lunchrooms and on class trips to the movies, theater, circus or zoo. The council is especially concerned with tying in school and home training. Members sit in at classes, help children who are backward in their studies and try to get other parents to participate in home-school activity.

Clavdia manages to find time for reading in between cooking, cleaning and sewing. She subscribes to two monthlies, *Rabotnitsa (Woman Worker)* and *Sovietskaya Zhenshchina (Soviet Woman)*, and to a

fashion magazine. She also reads a good deal of material on child development and home medical care. Incidentally, she keeps a progress chart of the children in a thick notebook.

Unfortunately, Clavdia didn't get the opportunity for a college education so she tries to fill in the gaps with systematic reading in classic and contemporary literature. This also helps her to choose books for the children.

The war broke out when Clavdia graduated from secondary school and she went to work in a store. Then she got married. When Slava was born she stopped working. She could have placed the children in a kindergarten and gone back to work, but she was not much interested in clerking in a store. Actually, her real reason for staying home is her feeling that bringing up the children is her particular full-time job for the present.

I had gotten to the apartment around noon, while the children were at school. Clavdia and I were having such an interesting talk that before we knew it, it was 2 o'clock. With a bang of the elevator door and a ring of the bell, the children were home. They kissed their mother and hung up their coats on the low hooks in the hallway.

Suddenly the quiet apartment was filled with the animated chatter of a couple of youngsters talking at the same time. They were both trying to tell their mother about the happenings of the day. She asked them questions and laughed in appreciation at their answers. Clavdia's method of bringing up children was apparently successful. The rapport between Olga and Slava and their mother was as obvious as the pictures on the wall.

A QUIET EVENING AT HOME AFTER A VERY FULL DAY. BOTH CLAVDIA AND HER HUSBAND AGREE THAT BRINGING UP CHILDREN IS A JOB THAT HAS TO BE WORKED AT.



The Fyodorov Sisters

By Konstantin Cherevko

RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS were always sung in the Fyodorov family. They had songs for the holidays, and ring dances, and weddings, and even a song to be sung on swings.

When Ivan Fyodorov, a stoker, and his wife Darya, who worked in a shipyard, sang together, their little daughters would climb up on the sofa and listen to them raptly. Gradually, they joined in the singing themselves. They had their own way of singing, and the sad, old melodies acquired a new touch when rendered by their young voices.

Once Ivan brought home a balalaika.

"Let's all sing to my accompaniment," he suggested.

The little girls clapped their hands in excitement. When they had sung their song in unison, Ivan said:

"How's that for a family chorus!"

Soon the girls began to sing to the accompaniment of a piano. As members of their school's amateur vocal group, they were accompanied by their music teacher. Then at home, after school, they held family concerts. With two empty crates in the yard as a stage, they donned pretty sarafans and bright kerchiefs and sang to the children of their block. Many grownups, too, came to these performances.

The war broke out, and Ivan Fyodorov went to the front. In the winter of 1943 the Fyodorov family was evacuated from blockaded Leningrad to the Urals.

Though they all had to work hard, they didn't forget to sing. Coming home, they would eat a hasty supper, change quickly, and rush off to the factory club to sing in the chorus or listen to recordings of Russian operas and folk songs.

When the enemy was hurled back from the walls of Leningrad, the Fyodorovs returned to the hero city. The four older girls and their mother went to work at the Kirov Plant.

Katya, the eldest sister, was the first to sing in the choir at the plant's House of Culture. Then Nastenka, Nina and Ninel joined her. An experienced teacher was assigned to train them. Soon the four were invited to sing in the shops of the plant and star in the performances put on by its club. After giving a fine account of themselves at the city review of amateur art groups, they were invited to sing at a countrywide review in Moscow.

But just as they were ready to leave for the capital, Nastenka became ill. There was no sense in three of them going, since the songs were arranged for four voices. And yet, they really did want to go.

"Let me go instead of Nastenka," piped little Galya, the youngest sister, who was still in the first grade at school. "I know all of your songs by heart!"

There was no time to consider. That same evening, the four Fyodorovs left for Moscow. They often recall that first trip of theirs to

Moscow. In spite of the change in the quartet, the Fyodorovs were a hit and returned to Leningrad with diplomas. Soon Nastenka recovered and joined her sisters, and little Galya went to school as before.

The Leningrad Variety Theater evinced an interest in the Fyodorov Quartet and had the girls sing for Leonid Shimkov, a connoisseur of the Russian folk song. That decided their future. Shimkov, a graduate of the Leningrad Conservatory, an experienced vocalist and collector of folk music, started to coach the sisters himself.

He recorded several songs for them right from the original source—"White Snowflakes" sung by Kanashina of Pskov Region and "Dream, My Dream" and "Singing All Together" sung by Berezansky, a Leningrad worker.

The sisters became professionals and began to sing on the stage, over the radio, in clubs, workshops, and then at the Bolshoi Theater and the Kremlin Theater.

Their youngest sister attended many of their rehearsals. Shimkov was sure she would join the quartet herself. He was right. One day, the fifth Fyodorov sister appeared on the stage of the Leningrad Technological Institute with her sisters. The students were bewildered. There were four Fyodorovs, weren't there? Where had the fifth cropped up from?

To quell their excitement, Ninel, who stood in the middle of the quintet, commenced to sing in a slow drawing voice:

*Oh, somebody's going away from home,
It's sorry I am for somebody now!*

The last two words were caught up by the whole quintet. Then Galya, in her high soprano, sang:

*'Tis my sweetheart's going,
Oh, a-going now. . . .*

The melody of the Russian folk song rose and fell, and its last notes were drowned in the enthusiastic applause of the appreciative students.

Since then the Fyodorovs have been a quintet. Their repertory includes 60 Russian folk and modern Soviet songs which they sing at theaters, workshops and collective farms. They have also appeared abroad, in Austria, India, Italy, Finland, China, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, with invariable success.

When President Eisenhower heard a recording of the Fyodorov Quintet during his visit to the Soviet Exhibition in New York, he praised the performance of these simple Russian women who had come to the stage straight from the factory.

THE FYODOROV FOLK SONG QUINTET. THE SISTERS HAVE PERFORMED FOR AUDIENCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.





Alexandra Petunina and other deputies of the Town Soviet inspect one of the housing projects going up.

Petunina was a nursery school teacher before she was elected mayor. This is how she relaxes in free time.



The only way to find out what people think about how the town is run, Petunina says, is to ask them.

By Adolf Antonov

AFTER A MORNING spent in the office of Alexandra Petunina I told her: "I'd say there are very few jobs more demanding than being town mayor." She took a minute out between meetings and appointments to reply: "Or more rewarding."

Alexandra Petunina is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kirovsk Town Soviet. Kirovsk is in the northwestern part of the Russian Federation, near Leningrad. It has a population of 12,000, and if the morning I spent in Petunina's office is at all typical, I would imagine that most of that 12,000 get around to see her on one piece of business or another between one election and the next.

In the few hours I was with Petunina there seemed to be a constant stream of people in and out of her office—building workers, electricians, store managers, doctors, teachers, housewives and people from a dozen other occupations. Among the few dozen I was introduced to

were the chief doctor of the local hospital come to discuss with Petunina the possibility of enlarging the maternity division; the director of a nursery on equipping the new nursery school building; the manager of the department store with a list of items buyers were asking for that were not in stock and what was the possibility of getting them manufactured by the town's industries; a pensioner to invite the town mayor to his housewarming party.

During a small part of the morning Petunina advised, suggested, agreed, disagreed and in general coped swiftly, energetically, pleasantly with a dozen or so problems and found time, besides, to take a magazine reporter around on a tour of the town's factories, restaurants and shops, bus terminal, schools, the site for a new housing project and another where a public garden is being laid out. She knew everyone and everyone knew her.



Town Mayor

Town Mayor



EVERY MONTH THE MAYOR MAKES A REPORT TO THE TOWNSPEOPLE ON THE WORK DONE AND PROJECTS PLANNED FOR THE FUTURE.

The Town Destroyed

Kirovsk today is a well-planned modern town of new apartment houses, streets lined with young trees, a fine stadium and a park with a wonderful view opening on the Neva River. Fifteen years ago it was a heap of rubble and a name on a map.

This was in 1944 when Soviet troops drove the enemy westward and broke the iron ring that was strangling Leningrad. Petunina was one of the first to come back to the town. Before the war she had been director of a nursery and had been happy at her work. She loved children and they returned that love. They would greet her as she met them on her walks through the town. That was the memory she had carried with her all through the war years. She came back to find that nothing was left, nothing of that pleasant town in the pine grove on the Neva River. Even the pines had been burned down. It was all gone—nurseries, schools and children. Only the black ruins stuck out of the white snow.

Everything had to be started all over again. Petunina decided she would work in this ruined town, build it anew and with it rebuild her own life. Her husband had been killed at the front. She was 35 now and as she looked at this unrecognizable place where she had married and given birth to two children, she resolved that it would rise up again from these ashes and burned timbers.

One of the very pleasantest of her official duties is to hear young people say: "I do." Here she wishes a long and happy life to a pair of newlyweds.



The Town Rebuilt

It was no easy job. The war was still going on. She and her children had to live in a mud hut. One of the first things she did was to get a nursery organized and in process she showed her ability to inspire people to get things done. She was elected a deputy to the Town Soviet and afterward Chairman of its Executive Committee. Long before she was chosen first citizen of the town, she had proved her talent as organizer and administrator.

Toward the end of the war more and more Kirovsk citizens returned and the town hall began to take on some of the aspects of peacetime. People came to be married—there were no champagne corks flying or wedding gowns at these ceremonies when the war was just ending. It was too soon for anything but the most urgent necessities. The power station that supplied electricity to Leningrad and the town itself was restored, new streets were laid out and new housing built. Townspeople came to Petunina for jobs and for housing. She recalls that at the time, with all the destruction, there were no separate apartments for families; each dwelling unit was used like a hostel for as many lodgers as it would hold.

With time—much less time than even the most optimistic builders had figured—the town's housing, industry and schools came back to normal and soon building and production had moved ahead far in advance of anything that had been done before the war.

At every election since that first one Petunina has been renominated and reelected as the town's mayor. She commands the respect of the townspeople for her unquestioned abilities, and their affection for her simplicity and modesty.

At the last election, held in March 1959, the town elected 50 deputies to their Soviet. For the most part they are industrial and office workers, schoolteachers and doctors. Of the 50 deputies 30 are non-Party people and 20 are Communist Party members. Petunina is one of the oldest Party members in town.

No Lifetime Job

I said to Petunina, only half joking, I must confess: "When you've been mayor for so many years running, I imagine you must begin to feel as though it's your profession."

She smiled. "Not at all. I'm not at all sure I'd choose this job voluntarily. It has its difficult times."

"And suppose you weren't elected?" I asked.

"I wouldn't consider it a tragedy," she smiled, "because I've never thought of it as a job for life. I have no doubt that with all the energetic and capable young people in our town, someone else will certainly be elected one of these days. And when that happens, I'll go back to my old job in a nursery. Although I'm eligible for a pension, since I've reached the legal retirement age, I can't imagine myself without work, without being among people and working for them and with them."

I thought that in this last phrase Petunina had embodied her living philosophy—working for and with people.

She gets help in running the town from the 49 other deputies to the Town Soviet—all of them active and interested people whose election proves that they too think in terms of working for and with people.

For housing and town improvement problems, for example, Petunina calls on the standing committee headed by driver Nikolai Devyatkin. The various town committees also get the help of interested citizens. Thus the committee on education enlists the services of parents in organizing school and extracurricular activities. A year ago at the suggestion of the committee a boarding school was opened. Parents helped to select the building and put it in shape.

Petunina gets advice in solving problems connected with Kirovsk's development and the needs of the people living in the town from the deputies of its Soviet. She also often asks the Leningrad Regional Soviet for help. For example, when the townspeople wanted regular bus transportation to Leningrad, Petunina took it up with the Executive Committee of the Regional Soviet and they worked it out together.

With the help of the local citizens, Petunina started a construction campaign which resulted in three kindergartens, two nurseries and a hospital for Kirovsk. The little town has its own stadium accommodating 1,500, good sports grounds and a House of Culture. These and the housing developments were built with government funds.

The town has its own budget administered by the Soviet. Nearly half of it goes for the upkeep of schools, clubs, kindergartens and a motion picture theater. The remainder goes for medical services, pensions and town improvements.

Each month Petunina reports to the townspeople on work done, work in progress and on plans for the future. One of her recent reports showed what the town had done in the way of housing, consumer goods production, service enterprises and cultural facilities to meet its seven-year plan quota.

These reports are not merely informative. There are occasions when the Soviet—and Petunina—are called to account for neglecting some aspect of the community welfare. This happened at a fairly recent meeting when townsfolk took the mayor to task because street paving on the outskirts was being dragged out.

At another meeting one of the town's older citizens complained about hitches in the electric power supplied. Petunina, in trying to explain the difficulty said: "The town Soviet is not in charge of the power station. It's not our business." But the irate citizen would have none of this. He flashed back—and with considerable heat—that it was the Soviet's business and if the Soviet didn't think it was, the citizens wanted to know why.

"Of course, he was right," Petunina said when she described the incident. "Everything about the town has to be our business."

Petunina lives with her daughter and son-in-law. She prefers it that way; it's not so lonely. And then she's close to her grandson Sasha whom she likes to fuss over after a day's work. The rest of her free time—and her complaint is that she gets so little of it—is spent reading.

For fifteen years Petunina has started her working day with a walk through the town. She knows every nook and cranny, every one of its citizens and even the children. As Petunina walks to her office, she figures out what should be done next to improve Kirovsk and the lives of the people who live there.

The mayor checks on operation of one of the bakeries. The Town Soviet has an ambitious seven-year plan for increasing consumer goods and services.



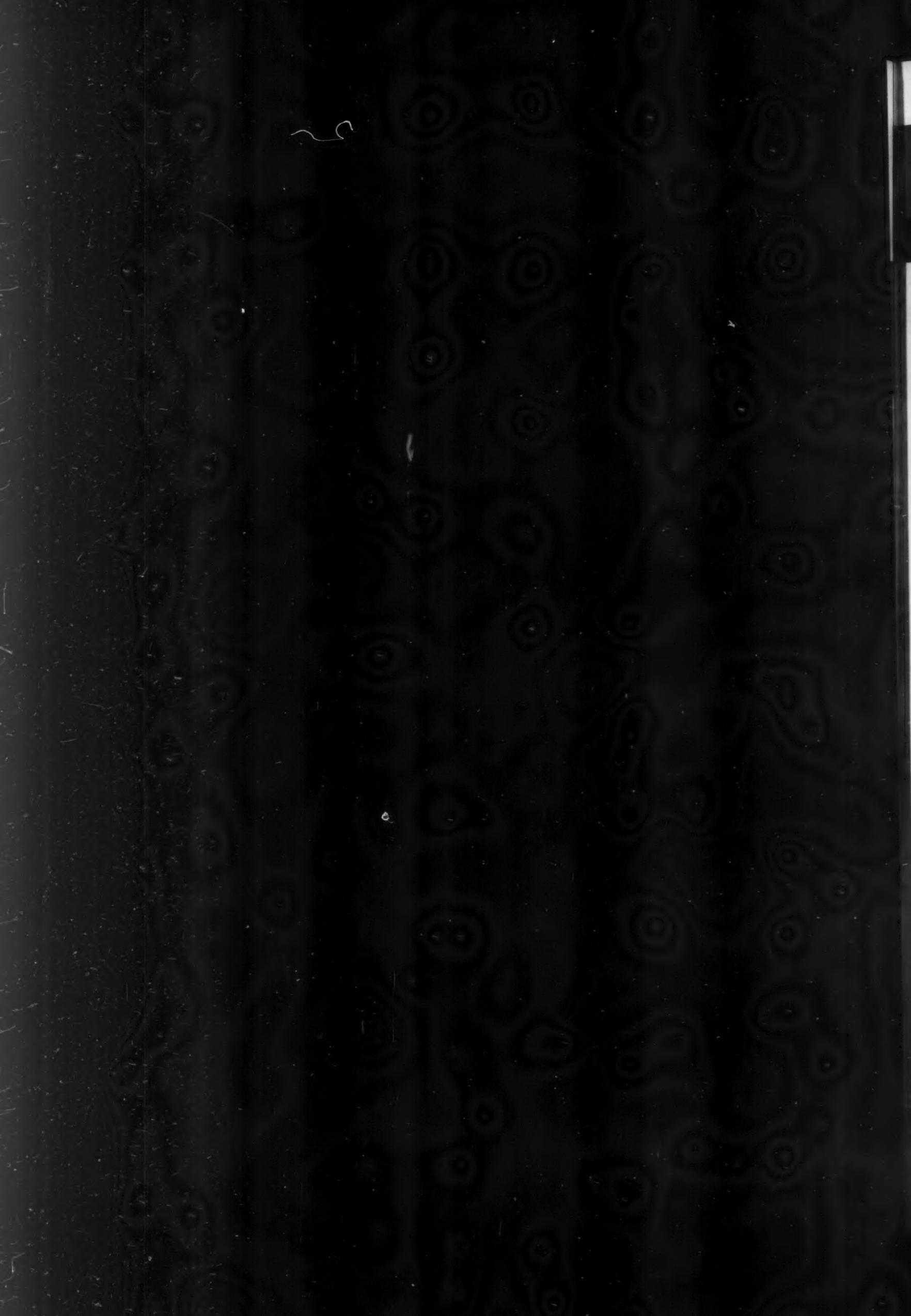
Alexandra Petunina lives with her daughter and son-in-law. Her leisure time activity is divided between reading and fussing over her grandson.



KINDERGARTEN









By Serafima Rastvorova
Principal, Kindergarten No. 4
Kuntsevo, Moscow Region

A PRIVILEGED CLASS in the Soviet Union? Yes, there is a group that with everybody's knowledge and consent receives special treatment—our children. To guarantee that the little people upon whom the country's future depends will grow into well-adjusted men and women, their present is the concern of the whole nation.

In the child's first step outside the family circle, he is treated with sensitive understanding and carefully protected. Here in nursery school and kindergarten he begins to learn through play how to live and work with others.

Number of Kindergartens Keeps Growing

Our kindergarten is one of 34 in the town of Kuntsevo which has a population of 130,000. There are a total of 24,490 kindergartens in the Russian Federation, the largest of the USSR's fifteen Union Republics. This is enough to take care of 1,650,800 children—40 per cent of those below school age. It is apparent that even when the mother is with the child all day, she can only approximate the care and education, not to speak of the social living, offered by the kindergarten. Parents are increasingly aware of this fact and the demand for more kindergarten places is therefore very pressing.

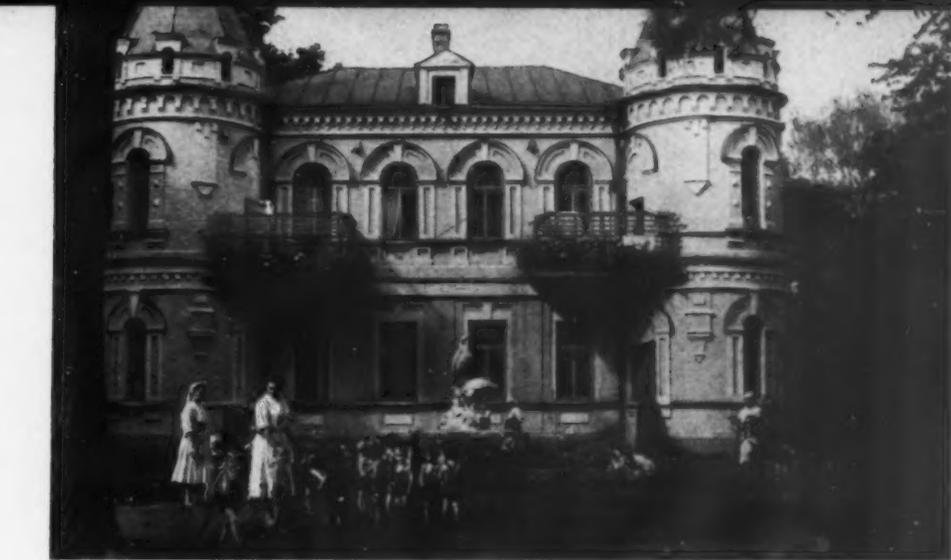
Provided for by our republic's seven-year plan is the construction of sufficient new kindergartens by 1965 to accommodate 950,000 children, almost 60 per cent more than at present. As of now the kindergartens have room only for children from families in which both parents work during the day.

Parents Pay Only One-Third

We at our Kindergarten No. 4 in Kuntsevo take care of 250 boys and girls, ages three to seven. They are brought to us by their parents every morning except Sundays and holidays. They spend the day with us and in the evening the parents call for them again on the way home from work.

Our kindergarten has a group of children who stay with us for the entire week. They go home only for week-ends and holidays. We also have a sanatorium group for physically weak children. They have a special diet and are under constant medical observation. The children, of course, are not aware that they are in a special group.

Parents pay from 40 to 100 rubles—\$4 to \$10—a month, depending upon their earn-



A NURSERY-KINDERGARTEN NEAR KIEV. IT HAS A LARGE BUILDING AND PLENTY OF OUTDOOR SPACE.

THE DAY AT ANY KINDERGARTEN ALWAYS STARTS WITH SETTING-UP EXERCISES—INDOORS IN BAD WEATHER.



ings, for the maintenance of a child in a kindergarten. Children from large families, and those of unmarried mothers and parents with physical disabilities are enrolled at discount rates. Children in the boarders' group are served five meals a day and the fee is therefore somewhat higher, from 60 to 150 rubles—\$6 to \$15—a month.

In any case, the fees cover only a small portion of the cost per child. In 1959, for example, the budget of our kindergarten was 724,000 rubles. Fees from parents totaled 193,000. The large deficit was covered out of funds assigned by our republic's budget.

Mental Development

Under the Soviet preschool educational system children are not grouped according to mental development. We consider mentally underdeveloped children to be sick and they are given the special care required by their specific condition.

We have no "A" groups for the "advanced" nor "D" groups for the "mentally deficient."

Soviet pedagogy considers such divisions harmful. Our people have a saying: "Keep telling a man that he is a pig and eventually he will begin to grunt."

Of course, you cannot be sure that all children in a particular age group will give you an equally good answer to a problem. But even if you take children in a so-called "A" group and give them a problem to solve, there will inevitably be one child finishing first and another last.

Children in our kindergarten are divided only on the principle of age groups—junior, middle and senior—with a teacher and nurse for each group. The juniors are three and four years old; the middle group, five to six; and the seniors, six to seven.

We try to give all children the feeling that they are equals, and no child suffers from the feeling that he is slow. Even if one child is faster than another at games, the slower child is provided with an incentive to strive to be first at the next try.

The teacher's aim is to develop in the child a curiosity about the world around him, to



EVERYBODY'S HUNGRY AFTER A MORNING OF HARD PLAY AT A KINDERGARTEN IN KAZAKHSTAN'S TEMIR TAU.



The children learn to sing clearly, in a natural voice and in time with the group. Every day after breakfast the junior and senior groups have 15-20 minute lessons in drawing, modeling and music.

A PAIR OF SCISSORS, PAPER AND PASTE ARE AIDS TO MANUAL DEXTERITY AND CREATIVE THINKING.



Each one has a job to do commensurate with his age, strength and skill. It gives the youngsters a sense of importance and responsibility.

KINDERGARTEN

arouse his interest in nature, to teach him how to look at things and to give him a body of knowledge that he can absorb at his age.

The children learn to see nature's work in the vegetable garden, in field and forest, and to care for plants and animals. The juniors make their first acquaintance with numbers, learn to count to three, compare figures and do simple addition and subtraction. The middle group learns to count to five and the senior group to ten.

Moral Education

Soviet teachers do not agree with the theory which says that a child's development is governed by subjective laws which cannot be influenced to any significant degree. We believe that everything influences a child's growth.

Every game leaves its mark on the child's consciousness. Therefore, not all games are beneficial. Playing "gangsters," "murderers," "war," "funerals" is harmful, and our teachers, without making a fuss, try to distract children from games of that sort.

As for the theory that a certain percentage of human beings are born with criminal instincts, Soviet teachers believe it does not even deserve intelligent argument. There are no children who are congenitally incapable of meeting the moral standards of society.

Everything depends upon the conditions under which a child is raised and which form his character. By prohibiting films that glorify murder, robbery, rape and sadism and by making it a criminal offense to advocate war or racial discrimination, we have helped to lower the juvenile delinquency rate in our country very sharply.

Our children are taught ethical living from a very early age. They learn to help each other, to respect their parents and other older people, to esteem work, to be honest, to be courteous, to have a sense of living in a collective society, to despise egoism, greed and avarice. As anywhere else, our children are brought up to love their country and the ideals of their people.



RE-ENACTING A REAL-LIFE SITUATION THE CHILDREN HAVE ALL EXPERIENCED. THE PEDAGOGUE'S JOB IS TO GUIDE THEM IMPERCEPTIBLY IN A WHOLESOME DIRECTION.

Physical Training and Play

The kindergarten day begins with morning exercises. The juniors are taught the basic movements—walking, running, jumping, climbing, throwing a ball. Gradually, as they progress to the older groups, the movements become more complicated and are used in mobile play.

Much time is given to those types of play which develop imagination, attention, speech, memory, initiative, boldness and will-power. Group games are alternated with individual play so that the child may have a chance to rest from the excitement of group games, play with his favorite toy or work out his own ideas.

To prevent one-sided development all the children are given games, singing, reading, modeling, building and drawing. We look for preferences in one or another subject in order to find and encourage special interests but we do not force any subject upon the child. We stimulate his inventiveness, help him to carry out a project he has begun and get him to rest when he tires.

Art Education

We attach great importance to music and art education. They are important in rounding out the child's growth. The music teacher helps the children develop a good ear, a sense of rhythm and a love for music. He teaches

them to sing in a natural voice without screaming, to pronounce the words of a song clearly, to sing in tune and keep in time with the group.

In the course of a year the children learn six or eight songs. "Winter," "A Little Bird," "Flags" are typical titles. On holidays, at a concert for parents, they sing these songs, recite verses and dance.

The children are taught to like books and to handle them carefully. They listen to stories told by the teacher and to fairy tales and poems read aloud. Among the favorites are Leo Tolstoy's *Stories for Little Children* and Pushkin's *Fairy Tales*. These classics give the children a feeling for good writing and speech.

THESE MOTHERS MAKE SURE THEIR LITTLE ONES EAT ENOUGH AND MIND THEIR TABLE MANNERS, TOO.



A practical lesson in elementary biology. The children take turns feeding the fish, watering the plants and caring for several live pets.





IN WARM WEATHER THE CHILDREN SPEND ALL THEIR TIME OUTSIDE, WALKING IN THE WOODS, ROMPING IN THE FIELDS AND EVEN EATING AND SLEEPING OUT-OF-DOORS.

KINDERGARTEN

A PLAY HOUSE BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD SEVERAL CHILDREN PROVIDES A USEFUL LESSON IN SOCIAL LIVING.



Timetable

The day's schedule allows definite hours for each activity. This trains the child to follow a healthy and disciplined routine. Here is the junior group's schedule:

8:00 A.M.—Assembly, medical check-up, exercises

9:00 A.M.—Breakfast

9:40 A.M.—Lessons (10-15 minutes)

10:15 A.M.—A walk, outdoor games

12:15 P.M.—Lunch

1:15 P.M.—Nap

3:30 P.M.—Games

4:00 P.M.—Tea

4:30 P.M.—A walk, outdoor games

6:00 P.M.—Time to go home

For the middle and senior groups the schedule differs only slightly. The middle group gets two 15-minute lessons after breakfast and the senior group two 20-minute lessons.

For the first two weeks of kindergarten the juniors do not get lessons. The teacher divides the children into small groups and has them listen to a story or look through a picture book. After they get used to these simple lessons the whole junior group gets together for very short drawing, modeling or music lessons that are gradually lengthened to 15 minutes. Usually there will be two music and two art lessons a week.

From the first day the child is taught how to sit at table, to eat, to put on and take off his clothes and shoes. "Borya eats dinner" or "Masha gets a bath" are games with dolls used to teach hygiene and table manners.



QUIET AND STRENUOUS PLAY ALTERNATE TO GIVE THE CHILD A CHANCE TO REST.

Kindergarten and Family

Both teachers and parents have the same goal—to bring up healthy, well-grounded and diligent children. The parents therefore must know what the kindergarten is teaching their child and the teacher must build on the attitudes which her pupil acquires at home.

The parent gets from the teacher and physician his basic pedagogical knowledge—how to look after the child, how to feed him, how to keep him physically strong.

Before the child comes to kindergarten, a teacher usually visits the family to see how the child behaves at home and what his interests are. This helps her make a judgment of the child and outline an individual approach—this individual approach is the foundation of Soviet pedagogy.

The teachers and parents meet twice a day, morning and evening when the parent brings the child and takes him home, so there is plenty of opportunity for the parent to learn how the child is progressing and to exchange ideas with the teacher.

Parents' Committee

Once every three months we call a parents' meeting for each group. There we discuss the general problems of development at each age, the training program at home and kindergarten, play and its educational value, prevention of infectious diseases and individual problems.

Every year in September a committee is elected at a meeting of all the parents. The

parents' committee helps to get pedagogical information to parents, organizes meetings, checks on the kindergarten equipment and the quality of food served, and involves parents in organizing parties for the children. When its term of office expires the committee makes a report to the parents on the work it has done.

Meetings of the parents' committee are attended by the kindergarten's principal, the doctor, teachers and the music instructor. The principal is responsible for carrying out proposals approved by the parents' committee.

Nursery—Kindergarten—School

Our kindergarten keeps in touch with the school to which the children will be going after they leave the senior group. The school teachers will usually make the acquaintance of their future pupils while they are still in kindergarten. And our kindergarten teachers usually keep an eye on the progress of the former pupils to see how they adjust to school.

In the same way the junior group teacher at the kindergarten keeps informed of the work of the senior group at the nursery, and the teacher-nurse at the nursery knows what the junior-group at the kindergarten is doing. This makes for a progressive continuity from the very first day of training outside the home.

At present Soviet preschool educators are considering a new idea—combining nursery and kindergarten into a single preschool unit. The feeling is that this would help to unify the teaching process and thus help the child to learn more easily.



The children are given all sorts of toys and equipment. Things this size must be shared and everybody soon learns to wait his turn.

No grandstand ever held more ardent rooters. "Come on, Sasha!" the children shout, to cheer their favorite down the homestretch.

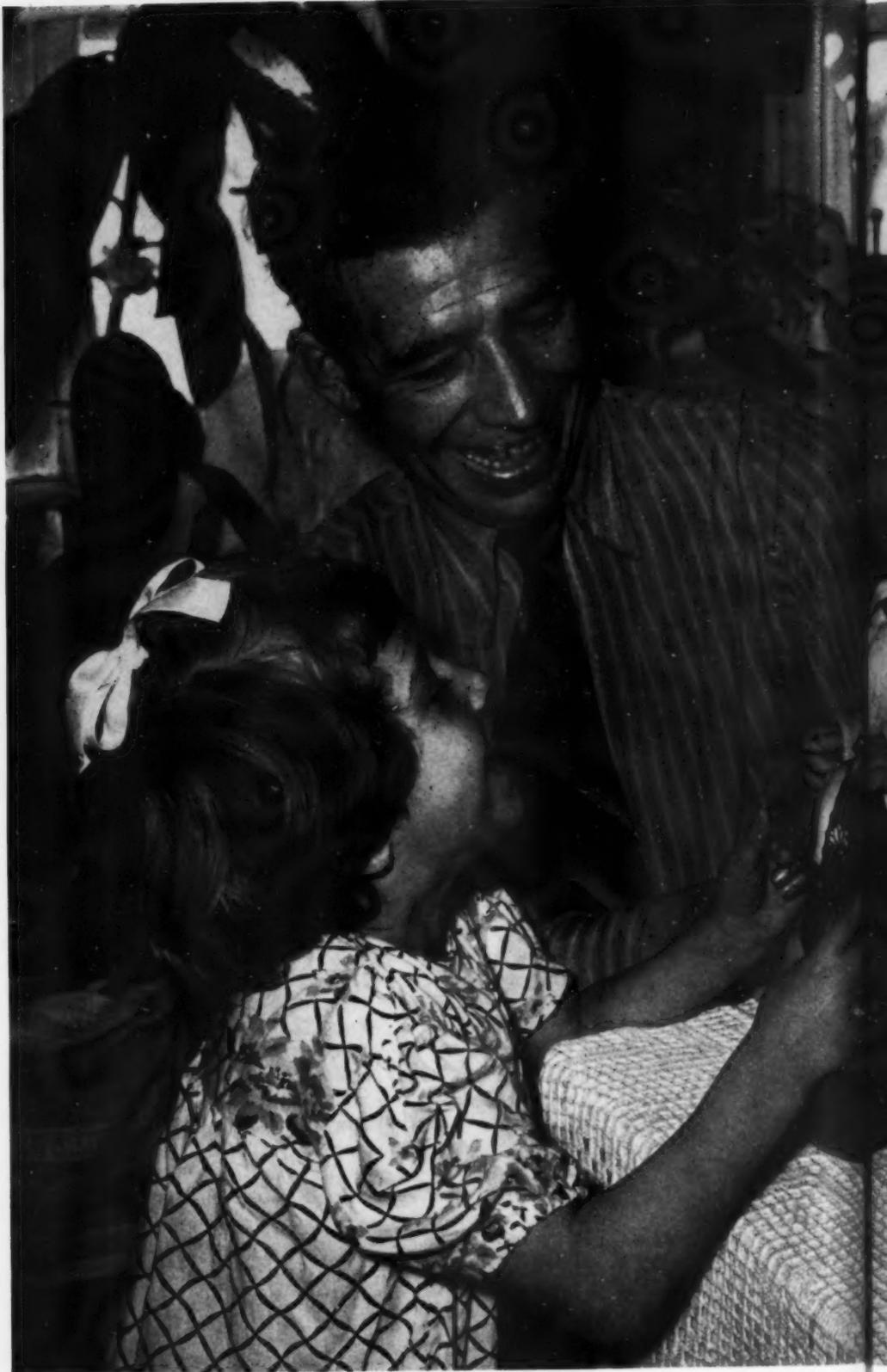




The Pantyushins have their own home. It was financed by a collective farm loan.

48,280
rubles a year

By Alexander Guryanov



The Budget of a



Members of the younger generations of the family—Leonid and his daughters.



FAMILY HEAD DMITRI IS AN EXPERIENCED WHEAT FARMER. HERE HE IS CHECKING SEEDS.

TTALK TO A FARMER in his middle sixties like Dmitri Pantyushin if you want a picture of how life has changed in the villages along the upper reaches of the Volga. His life spans the old times and the new.

No more than forty years ago a peasant worked like a draft animal to wrest a bare living out of his tiny plot of soil. In winter he tramped the nearby towns for a job that would carry him till the spring planting. Hundreds of thousands of peasant families were hopelessly and permanently destitute.

Following the Socialist Revolution of 1917 all this took a turn. The peasants joined to form collective farms that worked their big fields with machinery. Cheap electricity from power plants built on the Volga cut hand labor and raised productivity. Mineral fertilizers enriched the soil. The transformed Volga itself was both a symbol and a concrete representation of the change.

An Average Collective Farm

Dmitri Pantyushin is one of the older members of the Lenin Collective Farm in the Puchezh District of the Ivanovo Region. This is an average sized farm. Its income last year ran about five million rubles while the larger and better run farms in the region made eight to nine million.

The bulk of the Lenin Farm's income comes from flax. Northern silk, as it is called by some people, is a very valuable crop and although the sown acreage has been increased, the demand keeps running ahead of supply.

The farm also grows wheat, fruit and vegetables and is successfully raising corn, a relative newcomer to these parts. The dairy section has been expanding and an average annual milk yield per cow of 3,500 quarts is no longer looked on as special.

Grain production has been almost entirely

a Collective Farm Family

Income

From collective farm, cash and kind .	27,193
From personal plot and livestock . .	8,962
Services paid for by government . .	7,100
Services paid for by collective farm .	5,025
Total . . .	48,280



Looking over the appliances at the well-stocked local store. With both the farm's and the family's income continually rising, the Pantyushins have no reason to skimp on purchases.

The Budget of a Collective Farm Family

mechanized and that is increasingly true for flax growing as well. One of the most laborious operations, weeding, is now done by chemicals. The barns are fitted with overhead cableways to handle feed, automatic feeding troughs and electric milkers.

Those whose jobs are taken over by machines have no problem whatsoever about work. Last year, for example, the farmers started on-the-spot flax treatment which brought in an additional half million rubles in income. This, of course, means higher personal income for every member of the collective farm.

The Pantyushins' Income

Pantyushin's family consists of his wife Pavla, his son Leonid, his daughter-in-law Nina, and two grandchildren, six-year-old Valya and year-old Lena. The younger people could have set up in a house of their own but this is a close-knit family and they prefer living together. Pantyushin has another child, Zoya, but she doesn't live at home now. She is studying at the Agricultural College in the city of Ivanovo.

The family pools its earnings. Pantyushin's wife does not work on the farm, although she will occasionally help out during rush periods with some easy job like planting vegetable sets. She takes care of the house and looks after the grandchildren.

The family receives its income from a number of sources—from payments in cash and in kind for work done on the collective farm, from products raised in a privately owned kitchen garden, and from the government and collective farm funds in the form of various benefits and services.

The major source of income is the collective

farm. Last year it brought the family's earners a combined 27,193 rubles.

Payment is based on work done—the more a farmer contributes to the common effort and the greater his skill, the more he earns. Pantyushin's son Leonid is a farm machine operator and mechanic, and earns more than his father who works in a crop-cultivating team.

Every one of the farmers is aware, of course, that his own income depends not only on his work but on the growth of the farm's common assets. The larger the farm's earnings taken together, the higher the individual share of the common income.

Personal earnings, in cash terms alone without payments in kind, rose from 1.7 million rubles in 1953 when the farm's revenue was somewhere beyond three million, to more than 2.5 million in 1959 when the revenue was five million. What was left over went for the expansion of the farm's production capacity, new machinery, building and for other capital investments. During this period the Pantyushin family income went up by an approximate 8,000 rubles a year.

We see then that the collective farm member has a very direct and personal interest in the farm's growth. Dmitri Pantyushin puts it this way: "The richer the farm, the richer each one of us is." And on his spare-time volunteer job as crop-cultivation inspector, he insists upon good and careful work. "You're working for yourself," he often tells the younger people.

The Pantyushins, like every other farm family, have their own cow, pigs, sheep and poultry and a vegetable garden. They get their plot plowed free by the collective farm, and whatever transportation facilities or expert advice they need are also free.

Translated into cash, last year the garden and animals gave the family 15,121 rubles—the amount the Pantyushins would have had to spend if they had bought what they raise.

To get the net income from this private farming, however, we have to subtract 5,911 rubles that they spend on seed, fertilizer, feed and such other items and 248 rubles they had to pay in income tax. That leaves a net of 8,962 rubles.

Add this sum to the earnings of 27,193 rubles they got from the farm and we have a total of 36,155 rubles.

Indirect Income

That isn't all though. Let's consider certain indirect income—services the family receives free from the government or the collective farm.

Leonid, for instance, did not have to pay anything for his training to become a farm machinery mechanic. Nor does Zoya have to pay tuition at the Agricultural College. As a matter of fact, she gets a monthly stipend from the government.

The nursery and kindergarten where the two grandchildren spend a good part of the day during the busy season from spring to fall also do not charge fees.

Should anyone in the family need medical or dental care there is the dispensary on the farm and a very good hospital and out-patient clinic in Puchezh, a town just a few minutes' ride away. They provide free treatment, all the way from filling a tooth to major surgery.

Each time that Nina, the Pantyushin's daughter-in-law, was pregnant she paid nothing for prenatal care, for her stay at the hospital or for postpartum care for herself and the child. More than that, the collective farm

The Pantyushins set a good table. They have their own vegetables, a cow, pigs and sheep.



Zoya Pantyushina (second from left), a student at the Ivanovo Agricultural College, expects to work on the farm when she graduates.

Expenses

Food	17,000
Clothing, furniture, utilities	9,000
Books, entertainment	5,000
Toys and other miscellaneous	1,755
Total	32,755

gave Nina an allowance equivalent to her average earnings for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth.

Last year the farm paid for Dmitri Pantyushin's accommodations at Sochi, one of the country's most luxurious health resorts. He is one of about three dozen farmers who have recently stayed at holiday and health resorts in the Crimea, the Caucasus and the Baltic at the farm's expense.

Let us translate these items into rubles and see what we get. The following is what the government spent on the Pantyushins in 1959:

for medical services	1,400 rubles
for Zoya's college tuition	4,200 rubles
for Nina's prenatal care	
and confinement	1,500 rubles
Total..	7,100 rubles

And this is what the collective farm spent on the Pantyushins:

cost of keeping the children at the nursery and kindergarten ..	1,675 rubles
cost of aiding the family's private husbandry	620 rubles
cost of cultural services (clubhouse, library, radio, free concerts, lectures, etc.)	630 rubles
Dmitri's accommodations at Sochi	1,300 rubles
Leonid's trip to the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow	800 rubles
Total..	5,025 rubles

So, here is another 12,125 rubles to be added to the family's annual income. This may be "invisible" income, but it is income nevertheless, items which in other countries the family would have to pay for out of earnings. Thus, the total income of the Pan-

tyushin family last year came to 48,280 rubles.

But that isn't all, even yet. To get the complete income picture, we must add the old-age pension which the farm has just granted to Dmitri Pantyushin since he reached his retirement age. Of the 760 able-bodied men and women on the farm, 120 are drawing such pensions.

Besides old-age pensions the farm gives maternity benefits, grants to mothers for newborn children, and benefits for temporary disability. The sum of these services has been larger each succeeding year.

Expenses

Now for the other side of the Pantyushin family budget last year—expenses. Let us begin with food, the largest item in their budget.

Taking everything into account—foodstuffs the family got from the collective farm as payment for work in addition to cash, what they raised on their private plot, and what they bought at shops and markets—we get a total of 17,000 rubles, if translated into prevailing prices. More than four-fifths of the sum is accounted for by meat, butter, milk, eggs, fish, sugar and confectionery.

For such things as clothing, furniture, home repairs, light, heat, etc., the Pantyushins spent about 9,000 rubles.

For reading matter and entertainment—newspapers, magazines, books, movies, theater, etc.—they spent 3,000 rubles. For entertaining friends they spent about 2,000 rubles. For toys, trips to town and other miscellaneous items they spent 1,755 rubles.

All expenses for the year came to 32,755 rubles. Add to this sum which the Pantyushins spent themselves the 12,125 which the govern-

ment and the collective farm spent for them, and the total is 44,880 rubles. Subtract this sum from the family income of 48,280 rubles and we have a balance of 3,400 rubles carried over to the new year.

This is a balance which is not only favorable but also active, by reason of the fact that the collective farm, which is the main source of their income, keeps expanding. In the past five years it has nearly doubled its earnings. A year ago the farmers drew up a seven-year development plan which proposes by 1965 to double the farm's earnings again. The target figure is ten million rubles.

The very first year during which the plan operated showed that the farmers had underestimated the possibilities. They thereupon decided to cut the seven years down to five.

These years will see the farm's crop yields grow heavier and its herds bigger. The appearance of the village will be altering too as the farm completes its building program—a boarding school, a new nursery, kindergarten, clinic, an old folks' home, its own vacation resort, a stadium and more shops and cottages. More than ten million rubles will be spent on these projects.

The farm is sound financially and the farmers have every reason to be confident that the farm's growth will inevitably reflect itself in the standard of living of each of the families.

Should a farmer run into personal difficulties so far as money is concerned, the farm stands ready to help out. And should the farm itself run into financial trouble, the government stands ready to lend a helping hand. Collective farms and farmers do not go broke—a far cry from the days of poverty and hardship that the older Pantyushin sometimes thinks back to.

Congress of Journalists

By Solomon Garbuzov
Izvestia Special Correspondent

WHERE don't you meet fellow journalists in the feverish hunt for news! Places all across the country and all kinds of events were flashing through my mind as I shook hands with my colleagues in the lobby of the Hall of Columns of Moscow's Trade Union House during the First Congress of Soviet Journalists.

Here was Vyacheslav Semyonov, a tall, long-armed fellow rushing toward me. He gave me a bear hug.

The last time we had met was in Siberia on the steep bank of the Angara River where the giant Bratsk power station is being built. We held on to each other at that dizzy height and strained our eyes to take in the whole of this grand sight—the damming of the tempestuous Angara.

Far beneath us we saw an endless stream of trucks hauling

chunks of granite and dumping them into the foaming river. Before I could look around, my colleague disappeared. He must have been on his way to telephone the story to his paper, I concluded, but he might at least have compared notes with me. "Well," I thought, "friends are friends, but tobacco is not shared," as a Russian saying goes.

And now Semyonov was telling me of his trip to the Kara-Kum Desert in Central Asia. He was writing a book on natural gas prospectors and the priceless treasures being wrested from beneath the desert sands.

We were soon joined by David Novoplyansky, old if you count in years, but certainly the most youthful and energetic staff member of the Young Communist League paper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

HOURLY EDITIONS OF A BIG WALL-NEWSPAPER FEATURED BARB-EDGED CARTOONS.



He and I both grew up in the same town and both became newspapermen—that had been our ambition as children. When the fascists invaded our country, we put on uniforms like thousands of our colleagues. For a long time we did not hear from each other and then quite unexpectedly we met in Zhitomir, the Ukraine, just after this city had been liberated from the fascist troops.

As we were walking through the market place we heard a *kobzar*—even today you can find these minstrels in the Ukraine—singing this bit of folk wisdom:

*If with truth you wish to live,
Fight for truth you must.*

"If I had my way," said my friend, "I'd print that phrase on every press card."

To Form an Organization

And now as we met at this first journalists' congress, we both remembered that wartime encounter. I thought it might be a good idea to recommend that the *kobzar's* verse preface the draft of the constitution of the newly-founded Journalists' Union that was to be discussed and approved at this congress.

The congress had been called to adopt a constitution and a creative program of activities for Soviet journalists. It was a matter of connecting the many channels through which Soviet journalists presently communicate, discussing jointly various problems.

We sometimes read in foreign newspapers that our creative freedom is curbed because we are

Slang for plagiarists is poaching. The cartoon defines it as "fishing in another man's book."





AT A GALA RECEPTION IN THE KREMLIN PLACE, GOVERNMENT AND PARTY LEADERS GREET NEWSPAPERMEN ASSEMBLED AT THE FIRST CONGRESS OF SOVIET JOURNALISTS.

pledged to communist ideals, which we propagandize in our press. Yes, we all do propagandize the ideas and deeds of communism, but only those who are blinded by prejudice can think that this limits our freedom. Quite the opposite, this in no way hinders the development of either our individual ideas or of the different trends in Soviet journalism.

Those who subscribe to the version that our ideas are strait-jacketed would be disabused very quickly indeed by the daily discussions held by every newspaper editorial staff—small or large. They should come and see for themselves the very much alive examination of plans and ideas, the creative searchings and the clashes of opinion and judgment at our daily or weekly editorial conferences.

There is no quarter asked nor given in these daily sessions. Criticism is open, frequently sharp and moves both ways—editors to writers and back again. But this is no back-biting, self-seeking discussion. Its reason is a better newspaper. It is a forum for those with bold, fresh, sharply critical ideas.

I might mention Andrei Davidyants of the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in this connection as one example among many to prove the point. At an editorial meeting he reported on an investigation of certain complaints made by a reader. In a letter to the paper the reader described the round of visits he had made to official agencies to see that a wrong was righted. He had been put off each time with a trite phrase or a casual promise.



BORN AT THE CONGRESS WAS A JOURNALISTS' UNION WITH 23,000 MEMBERS.

ALEXEI ADZHUBEI (CENTER), *IZVESTIA* EDITOR, CHATS WITH OTHER NEWSMEN.



Rush for a new edition of Hemingway. It sold out at the Congress book shop.



COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER YEKATERINA FURTSEVA (CENTER) WITH DELEGATES.

Congress of Journalists

The journalist made the same round of the same offices and then in an angry article stripped the hide off a succession of indifferent, lazy and callous red-tape bureaucrats. The article gave timely warning and thus helped get things straightened out.

Nearly all the larger Soviet cities have press clubs where journalists gather in their spare time to have dinner with friends, see a new film, or just to talk shop. There are frequent forums on topics of current interest which

more often than not evoke heated argument. The chairman in such cases has a very hard time keeping order—this I know from my own experience at the Central Journalists' Club in Moscow to which I belong.

Our Central Club plays host to newspapermen from all the Soviet Republics who visit the capital. We journalists also publish our own magazine *Sovietskaya Pechat* (*Soviet Press*) for exchange of opinions and for discussion of professional problems. And yet



THE YOUNGEST NEWSMAN PRESENT AT THE CONGRESS INTERVIEWS THE OLDEST.

the need for such a central organization as a national journalists' union was obvious to all of us.

The national organization which we had gathered to form is intended to promote closer contacts among journalists and to serve as a mechanism for professional training for all of us, in particular for newcomers.

A Journalist's Credo

Consider the audience reached by the 10,500 newspapers published in the country, the almost four thousand magazines with circulation running into the hundreds of millions of copies and the national and local networks of radio and television. This statistical data—it was cited by Pavel Satyukov, the editor-in-chief of *Pravda* in his speech at the congress—gave each one of us an additional awareness of the responsibility we bear as journalists to the millions of people who read and listen to every word we write or speak.

The journalist's credo that our congress worked out may not be new, but it can stand repetition. We declared that our obligation as Soviet journalists is to give the reader the truth of the news as in-

terestingly as we know how. We must not merely state the facts but help the reader to understand their essence and relationships. We must see that the new and progressive is given room to germinate and that the diseased and retrogressive is swept away.

How can that best be done? How and in what way can every journalist be helped to make the most of his abilities, to become the consummate craftsman? These questions loomed large in the discussion at the congress.

Those who took the floor did not paint all we now have in our journalism in fine colors. The few who tried to did not stand up very long against the murmured background of disapproval from the delegates. We were interested not in hearing praises sung but in a serious, earnest, comradely consideration of what was good and what was bad in our work.

We wanted constructive criticism, so that we could get to the job of infusing our journalism with the fresh vigor and new life that are required to report the stirring events of our time. This kind of criticism was voiced at the congress by Sergei Mikhalkov, poet and journalist. He asked edi-

THESE JOURNALISTS CAME FROM DISTANT ALTAI, SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST.



The omnipresent lobbyist buttonholing delegates at Congress sessions.



"Rifling the Newspaper Morgues"—the memoirs of a prolific journalist.

tors why their staffs "combed" articles, as he put it, so that they were reduced to a jumble of stereotypes.

"Nothing in the world is duller than a dull newspaper," said Boris Polevoi, well-known Soviet writer and *Pravda's* special correspondent. "No matter how good the author's intention or how clever his thoughts, if he does not phrase them so that they are compelling, interesting and forceful, and if the editors do not give them a properly vivid setting, the reader will put the paper aside with a yawn."

These were the kinds of questions that were raised at our congress by delegates who came to Moscow from every part of the country. Nor was there any evasion in the answers. The ideal Soviet journalist, said Alexei Adzhubei, editor-in-chief of *Izvestia*, is a combination of fine craftsmanship, ideological integrity and human understanding. That combination is not acquired easily. It has to be studied, cultivated, worked at unceasingly.

Between Sessions

During the recesses the discussion, more vocal if less formal, went on in the lobbies, the corridors and at the refreshment bar. I noticed two young women talking together. One was Alia Motkuliyeva, managing editor of a paper published in the sunny Chardzhou oasis, in the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia. The other was Maria Bazhenova, editor-in-chief of a paper put out in the snowy tundra of the Yamal Peninsula in the Far North.

Thousands of miles lay between their homes, and their papers catered to quite different readers—the one to Yamal reindeer breeders, the other to Chardzhou cotton growers. Nevertheless, they had a good deal in common. It was this that they were talking about—that both papers depended for the most part on the contributions sent in

by worker and farmer correspondents.

A wide participation of non-professional writers is typical of all Soviet papers. They get material from a large-sized army of voluntary reporters all over the country.

A burst of laughter came from a crowd of delegates gathered around a huge wall-newspaper put out during the congress. A new cartoon had just been added. It showed a "smart" reporter with a heavy knapsack on his back out of which he kept pulling one cliché after another.

Fresh editions of this satirical wall-newspaper titled *The Latest from the Hall* appeared well-nigh every hour. They carried short articles and cartoons, some of them rather biting, although justified. One of the first issues carried a simulated cable which read: "Moscow. TASS. First congress of Soviet journalists opened in Moscow today, France Presse reports." This was a dig at the sluggishness of our news agency which came in for some very sharp criticism at the congress.

Craftsmanship

The three-day congress was an event of national significance, a fact emphasized by a message of greetings received from the Communist Party's Central Committee. At the close of the sessions a reception was given for the delegates at the Kremlin by the leaders of the Soviet Government.

That was a memorable evening for all of us. The reception was held in the white marble Georgievsky Hall filled with festive lights, music and toasts. Nikita Khrushchev called for a toast "to journalists, workers who spare no effort for the people's good. He spoke of the regard in which Soviet journalists are held, of the respect for their work, of the power and authority of our crusading press with its high standards.



NEWSPAPERWOMEN FROM ALL OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS TRADED IMPRESSIONS.

"You journalists have done a good job," he said, "but don't get swelled heads . . . There is still a good deal of dullness in our newspapers. There are times you pick up a paper, turn the pages, and lay it down without even remembering what was in it . . . A paper must be made up with care . . . It's not only a matter of picking a subject expertly, but also of picking a skilful craftsman, so that the article would be done like a finely-prepared dinner. After you finish, you ought to feel like licking your fingers."

Craftsmanship—that word was probably the most frequently used at the congress. Fine craftsmanship is the key to most of the problems we're trying to solve. It will be the major goal of the Journalists' Union.

After the congress I had occasion to visit some parts of the country and discovered that our

newly founded organization had already begun to get things stirring. I heard any number of new ideas and new plans that ranged from exchange of newspapermen from the various republics to ways of getting better contact between editorial staff and readers.

But I thought that the real impact of this congress comes when the journalist sits down at his desk, alone with his typewriter and his conscience. Now and then an extra sheet of paper will go flying into the waste basket because the writer has learned to make more exacting demands on himself. He has become more keenly aware of his responsibility to the millions who read his copy. And he is generously rewarded for these extra pains, satisfied that he has met the journalist's sacred obligation to present the truth about the events of the day, about the life of the country and its people.

A FEW OF THE 10,500 PAPERS AND SEVERAL THOUSAND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED.



How much water do you squeeze out of your copy?



Brevity may be the child of talent, but how well does it pay?



By Zoya Boguslavskaya
Critic

NOVELIST VERA PANOVA

THERE ARE BOOKS whose characters seem linked to the reader by invisible threads. He is moved by their lives, he rejoices and he suffers with them. One such book is Vera Panova's *Companions* (*The Train* in American edition) first published in the spring of 1946.

Why should this novel of a front-line hospital train have moved Soviet readers so much, one wonders, when they themselves had just lived through the war's tragic upheaval?

We Look into Lives Many of Us Lived

The book grew out of an assignment which Vera Panova, then a war correspondent, was given by the Soviet Writers' Union. She was asked to write a booklet about the hospital trains that ran between the front and the rear. The very first day she spent on the train convinced her that a booklet could never do justice to the heroism, to the hopes and the dreams of the people she met. She made four trips with the train and then returned home and began to write a novel.

In *Companions* Panova pictures the hospital train staff in a series of characterizations that are highly individual and yet sufficiently generalized so that we look into the lives that many different people lived through during the hard years of the war.

The limited scene of the action does not narrow the characterizations. We perceive them as three-dimensional people in action. We see Nurse Yulia Dmitrievna as the highly efficient assistant at the most difficult operations; Deputy Train Chief Danilov as the admirable organizer; the selfish, grasping Dr. Suprugov trembling inwardly every time a shell explodes; the orphan Vaska, who wants to be a doctor and whom the train staff has adopted, stealing through to the operating room at night just to feel what it is to hold a surgical instrument.

We learn, too, how these people came to be what they are. Through Dr. Belov, whose wife and daughters were killed by an enemy shell, we see Leningrad besieged. Through Vaska we see a village burned down by the Nazis. The backgrounds of the characters and the reflections and thoughts they engender are woven with skill and feeling into the story line to leave an indelible imprint.

The author's own reflections on the characters give them added sharpness and dimension. When Dr. Belov receives the news of the death of his wife and daughters, he suffers the thought that he had never been able to let his wife know how much he really loved her. His introspection is continued by the author.

"Perhaps she never knew how attached he was to her. He had never been able to express his feelings. He knew that he cut a ridiculous figure. People often laughed at him and it was natural they should. But she had always been tender and devoted.

"Pressing his gray head with hands he thinks despairingly how terrible it was that peaceful, gentle, laughter-loving women had given their lives for what they held dear. Why hadn't it happened to him instead. He was a man, he was fighting the war . . ."

In this excerpt, as in many other places of the novel, the author's comments merge with what the characters think or say, to give the scene a significance that goes far beyond the relations between Dr. Belov and his wife.

Happiness is a central theme of Panova's novel. Life shared with others, with family and friends, makes for happiness, says the author. This is how Danilov, Yulia Dmitrievna and Dr. Belov have lived. They are contrasted with Dr. Suprugov who lives only for himself.

Vera Panova's style of writing is reminiscent of Chekhov. She has something of his narrative objectivity and seeming impartiality. But

behind this impartiality is a profound hatred of complacency, banality, arrogance, and a deep love for man.

It is Panova's belief that "without material of his own drawn from a life which he himself has lived deeply, a writer's talent is an empty thing of no social value." Reading her novels you have the conviction that everything she writes about she has herself experienced keenly and deeply.

Her Own Life

"My childhood was barren," writes Vera Panova in her autobiography. It was the decade that Gorky called the most disgraceful in history of the Russian intelligentsia—a period of brutal reaction that followed the defeat of the first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, a period when philistinism and fear choked everything that was living. This is how Panova remembers her childhood and adolescence in Rostov-on-Don where she was born in 1905.

She lost her father when she was very young. Her mother went to work in an office. Poverty and hardship dogged the family. But the girl found her joys too, in play and in books. Gogol and Pushkin fired her imagination. She began writing poetry when she was eight and prose when she was nine, certain she was going to be a writer. Because they were so poor her mother could not give her an education and she had to struggle hard to teach herself.

Her interest in writing led 17-year-old Vera to a job on the staff of *Trudovoi Don*, a paper published in Rostov in the early twenties. There she picked up experience writing feature stories, reporting and doing make-up. She also began to write short stories.

Her reporting assignments took her around the country to factories and farms, to the site of the farm machinery plant being built right in Rostov and to remote villages in the mountains of the North Caucasus. All these different impressions called for a larger outlet than brief newspaper items.

Panova felt that the people she was writing about, with their creative efforts, their joys and their despairs, their loves and their losses, should be speaking for themselves. So she began to write plays. But she was soon convinced that what she had to say could best be said in story form. *Companions* was the proof.

Panova's writing is a constant experimentation, a search for new forms. Each of her novels is strikingly different from those that came before. *Looking Ahead* is a story about workers in a Urals factory. *Bright Shores* is a novel about farmers. *Seasons of the Year* spans two generations—the one which came to maturity during the Revolution of 1917 and the Civil War and their children who grew up in the years after the Second World War. *Seryozha* is the story of a small boy whose world is that glowing one of happy childhood, of play and of wonderful presents.

Seryozha's Story

What Seryozha treasures most is the kindness and the fairness of the adults around him. He thinks his new father, Korostelev, is the best and wisest man in the world. The child, disturbed and frightened by the death of his great-grandmother, asks his stepfather: "Will we all die?" Korostelev understands what is going on in the boy's mind. "No, we won't die," he tells him. "You needn't be afraid. I'll see to it that you don't die."

The author seems to have found the precise point of correspondence in the perceptions of the child and the adult. Although we see the episodes of the story from the point of view of a six-year-old boy, the author manages nevertheless to make her own attitude toward the characters quite clear.

One day the uncle of Seryozha's playmate comes to town. He is a sea captain and a romantic figure to the children in his blue and white uniform. Even when he calls his nephew a rascal and a good-for-nothing who should be whipped, the children envy Vaska for having such an uncle. After the captain leaves, taking Vaska with him, the children long remember his stories and talk about the "rose-colored, singing world" into which he has carried off their friend.

This incident is introduced to point up the difference between the two men, even though the captain and Korostelev never come in contact with each other. Through them Vera Panova portrays two differing attitudes to life, two ways of rearing children. One is the way of wise and patient understanding, of loving kindness; the other the cruel and tyrannical way of the whip.

Another misfortune befalls Seryozha when his parents decide to move to Kholmogory in the North where living conditions are hard. They plan to leave Seryozha with his Aunt Pasha because he is frail and because there is small Lyonya, Korostelev's own son, to be looked after. But to Seryozha life in Kholmogory, no matter how hard, would still be easier than to be left behind by his parents.

"He was ready and willing to share all the hardships, even yearned to endure them. Whatever happened to them would happen to him too. No matter how he tried to persuade himself otherwise, Seryozha could not shake off the feeling that his parents were leaving him behind because they did not want to be burdened with a sickly child. His heart told him that if they really loved him he would not be a burden to them."

This doubt of his parents' love and the resentment against his mother will leave the boy with emotional wounds that will never heal. Not Seryozha's mother but Korostelev senses this.

"Seryozha stood to one side in the falling snow. With all his strength he remembered his promise and only sobbed now and then—long, desolate, muted sobs. And one single tear forced its way down his cheek and sparkled in the light of the street lamp. It was a difficult tear, not a baby's tear but the tear of a boy, a bitter, burning, proud tear wrung from his heart. Unable to stand it any longer, he turned and walked toward the house, bent with grief."

In that moment of Seryozha's hopeless despair Korostelev is suddenly aware of how deeply the child is hurt. "Stop," he shouts to the driver and drags Seryozha into the car.

Her Latest Novel

Vera Panova seems at times to lose her sense of the whole, the total environment, so completely does she look at the world through the eyes of her character, in much the way that Chekhov does. But never for a moment is she dishonest, she never loses sight of the essential truth of her characters. For to her, "in art nothing that compromises artistic truth is to be tolerated."

Her latest book is *Sentimental Novel*, a story about the people who built socialism—the generation that fought in the Civil War, suffered material deprivation, lived through the unemployment of the twenties and the hardships of the beginning of the first five-year plan, but who held to the ideal of communism under the most adverse conditions.

Shura Sevastyanov, the hero of *Sentimental Novel*, had lost his parents and suffered from want before he was 19. Happiness for him seemed a long way off. His life was the labor exchange and jobs he could get as porter or messenger or as a hand in a cardboard factory where he was ashamed to be the only boy working in a room full of girls.

He wasn't afraid of work; what he wanted was man's work. He was aware that a new world was being built out of this hardship and suffering, that freedom and comradeship and the determination were all there to build this good life and that there were no limits to what could be done with such building material.

In *Sentimental Novel* the author points up not alone the hardships of those years when Sevastyanov was starting his adult life, but the drive and enthusiasm with which young people surmounted difficulties and personal disappointments to build a new society.

On the surface *Sentimental Novel* is the story of Sevastyanov's love for Zoya, but probed more deeply it is the biography of the common people, the inconspicuous heroes of the time. It is the story of the Revolution that brought light and knowledge to millions like Sevastyanov. The hero says to himself: "Human beings have accumulated so much. They have populated and built up the earth with houses, words and feelings. How wonderful it is to be able to contribute to all that! One must leave something behind that's worth being treasured."

There Vera Panova might have been speaking of her own work. The future will treasure her writing for its faith in the Soviet man, in his strength and his devotion to the great ideals of his time.

The author now lives in Leningrad. She spends her mornings working on a new novel *The Streets of Leningrad*. "I want to write a gay story about the people of our city," she says. "Although I was not born and brought up in Leningrad, I have come to love the city. I like the outlying districts in the early morning with their buildings and chimneys and yellow and orange smoke."

The city and the people—the metal plant she visited a while ago, a police station where she spent a holiday evening, a court case she sat in on—all this and many other personal observations is the raw material for Vera Panova's new work.



Seryozha

By Vera Panova

Then the day of departure dawned.

It was a dull, dreary day, without either sunshine or frost. The snow on the ground had melted in the night, and only a thin layer remained on the roofs. The sky was gray. Underfoot it was wet and muddy. Sledding? Why, it was unpleasant even to go out into the yard.

How could you hope for anything in weather like that? How could there ever be anything good again?

But Korostelev had put a new rope on the sled. Seryozha saw it standing in the doorway. Korostelev himself, however, had disappeared.

Mummy was nursing Lyonya. She kept on and on. And she smiled and said to Seryozha: "Look what a funny little nose he has."

Seryozha looked. Just an ordinary nose. She likes his nose because she loves him, thought Seryozha. She used to love me, but now she loves him.

So he went to Aunt Pasha. She might have a million superstitions, but she would talk to him and she would love him.

"What are you doing?" he asked dully.

"Can't you see for yourself?" she said. "I'm making meat balls."

"Why are you making so much?"

Raw meat balls smothered in bread-crumbs filled the whole kitchen table.

"So there'll be enough for dinner for all of us, and plenty for them to take on the trip, too."

"Will they go soon?"

"Not very. In the evening."

"How many hours is that?"

"Oh, a lot. It'll be getting dark when they go. As long as it's light they'll still be here."

She went on making meat balls, and he leaned his forehead against the edge of the table, thinking . . . Lukianych loves me, too, and he'll love me more, he'll love me an awful lot . . . I'll go with Lukianych in a boat and I'll get drowned. Then they'll bury me in the ground, like Great-Granny. And Korostelev and Mummy will hear of it, and they'll be so sorry, they'll say—why didn't we take him with us, he was so clever for his age, and such a good boy, he never cried and never got on your nerves. A million times better than Lyonya. . . . No, I don't want them to bury me in the ground, I'd be frightened—lying there all alone . . . And we'll have a good time here, too. Lukianych will bring me apples and chocolates, and I'll grow up and be a sea captain, and Mummy and Korostelev will be down and out, and they'll come here and say: "Give me your wood to saw," and I'll tell Aunt Pasha: "Let them have yesterday's soup. . . ."

Printed here is *The Day of Departure*, the last chapter from Vera Panova's novel *Seryozha*.

Here Seryozha felt so unhappy, so sorry for Korostelev and Mummy that he began crying. But Aunt Pasha had barely time to say her "Oh, heavens above!" when he remembered he'd given his word to Korostelev.

"I won't do it again," he said quickly.

Granny Nastya came with her black bag.

"Is Mitya at home?" she asked (Mitya is Korostelev's first name—*Editor*).

"He's gone to see about a car," said Aunt Pasha. "Averkiev doesn't want to give him one, just think, what a brute."

"Why a brute?" asked Granny Nastya. "In the first place, he needs the car for the farm. And secondly, he's given them a truck. That's much better, because of the luggage."

"For the luggage, of course," said Aunt Pasha. "But a car would have been better for Maryana and the baby."

"People are spoiled these days," said Granny Nastya. "In my young days we didn't take children in cars, or trucks either, and they grew up just the same. She can sit next to the driver with the baby, and they'll be quite all right."

Seryozha listened, blinking slowly. He was filled with the expectation of parting. It was as though everything in him was tensely prepared to endure the approaching grief. Whether in a car or a truck, soon they would go, they would abandon him. And he loved them.

"Why's Mitya gone so long?" said Granny Nastya. "I wanted to say good-by to him."

"Aren't you going to see them off?" asked Aunt Pasha.

"I have a conference," said Granny Nastya and went to Mummy. Then everything was quiet. The day outside became a deeper gray and the wind rose. It made the windowpanes rattle and shake. Thin ice with white lines covered the puddles. The snow started again, whirling quickly in the wind.

"How many hours now?" asked Seryozha.

"A little less," Aunt Pasha answered. "But still quite a lot."

Granny Nastya and Mummy stood talking in the dining room, among the piled-up furniture.

"Where on earth can he be all this time?" said Granny Nastya. "I want to say good-by to him. Who knows if I'll ever see him again."

She's afraid, too, that he'll go away forever, thought Seryozha, and never come back any more.

Then he saw it was nearly dark; soon they would have to put on the lights.

Lyonya began to cry. Mummy ran to him, almost bumping into Seryozha on the way.

"Why don't you find something to do, Seryozha dear?" she asked kindly.

He would have been glad to. He tried conscientiously to play with his monkey, then with his bricks, but it was no good. It wasn't interesting, nothing seemed to matter. The kitchen door banged, there was a stamping of feet and Korostelev's loud voice.

"Let's have dinner. The truck will be here in an hour."

"Didn't you get the car then?" asked Granny Nastya.

"No. They can't spare it, they say. It doesn't matter. We'll just go in the truck."

Habit gave Seryozha a thrill of joy at that voice. He wanted to run in, but then he remembered that there would be nothing more of all this soon—so he went back to moving his bricks aimlessly about on the floor. Korostelev came in, his face red with the cold outside and said apologetically: "Well, Seryozha?"

They had a hasty dinner. Granny Nastya went away. It got quite dark. Korostelev went to the telephone and said good-by to somebody. Seryozha leaned against his knee, hardly moving, and Korostelev drew his long fingers through Seryozha's hair as he talked.

Then Timokhin came in.

"Well? All ready?" he asked. "Give me a shovel to clear the snow away, or we won't get the big gates open."

Lukianych went with him to open the gates. Mummy picked up Lyonya and started busily wrapping him in a quilt.

"There's no hurry for that," said Korostelev. "He'll get too hot. We have plenty of time."

He and Timokhin and Lukianych began carrying out the packed things. Every now and then the open door let in a cold breath. They all had snow on their boots and they did not wipe their feet, but Aunt Pasha did not scold them. She knew there was no sense in wiping your feet now. Pools of water trickled over the floor; it was wet and dirty. There was a smell of snow, straw and tobacco mixed with an animal

smell from Timokhin's sheepskin. Aunt Pasha ran about giving advice. Mummy, still holding Lyonya, went up to Seryozha, put one arm around him, pressed his head to her. He moved away. Why did she put her arm around him when she wanted to go away without him!

Everything was carried out, the furniture, the suitcases, the basket of food, the bundle of Lyonya's diapers. How empty the rooms looked! Nothing left but some scraps of paper and an empty medicine bottle lying on its side. You could see the house was old, the paint on the floor was worn off, it looked new and fresh only in the places where the bookcase and chest of drawers had stood.

"Here, put this on, it's cold outside, Lukianych said to Aunt Pasha and handed her a coat. Seryozha jumped in alarm and ran to him.

"I'm going out, too! I'm going, too!"

"Of course, of course you shall," said Aunt Pasha soothingly, and helped him on with his outdoor things. Mummy and Korostelev were getting theirs on, too. Korostelev put his hands under Seryozha's arms, lifted him up and kissed him hard.

"Good-by for the present, son. Get well, and remember what we agreed."

Mummy started kissing Seryozha and crying.

"Seryozha! Say good-by, darling!"

"Good-by, good-by," he said quickly, breathless with haste and agitation, looking at Korostelev. And he had his reward.

"Good boy, Seryozha," said Korostelev.

Mummy was still crying. She said to Aunt Pasha and Lukianych: "Thank you for everything."

"Nothing to thank us for," said Aunt Pasha mournfully.

"Take care of Seryozha."



Seryozha

"You needn't worry about that," said Aunt Pasha still more mournfully, and suddenly cried: "You've forgotten the custom, let's sit down before we part! We must all sit down a minute!"

"But where?" asked Lukianych, staring about.

"Oh, heavens above," cried Aunt Pasha. "Come into our room, then."

They all went in, sat down wherever they could and waited in silence for the traditional few moments. Aunt Pasha was the first to rise.

"Well, God be with you," she said.

They went out and down the steps. It was snowing and everything was white. The big gates were wide open. A lantern with a candle inside hung on the shed wall, and the snowflakes whirled in its light. The loaded truck stood in the middle of the yard. Timokhin was covering everything up with canvas. Shurik was helping him. Lots of people were standing around—Vaska's mother, Lida and many more. They had all come to say good-by to Korostelev and Mummy.

Seryozha felt as though he were seeing them all for the first time. Everything around him seemed strange, unknown. Voices sounded different. The yard was not like his own yard . . . It was as if he had never seen that shed before . . . As if he had never played with those children . . . As if this man had never given him rides in this same truck . . . As if nothing of all this had ever been his, and nothing ever could be, for he was abandoned.

"It's going to be bad driving," said Timokhin in his stranger's voice. "Slippery."



Korostelev put Mummy and Lyonya in the seat in front and wrapped a shawl around them. He loved them more than anyone else, he took care of them, he saw to it that they would be warm and comfortable . . . He himself climbed into the back and stood there, tall as a statue.

"Get under the canvas, Mitya," Aunt Pasha called out. "Under the canvas, or you'll have the snow in your face."

He took no notice.

"Seryozha, move back there a bit," he said, "or we'll run over you."

The truck snorted. Timokhin got in. It snorted more and more loudly, trying to move . . . There, it gave a jerk, then it slipped back, then it went a little bit forward and back again. Now it would go, the gates would be shut, the lantern would be put out, and it would all be over.

Seryozha stood to one side in the falling snow. With all his strength he remembered his promise and only sobbed now and then—long, desolate, muted sobs. And one single tear forced its way down his cheek and sparkled in the light of the street lamp. It was a difficult tear, not a baby's tear but the tear of a boy, a bitter, burning, proud tear wrung from his heart. Unable to stand it any longer, he turned and walked toward the house, bent with grief.

"Stop!" Korostelev called in a desperate voice, and drummed on the back of the driver's cab. "Seryozha! Come on! Quick! Get your things together; You're coming with us!"

He jumped down.

"Hurry up! What's he got there? Bring it along. Just a few toys. Won't take a minute. Come on!"

"Mitya, what are you thinking of! Mitya, think what you're doing! Mitya, you're crazy!" said Aunt Pasha from the door and Mummy from inside the truck. He answered angrily:

"Ridiculous! What d'you think this is? Can't you understand? It's breaking his heart. I just can't stand it."

"Oh, heavens above, it'll kill him there!" cried Aunt Pasha.

"Ridiculous," said Korostelev again. "I'll take the responsibility, understand? It won't kill him at all. That's all your nonsense. Come on, come on, Seryozha."

He ran into the house.

Seryozha could not move at first. He could not believe it, he was afraid to believe it . . . His heart beat so loudly he could hear it . . . Then he dashed inside, ran panting through all the rooms, caught up his monkey as he passed, then had a sudden desperate fear that Korostelev might change his mind, Mummy and Aunt Pasha might talk him out of it, and rushed back to him. But Korostelev hurried to meet him saying: "Quick, quick!" And they began collecting Seryozha's things. Aunt Pasha and Lukianych helped. Lukianych folded Seryozha's bed up.

"It's right what you're doing, Mitya," he said. "You're absolutely right, man!"

Seryozha feverishly scooped up whatever treasures came to hand and tossed them into the box Aunt Pasha gave him. Quick! Quick! Or they might go! You could never know what they might do the next minute . . . His heart seemed to be beating in his throat, so it was hard to breathe or hear anything. "Quick! Quick!" he cried while Aunt Pasha bundled him up. He tugged to get away, looking for Korostelev. But the truck was still standing there, and Korostelev had not even gotten in.

He told Seryozha to say good-by to everybody. Then he picked Seryozha up and pushed him in beside Mummy and Lyonya, under Mummy's shawl. The truck began to move. Now he could relax—he was sure he was going.

It was crowded in the driver's cab—one, two, three, four people, think of it! There was a strong smell of sheepskin. Timokhin was smoking, too. Seryozha coughed. He sat wedged in between Mummy and Timokhin, his cap was down over one eye, his scarf was too tight round his neck, he could see nothing but the snow dancing in the beams of the headlights.

It was cramped and uncomfortable, but who cared? We're going, we're going all together, our Timokhin is taking us, and at the back there, high up, there's Korostelev, he loves me, he takes the responsibility for me, he's out there in the snow but he put us in the cab, he'll take us all safely to Kholmogory. Oh, heavens above, we're going to Kholmogory, how wonderful it is! What's there I don't know, but it must be grand if we going there . . .

Timokhin blew his horn, and the gleaming snow rushed straight toward Seryozha.

Mattiwilda Dobbs in the Soviet Union



BUILDING MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP

MATTIWILDA DOBBS SINGS GILDA TO MIKHAIL MISELYOV'S RIGOLETTO. SHE PERFORMED IN TWO OPERAS WITH THE BOLSHOI COMPANY.

By Farida Fakhmi

THE AMERICAN SINGER Mattiwilda Dobbs toured the Soviet Union late last year, charming audiences with her fine artistry. The hearts of the listeners were won by her faultless intonation, the warmth and unpretentiousness of her performance, the rich tonal quality of her voice and the good taste of her selections.

Mattiwilda Dobbs' concerts in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, as well as the opera performances in which she starred with Soviet casts, were received enthusiastically by packed houses. She was applauded for her splendid rendition of Schubert's *Ave Maria*, which she sang with deep feeling in a delicate, inspired manner. Of great interest to Soviet listeners were her recitals of Negro spirituals, in which she put subtle emphasis on the play of the peculiar rhythms and intonations of these songs.

Very unaffectedly and warmly, retaining the Russian spirit, Mattiwilda Dobbs sang Alexander Alyabiev's romance *The Nightingale* and the aria of the Shemakha Queen in Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's opera *The Golden Cockerel* (*Le Coq d'Or*).

Mattiwilda Dobbs sang on the stage of the Bolshoi Theater in the *Barber of Seville* and

Rigoletto. Her Soviet partners say that she very naturally and quickly fell in with the performance of the cast. "My partner, Miss Dobbs, is a wonderful friend and comrade on the stage," said tenor Anton Grigoriev who sang the part of the Duke in *Rigoletto*. "I am very happy that I had the opportunity of singing with this wonderful, marvelous singer and actress."

The American guest performer quickly felt the depth of her audience's appreciation. In an interview she told a reporter of the newspaper *Sovietskaya Kultura*: "What wonderful listeners they are! They really understand music. Their applause is not merely an expression of politeness. No, it is qualified applause. There are not many places in the world where an aria from Handel's opera *Atalanta*, for example, would be greeted with such intelligence and feeling. Every encore for my Soviet audiences was very rewarding for me."

The American singer's one-month tour in the Soviet Union was a tremendous success. "Her art goes to the heart because of its human and noble simplicity and naturalness," Yelena Katulskaya, well-known Soviet singer, wrote in *Pravda*. "In our opinion, Mattiwilda

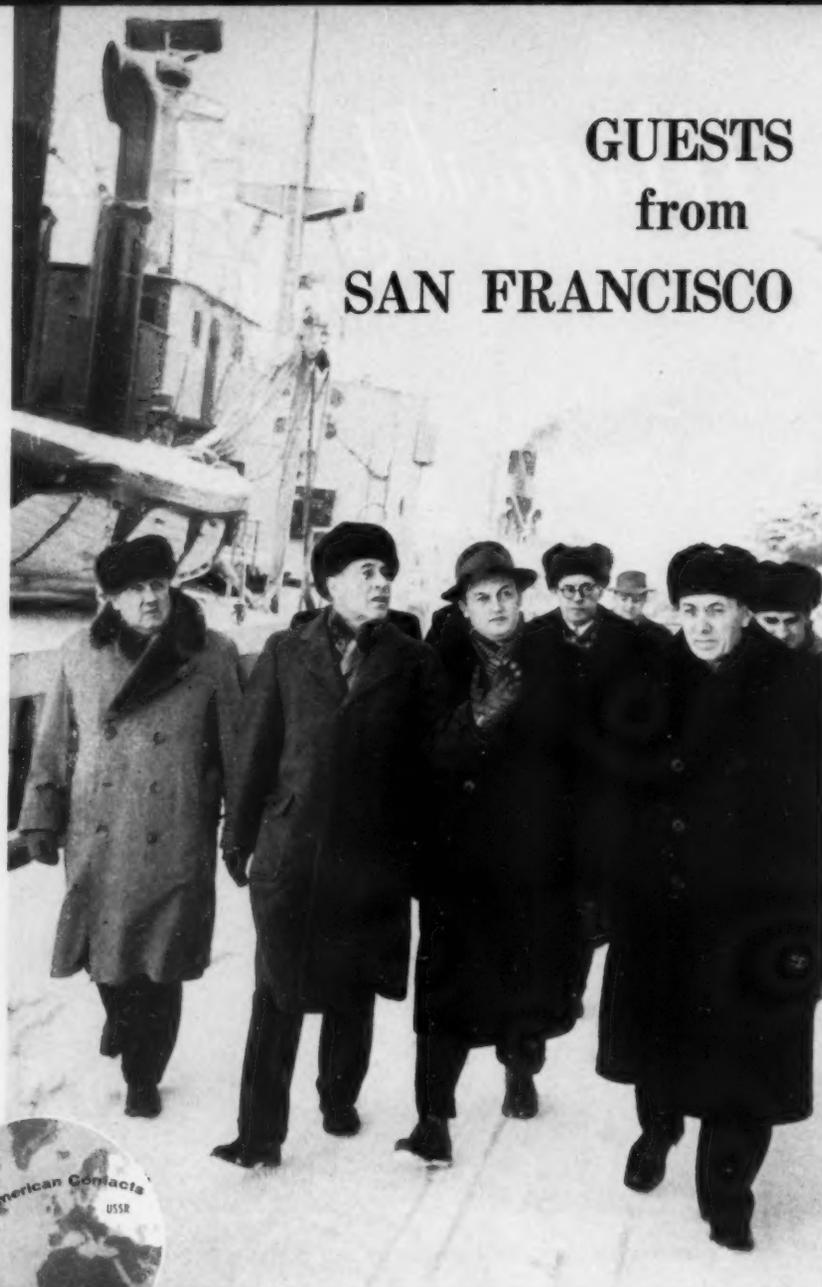
Dobbs has attained this not only by her natural musical and vocal gifts but by hard, inspired work as well."

The Soviet people appreciate art nurtured by talent, good craftsmanship and deep, truthful human emotions, and they gave the wonderful American singer Mattiwilda Dobbs a warm reception. Her concert proved once again that difference in language is no hindrance to establishing mutual contact with an audience.

A RECITAL GIVEN AT THE MOSCOW CONSERVATORY.



GUESTS from SAN FRANCISCO



BUILDING MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP

Delegates from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union saw many dock installations on their 17-day Soviet tour.

When Nikita Khrushchev toured the United States last September, he paid an unscheduled visit to the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) in San Francisco. There he talked not with union officers alone but with rank and filers as well, and it turned out to be a very warm and friendly meeting. From a worker he met and talked with he received a gift which he considered one of the most precious he brought home from America—a longshoreman's cap which he accepted in trade for his own hat.

Making his report to the Soviet people on the day he arrived in Moscow, Khrushchev described his visit with the San Francisco longshoremen as one of the most pleasant highlights of his trip across the United States.

Some two months later, in December, a three-man delegation of the ILWU went to the Soviet Union to study dock installations and dock trade union organization. During their 17-day tour the guests from San Francisco visited Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Sochi and Odessa. Their official report of the visit is printed in full in the columns below. The following is a slightly condensed translation of an account of their trip from the newspaper Trud, main organ of Soviet trade unions.

THE FIRST SOVIET PORT the American longshoremen visited was Baku on the Caspian Sea. They stopped at one of the docks where a ship was being unloaded by men working with a big gantry crane.

Having noticed the guests one of the men greeted them: "Welcome, dear comrades." The Americans yelled back "Zdravstvuite" in Russian.

One of the guests, Laurence Thomas, climbed into the railroad car which the men were loading. After shaking hands he pinned a trade union button on each of their jackets.

Report on a "most informative, encouraging"

The delegation from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), comprised of Louis Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer, Laurence Thomas, Coast Labor Relations Committeeman, and Mike Samaduroff, Chief Longshore Dispatcher, Port of San Francisco, has just completed a two weeks' visit to the Soviet Union. It came on the invitation of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union and the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, and arose from the welcome and hospitality extended to Chairman Khrushchev during his visit to San Francisco and to the Longshoremen's Union. Here is the official report.

"We Were Taken Everywhere We Wanted to Go"

THE TRIP has given us an opportunity to study the working of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union, inspect port installations and get some information on the trade potential between the Soviet Far East and the Pacific Coast of the USA. Beyond question, the visit

confirmed the value of frequent and extensive exchanges of trade union delegations between the two countries.

Our itinerary covered calls on the ports of Baku, Odessa, the new port being built near Odessa at Sukhoi Liman, and Leningrad. Installations varied from fair to outstanding. There is a great deal of attention given to the development and introduction of new machinery to handle cargoes such as logs, sacks and barrels, as well as bulk cargoes. We found no evidence of fear of automation. On the contrary, the workers welcome the machine as a relief from many back-breaking jobs in longshoring, and as the way to increase productivity and provide a more abundant life. Unemployment is not a problem; there continues to be a shortage of labor.

Port officials were cooperative in helping us cover the docks, ships and warehouses, and supplied us with detailed descriptions of their equipment.

We met with officials of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and found possibilities for trade between the Soviet Far East and the West Coast of the USA excellent, as artificial barriers and restrictions are removed. The Soviet Far East is developing in very much the same way as the opening of the West in America. There is a growing and varied market for all types of goods.

The information on port installations and the material on trade will

Turab Nagiev thanked him for the whole crew. "We are very glad," he said, "to welcome American trade unionists."

Laurence Thomas returned the thanks on behalf of his delegation and explained that the ILWU group had come to the Soviet Union to promote friendship. Although theirs was the first American union delegation in many years, he said, friendly contacts between the working people of the United States and the Soviet Union would surely grow stronger.

How did the longshoremen in the Soviet Union like the way they lived and worked?

The men replied: "We live well. And when life is good, work also is good."

As the guests went from one pier to another they noticed that all the stevedores wore the

same blue overalls and the same work gloves. They asked if Soviet dockers bought their work clothes from the same store.

The chief of the port explained: "Under the collective agreement drawn up between the trade union and the management all working clothes and tools are provided without cost."

The Americans asked many questions about safety at work. They were interested to learn that trade union inspectors had the right to stop work in cases where safety regulations were violated. This is an important union requirement, and it is strictly checked on.

At Sochi, the health and vacation resort on the Black Sea coast, the visitors saw one of the very beautiful spots where Soviet workers spend their vacations.

It was dinner time when the delegation arrived. The Americans heard the gay hum of talk as they approached the dining room. The diners broke into applause when the delegation was introduced and thereafter the American longshoremen were the center of all interest.

The visitors met with a barrage of questions about America and they asked almost as many about Soviet life. They were interested in learning who the resort guests were and the diners introduced themselves as follows:

"I am a miner. I work at a manganese mine near Sverdlovsk in the Urals."

"I'm an oil worker from Sakhalin Island."

"A mechanic from the Tatar Republic."

"A collective farmer from Central Russia."



Nikita Khrushchev receives the ILWU delegation—secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt (shaking hands), chief dispatcher Mike Samaduroff (be-

hind him), and Laurence Thomas, member of the Labor Relations Committee (extreme right)—guests of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union.

ing and worthwhile visit"

be of interest to both our membership and the shipping companies and traders.

As trade unionists we were most interested in the work of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union. We had their full cooperation in getting a complete picture of their operation. We were taken everywhere we wanted to go, met with rank and file workers on the job by stopping to speak to them at random, talked to local, regional and national officials, and attended sessions of large groups of active members for a free exchange of information and opinion. The questioning covered every aspect of trade union work. Nowhere did we have difficulty in meeting or talking to anyone.

Delegation Aimed to Get Facts to Speak for Themselves

THE ILWU DELEGATION, for its own benefit, decided to use certain benchmarks to measure the structure and function of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union. We realize that unions in the USA and the USSR are bound to have a different role in many respects because they function under different economies. For example, in the Soviet Union the general basic wage structure of all industry is set

by national planning in which the unions participate, while in the USA wages are bargained out on an industry or plant basis.

To try to use one and the same measure for all union functions under capitalism and socialism is of no value. More important was to get the facts, and let them speak for themselves. To this end we decided to use these benchmarks:

Type of Union	The Sea and River Transport Workers' Union is industrial in form, covering all shoreside and offshore workers in sea and river transport, including ship repairs.
Membership	It is voluntary, with approximately 95 per cent in the union.
Dues	Generally one per cent of earnings. There is no checkoff of union dues, they are collected by stewards on the job.
Finances	The Union is entirely self-supporting, has sole custody of its funds, and elects its own trustees. While the Union administers large social insurance funds (primarily sick pay) none of this money is used to operate the Union.
Officers	The election and removal of officers is entirely within the machinery of the Union, through a democratic procedure spelled out in the Union Constitution. Provision is made for regular elections; every year at the port

GUESTS from SAN FRANCISCO

Mike Samaduroff of the visiting ILWU group thought it was a fine thing to see working people from all over the country spending their vacations at this luxurious resort.

At the Sochi waterfront the Americans were greeted by the chief of the port, Nikolai Tsvetkov. He was wearing medal ribbons on his jacket and the guests asked what they stood for. Tsvetkov explained: "This one is For Defense of Odessa, and this—For Defense of Sevastopol. I fought in the battles for these cities during World War II. This last one is For Victory over Japan."

Laurence Thomas was very much interested and explained that he too had been a sailor during the war and had fought in the Pacific. "What a pleasure to shake hands with an old comrade-in-arms."

"I'm glad to meet Americans again," Tsvetkov answered. "My detachment was based in Cool Bay in Alaska. We lived side by side with Americans and I have only the warmest memories of the time we spent together. When you go back to San Francisco please tell your countrymen that we want very much to be friends."

"We certainly will do that," Thomas replied.

From Odessa the ILWU group took a 12-mile trip to Sukhoi Liman where a new port has been built up in the past two years. Here the guests asked about the opportunities offered to waterfront workers for schooling and job promotion.

They were told by the chief of the port, Vladimir Khantadze, that "out of every 1,000 dock workers, 30 are taking college work, 80 are taking college entrance courses and 200 are enrolled for secondary school courses."

Both the Soviet and American longshoremen laughed when Louis Goldblatt said: "We have to remember to include in our report this secret Soviet weapon we have discovered today—education."

When the Americans stopped in to take a look at a warehouse, they were surrounded by a group of young workers. Mike Samaduroff asked them a whole series of questions on schooling. "How many members of your team are studying?"—was one of the questions.

"Two are going to college, one to secondary school and the rest of them are taking courses in mechanization," replied Vladimir Rotor, the team leader.



Besides sightseeing in Leningrad, the longshoremen met with Soviet trade unionists . . .

looked over a Soviet-designed machine called "the mechanical hand" which will lift 250-pound sacks and stack them where they belong . . .

and stopped at the Pioneers' Palace.

level, every two years at the regional (basin) and national levels. Officers cannot be appointed or removed by anyone outside the Union. All officers are paid out of Union funds.

Meetings

The minimum number of meetings to be held by port, regional and national executive bodies is specified in the Union Constitution, and this number was exceeded in the places we visited. The delegated conference, rather than a general membership meeting, is used in larger enterprises and in the big ports.

Collective Agreements

They are negotiated annually, and provide for responsibility for production goals, observance of labor standards ranging from safety to general welfare, work norms (some 60 per cent of the jobs are covered by national planning), payment for hazardous and obnoxious work, arrangement of work shifts, and other typical collective agreements items.

Grievance Machinery

The procedure for settling disputes is well defined, including a Labor Disputes Commission with equal representation of union and administration, and provides the right of appeal. The union has the power to make final and binding decision on grievances. A worker cannot be fired without the consent of the Union.

Rank and File Participation

As much as 20 to 25 per cent of the membership serve on union committees or take part in some form of union activity.

Expanding Scope of Union Authority Is Impressive

AS TRADE UNIONISTS we know these standards or benchmarks are sound in the study of any trade union. Without a doubt the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union is a genuine, effective and efficient trade union organization. The delegation was impressed with the widening scope of the union's authority and responsibility.

There have been important developments in the past few years which give Soviet trade unions primary power in the assignment of housing built by their administration. They have taken on the job of policing the prices of consumer goods and services. We understand they play an increasingly important role in production planning. Grievance machinery has been strengthened and formalized with time limits for settling disputes.

The basic structure and operation of the unions and their expanding field of activity, when added to their already established position in the administration of welfare funds and direction of cultural and sports activities, complete a picture of a going, growing concern playing an increasingly important part in shaping the future of the country.

We found the local, regional and national officers sensitive and responsive to the rank and file. Changes in composition of executive bodies are quite common, and executives made it plain that failure to satisfy the membership would mean a change in officers at the next election or by recall.

The workers, in turn, expressed confidence in their union and thought it was doing a good job. We watched the personal attitude of people as we moved around the ports. In the main it was relaxed and cordial, with no hesitancy to speak up and discuss issues.

In the course of our many discussions, numerous questions were asked about the form and function of unions in the USA. It was appar-

"How do you manage with your school when it's your turn to switch to late shifts?"

"Since we all go to school, our team has been excused from the evening and night shifts," replied Rotor. Another stevedore, Alexei Yakovlev, added: "Besides that, during exam time we get a month's leave with full pay in addition to our regular vacation."

Acquaintance with Leningrad began right at the city gates. The suburban highway merged almost imperceptibly with the wide city boulevard lined with tall apartment houses, most of them new. Mike Samaduroff, very much impressed by the sight, said: "Everywhere we saw blocks of houses going up. Reading about it will give you only the vaguest idea of the scale on which building is being done in the Soviet Union to meet the needs of the working people. You have to see it for yourself."

Leningrad is a big port and docks ships that fly the flags of 60 countries. In winter months, when the port is frozen, the stevedores work in warehouses and on repair jobs or are provided with jobs in other enterprises.

To give the guests an idea of how the dock installations operate during the busy season they were shown a documentary film. Louis Goldblatt commented that it had been a pleasure for the American longshoremen to see "how much attention, ingenuity and money are devoted to easing the back-breaking work of dockers."

The port chief showed the guests a working model of a timber-grab which at one clip can lift from the hold of a ship as many as 15 logs weighing more than four tons. They were also shown another machine called "the mechanical hand." Moving swiftly in any direction in the hold or in the warehouse, this

machine will simultaneously lift two sacks, weighing 220 pounds apiece, carry them to where they belong and stack them.

Unfailingly, at every meeting and in every port visited, there were reciprocal exchanges of friendship and of concern for peace.

"Our union stands for prohibition of nuclear weapons and for peaceful coexistence. We agree with Khrushchev that our countries should not accumulate arms, but should compete peacefully for more goods, more milk, to load and unload more ships"—this was the sentiment expressed by the ILWU group at a meeting with Odessa longshoremen.

And the answer of Odessa longshoremen was a firm and friendly handshake of complete agreement. The same reciprocal wishes to live in peace and friendship were expressed everywhere the American guests went on their tour of the Soviet Union.



Louis Goldblatt meets shop union chairman Arkadi Pronin.



At Baku, their first Soviet port of call, the American trade union leaders were shown the project for the Caspian Sea ferry.



At Sochi, the holiday resort on the Black Sea, they saw one of the rest homes where Soviet workers vacation.

ent to us that there is certainly a lack of understanding and some serious misinformation about how our unions work. This has made all the more evident to us the need for a large scale exchange of trade unionists. The Soviet people we met were eager to learn and find the facts for themselves. They are anxious to strengthen understanding and friendships.

The long drought in contacts between the unions of the USA and the USSR is a real misfortune. It is even more glaring today when almost all other groups have arranged for the extensive exchange of delegations and information. Firsthand observation is essential to clear away the confusion and to build mutual respect and confidence.

The exchange of trade union delegations will strengthen labor unity, promote friendship, and above all advance the cause of world peace. With improved relations will come expanding trade which will benefit the people of both countries.

Conference with Chairman Khrushchev Climaxed the Tour

THE DELEGATION met with Chairman Khrushchev. This was an excellent conclusion to our visit. The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming the delegation and expressing the opinion that the world atmosphere was improving.

He spoke of the plans of the USSR to move to a seven-hour day in 1960, and also to begin introducing the six-hour day by 1964, with even shorter hours in industries such as mining. Simultaneously, standards of living would be raised. He expressed complete confidence in the ability of socialism to outdistance capitalism, and talked of plans to disarm in order to use this additional productive capacity for the benefit of the people.

He made plain the policy of the USSR is not to interfere in the affairs of other nations, and was equally firm in the conviction that the USSR would drive ahead on its own appointed path. He described the plans for complete security, education and opportunity for the people of the USSR. In the matter of trade, he pointed out that production of arms could give way to peaceful production and that a ready-made outlet would be found by orders from socialist countries if credits were arranged.

We spoke of our visit, the availability of information and easy access to people. He remarked that the truth about Soviet trade unions would become known and that the lies would have "very short tails."

We agreed on the need for the exchange of labor delegations. The Chairman suggested rank and file members take part in the exchange. We stated that from our observations we were sure President Eisenhower would receive a warm and friendly welcome on his visit to the USSR. The Chairman subscribed to this.

We came away from the meeting with the firm conviction that the exchange of visits between Chairman Khrushchev and President Eisenhower would bring great benefit to the world.

The ILWU delegation has had a most informative, encouraging and worthwhile visit. People have been warm, hospitable and cooperative wherever we went. We will report in full our visit and believe the facts about Soviet trade unions will be of genuine interest to trade unionists throughout the USA. We will urge the widest exchange of trade unionists—an exchange which is long overdue.

Above all, we sincerely hope our visit has made a contribution to peace and friendship between the USA and the USSR.

LOUIS GOLDBLATT
LAURENCE THOMAS
MIKE SAMADUROFF



MIKHAIL BOTVINNIK

TWO MIKHAILS

By Grandmaster Alexander Kotov



MIKHAIL TAHL

Mikhail Botvinnik and Mikhail Tahl will meet in the 24-game match for the World Chess Title

TWO MIKHAILS—Mikhail Botvinnik of Moscow and Mikhail Tahl of Riga—will sit down at opposite sides of a chess table on March 15. They will have to play a match of 24 games for the world title and the winner will not be known until early May.

The chess world has never witnessed a single contest between these two grandmasters. Botvinnik is 25 years older than Tahl, and in the forthcoming contest mature experience and knowledge will be matched against youthful energy and fervor. Botvinnik personifies science in chess, the logic of precisely planned maneuver and strategy. He tries to foresee all surprises. He works out all the possible combinations. As a general rule, he avoids the chancy play.

Tahl is quite the opposite. He too is scientific and logical, but with a dramatic, and frequently unexpected, difference. He is forever ready to bewilder his adversary with a surprise. When the ground underneath both players becomes shaky and orthodox chess seems to have been temporarily shelved, that's the time when he really blossoms and plays a game loaded with sacrifices and attacks.

Tahl's sparkling chess game is an extension of the young man's wit, energy and inventiveness. He was graduated from secondary school when he was 15, two years earlier than the norm. He was too young to be admitted to Riga University—he wanted to enroll in the department of philology—and the Ministry of Education had to stretch the rule in his favor. His progress in chess was paralleled by high grades at the university.

In 1957 twenty-year-old Mikhail Tahl played a brilliant game to win the national chess crown in the USSR championship. There were skeptics who talked of "luck" and "sheer accident" but he confounded even them when he was victor again in the title tournament the following year. This was a very unusual achievement—there are few players who have been able to win the Soviet chess crown twice in a row.

That same year, 1958, Tahl won top place in the Inter-Zonal Tournament in Portoroz, and in the fall of 1959 he placed first in the Challengers' Tournament in Yugoslavia and so earned the right to face Botvinnik in a world title match.

"It took me eleven years to win that right," Tahl says. He tells this story:

In 1948 Botvinnik came to a vacation resort near Riga after the world title tournament in which he beat Max Euwe, Paul Keres, Samuel Reshevsky and Vasili Smyslov. One day the champion's wife, Gayane, answered a knock at the door of their hotel room. There stood Mikhail Tahl with a chessboard under his arm.

"May I see Mikhail Botvinnik?" he asked.

"What is it you want to see him about?"

"I want to challenge him to a game," young Mikhail's determined voice said. He was only eleven at the time.

"I'm terribly sorry, my dear boy," Gayane said, "but he's resting now. Couldn't you call some other day?"

The "other" day will be the March 15 match for the world crown.

A Tahl Game

Tahl favors this game he played against American Bob Fischer in the Yugoslavia Challengers' Tournament.

White — Tahl
USSR

Black — Fischer
USA

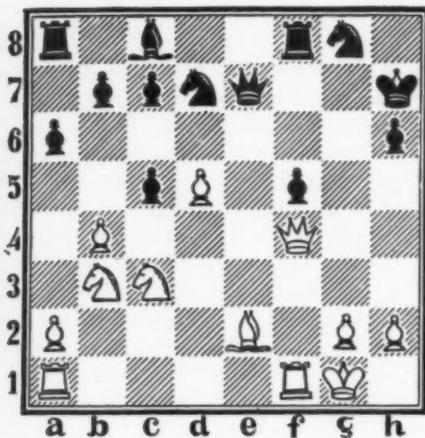
1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4, P-KKt3
3. Kt-QB3, B-KKt2
4. P-K4, P-Q3
5. B-K2, 0-0
6. Kt-KB3, P-K4
7. P-Q5, Kt(QKt1)-Q2
8. B-KKt5

Several years ago this Bishop thrust was discussed by many theorists. Thanks to Soviet Grandmaster Tigran Petrosyan, the move became a real threat. Chess lovers may be interested to find out that the variation was played five times in the Challengers' Tournament and brought only disappointment to Black.

8. . . . P-KR3
9. B-KR4, P-QR3
10. 0-0, Q-K1
11. Kt-Q2, Kt-KR2
12. P-QKt4, B-KB3
13. BxB, Kt(KR2)xB
14. Kt-QKt3, Q-K2
15. Q-Q2, K-KR2
16. Q-K3, Kt-KKt1
17. P-QB5, P-KB4

The players have revealed their plans completely. White, advancing his pawns on the Queen's wing, wants to build up counterplay there, while Black is answering with an effort to strike out on the other side of the board. Success will depend largely on which of the two gains control of the middle.

- 18. P(K4)xP, P(KKt3)xP
- 19. P-KB4, P(K4)xP
- 20. QxP, PxP



Black's last move is very strange. Either Fischer does not believe in Tahl's chances of attack or, possibly, he is much too sure of his resources for defense. In any case, Tahl now gains control of the middle and quickly builds up a menacing attack. Black should have continued with

- 20. Kt-K4
- 21. B-Q3, PxP
- 22. R(QR1)-K1, Q-KR3

Resistance could be put up by playing

- 22. Q-Q3

But now White develops his attack without hindrance.

- 23. R-K6, QxKt
- 24. BxPch, RxB
- 25. QxRch, K-KR1
- 26. R-KB3, Q-QKt7
- 27. R-K8, Kt-KB3
- 28. QxKtch, QxQ
- 29. RxQ, K-KKt2
- 30. R(KB6)-KB8, Kt-K2
- 31. Kt-QR5, P-KR4
- 32. P-KR4, R-QKt1
- 33. Kt-QB4, P-QKt4
- 34. Kt-K5, Black resigns

This game is typical of Mikhail Tahl's style and we're likely to see more of it in the forthcoming world title match.

Who will win out in this tussle between experience and youth, Botvinnik or Tahl? In case of a draw Botvinnik retains his crown. If he wins he will have to get ready to defend his title again. Should Tahl win—he must get 12.5 points—he will have to meet Botvinnik in a return title match. In case of a draw Botvinnik retains his crown. If he wins he will have to get ready to repulse his challengers again. Should Tahl win—he must get 12.5 points—he will have to meet Botvinnik in a return title match.

Twins from Armenia

By Alexander Kotov

LEVON AND KAREN GRIGORYAN were born an hour apart 12 years ago. Levon has a typical Armenian face, Karen looks more like a Spanish or Italian boy. The twins live with their parents in Yerevan, capital of Armenia.

Four years ago their mother brought them to the Young Pioneer Palace. She told them they would be able to invent machines or build houses there. The boys were so fond of taking things apart that she was sure their future lay in science. Nothing of the sort. When she called for them later that day they weren't in any of the workshops. She finally tracked them down to the chess room.

Karen looked as if he'd suffered a great tragedy.

"What happened to him?" the mother asked the instructor.

"Levon beat him in a chess game."

That began a long-standing duel between these two talented young Armenian chess twins—prodigies, some people call them.

A year after the twin brothers learned the rudiments of the game at the Young Pioneer Palace, each played a draw in a simultaneous game with Grandmaster Tigran Petrosyan, their countryman and one of the best Soviet chess players. The same happened when they played against Grandmaster Mark Taimanov—two draws.

Soon afterward they won a Class I rating at tournament play. To get this expert rating at the twins' tender age is a very rare occurrence indeed. As if to prove that the rating

is correct they have been giving adult experts some very keen competition. In the Yerevan championship matches, Levon placed third in the semi-finals and Karen fourth in the finals. During the school holiday they paid a visit to Moscow and played for the title of master candidate at the USSR Central Chess Club.

The brothers are as keen contenders as ever when they play against each other, but who the better player is remains a question. Their playing style reflects their personality differences—Karen stays cool and unmoved; Levon is excitable and unpredictable.

Chess takes up practically all the twins' spare time—something the parents have had to resign themselves to. This they did not unwillingly, they admit, since the boys get "excellent" at school, both like to read and are studying music. But chess takes precedence and if the boys were allowed to, they would be sitting up most of the night going over the tricky variants of the game.

"You're taking on too much," their mother told them one day—she was afraid they were overtaxing themselves. "You must drop something."

"What should it be, mother? Chess? Impossible. Music? Impossible too. How about dropping school?" And that closed the subject.

The twins keep polishing their game by playing against the Moscow and Armenian experts. But these "outside" games are to keep them in shape for the important matches—Levon vs. Karen.

THE TWINS CONSIDER THEIR GAMES WITH ADULTS PRACTICE FOR THEIR BOUTS AGAINST EACH OTHER.





Tajik

THE THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD paintings on the walls of palaces and temples give witness to the rich artistry of the Tajiks, one of the most ancient of the Central Asian peoples. In modern Tajikistan this craft heritage is fostered in every way possible.

The ceilings of many Tajik homes are decorated with paintings and the walls are done in fretted patterns on stucco. The rooms are graced with carved and painted furniture, engraved copper trays and vases, glazed pottery and intricately embroidered textiles.

The old craft tradition is preserved in the national dress. Men, women and children wear embroidered skull caps. The women's dresses are made of lovely patterned silks and the men's gowns of the local striped silk.

Some of the newer public buildings, contemporary in so far as modern convenience is concerned, are decorated in the traditional style by the most skilled of the folk craftsmen. The Palace of Culture of the Moskva Collective Farm in the Leninabad Region is a strikingly beautiful example.

Set on a hill and surrounded by orchards,

Maksud Saliyev, who directed the project, was decorated by the government for his great art.



Striking example of Tajik artistry—corridor in the Palace of Culture of the Moskva Collective Farm.

Decorative Art

By Gertruda Chepelevetskaya

Art Critic

the palace is large enough to house the collective farm offices, a library, a chaikhana (an oriental tea and club house), hotel and an auditorium seating 1,600 people. On the second floor level the auditorium is surrounded by lobbies and a gallery opening on six halls used for displaying the work done by this collective farm, whose income last year came to 35 million rubles.

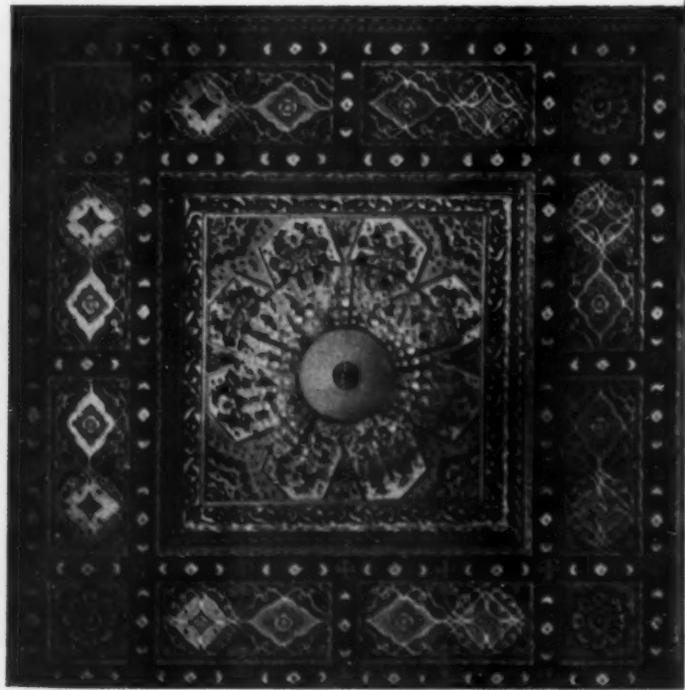
The auditorium was decorated by Zakir Nadirov. He used fretted stucco work, a decorative technique employed in Central Asia since the third century. On the first floor balcony he used white against a background of blue to bring his carving into bold relief. The carved ornamentation is woven into the arrowhead arches of the boxes and sets the wall into a beautifully worked frame.

Geometric patterns decorate the wooden trellises that serve as box ledges. The trellises are made of short lengths of wood held together without nails or adhesives of any kind. They are sunk into each other for half their thickness. This traditional type of trellis, known as "panjara" was once set into window



Each of the ceilings, painted in tempera, has its own color blend. It took the artists three years to complete the decorating work.

The timbered ceilings made of a series of convex bars worked into one another between the main beams are laid in a variety of geometric designs.



Besides a library and auditorium, the Palace has a chaikhana where members gather for tea and talk.

Tajik Decorative Art



Maksud Saliyev's ceiling patterns combine the traditional style with contemporary themes that reflect the riches of the collective farm fields

and gardens. Blue, red, green and gold medallions of fanciful foliage are spaced by geometric forms, luxuriant flower bouquets and graceful vases.

sills. Nadirov's skill is revealed in the use of an infinite number of differing patterns, none of which is repeated in the decoration of the palace.

In the gallery and the adjoining halls the ornamental woodwork was done by Rakhimshekh Radzhabov and Ochil Fayezov, and the ceilings were painted by Maksud Saliyev. They have decorated many private homes, clubs, mosques and chaikhanas, but their crowning achievement is the Palace of Culture of their own collective farm.

These gifted folk artists used all the traditional types of ornamentation in the ceilings. In some of the halls they laid a series of convex bars worked into one another between the main beams. In others, they worked out a geometric grille of relief in either triangular, hexagonal or octagonal elements.

The ceilings were done in tempera and were painted in sections on the floor, hoisted aloft and fixed into place. There are no seams or joints evident, however, and the composition is an integrated unit.

The patterns follow the national ornaments—medallions in blue, red, green and gold of fanciful foliage shaped in complex and elaborately braided curves. These are spaced by austere geometric forms, luxuriant flower bouquets and graceful vases.

Like other Soviet folk artists, Maksud Saliyev does not confine himself to the traditional. He uses themes that reflect the riches of the collective farm fields and gardens. Strewn through his stylized designs are blossoming cotton plants, apple trees bending under the weight of their fruit, clusters of grapes and golden sheaves of wheat.

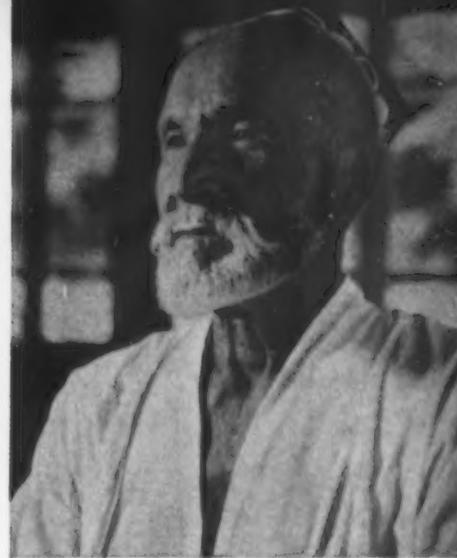
Each section of the composition has its own unique pattern. Where a pattern is repeated, it will be worked in different colors for variety. Despite the many colors, there is nothing discordant about the halls—each has its own quite distinctive shade with a predominating blue, rose or light green blend.

The collective farm artists and their pupils took three years to decorate their Palace of Culture. The work was completed only last year.

Maksud Saliyev, the directing artist of the project, was honored with the title Merited Artist of the Republic for his work in enriching Tajik art. When Kliment Voroshilov, the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the Moskva Collective Farm, he invited Maksud Saliyev to work on the decoration of the projected Palace of the Soviets in Moscow.



Rakhimshekh Radzhabov is master of inlaid ornamental woodwork, widely used to decorate the Palace.



Zakir Nadirov is master of traditional Tajik fretted stucco work.



The ceilings were painted in sections on the ground, hoisted aloft and fixed into place. There are no seams or joints evident, however.

The auditorium of the Palace of Culture is commodious enough to seat 1,600 people. The carved ornamentation looks as if it were woven into the walls.





The Georgian Folk Dance Company has performed for audiences in France, Britain, Belgium and many other countries.

AMERICAN AUDIENCES WELCOME

AMERICAN DANCE LOVERS have reason to look forward to the tour of the Georgian Folk Dance Company in March. Those who attended the Soviet Music and Dance Festival last summer are not likely to forget the men who leaped high into the air and then came down on their knees as though they were landing on a cloud. Nor will they forget the strength and grace of their movements as they danced on their toes.

The Georgian culture is one of the oldest in the country, and many of the songs and dances antedate the Christian era. They have emerged from the numerous tribes that make up this small nation. The folk dances, like those of all peoples, grew out of seeding and harvest celebrations, or commemorate victories against foreign invaders.

Americans will remember the choreographic composition Khorumi performed by the Moiseyev dancers when they came to the United States. On a darkened stage, five men do a Georgian war dance to

Partza, a mass reel. The traditional Georgian dances and costumes have come down from the many tribes that make up this small but very old nation.



Nino Ramishvili (above) and Iliko Sukhishvili jointly direct this 15-year-old ensemble and do most of the choreography.



WIDE GEORGIAN DANCERS

By Yuri Fantalov

In this gay dance called Competition the men vie for the attention of the women.

the accompaniment of a drum. The beautifully rhythmic movements are restrained, wary—these are scouts on the lookout for the enemy. They find the foe and engage in a skirmish, but their commander is struck by an enemy bullet. The warriors carefully carry him away.

Khorumi was the only Georgian dance in the Moiseyev Company's program. Now Americans will have the opportunity to see many more of the traditional folk numbers that the dance company from Georgia offers as part of its regular repertoire. In virtuosity this company has no reason to yield the palm to any other group, including the Moiseyev. That fact has been proved by triumphal tours of France, Britain, Belgium and other countries.

The dance numbers are varied and most picturesque. Each has its own story to tell and its own color and rhythm. The American program will include the flowing and lyrical Kartuli, one of the most popular

Khabarda, one of the comic dances in the company's repertoire, is from the series Old Tbilisi, choreographic tableaux of prerevolutionary Georgia.



The Georgian men through the ages have been noted for their chivalry to women, reflected in this dance, Kartuli.



Khorumi is a mass men's dance commemorating the many battles Georgians fought against invaders.

Mkhedruli is a fast cavalry dance of skirmish and battle. It is danced to the compelling beat of a drum.

AMERICAN AUDIENCES WILL SEE GEORGIAN DANCERS

dances in Georgia, admired for its graceful plasticity and its gossamer lightness. Then there is the fiery, lightning-swift horseman's dance, the Mkhedruli, in which warriors demonstrate their skill and daring with cavalry sabers.

The company will also do two comic dances—the Karachokhelli and Bagdauri—choreographic pictures of life in prerevolutionary Georgia. Another number on the program is the Ossetian wedding dance Simd, traditional to one of the peoples who live in the Georgian Republic. The program will also include the Kheveuri Suite in which the men dance with shields and swords, and the whirlwind Lezhinka.

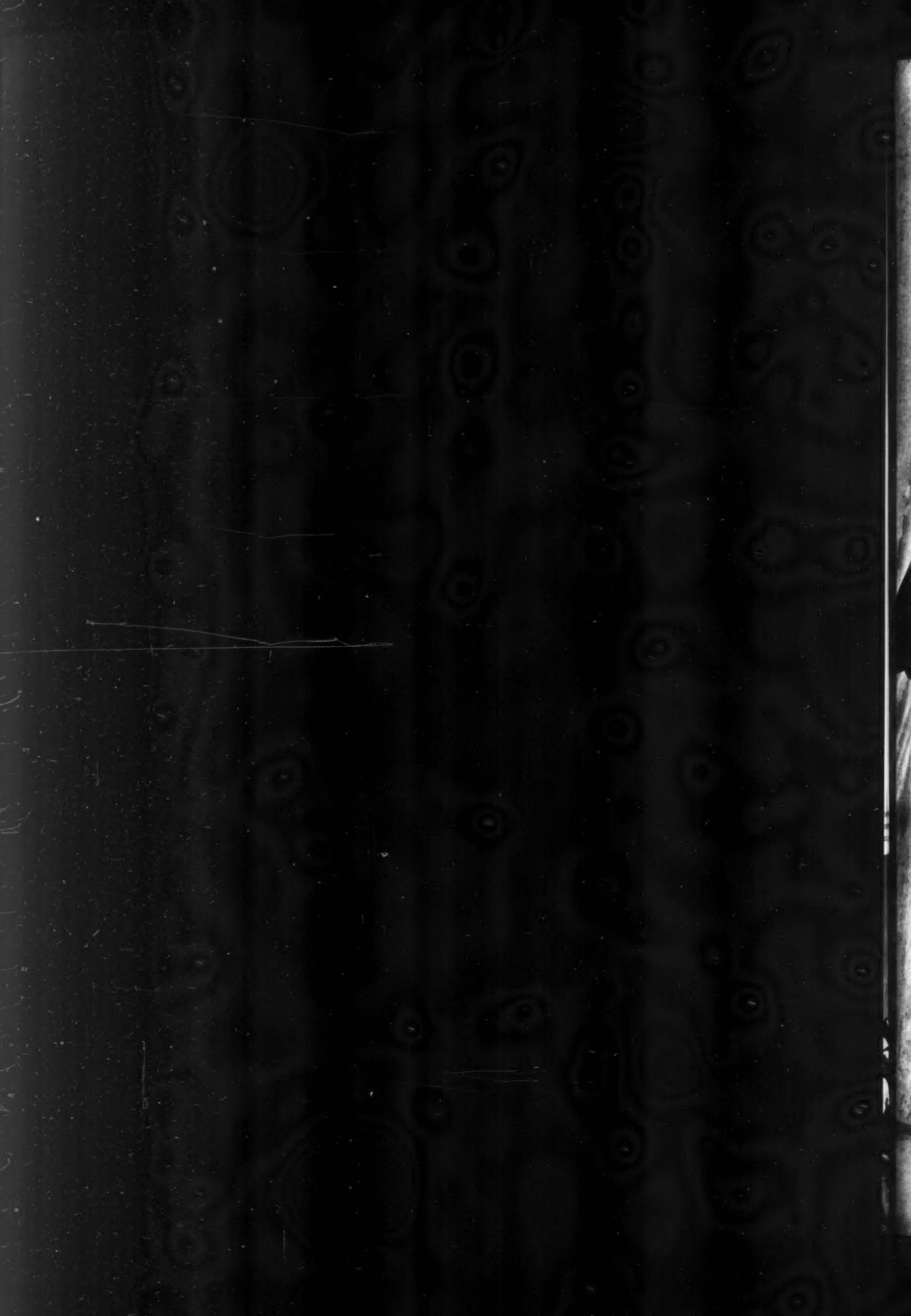
The Georgian Folk Dance Company was formed fifteen years ago by the noted Georgian dancers Iliko Sukhishvili and Nino Ramishvili. They direct the group jointly and do most of the choreography.





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THE OLD CRAFTSMAN AND HIS APPRENTICE



