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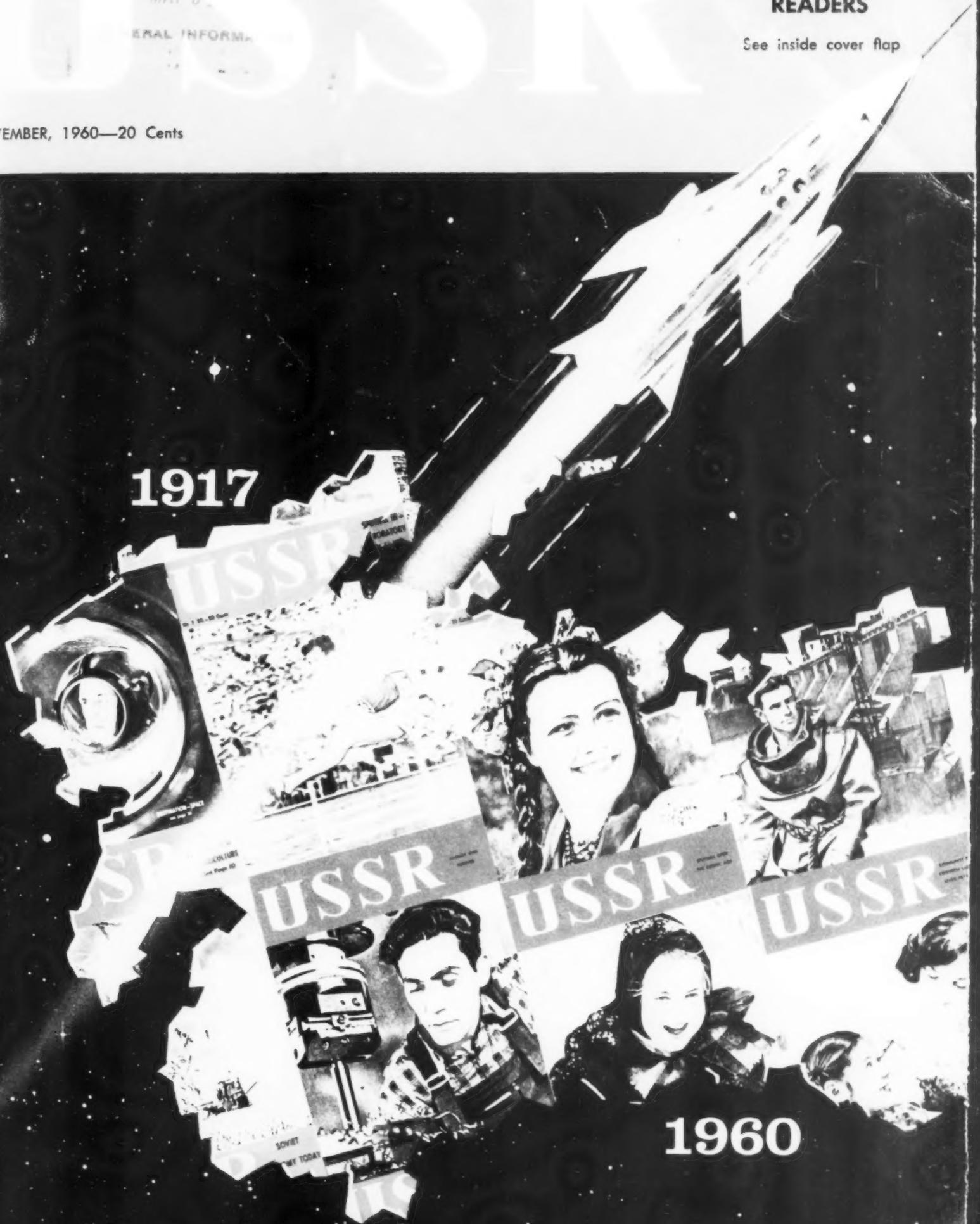
ERAL INFORM

**KHRUSHCHEV'S
LETTER TO OUR
AMERICAN
READERS**

See inside cover flap

NOVEMBER, 1960—20 Cents

1917



1960

43rd ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION





KHRUSHCHEV'S LETTER TO OUR AMERICAN READERS

Дорогие американские друзья !

По просьбе редакции журнала "СССР" хочу оказать несколько слов американцам-читателям журнала.

Советские люди искренне желают, чтобы народы обеих наших стран дружили. Этой дружбе помогает взаимное знание друг друга. Журнал "СССР" выполняет задачу распространения правдивой информации о жизни советского народа, способствует достижению лучшего взаимопонимания между нашими странами.

Мое второе пребывание в США, в данном случае в Нью-Йорке, встречи с представителями различных слоев американского населения еще больше укрепили мою веру в здравый разум и миролюбие народа Соединенных Штатов.

Я - оптимист и верю, что настанет такое время, когда наши народы станут настоящими друзьями и вместе с другими народами будут жить в мире без войн, без армий, без оружия. Можете быть уверены в том, что советский народ, советское правительство сделают все, что от нас зависит, чтобы добиться осуществления этой благородной цели.

От всей души желаю американскому народу успехов на поприще мирного труда и счастья в личной жизни.

12 октября 1960 года
г. Нью-Йорк

Dear American Friends,

At the request of the editorial board of USSR Illustrated Monthly, I would like to say a few words to the American readers of the magazine.

The Soviet people sincerely want friendship between the peoples of our two countries. This can be facilitated by getting to know each other better. The purpose of USSR magazine is to spread truthful information about the life of the Soviet people, thus contributing to better understanding between our countries.

My second stay in the United States--this time in New York--and the meetings with Americans of all walks of life have confirmed my belief in the sober reason and peaceful nature of the people of the United States.

Being an optimist, I believe that the time will come when our peoples will be real friends and, together with the other peoples, will live in a world without wars, without armies and without weapons. You may be sure that the Soviet people and the Soviet government will do their best, everything in their power, to achieve the realization of this noble aim.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the American people success in their peaceful labor and happiness in their personal life.

N. Khrushchev

October 12, 1960
New York



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AND FIGHT FOR IT

Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressing the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly on September 23. He presented the Soviet Union's program "For the Solution of the Problem of Universal Disarmament; For Freedom and Independence to all the Colonial Peoples."

USSR

THE UNITED NATIONS
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 FIFTEENTH SESSION
 SEPTEMBER 14-24, 1960
 NEW YORK

THE USSR delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, September 14-24, 1960. The delegation was led by Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. Other members included Premier Nikolai S. Khrushchev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and several other high-ranking officials.

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THE EYES OF THE WORLD were fixed on the severe glass rectangle of the United Nations this fall while the Fifteenth General Assembly was meeting.

A session of the General Assembly is always a significant event, but this one was more so than usual. For the first time in the fifteen-year history of the world body, many of the delegations were led by statesmen holding key positions in their governments.

The Soviet Union, to demonstrate its readiness to consider and discuss openly any proposal that would calm the tense international situation and lead the way to a stable peace, had taken the initiative in proposing the world summit and had chosen Chairman Nikita Khrushchev as its emissary. Premier Nehru headed the delegation for India, Sukarno for Indonesia, Nkrumah for Ghana, Castro for Cuba—men invested by their countrymen with great power and equally great responsibility.

The trip to New York had been made by the most influential political leaders of our time, not because the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly had become a fashionable political show, but because every political leader with foresight realized that posterity would not forgive his absence. As a result, the number of outstanding statesmen who came to participate in the Assembly discussion was larger than the number who remained at home.

There were about eighty items on the agenda of the General Assembly, but the major item, one that underscored all the others, was peace. Are the world's nations to continue their mad scramble for armaments, or can ways be found to put an end to the armaments race?

Nikita Khrushchev, speaking for the people of the Soviet Union, put the question sharply before the international body and gave the answer in simple unequivocal terms. "A durable peace," he declared, "can be achieved only when all weapons are scrapped."



The Soviet Union and two of its fifteen republics are regular members of the United Nations. Their delegations to the 15th Session of the General Assembly were led by:

1. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchev, head of the USSR delegation, and USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko;

2. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party Nikolai Podgorny (left), head of the delegation from the Ukraine, and Foreign Minister of the Ukraine Leon Ponomarechuk;

3. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party Vasil Mazurek (left), head of the delegation from Byelorussia, and Foreign Minister of Byelorussia Kazim Kozlov.

4. The Soviet delegation gave its wholehearted support to every proposal aimed at strengthening world peace.



This is no abstract diplomatic formula, it is plain-speaking sanity in this world of transcontinental atomic rockets. "The arms race," noted Chairman Khrushchev, "is one of the major factors increasing distrust and suspicion in the relations between states and poisoning the world atmosphere." An end to the arms race means the beginning of a stable peace.

But more than that, disarmament would free vast sums that could be used for the good of mankind, the Soviet leader said. In the year that has elapsed since the Fourteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly that approved the idea of general and complete disarmament, more than a hundred billion dollars have been burned in the huge furnace of war preparations. Simple calculations show that these resources would be enough for a radical technical and economic reconstruction of the entire African continent. This money could be used to feed hundreds of millions of starving people for a year. Only one per cent of the total amount spent by the nations for military purposes would be enough to build more than a hundred fully equipped universities for countries that need qualified specialists badly. The money spent on a single American nuclear-powered submarine would suffice to build at least 50 houses with 100 apartments each or 10,000 cottages. These are the losses sustained by humanity because of the arms race. Peoples and nations must free themselves of this crushing arms burden. This is a demand that life itself makes.

From the rostrum of the General Assembly at this historic Fifteenth Session, Chairman Khrushchev presented for discussion the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament."

What is the essence of the proposed treaty?

The Soviet government proposes that within four years, or any other agreed period, all states shall carry out in three subsequent stages the complete and final elimination of all their armed forces and armaments.

At the same time all measures for disarmament must be strictly controlled so that not a single state can shirk the fulfillment of its obligations under the treaty on general and complete disarmament and so take advantage of the elimination of the armed forces and armaments of other states for aggressive purposes.

In the first stage, which is to last for about a year or a year and a half, manufacture of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons to the target is to be stopped and the existing stockpiles destroyed. In the first stage, too, all foreign military bases on the territories of other states are to be dismantled and all foreign troops withdrawn from such territories. The strength of the armed forces of states must be substantially reduced, with the maximum strength of the armed forces of the USSR and the USA fixed at the level of 1,700,000 men. Conventional armaments are to be reduced accordingly.

The implementation of all these measures would mean that in a year or a year and a half after the disarmament treaty becomes effective not a single state would have at its disposal military rockets or military aircraft capable of carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs, or warships equipped for this purpose, or any other means which could be used for delivering nuclear warheads to their destination.

Not a single foreign military base—rocket, air, naval or any other—would remain on the territories of states. All foreign troops would be withdrawn from the territories of other states whether or not they are occupation troops or stationed at present on foreign territories in accordance with some agreement. The armed forces and conventional armaments of states would be considerably reduced. It would be no exaggeration to say that were all these disarmament measures carried out, the world would heave a sigh of relief. The arms race would be stopped, the danger of a surprise nuclear attack by one state on another would be eliminated and, in general, the threat of a sudden outbreak of war would

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Front cover: The forty-third anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is commemorated in this month's cover. Mounted on a map of the Soviet Union are the covers of some of the fifty issues of *USSR* magazine published from October 1956 to date.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted or reproduced with due acknowledgment to the magazine USSR.

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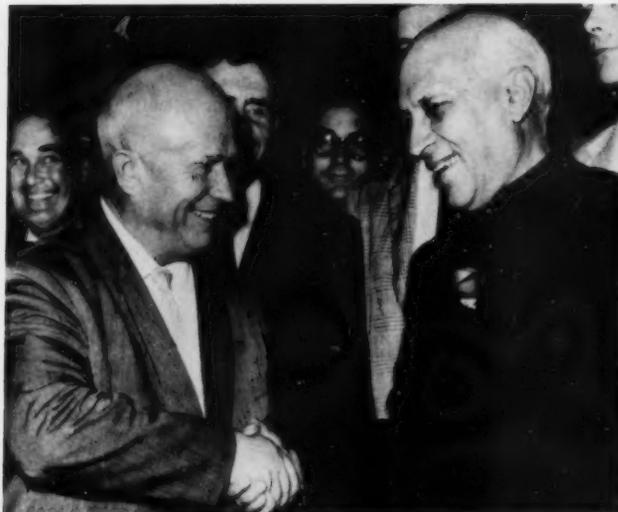
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Many countries, following the initiative of the Soviet Union, were represented by their heads of state. This extraordinary gathering of political leaders provided an opportunity for discussion of global problems and matters of mutual national interest at the highest level. Among the many foreign statesmen with whom Nikita Khrushchev met here on various occasions of the General Assembly were:

1. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India;
2. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
3. Fidel Castro, Premier of the Republic of Cuba;
4. Sri Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia;
5. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom;
6. Kwame Nkrumah, President of the Republic of Ghana;
7. Hoyt Hershell, Chairman of the Delegation from the Republic of Somalia;
8. Sylvanus Olympio, Prime Minister of the Republic of Togo;



be considerably reduced. All this is, of course, bound to have a beneficial effect on the international situation as a whole.

However, the implementation of the disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet government for the first stage would not as yet entirely remove the threat of war. Even after that the states would still retain nuclear and other weapons of mass extermination. But without the means of delivery, nuclear weapons cannot be used to harm other states. Therefore, the means of delivery must be destroyed and control must be established to prevent their manufacture. The states would still have considerable armed forces and conventional armaments. In other words, the states would still maintain the means of unleashing war.

Therefore, the Soviet government proposes that immediately following the completion of the measures of the first stage, which are to be carried out from beginning to end under strict international control, and after the international control organ and the Security Council satisfy themselves that all the states have fulfilled their obligations for the first stage, the states should proceed to the realization of other large-scale disarmament measures comprising the second stage.

In the second stage the Soviet government proposes, among other measures, the complete prohibition of nuclear, chemical, biological and other kinds of weapons of mass extermination as well as discontinuance of their manufacture and destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons, and further reduction of the armed forces of states alongside the appropriate reduction of armaments and war material.

The implementation of these large-scale measures would mean that

there would be no more weapons of mass extermination left in the world, while armed forces and conventional armaments would be substantially reduced. Obviously, this would reduce to a minimum the possibility of war flaring up between states.

Nevertheless, even this is not as yet a complete and final solution of the problem now facing humanity. If the states retain armed forces—even though on a limited scale—it will mean that the danger of war has not yet been ruled out from the life of human society. But if so, how can one be sure that the arms race will not start again and the world will not return, in the long run, to the present state of affairs?

The Soviet government believes that **in the third stage** it will be necessary to go still further and complete the elimination of the armed forces and armaments of all states, stop war production, abolish war ministries, general staffs, and military and paramilitary institutions and organizations of every kind, as well as to stop appropriating funds for military purposes.

On the consummation of the third stage of general and complete disarmament the states would have neither soldiers nor weapons any longer, and the danger of war would be consequently eliminated once and for all. Then the centuries-old dream of humanity—a world free of arms, free of wars—would come true.

As to the internal security of states, it would be ensured by strictly limited and agreed contingents of police or militia. In case of need, states would place such contingents at the disposal of the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of world security.



These are the major points of the Soviet proposal "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament."

"It is high time," declared the statement to which the proposal was appended, **"to put an end to maneuverings and delays. The solution of the disarmament problem cannot be postponed any longer, the elaboration of a treaty on general and complete disarmament cannot be put off any more! . . .** The Soviet government believes that this proposal provides a good basis for working out and concluding a treaty on general and complete disarmament. In this proposal the Soviet government goes still further to meet the Western Powers by taking into consideration their attitude on some major points, including their pronouncement that **it would be advisable, beginning with the first stage, to couple measures for nuclear disarmament with measures to reduce armed forces and conventional armaments.** To this end the Soviet government proposes that a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments be provided for as early as the first stage."

The Soviet Union is conceded to be one of the world's greatest military powers. It is prepared and willing to forego this military power forever provided the United States, Great Britain, France and the other Western nations follow suit. That is the meaning of this proposal unadorned by the niceties and circumlocutions of legalistic phrasing. It needs only agreement to translate it into the reality of peace.

The Soviet Union this year took the unilateral step of cutting its armed forces by a third, by 1,200,000 men. This is proof to the world

that it is prepared to act on its own proposals. This approach to disarmament stems from the very fundamental character of the Soviet Union as a socialist state dedicated to building a better and happier life for its people. A socialist state needs no armaments except for its defense against external attack. If the Western Powers would agree to scrap armaments and disband armies, there would be no reason for maintaining a costly army, navy, air force, rocket and anti-aircraft defense. None of this is needed to build communism. The Soviet Union is rich in natural resources, and its people have all the skills required to transform them into usable commodities.

Independence for Colonial Peoples

On behalf of the Soviet government, Chairman Khrushchev presented for the consideration of the UN General Assembly a "Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

This historic document recapitulated the tragic history of colonial oppression and noted that the world was not yet free of this shameful heritage of the past. It declared that "the peoples who oppress other peoples cannot be free. Each free nation must help to win freedom and independence for peoples still oppressed." It asked that the member states of the United Nations "solely declare their convictions, intentions and demands for granting independence to colonial countries and peoples."

The map of the world has changed in this last quarter-century. Great



sections of Asia and Africa have broken their colonial chains and have won their way to independence. The time has come to liberate others still subjugated.

No longer can we accept the old and tired fable that colonial peoples cannot rule themselves, build their own countries and educate their own peoples. The new nations of Africa and Asia are living proof to the contrary. Gigantic forces have been released to construct a new and independent life for these once enslaved nations.

Nor is it possible any longer to resolve international problems without the active participation of People's China, India, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon, the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Guinea and other states, large and small.

History has already doomed colonialism, declared Chairman Khrushchev in his speech to the General Assembly. "When the peoples rise up to struggle for their freedom, for a better life, no force in the world can stop this mighty movement . . . It should be clear to all that the struggles of the people for their liberation cannot be checked by any means or force because this is a great historic process that is going on with ever-growing irreversible force."

Khrushchev cordially welcomed the new states admitted as member nations to the world organization. He declared that the United Nations could play a crucial role in helping these new countries meet their many pressing problems, in developing their industry and agriculture and in training their own people.

The UN, on a bilateral basis, could provide that assistance, and it

could be done without placing any undue burden upon the contributing nations. Disarmament, said Khrushchev, was the potential source. "The allocation of only one-tenth of the funds which the Great Powers are spending for military purposes would increase the amount of assistance to underdeveloped countries by ten billion dollars a year. And the whole integrated construction of the world's largest power system in the Inqui area of the Congo," the Soviet Chairman emphasized, "which is capable of making a tremendous area in Africa blossom, is estimated at five billion dollars."

It is reasonable that this "Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" should have been proposed by the Soviet Union, a country that has traditionally supported the struggles of all people for national independence.

Many of the nationalities that live in the Soviet Union know the meaning of colonialism. They suffered under the czarist yoke for generations before the Revolution. The conditions of remote areas of the czarist empire hardly differed from those in colonial countries. Autocracy looked upon the peoples of Central Asia and Transcaucasia and other nationalities as a source of profit. All that was ended with one of the first decrees after the Revolution that put an end, once and for all, to all forms and vestiges of national discrimination.

The Declaration appeals to all people, regardless of language, race, religion and political outlook, to act on the principles of the rights of nations and peoples to self-determination enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations.



...measurable interest and invitations were received by Nikita Khrushchev during his stay in New York, and he used every minute he could spare to meet with people from all walks of life.

1. The sentiments expressed in the placards carried by workers in this peace demonstration show that Americans, like the Soviet people, want world peace and improved international relations.
2. Industrialist Cyrus Eaton was host at a luncheon given for Khrushchev attended by American and Canadian businessmen.
3. Among the many Americans who visited the Soviet leader was a delegation from the American Friends Service Committee.
4. The Soviet Chairman is presented with an ancient Indian peace pipe by New Yorker Watson Frazier, an archaeologist.
5. William Oerk, his daughter Hilda and friend Clarence Goggles with the Chairman at the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

“Let all the people of the globe hear our words!

“We all live on one planet. On this planet we are born, we work, raise our children and pass on to them all we have achieved in life. And though there exist different states on earth, every person is born an equal citizen.

“The very course of historic development at present poses the question of complete and final elimination of colonial rule in all its forms and manifestations, and not some time in the distant future either, but immediately and unconditionally!

“In accordance with this, member states of the United Nations solemnly demand:

“1. That all colonial countries, trusteeship territories and other non-selfgoverning territories be granted immediately complete independence and freedom in building up their own national states in conformity with the freely-expressed will and desire of their peoples. Colonial rule, colonial administration in all its forms, should be abolished completely so as to make it possible for the peoples of such territories to determine their destiny and form of government.

“2. That all strongholds of colonialism in the shape of possessions and leasehold areas on the territories of other states be likewise eliminated.

“3. That the governments of all countries be called upon to observe strictly and consistently the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of this Declaration relating to equality and

respect for sovereign rights and territorial integrity of all states without exception, allowing no manifestations of colonialism, no exclusive rights or advantages for some states to the prejudice of other states.”

Peaceful Coexistence

In all his speeches at the General Assembly and in his numerous press conferences the Soviet Chairman reverted to the prime question of our time—the urgent necessity “for relations between states to develop in a peaceful way, without resort to force, without wars, without interference in the internal affairs of one another.”

There is a force stronger than the will or decisions of any government, he noted, and that force is the natural desire of all people to avert the horror and destruction of nuclear war.

Peaceful coexistence is not a new concept. The General Assembly has twice adopted resolutions affirming the pressing need for nations to live together peaceably. The problem is no longer whether the concept is valid or not, but how we are to make it work.

That it can work is evident in the relations the socialist countries maintain with the newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. These relations are characterized by friendship, mutual respect and economic and technical assistance when needed.

There is no reason these same factors cannot operate in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.



Khrushchev never refused to talk with journalists whenever they requested it, and he explained the Soviet position on every question they raised. In the words of Pete Sanders, President of the UN Correspondents Association, the Chairman's treatment of the press was most democratic.

1. An impromptu press conference from the balcony of the Soviet mission to the United Nations.
2. Even in Gian Carlo, during week-end respite from work, he found time to receive the press.
3. The Chairman was interviewed on television by David Goodland on the "Open End" program.
4. Guest of honor at a luncheon given by the UN Correspondents Association at UN headquarters.



"When I was last in the United States," said Khrushchev, "I met statesmen, businessmen, workers, farmers, scientists and trade union leaders. These meetings had great importance for me, and also, I think, for the people I met. My conviction has grown that the American people do not want war, that in the highest strata of the American society there are people who deeply understand the necessity to live in peace and rule out war from the life of mankind, people who are able to go against deeply rooted prejudices.

"I left the United States with the thought that there exist practical possibilities to remove from the relations between our states the gloomy shadows of suspicion, fear and distrust, that the Soviet Union and the United States could go hand in hand in the name of consolidating peace and establishing effective international cooperation of all states. I must say that this conviction has not been shaken despite all that has taken place between the United States and the Soviet Union in recent months. In our time it would be sheer nonsense if the two most powerful nations could not come to terms between themselves. This should be done at least by virtue of the great importance of the relations between the USSR and the USA for the destiny of the world. The Soviet government is ready to go on doing its best to improve relations between our country and the United States of America."

In these words Nikita Khrushchev expressed the hope of Soviet people, the American people and people everywhere, and their belief in the world's future. "I am sure that the relations between our great countries will improve. It is common knowledge that no matter how dark the night

might be, it is invariably followed by the dawn. That is why I am sure that no matter how hard the evil forces try to make the atmosphere tense in the relations between our countries, they will certainly fail. Good times will come when there will be warm and friendly relations between our nations and our governments."

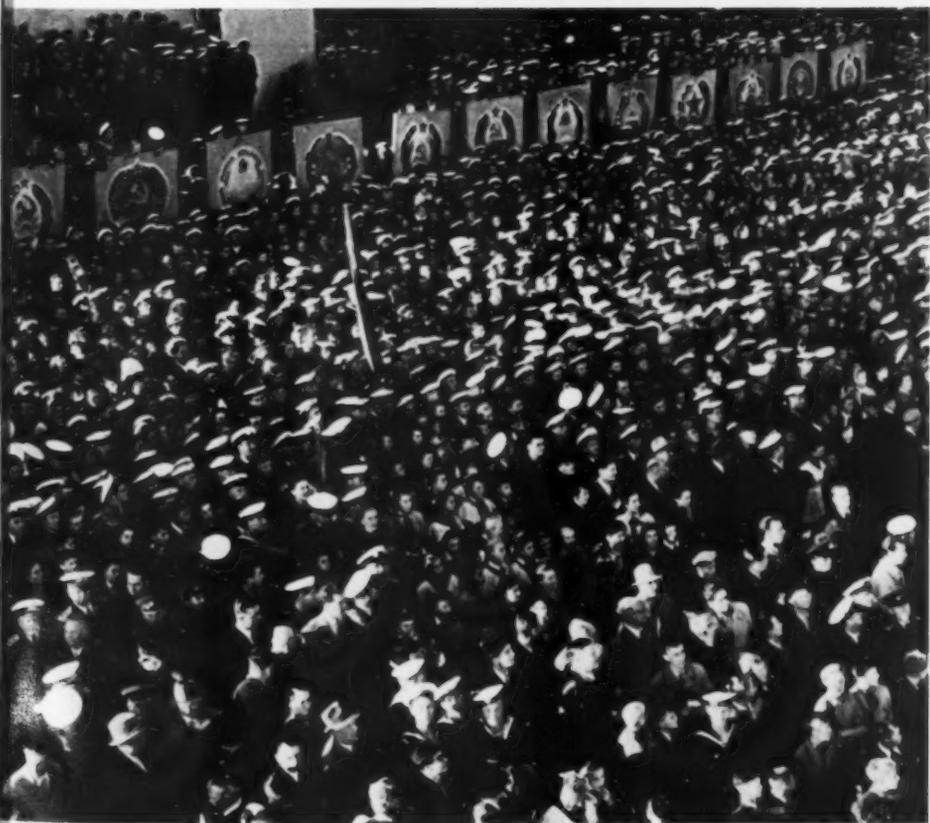
Khrushchev's workday in New York began early in the morning and ended late at night. There were speeches to be prepared and delivered at the UN, meetings with heads of delegations, meetings with Americans, press conferences and receptions. All his activity was motivated by one thing—the defense of peace, the defense of the interests of the people.

Many times Nikita Khrushchev took the floor. His speeches were unlike the usual diplomatic speeches. He was direct and frank, speaking with sincerity and logic, making his point in a simple and straightforward manner, focusing the attention of the Assembly on the most important issue.

In one of his speeches Khrushchev, colorfully using the example of the farmer who sows his seeds and works hard to secure a good life for all people, said: "At the bidding of our people, we have come here and are persistently sowing the seeds of peace. . . . We believe that even if some of our seeds of peace fall on rocky soil, not all of them will perish because they are sound seeds, the seeds of human truth, and they are sown in the name of truth and human life. We are convinced that these seeds will grow, will push through the rocks to reach a nutritive medium and will develop into a strong and powerful tree of life. We believe in life and fight for it; we fight for the triumph of peace on earth."

From Baltiisk to New York

Photo story by Vladimir Lebedev



Thousands of people gathered at the port of Baltiisk to say "Bon voyage" to the envoys of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as they left on their voyage across the Atlantic to attend the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly. Nikita S. Khrushchev warmly thanks his countrymen for their good wishes. "We shall do our best to further the cause of peace throughout the world," he tells them. "I wish you, too, dear friends, every success in your work for the good and happiness of our nation."



The SS Baltika headed for New York. Captain Pavel Maiorov is happy to see a calm ocean after yesterday's storm that sent waves splashing over the decks.



Captain Maiorov has just presented Nikita Khrushchev, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and Nikolai Podgorny with the shirts and caps worn by Soviet sailors.

Although dusk is falling, the working day is not over for Nikita Khrushchev. The weather is good, and he can still do some reading on deck before dark.



A game of shuffleboard after a hard day's work. Khrushchev's partner Janos Kadar (left) and the incorruptible referee Kirill Mazurov watch carefully.

Members of the crew wanted to have a picture with Khrushchev as a souvenir of the trip across the Atlantic. So those off duty posed for this one.



The skyline of the giant city appears on the horizon. "There's the Statue of Liberty," says Khrushchev, "but what are those helicopters doing here?"







HOLIDAY FEELING

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 43rd to be celebrated, is the Soviet Union's national holiday. Normally it is a two-day holiday, celebrated on November 7 and 8, but this year the festivities will last for three days because the 6th falls on a Sunday.

Long before the festive day there's a holiday feeling in the air—larger shopping crowds, more gift buying than usual and all sorts of preparations for dinners and parties.

But this is true of any holiday. There is a particular and special stir when November 7 approaches. The newspapers and magazines are full of stories about those ten days in October 1917 that John Reed said "shook the world," and the radio and TV broadcasts feature interviews with veterans of 1917.

Most people in the USSR today were born

and raised during the Soviet period, and these reminiscences of the older generation give them a sense of the living history of those turbulent and momentous days when the people rose up to fight for peace, bread and freedom.

Soviet people have a rather special way of welcoming this holiday. They pledge new achievements in their fields of work. A group of factory workers will decide to top their output by November 7, or a group of building workers to have so many more new apartments ready for occupancy.

Incidentally, Soviet people like to give housewarming parties on these big holidays, and this year there will be a much larger number of houses than usual to housewarm, to judge by Moscow alone with 80,000 families moving into newly built apartments.

SOVIET DIARY



550,000 MORE

ANOTHER 550,000 freshmen were admitted to Soviet colleges this fall. Most of them have a work background. This is a college entrance requirement now as a result of the new school reorganization law relating academic training more closely to life.

Among the freshmen at Moscow University, 70 per cent have either had work experience or have completed their military service. At the Bauman School, the country's largest engineering college, half the 1,800 freshmen come from industrial plants or the army.

Of the 930 entering students at the Donets Polytechnical Institute in Stalino, the Ukraine, eight out of every ten have had two years of work experience in factories and mines. As a matter of fact, 350 were sent to the school on maintenance scholarships from mines and industrial plants in the Donets coal basin. When they graduate, they will be returning

to their respective places of work as full-fledged engineers in a particular specialty.

The college courses of study are also being overhauled with an eye to new developments in science. Moscow University's faculty of philology, for example, will be training experts in machine translation of literature from foreign languages.

Several major industrial plants have opened technical schools of their own. These factory-institutes, as they are called, have a novel type of curriculum for training engineers on the job. The six-year course provides a broader foundation in theoretical physics and mathematics than the more conventional technical colleges. Machine-tool principles and other such subjects will be studied not in school laboratories but directly in the plant, since the students, for the most part, will be experienced shop workers.



NEW THEATER SEASON

THE SOVIET THEATER is marching abreast of the times—this is perhaps the best way of describing the opening season. Today's hero is the worker, the farmer, the engineer—the builder of the new society.

The Bolshoi will present Sergei Prokofiev's opera *The Story of a Real Man* and Ivan Dzerzhinsky's *The Fate of a Man*. They deal with the defense of the country against the fascists in World War II.

The Moscow Art Theater has in production Nikolai Pogodin's *Live Flowers*, a new play built around the Communist Work Team idea that aspires, through mutual help in work and study, to develop the ethical attitudes and collective responsibility required of the Soviet man.

Ivan Dvoretzky's humanist play *Explosion* will shortly have its première at the Maly Theater, and the Mayakovsky Theater will present the philosophical drama *Faust and Death* by the Ukrainian playwright Anton Levada. Both these playhouses are in the capital. New plays are also scheduled for theaters in the other republics.

Soviet theatergoers this season will be seeing performances of the American Ballet Theater, the Bucharest Opera, the Cuba ballet, and drama groups from Italy and India. Soviet theater companies will be playing in the United States, Poland, Rumania and other countries.

Among the numerous foreign plays to be staged this year are the Leonard Bernstein-Arthur Laurents *West Side Story*; *Orpheus Descending* by Tennessee Williams; and plays by Czech, Polish, Finnish, Greek, German and Italian dramatists.

This by no means covers the season's offerings. As always, the mainstays of the repertory will be Shakespeare and Molière, produced in dozens of theaters; Tolstoy, Gogol, Pushkin, Ostrovsky; and George Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde, Maeterlinck and Ibsen.

As for the opera houses, they will continue to offer Tchaikovsky and Mozart, Moussorgsky and Gounod, Rimsky-Korsakov and Verdi.

Besides the 500 professional theaters, more than 300 amateur playhouses opened for the 1960-61 season.



A GREAT DATE

By Daniel Polonsky

October 25, 1917
The Socialist Revolution



MANKIND'S HISTORY is rich in episodes that mirror the epic struggles of the working people for emancipation. These events are revered and commemorated the world over.

In our century the 1917 Socialist Revolution was one of these great episodes. It shook the earth to its very foundation. This people's movement of the Russian proletariat in alliance with the poor peasantry developed under the leadership of the Communist Party, led by Lenin.

It was the first revolution in history to free the working people from exploitation and to found a new society and a new state in which they were the real masters. For Soviet people ever since, that day—October 25 by the old calendar, November 7 by the new—has been one of celebration, a day on which to rededicate themselves to the great task begun in October 1917—to build a communist society.

The Socialist Revolution changed the whole course of world events. It ended the undivided rule of imperialism and opened a new era in man's history, an era in which the old order was collapsing and the new one being created.

The October Revolution and its great ideas inspired the working people of other countries in Europe and Asia to win their freedom, and a powerful community of socialist states emerged and grew into a world socialist system.

Many Asian and African nations have cast off the colonial yoke and are experiencing an economic and cultural rebirth. It is not hard to hear the mighty echo of the October Socialist Revolution in this passionate cry of all peoples for freedom and independence.

The world's first government of workers and peasants won the millions of oppressed and enslaved peoples to its side. But great revolutionary changes have always made enemies as well as friends. In the case of the Soviet state born of the Socialist Revolution, the split was sharp and violent. This was to be expected, for this revolution was not simply one kind of exploiter's rule substituted for another. Here for the first time we see the great power of the working people welded together and growing stronger with use.

All the forces of the old world took up arms against the young state. Foreign intervention, incitement to civil war, economic blockade and sabotage—these and other tactics were used to smash the Soviet system. But the free people beat back the enemies of the Revolution and won the conditions for building the new society.

A revolutionary movement is always the result of complex processes taking place in the masses of the people. It is the working people who are the motive force of great social revolution, and the October Revolution is a classic example of this. It was the first revolution in history to set the masses of the

working class and the peasantry in motion.

Under Lenin's leadership, Russia's working class created its own militant party with a clear and explicit program for overthrowing czarism and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The working class, prime mover of the Revolution, convinced other sections of the people of the need for fundamental changes and won them over. The unshakable alliance of the proletariat and the peasantry assured the victory of the Revolution.

Those who blame the revolutionary people for what blood was shed are deliberately falsifying history. True, the bourgeoisie in Russia was overthrown by the armed uprising of workers and soldiers, but the irrefutable facts show that this was done with little bloodshed. During the October 1917 days, both in Petrograd and Moscow, force was used only against the counter-revolutionary detachments that resisted with violence. Even the notorious enemies of the Soviets were treated with humanity. Those who took part in the counter-revolution were released when they gave their word that they would not take up arms against the Soviet state.

The Revolution spread to the whole country in the months after October. The old state machine was shattered, and Soviet power, with the help of the working people of town and country, established itself firmly. Almost everywhere the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies became the only competent organs of state power. Lenin called this great and dynamic process the triumphal march of Soviet power.

Since the counter-revolution had no mass support from the people, it was suppressed comparatively easily and bloodlessly. The overthrown exploiters, however, were not reconciled to the loss of their ruling power, and, backed by some foreign forces, they unleashed civil war.

The People Defend the Revolution

Interventionists from fourteen foreign states, in alliance with the counter-revolutionaries within the country, took up arms against the Soviet state. The workers and peasants had to put aside their peaceful labor and build a people's army to defend the Revolution against expertly trained and fully equipped foreign and counter-revolutionary armies. So was this brutal and bloody struggle forced on the young republic.

The people endured the hunger and devastation of those terrible years with courage and heroism. This was a ruthless enemy that could not be put down except with arms.

There are those abroad, self-described "experts on Russian affairs," who have termed the October Revolution and the events that followed "a conspiracy against the rest of the world" and an "attempt to impose the socialist system on other peoples by force of arms."

But this is as far from the truth as heaven is from earth.

Communists are irreconcilably opposed to this idea of "exporting" revolution, of imposing a certain social or political system or ideology by force. They are certain the new social system will triumph without war. Its just principles, its humanism, its immense achievements, will sooner or later convince all working people of the overwhelming advantages of socialism. In the course of peaceful competition between the two systems the people themselves will decide which one best meets their vital needs.

New Government Acts for Peace

Since the first days of the Revolution the Soviet Union has argued unceasingly for the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, for lasting peace among nations. Our government's first decree, the Decree on Peace, adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets on October 25, 1917, (November 7 by the new calendar), declared the war a crime against mankind, denounced the predatory treaties concluded under czarism and called on all belligerent nations and their governments to negotiate a universal, just and democratic peace, thus demonstrating the true humanism of the October Socialist Revolution.

"The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic," said Lenin during the period, "wants to live in peace with all peoples and devote all its efforts to internal construction." Since then the Soviet government has not deviated by a hairbreadth from this Leninist principle of foreign policy. It has worked for peaceful coexistence and the security of all people. Only by following the road of peaceful coexistence and disarmament can lasting peace be ensured and the world be freed of the nightmare of a war of annihilation.

The great humanism of the October Revolution is reflected in the aims it declared: government by the working people themselves, freedom from exploitation, an end to national oppression in all its forms, the rapid development of the country's industry and farming, its science and culture, in the interests of the welfare of the working people. This program, the most benevolent in mankind's history, has been carried out. The Soviet people have built a society in which there is no room for those who live on the labor of others. "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" is the principle our society accepts and lives by.

We have no personal ownership of mills, factories, land and natural resources. The means of production belong to the whole people or to working collectives. We have no unemployed. A job, just payment for work in accord with the quantity and quality produced, and security in old age are rights guaranteed to every citizen. These are the

realities of such concepts as freedom and equality.

The national question, the most troublesome in mankind's history, has been solved in the USSR by applying socialist principles. All the nations and nationalities—there are more than 100 in our country—have long since won political, economic and cultural equality. With the help of other members of the Soviet family of nations, the more backward peoples threw off the heavy burden of poverty and ignorance. The national hatreds inherited from the past were ended forever, replaced by cooperation and friendship, mutual assistance and brotherhood.

There is no longer a national problem in the Soviet Union in the sense in which the term has meaning in the West. Racial discrimination, the oppression of one nation by another, the fanning of national hatred, the economic and cultural inequality—none of this clouds the lives of Soviet people, no matter what their nationality or color. This is the beneficent result of the October Socialist Revolution and the noble work of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Economic Development

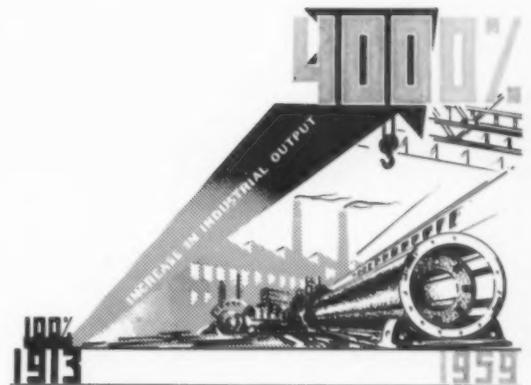
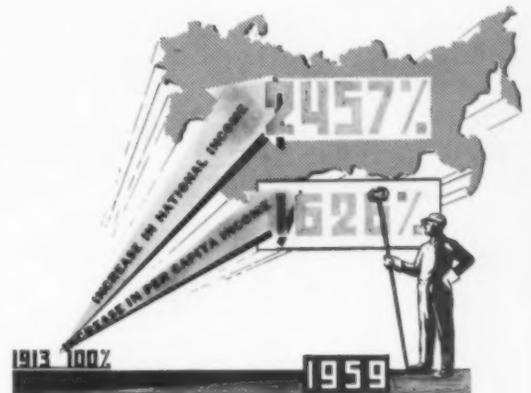
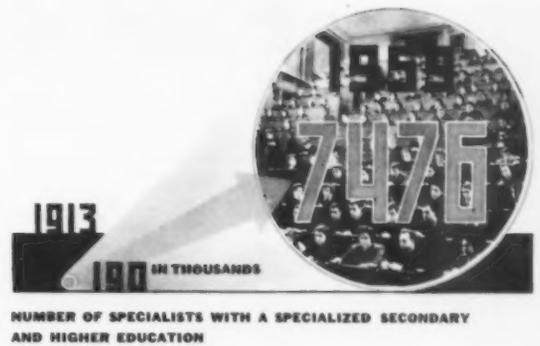
The Soviet Union, in these 43 years, has gone a long way to develop its productive forces. The prophets who proclaimed that the working people would be unable to run the country have all been proven false. Genuinely free labor, economic planning, the subordination of industry and agriculture to the task of satisfying society's growing demands and the astonishing growth in the creativity of the working people—these are the factors that have made the Soviet Union a great industrial and collective farm power.

Here are a few comparative growth figures. Between prerevolutionary 1913 and 1959 the number of gainfully employed workers multiplied by five; the country's basic industrial funds, by 20; gross industrial output, by more than 40; and national income, by more than 25.

These are the achievements of only two and a half decades approximately, considering that almost twenty years were taken up with civil war, the Second World War and reconstruction.

The Soviet Union ranks second among the world's countries in economic development, and in the coming years expects to surpass the United States. The seven-year plan is a long step toward that objective.

The principal area of competition between the two countries today is economic. An objective estimate of the rate of industrial development and annual absolute increase in output indicates that by the termination of the seven-year plan in 1965 the Soviet Union will be outproducing the United States in a number of commodities and in others will match



American production figures. By approximately 1970 the USSR will top the world in both absolute and per-capita output.

There is nothing fantastic about these predictions. The control figures set by the seven-year plan are not only being met, they are being overfulfilled. Last year, for instance, industrial output rose by 11 per cent as against the scheduled rise of 7.7 per cent. This year an increase of more than 10 per cent is expected as against the target figure of 8.1 per cent. In the Russian Federation alone, industrial output above plan for the first year and a half of the seven-year plan came to 43 billion rubles, roughly the annual industrial output of czarist Russia.

The Soviet people have reason to be proud of their accomplishments in industry, education and science. Even our most active opponents have been forced to recognize the leading position Soviet science has assumed

in conquering cosmic space and utilizing atomic energy for peace. They admit, thereby, the superiority of the new social system.

The international impact of the October Revolution becomes more evident with each passing year. This was the first revolution in history that brought people not only political rights but the material requisites for a good life.

In some countries the charge is often heard, either out of ignorance or to falsify facts, that heavy industry is emphasized at the expense of consumer needs.

Heavy industry is, obviously, the foundation on which the whole economy must rest, including those sectors that produce consumer goods. That is the reason for emphasis on iron and steel, machine tools and chemicals. This is not an end in itself; it is the necessary means to achieve the world's highest standard of living.

The People's Welfare

The rise in the Soviet worker's standard of living has been continuous. His real income has multiplied six times since the Revolution. So too for the farmer. It will rise another 40 per cent by the time the seven-year plan is fulfilled.

The output of consumer goods has increased steadily. Last year the output of consumer industries was up 15 times as compared with 1913. To reach the seven-year plan target figures earlier than scheduled, a recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet allocated an additional 25-30 billion rubles to expand the consumer industries.

The Soviet government is laboring to end the country's housing shortage, made so critical by the war. The Nazi invaders destroyed 1,710 towns and industrial centers and many thousands of villages. More housing is being built in the Soviet Union today than in any other country in the world. By 1965 there will be fifteen million new apartments available, more than all the urban housing built since the Revolution. Rentals in the Soviet Union average about 4 or 5 per cent of the family income.

Unlimited educational opportunity and material prosperity have raised cultural standards to a very high level. Books, magazines and newspapers, radio and television are part and parcel of every Soviet citizen's life. Concert halls, theaters and motion picture houses are filled with people.

Illiteracy, so prevalent in prerevolutionary Russia, is today's ancient history. Seven-year schooling is universal, and the number of secondary school and college students is growing. The Soviet Union presently graduates three times as many engineers as the United States. Tuition is free throughout, and most students are granted a maintenance stipend. One out of every four people in the country is engaged in some form of studying. To prepare for the even larger influx of students expected in the next few years, many new schools are being built.

The Soviet Union's achievements in developing a public health service are no less impressive. All medical services are free, and

additional hospitals, clinics, maternity centers and sanatoriums are continuously being built and medical personnel trained. There are eighteen doctors for every ten thousand in the population; before the Revolution there was only one. No other country has so high a ratio.

These are the accomplishments of a government that has the full sanction and the unanimous support of its citizens. There are no political prisoners in the Soviet Union today, and the number of criminal offenses brought to trial drops each year. More and more education and influence exerted by neighbors and shopmates are replacing the usual forms of legal coercion through the police and the courts.

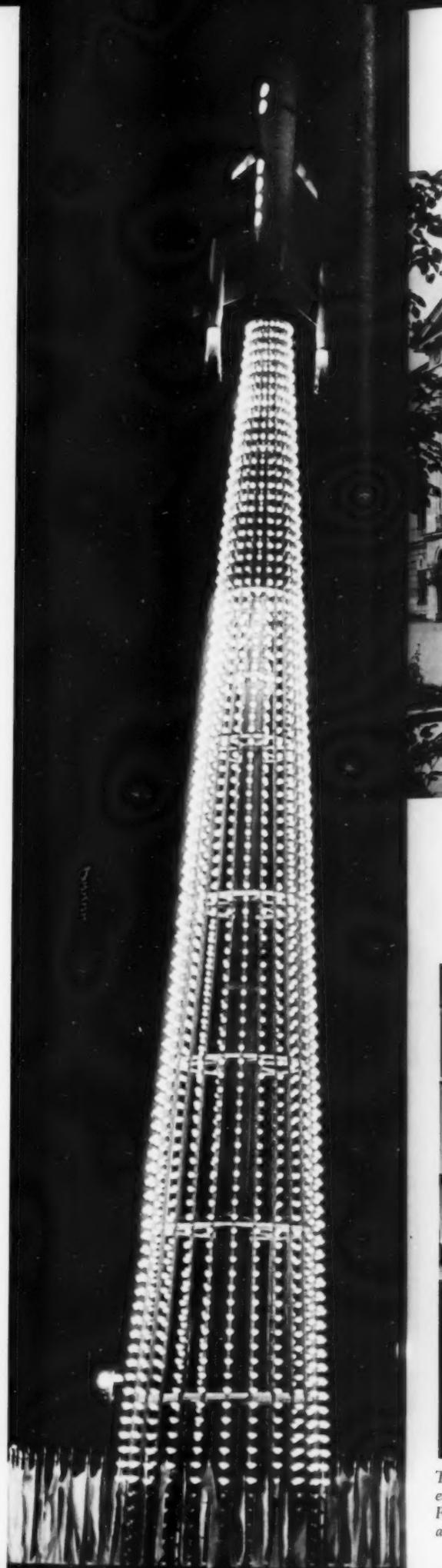
I have cited only the barest indication of the changes inspired by the October Revolution. Schematic as the picture is, it shows the rapidly rising material and cultural standards so characteristic of a socialist economy. But even more exciting prospects are in view. It will take perhaps two decades for the country to develop its productive forces to the point where the principle of communism—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"—will be the practicing way of life.

For this we must have peace. The Soviet Union will continue to work for a better international climate, for universal and complete disarmament, for unity with all those who want an end to the threat of war, for friendship with the American people. When I toured the United States as a member of a delegation of Soviet government officials some months ago, I found that the people of America earnestly desired these same ends.

Live in peace and friendship as good neighbors—that is the demand of our time dictated by the present international situation. This demand was voiced with great power from the high rostrum of the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchev and by leading statesmen of other peaceloving countries. In the interests of all people, the head of the Soviet government proposed before the General Assembly that the problem of disarmament be solved once and for all and that colonialism be abolished completely and forever. The Soviet people, as well as people the world over, wholeheartedly support these proposals which are a concrete expression of the policy of peace and coexistence consistently pursued by the Soviet government.

A new type of human being has been growing up in the Soviet Union these past 43 years. His values are derived from the collective society in which he lives. He believes that men should work not for themselves alone but for the general good. He believes in justice and labors to put an end to intolerance and racial hatred. He believes in fraternal solidarity with the working people of all countries. He believes in universal and complete disarmament and international cooperation. He believes that nations must coexist in peace.

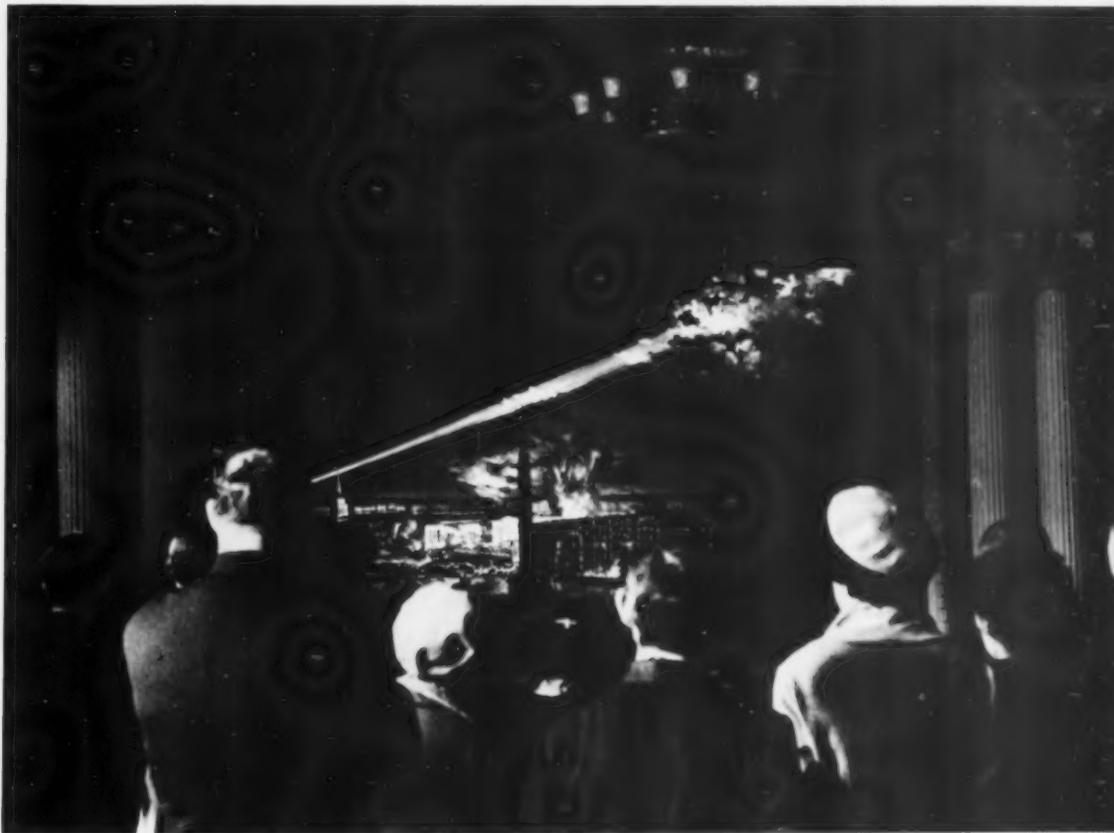
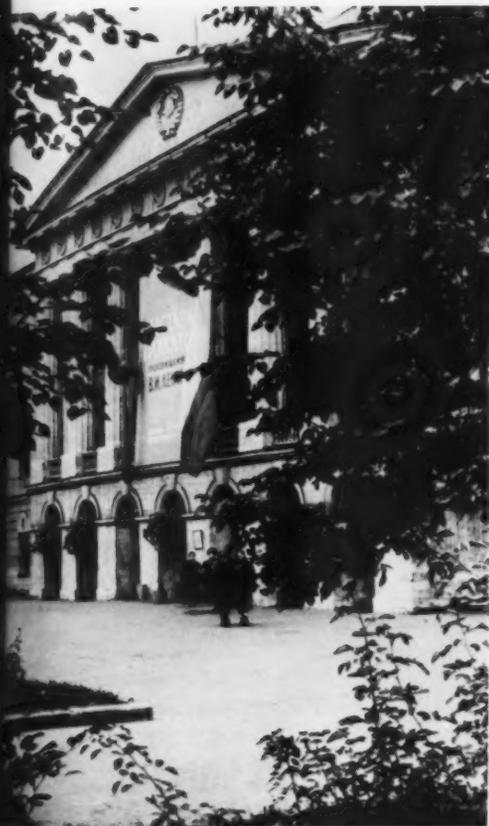
These are the values for which the October Revolution was fought. They are the values by which all Soviet people live.



IN THE MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION

In the Museum's 37 rooms are mementoes of the Revolution and the Civil War and exhibits of the country's progress from its founding to the present day.

Diorama of the capture of the Winter Palace on November 7, 1917. The Museum draws more than a half million visitors each year, many of them foreign tourists.

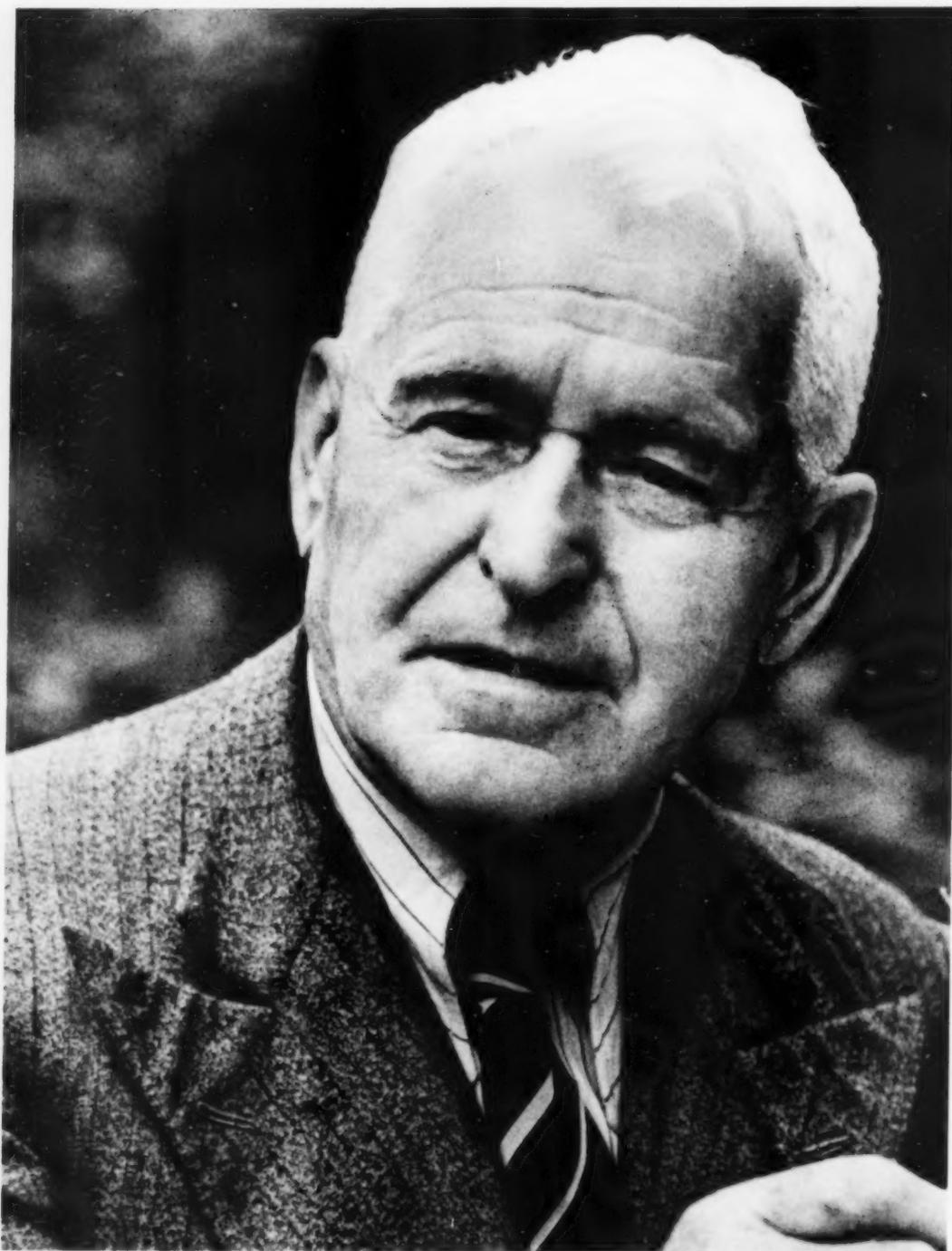


These tachankas drawn by three horses and equipped with a machine gun were used by the Red Army in the Civil War against well-armed counter-revolutionary and foreign troops.

A display of the country's industrial and agricultural evolution. To the right is the first tractor that was produced in the Soviet Union.



By Alexandra Streltsova



Leningrader Andrei Ivanov is one of the people who made the October Socialist Revolution of 1917 that changed Russia's history. He was in the front rank of those who stormed the Winter Palace and took part in the historic Second Congress of Soviets which proclaimed the birth of the first workers' and farmers' state.

VETERAN

OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Photos by Semyon Ozersky

A PEACEFUL CITY, this familiar Leningrad of his, thinks this tall gray-haired man strolling leisurely along the boulevard beside the river. The Neva is as much home to him as the Hudson is to the New Yorker and the Seine to the Parisian. He looks around with a proprietary eye at the new riverside square and the quiet streets that converge on it, and at the new children's library overshadowed by two tall, almost finished apartment houses. The officer on the beat touches his hat and greets him like an old and respected friend. There are few people in the neighborhood who do not know Andrei Ivanov.

All these streets are as near and dear to this old man as though they were his own. And, as a matter of fact, they are. He and people like himself fought for them, won them with hardship and suffering, transformed them by their labor. After the Revolution they laid out these broad avenues, built these houses, factories, theaters and palaces of culture, and with them a new life.

This seventy-year-old veteran of the Revolution has reason to walk proudly through Leningrad. He contributed a large share of his life in war and peace to make the city of today possible. He walks on, passing blocks of newly built houses beyond the Neva Gates, toward the plant to which he had given twenty-five years of hard but rewarding work. It was at this plant that he had begun life as a worker. He was its director when he retired on pension. There is no one at the plant whom its former director does not know, and he is always a welcome guest there.

"A Tenth Mouth to Feed"

Andrei Ivanov is as common a name in Russia as is John Smith in America. He is one of the plain people who made the Revolution that changed Russia's history.

As a child he had been what people called "the tenth mouth to feed" in his family. His father had "the good luck" to find a job in Petersburg driving a hack. Andrei, too, came to the capital from his native village to work as an errand boy at one of the taverns. The friendships he made with the working men who patronized the tavern in the evening gave what little color there was to his existence. He was drawn to these workers, to their talk, the melancholy songs they sang. They helped him find a job as an apprentice fitter at a plant owned by a rich foreign industrialist. He was a worker, and an apprentice to boot, without rights or freedoms, someone to be humiliated, cheated, degraded. To whom could a humble worker complain?

He labored without rest or comfort like all the other workers for the few rubles he earned. A whole month's wages, he recalls, hardly sufficed to buy a pair of boots. After 12 hours of drudgery the worn-out workers barely had strength to drag themselves to the barracks and the wretched benches on which they slept.

The boy began to think for himself. Friends helped him learn to read and write—very few workers at the time were literate. He became an avid reader. Books opened his eyes to many things. He was surrounded by toilers like himself, men with whom he could safely share his

thoughts about the injustices of the czarist system. As a youth he began to attend secret meetings of workers where banned literature was read and where there was talk of truth, freedom and revolution.

Andrei became a member of an underground circle. His first important assignment was to distribute the revolutionary *Pravda*, a newssheet that truthfully described the terrible lives of the workers and peasants and called on them to struggle for their rights, for the happiness of all the people.

A Strike for a Decent Life

When he was 23 Andrei took an active part in a big strike. The unarmed workers dared to ask for decent working conditions. As might have been expected, they were driven off by armed soldiers. Andrei had to go underground to escape the police.

He can still point out the spot where these striking workers fought and shed their blood. They had pulled down the telegraph poles, torn up the cobblestones and built barricades of old carts and logs. Andrei Ivanov's most treasured relic is the carefully preserved red kerchief of a barricade fighter.

In 1915, when the First World War was at its height, he joined the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party of the Bolsheviks, now the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

As a member of this revolutionary party pledged to destroy the czarist autocracy, Ivanov suffered all the hardships and hazards of underground work. He was blacklisted, his

The seventy-year-old veteran heard the guns of the revolutionary cruiser Aurora thunder as it steamed up the Neva River toward the Winter Palace.





With Pyotr Alexandrov (center) and Vasili Vinogradov (right) who fought with him to drive out the Provisional Government of Kerensky that had brought Russia nothing but starvation and ruin.

family starved, just managing to keep body and soul together. For fear of arrest he did not dare spend his nights at home.

Nevertheless, he went on with his revolutionary work, certain that he was fighting in a just cause, for the happiness of the people. Under the very noses of the police he organized secret meetings and rallies in the taverns and in the woods on the edge of the city.

With 1917 came strikes large and small that turned into open fighting against armed soldiers. The whole of working Petrograd was astir, and wherever the fighting was heaviest, Andrei Ivanov could be found talking to the Petrograd workers and soldiers, persuading them that the time for great changes had arrived, the time for socialist revolution.

He Welcomes Lenin Home

There was that unforgettable April day in 1917 when he joined the great throng gathered to welcome Lenin. The leader of the Revolution was returning from a long exile abroad where he had gone to escape the persecution of the czarist government. When the autocracy fell, it was possible for him to return home although the workers had not yet seized power. Standing on the top of an armored car outside the Finland railroad station, Lenin made a memorable speech to the assembled workers. Andrei knows every word of the speech that ended with the phrase "Long Live the Socialist Revolution!"

Ivanov fought with the Red Guards to over-

throw the counter-revolutionary government in October 1917. He heard the thunder from the guns of the revolutionary cruiser *Aurora* as it steamed up the Neva toward the Winter Palace on October 25 (November 7, by the new calendar). It sounded the call for the decisive battle to win a new and just world. The Socialist Revolution had begun. Ivanov was in the front ranks of those who stormed the Winter Palace to drive out the Provisional Government of Kerensky that had brought Russia nothing but ruin and starvation.

He was a commander of the Red Guards at the time, stationed at the Smolny Institute, staff headquarters of the Revolution. From the Smolny Lenin led the uprising.

Ivanov took part in the historic Second Congress of the Soviets on the Revolution's second day. It proclaimed the birth of the Soviet state and created the first workers' and farmers' government the world had seen, with Lenin at its head. Andrei Ivanov and the other delegates voted the first decrees—on peace and land. The new republic called on all the warring powers to conclude a just and democratic peace. It distributed land to the peasants. Peace and land—this is what Andrei Ivanov and millions of his comrades had fought for.

Rebuilding the Country

The life of this veteran is the story of the Soviet people's growth, their trials and triumphs. After the Revolution he volunteered for the most difficult and trying jobs. For a



With his wife, Anna (left), his grandchildren (center), and workers at the metal plant (below) that he directed until his retirement. He still visits several times a week to advise on tricky problems.



time he worked with the People's Commissariat of Labor handling social security problems. Then he commanded a detachment of Red Guards to defend Petrograd, as Leningrad was then called, from attacks by enemies of the Revolution. He had barely recovered from a severe wound when urgent tasks called him to the Petrograd Soviet to which he had been elected a deputy. He was in charge of such highly responsible work as employment and pension distribution.

At the same time he was studying, painfully but persistently. It did not come easily. All the formal education he had managed to get before the Revolution was two years of village schooling. He was 39 when he enrolled as a student in the evening division of the Industrial Academy in Leningrad. He and his sons, who had just come of school age, would often do their lessons side by side. While Yevgeni practiced his penmanship and Anatoli did spelling, their father was trying to solve a problem in higher mathematics.

He had to work hard for his diploma as a machine-building engineer, but it helped him do the job he was given later, managing a factory that turned out nails, clamps and nuts. These common metal objects were at a premium in those days.

Leningrad Blockaded

In 1941 the fascists attacked the Soviet Union. For 900 harrowing days Leningrad was blockaded—a grim page in the book of

Ivanov's life. The daily ration was a pitiful quarter of a pound of barely digestible bread. This is what Ivanov and every other person in Leningrad lived on. An explosion carried away the roof of his house and shattered the walls. But there was no other place to move to, so the family went on living there. Ivanov carried on at the factory, working night and day to fill war orders. Now, instead of nails, it turned out barbed wire, mines and shells.

His beloved city was frightfully mutilated, but the people held firm. Strolling through the peaceful streets these days, he passes the square in his Neva home district and remembers when it was one huge shell hole filled with water. It's not likely he'll ever forget the baby carriage he saw floating in that muddy water. There were the bombed remnants of a house where the movie theater now stands. He had helped free people buried in the cellar by broken plaster and shattered beams after the bombing.

A Productive Old Age

Leningrad was rebuilt. It is a beautiful city, a peaceful city. May it remain that way. May its people never have to suffer war again. This is what Ivanov never tires of repeating at the many meetings where he is asked to speak of the history he has witnessed and helped make.

Even now that he is well on in years and a pensioner, Ivanov refuses to sit back and take a well-earned rest. He has everything that

a man might need for a pleasant and secure old age—a house, a country cottage on a lovely lake near the city, a pension large enough to keep him in comfort, and a loving family that includes four grandchildren.

But Ivanov is not a man to stand apart from life. He insists upon activity. He visits his old plant several times a week and invariably is consulted on some tricky technical or administrative problem. Frequently, too, he visits the Museum of the Revolution where invitations are left for him to lecture before a student group or at an institute of history or for the members of a nearby collective farm. One day a week, as chairman of the housing commission, which distributes new apartments, he meets with people at his office in the District Soviet building.

As for hobbies, he is an inveterate fisherman and spends whatever free time he has on the lake near his country home. He is also a member of a chorus of veteran Communists who love the old revolutionary songs. The chorus broadcasts over the Leningrad radio from time to time.

Ivanov has brought up two sons very much like himself. Both of them fought with honor against the fascists. Both are now engineers. Anatoli works in radio and Yevgeni in metallurgy. Both have inherited their father's faith in a happy life for mankind, the life being built by the creative labor of millions of men and women with the same spirit shown by the honored veteran of the Socialist Revolution, Andrei Ivanov.

A study in contrasts. The photo below is a view of one of the depressing suburbs of St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, before the Revolution. To the right is a housing project on the same spot now.



WITHOUT WAITING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT, THE SOVIET UNION IS IMPLEMENTING UNILATERALLY A REDUCTION OF ITS ARMED FORCES BY 1,200,000 MEN, I.E., BY ONE THIRD, WHICH IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO IMPROVING THE ATMOSPHERE FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS ON DISARMAMENT.

—From the speech made by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 1960.

DEMOBILIZATION gets front-page billing in the Soviet press these days. By order of the Supreme Soviet the armed forces are being cut by a third—1,200,000 men and officers.

Ex-servicemen are returning to their homes and to jobs in industry, transport and agriculture. Jobs are to be had for the asking everywhere in the country. The problem is which to choose and where. Many of the young people are on their way to Siberia, to the Far East and Kazakhstan, the virgin soil regions that present both challenge and opportunity.

Shortly after the demobilization law was approved, the government passed a series of measures designed to ease the transition to civil life. Ex-servicemen were given the right to enter the technicums and colleges on a preferential basis. They were granted long-term bank loans to build houses and buy furnishings. Those taking jobs in places distant from their homes had their traveling and moving expenses paid. And those who were going to the North, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan, the Donets Basin and other regions where their labor is especially in demand, received money grants.

Cordial Welcome Home

The press has been reporting on how these ex-servicemen are taking their return to civilian status in stride. *Pravda*, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, wrote recently:

"The release of so large a number of servicemen calls for special action not only by the Ministry of Defense but by all government and party bodies to provide jobs and housing just as speedily as possible. As N. S. Khrushchev noted, these ex-soldiers must be welcomed and helped to acquire the knowledge that will best use their abilities.

"And it is exactly in this warm and cordial way," continues *Pravda*, "that the demobilized men are being welcomed in the cities and villages of Novosibirsk Region. Committees on housing and employment have been organized everywhere. These committees have checked on the personnel needs of every factory and construction project.

JOBS FOR

BACK TO PEACETIME WORK

(Right) A final parade and review and these soldiers become reservists. The division was stationed in Khmel'nitsky, a city in the Ukraine.

(Below) Gift books and best wishes from the community to these demobilized men and officers leaving for home and peacetime jobs.



THESSE ARE PHOTOS of still another division whose men and officers shed their military uniforms some months ago. The division was stationed in Khmel'nitsky, a Ukrainian city, and was disbanded in accordance with the law passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet ordering a cut of 1,200,000 men in the country's military strength.

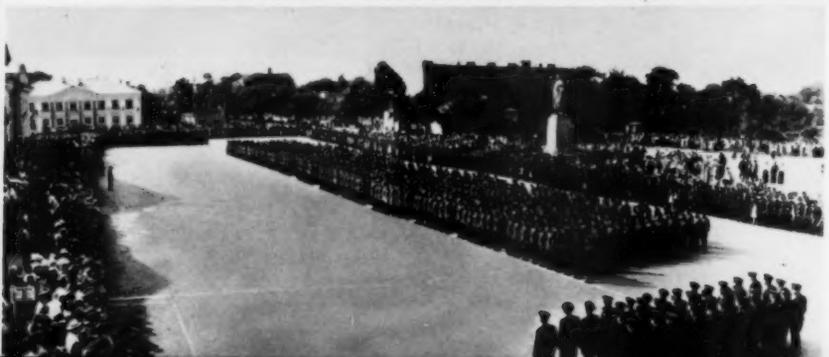
In the postwar years the USSR made several such cuts from the 11,365,000-man army and navy at the end of the Second World War. Between 1953 and 1958 the armed forces were cut by 2,140,000 men.

When the present demobilization is completed, the Soviet army and navy will be 2,423,000 strong. This is 1.15 per cent of the population, a smaller ratio than that of any other country in the world.

This is what the Soviet Union's declared policy of peace looks like in action. These cuts have been made unilaterally in the hope that other nations will follow suit.

The men in this division and in others disbanded since have gone back to their families and peacetime jobs. Many of the young men learned the elements of trades and professions while doing their military service. Some are going back to school and college.

All of them are glad to be putting on civilian clothes again. They are unanimous in their feeling: as people of good will see the world over, that complete and general disarmament is the only way to peace.



R

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R

R1,2

"The same concern for these ex-soldiers is being shown by other regions. Local government bodies are providing building loans, prefabricated houses and plots of land in the towns and on the farms."

Let's Go East

Stroitel'naya Gazeta (Builders Newspaper) reports these conversations among ex-servicemen of the Moscow military district. They are repeated wherever army units are being disbanded.

"Military service was over for soldier Alexander Kiselev. He thought of going back home to Ulyanovsk to work, but he wasn't happy about parting with the good friends he'd made in his unit. And they weren't too happy about separating either.

"It's wonderful in Siberia!" Anatoli Gankin insisted. "Why don't we all go out there?"

"Kiselev and the others asked him, 'Where to? To Kemerovo?' That's where Gankin came from.

"Kemerovo's too close. I'd like to push out further east. You've really got to see Siberia to know what it's like. There's a beginning to it, but no end. And there are jobs all over the place."

"And in other army units you hear the same talk about pushing out farther.

"Where are you from?" one man asks another.

"Ivanovsky."

"Going home?"

"No, I want to see what it's like further out, in Krasnoyarsk."

Building A New Town

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia)* carried an article about the 1,200 ex-servicemen who are helping to build a large aluminum plant at Krasnoyarsk.

"They took a three months' course and are now working as masons and steel construction men. They are pouring cement for the founda-

tions of the auxiliary shops and building a garage with a 30-foot span and two factories, one for reinforced concrete parts and the other for prefabricated homes. A month ago they began to lay out a town for 100,000 people, the future workers of the giant aluminum plant. It will be a green and beautiful town planned for modern living. The foundations for the first four buildings are now being poured with the help of these ex-servicemen.

"They were most warmly greeted when they arrived on the site and made to feel at home very quickly. They are housed in new, modern apartment buildings." The article appends this closing note, "Things are much livelier since the former soldiers arrived. Many of them are fine accordionists, singers and dancers."

Training Courses

The newspaper *Bakinsky Rabochy (Baku Worker)* comments on the special short-term training courses open to every ex-serviceman:

"Demobilized Sergeant Vladimir Kutsenkov arrived in Sumgait. There he was at the Azerbaijan tube-rolling mill. Men were working at all sorts of jobs in the tremendous shops. Which one of the trades should he pick to learn? He had his choice.

"After consulting some of the experienced workers, the sergeant decided to become an electrician.

"Vladimir Kutsenkov says: 'There were ten people like me in the rolling mill learning the trade. We studied theory together, and to get practical experience we followed the foreman around as he repaired defective equipment. It was quite a thrill the first time I went out alone to do a repair job on the electric equipment of a crane in one of the shops.'

"Kutsenkov says that if he's an electrician, he's going to be a good one. He spends his evenings with textbooks on electricity."

This is the picture all over the country as the law on demobilizing the armed forces goes into effect and servicemen and officers return to civilian life.

1,200,000 EX-SOLDIERS

This group of army friends has formed a tractor team with Leonid Budzinsky (third from left) as leader. They are headed for the Altai.



Ex-serviceman Pyotr Kolomis is off to Kazakhstan and a job on a state farm. His friends have come to the station to bid him farewell.

Nikolai Salmin welcomes new hands to a virgin soil state farm. They'll soon be raising wheat like this.



DEMOBILIZED

CERTIFICATE

Given to retired Major Alexander Konstantinovich Vitkovsky to certify that on April 20, 1960, he was discharged from the armed forces of the USSR in accordance with the law of January 15, 1960, "On the new considerable reduction of the USSR armed forces" and has the right to the privileges and preferences set forth in Decision No. 74 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the USSR Council of Ministers of January 20, 1960, "On the labor employment and material security of servicemen discharged from the USSR armed forces in accordance with the law on the new considerable reduction of the USSR armed forces."

(Signed by the commanding officer of the unit)

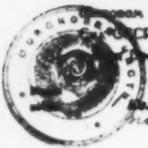
СКОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ

Выдано Майору запаса А.Витковскому
 (фамилия, имя, отчество) полк.
Александр Константиновичу

что он 20 апреля 1960 года уволен из

взвода Вооруженных Сил СССР в соответствии с Законом от 15 января 1960 г. «О новом значительном сокращении Вооруженных Сил СССР» и имеет право на льготы и привилегии, установленные постановлением Центрального Комитета КПСС и Совета Министров СССР от 20 января 1960 года № 74 «О трудоустройстве и материальном обеспечении военнослужащих, увольняемых из Вооруженных Сил СССР в соответствии с Законом о новом значительном сокращении Вооруженных Сил СССР».



Командир (подпись) части: [Signature]



Tamara Vitkovskaya is happy to have her husband home again and to know that he'll be piloting civilian planes from now on. He flew Khrushchev from New York to Moscow in ten hours.



In addition to his liberal salary as commander of a big passenger airliner, Alexander Vitkovsky gets a monthly pension of 2,000 rubles for life for his years of army service.







IF ALL THE PEOPLE ON EARTH . . .

THE IDEAS for reshaping our planet sketched out on this picture map seem at first glance to be fantasy. Scientists and engineers may be dreamers by temperament, but they are hardheaded realists in fact. They say that given world cooperation and the incredible sums now spent on armaments these projects are altogether feasible.

Certainly war and destruction are unnatural. By nature, man is a builder. This is evident in the way he has remodeled the surface of the planet on which he lives. Each people has contributed to this grand remodeling job and has much more to contribute. Needed is cooperation, the translation into action of the idea of peaceful coexistence.

Vladimir Lenin long ago pointed out the possibility of world cooperative projects that would inspire the whole of humanity. He said: "We oppose the evil plans for war with great creative plans. Let the peoples know what can be achieved by their joint efforts under conditions of peace and friendship."

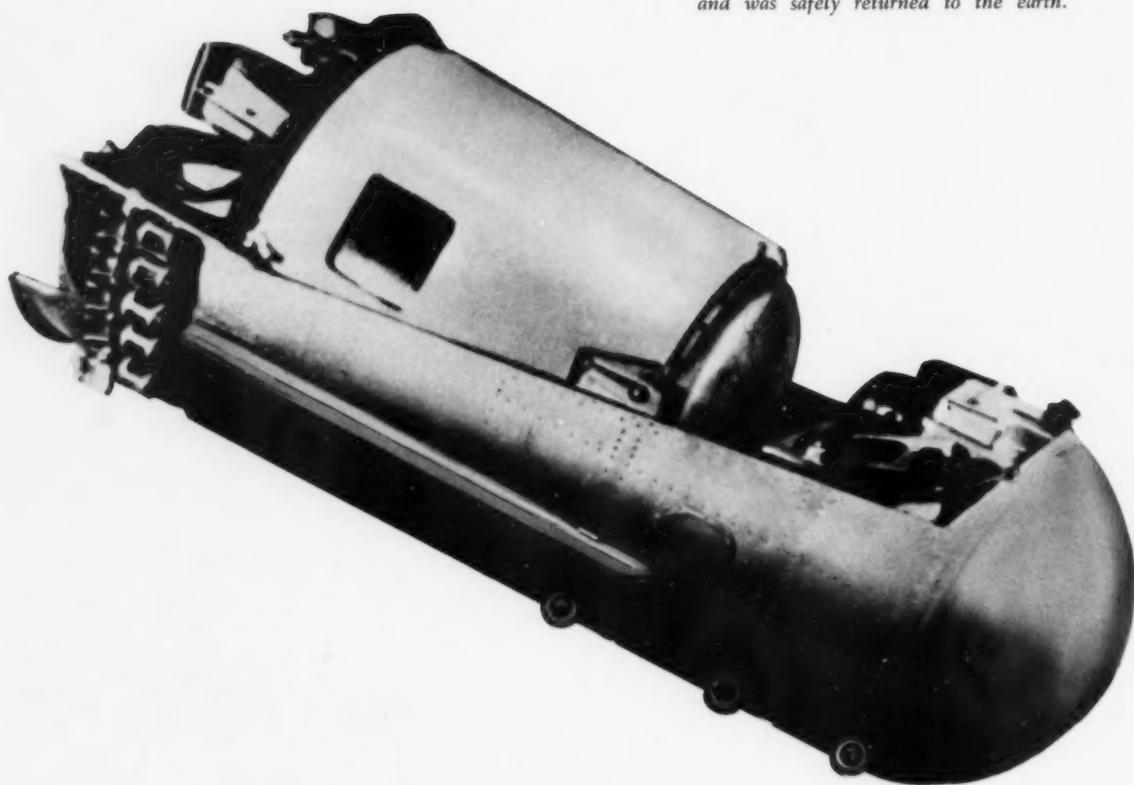
Realistically and practically, if the most advanced industrial countries were to contribute say ten per cent of the sums saved through general

and complete disarmament, the joint contribution of the United States and the Soviet Union alone would be enough to build several dams the size of the Aswan in Egypt and that, it is generally conceded, will cost more than a billion dollars.

Here are projects no less practical. They are the ideas of scientists of many countries:

1. a well bored through the earth's crust; 2. London-Moscow-New York super-railway; 3. a tunnel under Mount Blanc; 4. a tunnel or bridge across the English Channel; 5. Gibraltar tunnel; 6. Greenland ice tunnel; 7. a tunnel under the Himalayas; 8. a three-river canal in South America; 9. a system of dams on the Amur River in the Far East; 10. a dam on the Ob estuary and a canal on the Yamal Peninsula, in the northern part of Siberia; 11. the Aswan Dam and the New Nile; 12. irrigation of Central Australia; 13. the flooding of the Sahara Desert; 14. the shifting of the Gulf Stream; 15. Bering Strait Dam; 16. East European oil pipeline; 17. exploration of the moon, Mars and Venus; 18. worldwide television.

The capsule with the test animals which was catapulted from the ship-satellite and was safely returned to the earth.



EXPLORING THE COSMOS

TO LAUNCH A MAN into the cosmos and return him safely to earth, it is not nearly enough to build a spaceship with a reliable system of guidance. Science must find the answers to at least three complex groups of problems. The first is related to physical conditions in outer space. The second covers flight conditions in a spaceship. The third embraces adjustments the cosmonaut must make to such a flight.

Research Instruments and Test Animals

The Soviet spaceship launched on August 19 and landed the next day was designed to supply a wide range of experimental data to fill out our answers to these many questions. It was the heaviest vehicle yet launched—without carrier rocket it weighed 10,140 pounds. It was moved into and out of its orbit around the earth by a high precision system of controls that operated automatically and also by command from ground stations. It landed within six miles from the predetermined point.

The ship-satellite consisted of two major component parts—the cabin and the instrument compartment. The cabin was equipped to ensure proper conditions for the test animals, insects, plants, seeds, micro-organisms and living cellules. Most of them, including the dogs Strelka and Belka and twelve mice, were placed in a separate container which was catapulted during the descent of the ship from its orbit. It was one of the variants of a capsule designed for future manned flights into outer space.

The ship's cabin also had equipment to carry out a diversified program of scientific investigations and automatic systems to land the ship. The instrument compartment held radiotelemetric equipment, thermoregulating installations, apparatus to study cosmic and solar radiation, and devices to control the flight of the ship and slow it down before landing. All equipment in both the cabin and the instrument compartment was powered by chemical and solar batteries.

The ship's outer surface was thermally insulated to prevent it from burning up during the passage through the dense layers of the atmosphere. The walls had heatproof portholes and airtight hatches that could be opened instantaneously. Inside the cabin the climate required for the animals to carry on their normal functions was maintained throughout the flight. The air conditioning and regenerating system kept the barometric pressure, the relative humidity and the concentration of oxygen and carbon dioxide within the prescribed limits. Another setup regulated the air temperature.

An automatic feeding device supplied the animals with their daily ration of food mixture. To get around the difficulties created by weightlessness—water cannot be left in open containers under zero gravity conditions—the dogs were fed by a viscous jelly-like substance that contained both food and water.

The information gathered by the ship's instruments throughout the 435,000-mile flight in its orbit around the earth was transmitted by the radiotelemetric systems installed aboard. These systems worked in two regimes—direct radioing of the telemetered data to the ground tracking





BATTERY TO POWER THE CAPSULE'S INSTRUMENTS

TELEVISION CAMERA

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION UNITS

INHALE AND EXHALE VALVES

RADIO AERIAL

MICROPHONE

GAUGES TO SENSE THE ANIMALS' MOVEMENTS

ANIMALS' PRESSURIZED COMPARTMENT

AIR SUPPLY TANK

AUTOMATIC FEEDER

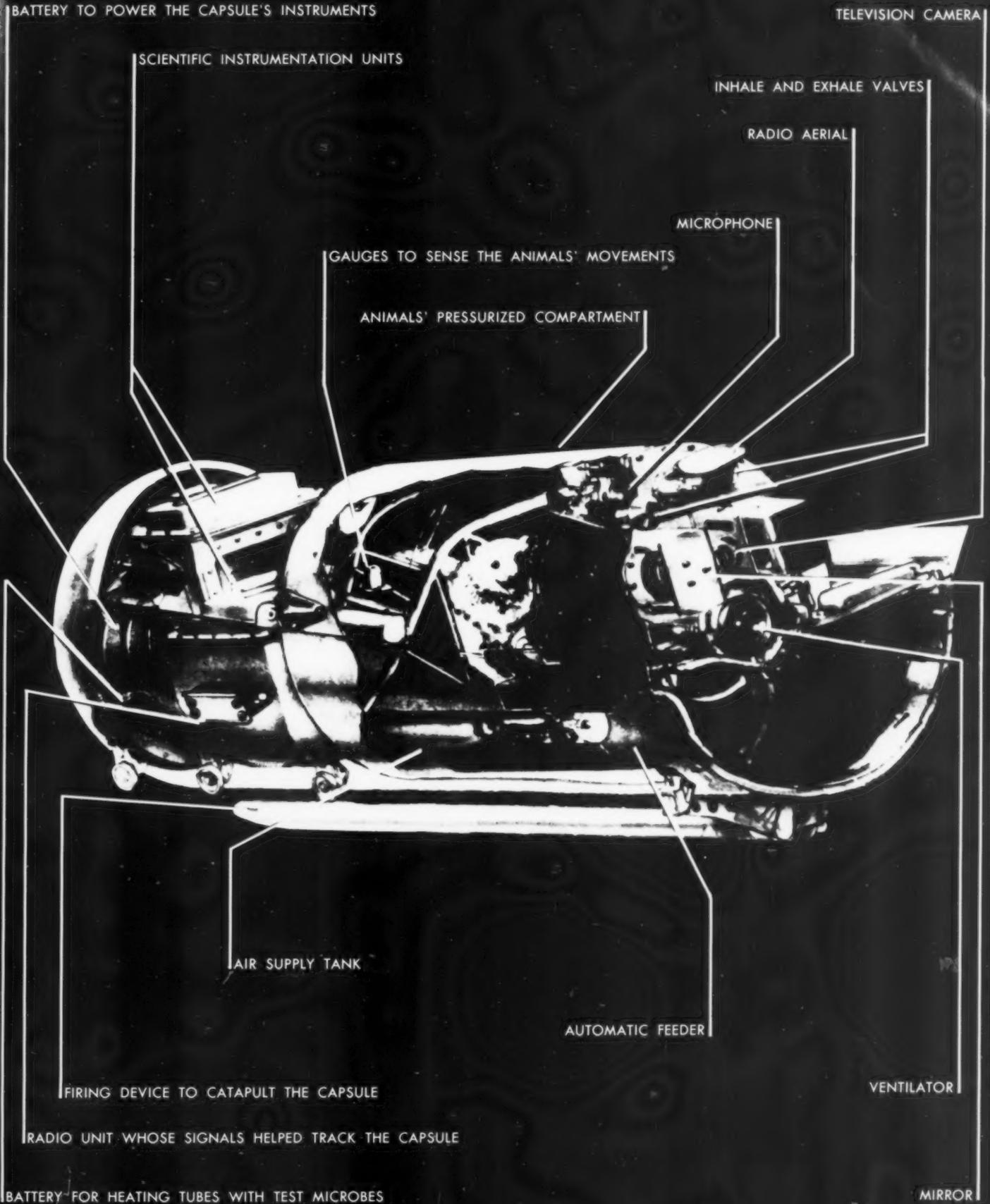
FIRING DEVICE TO CATAPULT THE CAPSULE

VENTILATOR

RADIO UNIT WHOSE SIGNALS HELPED TRACK THE CAPSULE

BATTERY FOR HEATING TUBES WITH TEST MICROBES

MIRROR



EXPLORING THE COSMOS

stations at moments when the ship passed over them, and storing of information to be transmitted at such moments.

The ship's cabin carried two small television cameras that began transmitting before take-off. The dogs could be observed during the initial part of the cosmic journey, during the subsequent transition from overloading caused by the ship's acceleration to weightlessness in free flight, and later, during all the revolutions of the ship when it maintained contact with the ground tracking stations. Command signals from earth controlled the lighting and the switching on and off of the television cameras.

The ship's television broadcast was photographed on a moving picture film. Every frame was synchronized with a telemetric tape that recorded the information received from the pickups attached to the bodies of the dogs. Correlating the film and the tape, scientists were able to compare the behavior of the animals at every given moment with the accompanying physiological changes.

Return to Earth

Every stage of the ship's flight was tracked from ground stations in the Soviet Union, and all information was transferred automatically to computing centers where it was analyzed electronically. This data was indispensable for establishing the precise elements of the orbit and plotting the ship's further movement. It would have been impossible to control the flight of the ship and to ensure its landing in the predetermined point without exact knowledge of its actual position in space and its actual speed at every given moment.

In accordance with the precalculated program, which was further verified by the tracking system, the command for landing was given from earth after the ship had completed its eighteenth revolution around our planet. The very high precision of the landing testifies to the accuracy of all calculations, as well as to the faultless operation of the ship's equipment.

An error of only one meter per second in the speed would have resulted in a deviation of almost 50 kilometers from the landing point; an error of 100 meters in the altitude would have meant a deviation of 4.5 kilometers; and an error in the direction of the speed vector toward the earth amounting to one minute of arc would have led to a deviation of 50 to 60 kilometers.

When the ship went into its descending trajectory, the instrument compartment was jettisoned and burned up as it fell through the atmosphere. The descent of the cabin through the atmosphere was retarded by a special braking system. At an altitude of about four or five miles the lid of the ejector hatch was thrown open and the capsule with the animals, insects and plants was automatically catapulted from the cabin. Neither the capsule nor the cabin was damaged at all in transit to earth, and both landed safely.

The animals could have been brought back to earth right in the cabin itself. The capsule was catapulted in order to test an ejector setup that could be used as an escape system in manned flight, one that the astronaut could trigger at any moment during the descent in case of emergency and parachute to earth with added guarantee of safety.

Biological Studies

In drawing up the biological research program for this ship-satellite, the test objects were selected so as to form an evolutionary series from the simplest of living organisms—the bacteriophage, which is on the border line between the organic and inorganic worlds, to the dog, which is a complex mammal. The aim was to determine how various organisms were affected by space flight, but the emphasis was on the dog, the traditional laboratory animal.

Before the launching a great deal of work was done to devise tech-

niques of investigation and to study the effects of such factors as overstrain, acceleration, vibration, shock, fluctuations of temperature and barometric pressures. A special complex of research equipment was designed to register the physiological activity of the animal passengers during flight.

The dogs' electrocardiograms and phonocardiograms—that is, the record of their heartbeats and blood pressure—were continuously radioed back to earth, and so was their body temperature. Two different sensing elements transmitted data on their breathing—one picked up the respiratory rate, and the other the form and depth of each respiratory movement. Their ability to coordinate movements was observed with the help of the television broadcast and special sensing gauges. Dosimeters for measuring ionizing radiation were installed in the capsule and attached to the bodies of the dogs to study the effects of cosmic rays.

The chief goal of the biological research program was preparation for manned flights into space. Since the hazards of such flights, and particularly cosmic radiation, may have far-reaching effects on man's organism, the program embraced various aspects of vital activity and employed various approaches to investigation. This explains why the test objects were not limited to the dogs. For some of the studies mice, rats, flies, plants and seeds were more suitable. Microbiological and cytological methods were also used. Among the areas of research were such important problems as the influence of space conditions on heredity, the development of the living cellules in these conditions and the determination of the maximum time of their life in the cosmos.

The voluminous data gathered by the ship-satellite is still being analyzed. But even from preliminary results of this multi-faceted experiment it is possible to draw very important conclusions. The major conclusion, perhaps, is the fact that up to the present there has been no noticeable variation from the normal in the functioning of either the dogs or any of the other organisms returned to earth from outer space. This testifies to the reliability of measures worked out by Soviet science for the safety of cosmic flights.

Study of Space Radiation

The scientific research program carried out by the ship-satellite concentrated on the study of cosmic and solar radiations. One of the tasks set was to investigate the chemical composition of cosmic rays and to measure the streams of heavy nuclei.

The earth-space-earth flight provided us with photographs of the phenomena that occur in the microworld. They were recorded on so-called nuclear photographic emulsions. One of the blocks of photo emulsion was developed directly aboard the ship. That made it possible to distinguish with more reliability the tracks of individual nuclei against the general background of space radiation.

More data on the cosmic rays in interplanetary space and the radiation belts near the earth are necessary if we are to ensure safety of future manned flights. There is experimental evidence to show that at times the intensity of cosmic radiation increases temporarily, a phenomenon most probably connected with solar radiation. The dosimetric equipment aboard the ship was installed to gather information on the level of cosmic radiation.

Studies were also made of the sun's short-wave ultraviolet and X-ray radiations. We know that the range of solar power radiation is very wide, but the earth is reached by only that small part of the spectrum of the radiation that can pass through the atmosphere. All short-wave radiation is absorbed by the atmosphere—it can penetrate only to a depth of some 45 miles above the earth's surface.

The study of this radiation is of great importance for both theoretical and practical reasons. It is in this part of the spectrum that we find most radiation from the solar corona and the chromosphere—two envelopes of the sun about which we know very little. But this radiation is responsible for certain processes that take place in the earth's atmosphere.

The ship-satellite carried two types of equipment to study short-wave solar radiation. One gathered data on the temporary changes in its spectral composition and on the intensity of this radiation. The other measured the intensity of soft X-ray radiation of the corona near the edge of the spectrum, primarily during sun flashes. By correlating the information gathered by such methods with data obtained through ground observations, we will be able to find the relationship between solar activity and phenomena in the earth's atmosphere.

Soviet Artists Portray
THE OCTOBER
REVOLUTION



The Revolution Has Been Carried Out by Boris Ioganson

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION is a theme to which Soviet painters keep returning. This focal event that ushered in a new era in the history of Russia and the world and motivated the economic, social and cultural achievements of the Soviet people has challenged artists for four decades.

The first art competition for a work with the Socialist Revolution as subject was held in Petrograd, now Leningrad, in 1919. Many abstract and allegorical paintings were submitted. Some had a poster quality, the artists seeing the Revolution as a great upheaval of almost cosmic proportions. Konstantin Yuon, for example, exhibited a series of canvases that included *Symphony of Action* and *New Planet* in which the Revolution was depicted in symbolic images, somewhat akin to those in science fiction stories.

However, this symbolic treatment did not long prevail. As time went on the events of the Revolution began to crystallize and take on clearer shape and form. The great changes wrought in the life of Russia and her people began to be perceived by the artist as elements in a rigorous process of logical development. The blurred perspective from which the symbolic interpretation derived gave way to the realistic definition required to portray the clear-cut goals to which the Revolution aspired.

Painters began to see the Revolution in a new light. Its impact on the future of Russia and of the whole world became tangible and real for them. When Konstantin Yuon in the middle twenties returned to the October 1917 Revolution for subject, he produced works that pictured such real events as revolutionary workers taking the Kremlin.

Great Themes and Small

During the same period many other canvases shown at the exhibitions of the Revolutionary Russia Artists Association re-created events from the October Revolution, large and small, from battle scenes of great moment to what seem at first glance to be trivial and insignificant episodes. Many were painted from firsthand observation, by participants and eyewitnesses.

Nikolai Terpsikhov used one of these seemingly trivial subjects in a painting (1924) titled *The First Slogan*. This is no earth-shaking event the artist pictures—no great mass meeting of revolutionary workers, no storming of the Winter Palace. He has chosen for a theme what appears to be a detail, and a somewhat removed one at that—an artist at work in his studio lettering a slogan. Yet Terpsikhov has managed with

The Winter Palace Taken by Vladimir Serov





The International by Geli Korzhev

Peace Decree by Vladimir Serov





Defense of Petrograd by Alexander Deineka

great skill and conviction to give this fragment the force of a great generalization.

The painting of the artist and his studio is sparse, almost grim. Across a large streamer of red bunting, the artist is hastily brushing the words "All Power to the Soviets!" The studio appears quiet, removed, but the great and stirring events taking place outside seem to be pushing violently into the room.

Shortly afterward (1929) Georgi Savitsky painted his *First Days of October*—a Red Guard patrol on the streets of revolutionary Petrograd maintaining law and order. Alexander Deineka's *Defense of Petrograd* shows ranks of workers—men and women with rifles, ready to crush the enemy—marching to defend Petrograd against attacking White Guard troops under General Yudenich. On a bridge above their heads a group of wounded soldiers are moving to the rear. The two groups make for a striking contrast and a most stirring painting.

Lenin Pictured

The leaders of the Revolution—Lenin especially—are portrayed in many of the canvases. I. Brodsky in 1930 painted a large canvas of *Lenin in the Smolny*. Alexander Gerasimov that same year did a study of *Lenin Addressing the People*. Boris Ioganison in his *The Revolution Has Been Carried Out* painted Lenin announcing to the Second Congress of Soviets that the workers had won power.

The well-known painter Vladimir Serov has pictured the Revolution in a large number of his canvases. *The Winter Palace Taken* shows the grand staircase with traces of the battle that has just been fought to dislodge the Provisional Government. In the foreground are a worker Red Guardsman and a peasant soldier of the Revolution. The two who represent, as it were, the two great allied forces of the Revolution, are shown calmly lighting cigarettes.

Two other interesting canvases by Serov—*Peace Decree* and *Land Decree*—use as theme the earliest legislation passed after the Revolution.

Peace Decree shows Russian soldiers in the trenches, worn out by three years of bloody fighting in World War I, as they receive the news that the Revolution is victorious and that the new Soviet government has just proposed peace to all the belligerent countries.

Artists of the younger generation, who have not lived through the Revolution, have tried to portray its importance in terms of a continuing and evolving history. This tendency is most strikingly apparent in a triptych called *Communists* by Geli Korzhev, a young painter.

The first canvas, *Raising the Banner*, conveys the fury of the revolutionary struggle. A red banner glows on the cobblestone street. One revolutionist has fallen and another indomitable fighter picks up the banner.

The International, the second canvas, shows Red Army men during the Civil War surrounded by the enemy. There is no escape from death, but the standard-bearer raises his flag higher and the revolutionary anthem rings louder.

The third canvas in the triptych, *Homer*, shows the Civil War fighter home from the front. He wears a faded army tunic and is modeling a head of Homer from an old bust.

This is yesterday's fighter and tomorrow's sculptor that Korzhev pictures. This is the man whose father, grandfather, great-grandfather were looked down on as work animals. They were never thought of as human beings. But he has risen, says the moving canvas, he has straightened his shoulders, fought for and won the right to happiness and freedom! And it was not only for the right to be fed that he shed his blood, it was also for the right to learn and to create.

This young Soviet artist works in depth. His canvases are imbued with profoundly human feeling. He sees the Revolution as one of the greatest steps forward in man's progress, man freed so that he may create freely.

The October Revolution remains a source of inspiration to Soviet artists. It offers an ever greater range of subject matter as history unfolds to reveal its great seminal influence.







On the Gazyrsky State Farm in the Northern Caucasus the harvest was very good indeed, says this grin on the face of demobilized serviceman Vasili Zalesny, now a tractor operator.

the **HARVEST**



The level of mechanization on the collective and state farms in every part of the country keeps rising year after year, with more and more new machines working in all branches of farming.

THE WEATHER has not been very kind to Soviet farmers this year. In the winter, killing frosts and snow storms raged in the southern steppes, which are important grain growing regions. A crust of ice covered the fields sown to winter crops. In the spring, black storms swept the steppes. As a result of these calamities the winter crops were destroyed over large areas. In the summer, when harvesting started, torrential rains struck the South. Rains also hindered the harvest in the East, in the virgin land development area.

The farmer, the industrial workers and the scientist joined forces to beat bad weather. Industry turned out many more thousands of tractors and combines; research centers continued their work on developing scientific farming systems adapted to the varied climate zones of this big country; and the collective and state farms, backed by machinery and science, did more work in less time. Between them they took in a rich crop, notwithstanding nature in its least cooperative mood.

With the help of the state and supported by the entire nation, the

farmers successfully solved the problems that faced them. The total area under crops was increased by nearly 17.5 million acres. The storm-swept fields were resown and yielded a good harvest. In the southern and central regions the farms harvested in the shortest possible time and did not lose a single bushel of grain.

The level of mechanization on the collective and state farms keeps growing year after year. In the first six months of the year alone, new tractors gave the Soviet farmer two million more horsepower. Grain harvester combines, corn and cotton pickers and other types of machines rolled off the factory conveyor belts by the thousands.

They were all put to work at peak capacity by operators who knew how to get the most out of their machines. This year there has been an especially wide use of hook-ups of two or three combines in the grain harvesting. The machines mowed the crops and picked up the cut rows at higher speeds—up to 10 miles an hour. As a result, each unit was able to work 375 acres and more a day.



A good harvest means abundant food supplies for consumers and high incomes for farmers.

This year, just as in the past, many volunteers from urban centers helped to get the crop in. There were some 150,000 tractor and combine operators, truck drivers, mechanics and other maintenance men who went out to Kazakhstan to lend a hand. Besides, many tractor and combine operators came from the southern regions of the country where harvesting was finished earlier.

The Ukraine, the Kuban, the Don and the other older breadbaskets of the country stored away nearly as much grain as in previous years. And the eastern parts of the country, where 90 million acres of virgin land has been plowed up, report a bountiful harvest. Kazakhstan's crop is as high as in record years. The virgin land development area has become an important and inexhaustible source of grain and other agricultural products.

There has been a continuing expansion of the acreage sown to corn. In the past seven years it has been increased some eight times over and has reached a total of 70 million acres. Now corn is cultivated not only

in the favorably warm climate of the South but far to the north as well, and almost every farm this year reported high yields.

Most of the corn in the Soviet Union is used for animal feed, and larger crops mean more livestock and more meat and dairy products. It would be interesting to note in this connection that during the first half of this year Soviet livestock and dairy farms raised 6,300,000 more head of cattle and 4,500,000 more hogs and increased the output of meat by 19 per cent and eggs by 12 per cent.

Plantations in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan and other cotton regions increased supplies for the textile industry. Here, too, a characteristic feature of the harvesting season has been the growth of mechanization—more cotton was picked by machines than ever before. In Uzbekistan, the major cotton supplier of the Soviet Union, mechanized picking was twice that of last year. This fall 18 new models of cotton pickers were tried out to find the best for mass production.

The yield of sugar beet, grown by Soviet farmers over large areas, was high almost everywhere. The harvest is estimated to be enough to produce about one million metric tons more sugar than last year. The orchards in Moldavia did well and so did the tea plantations in Georgia. The country's over-all crop picture is more than satisfactory and bears witness to the fact that collective farming has adequate potentials to meet nature at its worst.

There is no problem of surpluses in the Soviet Union, nor can there be, with socialist production planned to meet ever-growing consumer needs. Whatever the farmer produces is quickly snapped up. There is no plowing under to maintain price levels.

Even when consumer prices are cut by the government and the farmer gets less for his product, he more than makes up the difference by growing more at less cost. His market is unlimited, and he keeps expanding his production to meet consumer demands that race ahead of supply.

The Soviet farmer has three major sales outlets. His biggest customer is the government procurement agency. Whatever surplus he has left he sells to the cooperative organizations on commission. Should he prefer to save the commission, he can sell his surplus at the collective farm market. Or he may do both.

In spite of weather that would have meant disaster in other circumstances, Soviet farmers this year gathered the fruits of their labor and thereby ensured the continued upward climb of their incomes. And Soviet agriculture as a whole met another hurdle and took another stride forward to meet the goal set by the seven-year plan, the production of an abundance of farm products in the next few years.

WE ARE PROUD THAT THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FORMER BORDERLANDS OF RUSSIA HAS COMPLETELY PROVED THE POSSIBILITY FOR COUNTRIES OF THE EAST TO DO AWAY WITH BACKWARDNESS, POVERTY, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF ONE GENERATION AND TO RISE TO THE LEVEL OF ECONOMICALLY ADVANCED COUNTRIES.

—From the speech made by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 1960.



KAZAKHSTAN



Speaking at the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said:

We have neither colonies nor capital in other countries. But there was a time when many nationalities that populate our country experienced the heavy oppression of czarism, of the landlord-bourgeois system. The conditions in the borderlands of the czarist empire hardly differed from those in colonies because they were severely exploited by autocracy, by capitalism. Autocracy looked upon the peoples of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and other nationalities that lived in the Russian Empire as upon a source of profit. After the Revolution, when these peoples obtained complete freedom, they promptly raised their economy, culture and well-being.

Let us take, for instance, the Soviet republics of Central Asia. Now Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, Tajikistan—all the sister republics of Central Asia—have been transformed from backward colonies of czarist Russia into advanced, industrially developed socialist republics.





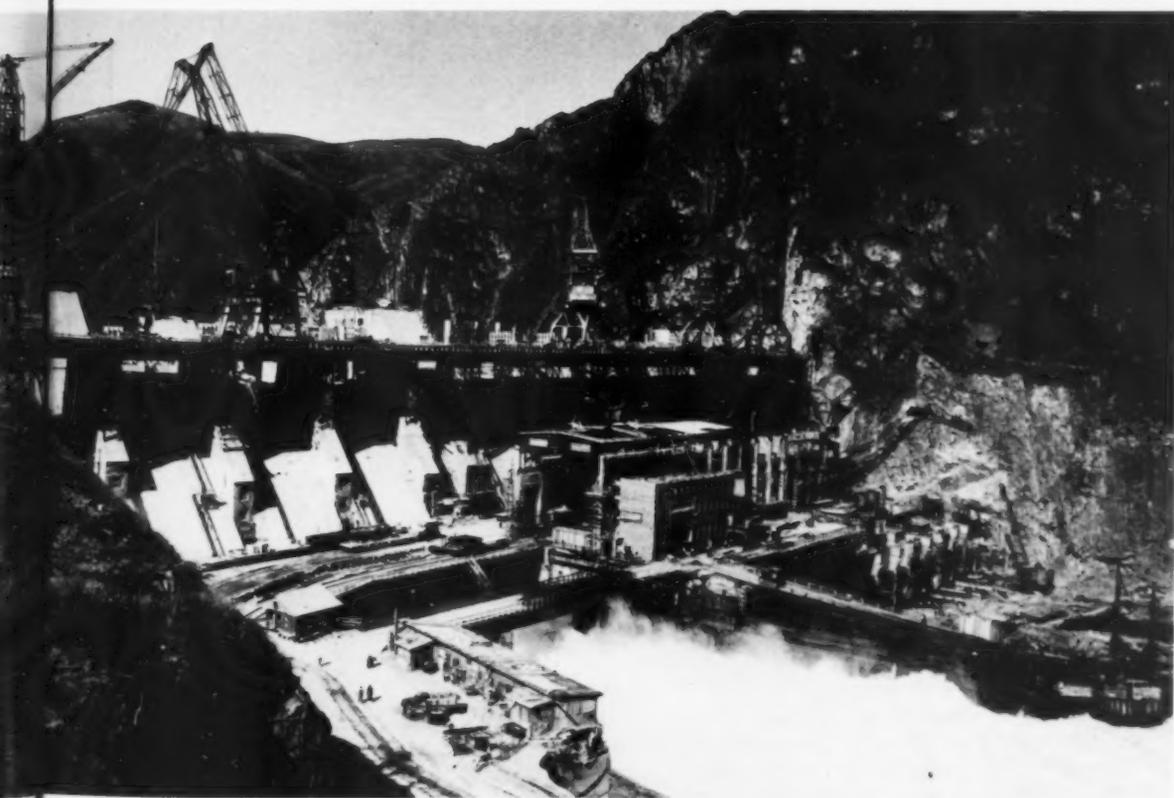
Academician Zhevken Takibayev (right) is the director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, one of the 22 research centers under the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.



Scene from the opera Birzhan and Sara by the Kazakh composer Mukan Tulabayev. Once a backward people, the Kazakhs have developed a rich national culture.



Dozens of towns like Temir-Tau, a new iron and steel center, have grown up as Kazakhstan's industry has been developed.



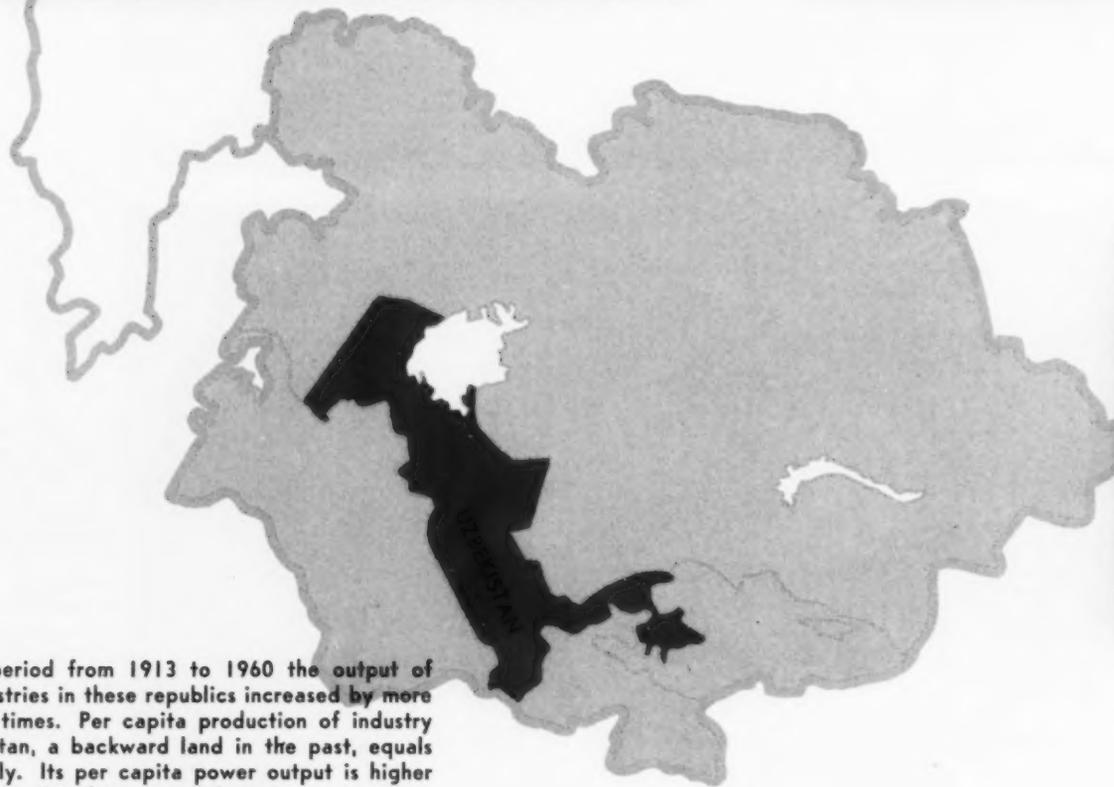
The Bukhtarma Hydroelectric Station on the Irtysh River. Kazakhstan's percapita power output is higher than Italy's and the same as Japan's.



An amateur ensemble doing an Uigur dance. The ancient Uzbek culture, suppressed under the czar, is widely fostered.



UZBEKISTAN



In the period from 1913 to 1960 the output of major industries in these republics increased by more than sixty times. Per capita production of industry in Kazakhstan, a backward land in the past, equals that of Italy. Its per capita power output is higher than Italy's and is the same as Japan's.

Before the Revolution only seven million kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced on the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, which was 300 times less than in the whole of the Russian Empire. Today the annual output of power there has reached 19 billion kilowatt-hours, which is nine times more than in all of Russia before the Revolution.



Laying sections of the 400-mile gas pipeline that will run from Djarkak to Tashkent homes and industries.



The narrow crooked streets of old Tashkent, the Uzbek capital, have given way to modern thoroughfares like Navoi Street.



Reading room of the Nizami Teachers Training Institute. Uzbekistan has 31 schools of higher education; it had none in czarist times.



Uzbekistan cotton supplies a large textile industry. The republic holds third place in the world for cotton growing, after the USA and China.



Uzbekistan is a striking mixture of old and new. The traveler looks down from a turbojet on ancient mosques and minarets.



There are few towns of any size in the republic without drama or dance groups. A performance at the Tashkent Opera.





Isa Danysmanov personifies the changes in Kirghiz life during Soviet times. The children of former nomads now work in all the trades and professions.



KIRGHIZIA

The peoples of the Soviet Union are engaged in peaceful creative work to achieve the goals of the seven-year plan for the development of the USSR national economy in 1959-1965. As a result of the realization of this plan the total volume of industrial production in the Soviet Union will increase approximately twofold. Power output in the country will increase more than twofold, while in Central Asia there will be an almost threefold increase.

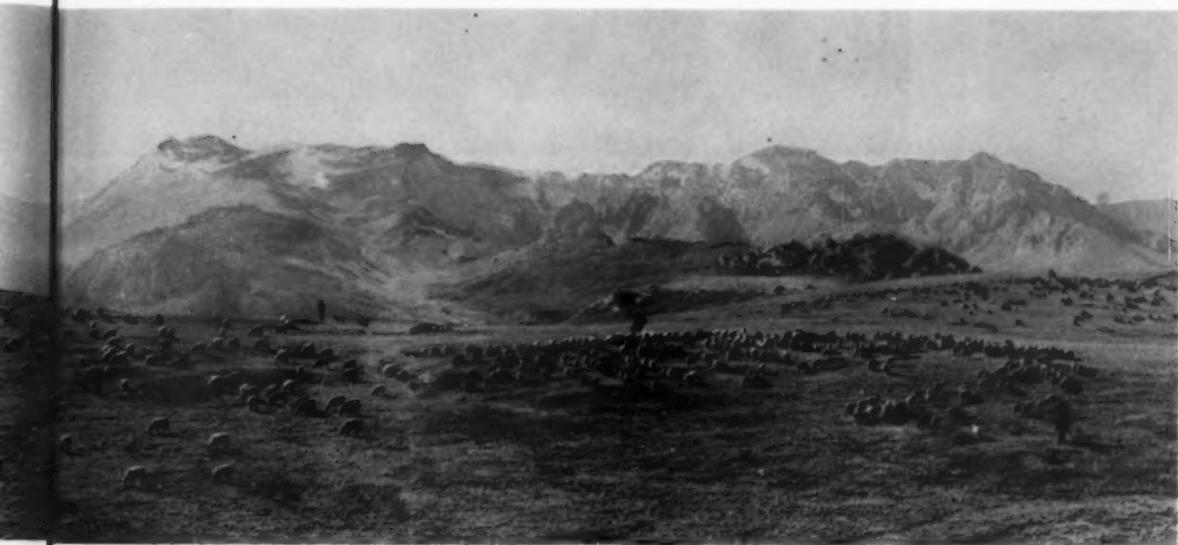
Today per capita power output in the Central Asian republics is already about 800-kilowatt hours a year, which is considerably more than in any Latin American republic. The Soviet Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan produce many times more power than such neighboring countries as, for example, Turkey where per capita output is 95 kilowatt-hours, Iran with its 36 kilowatt-hours or Pakistan with its 11 kilowatt-hours.



Kirghiz University in Frunze, the republic's capital. There are 33,400 students enrolled in colleges and specialized secondary schools.



A group of guest dancers from Uzbekistan performing for Kirghiz farmers. In return Kirghiz artists tour other Soviet republics.



An average collective farm in Kirghizia makes one to two million rubles a year from meat and wool sold to government agencies.



(Left) In the old days products were shipped elsewhere for processing. Now Kirghizia has both large meat packing and sugar refining industries.

(Right) Since 1913 the total area under crops in Kirghizia has doubled, while the area under sugar beet and cotton has increased 5 times over.



The Turkmen Academy of Sciences has been doing extensive desert research. These are prospectors charting a route for a party of geologists.



TURKMENIA



Still more striking is the success of the Soviet Union's national republics in the development of culture. It is known, for instance, that before the Revolution the peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia were almost entirely illiterate. There were almost no people with secondary and higher education. Soviet power has opened for all peoples broad access to education and culture. Illiteracy of the population in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics as well as in the other republics of the Soviet Union has been eliminated, and they, along with the entire country, have become republics of complete literacy.

Before the Revolution Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia had no colleges, and Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia did not even have specialized secondary schools. Last year there were 211,000 college students in all those republics and 176,000 students attending specialized secondary schools.

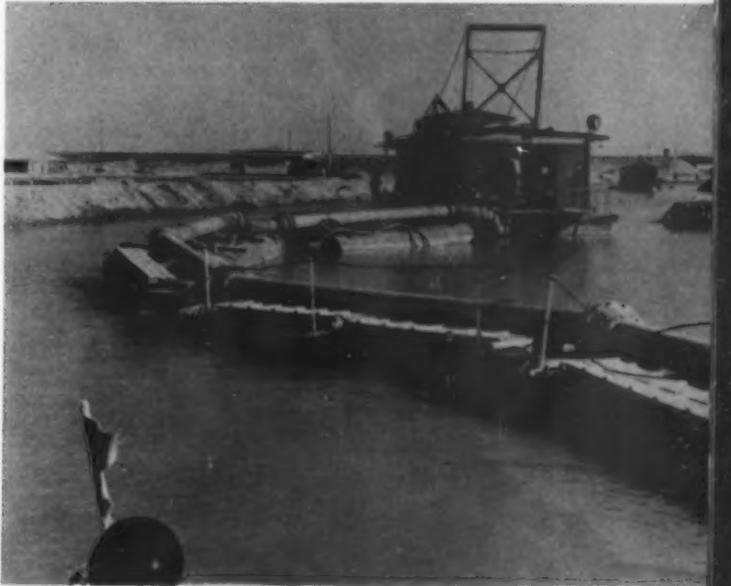


The oil workers' club in Nebit-Dag, a large industrial town that grew up around recently tapped oil fields.

Large reservoirs and trunk canals have replaced the primitive irrigation systems and made it possible to expand sown acreage.

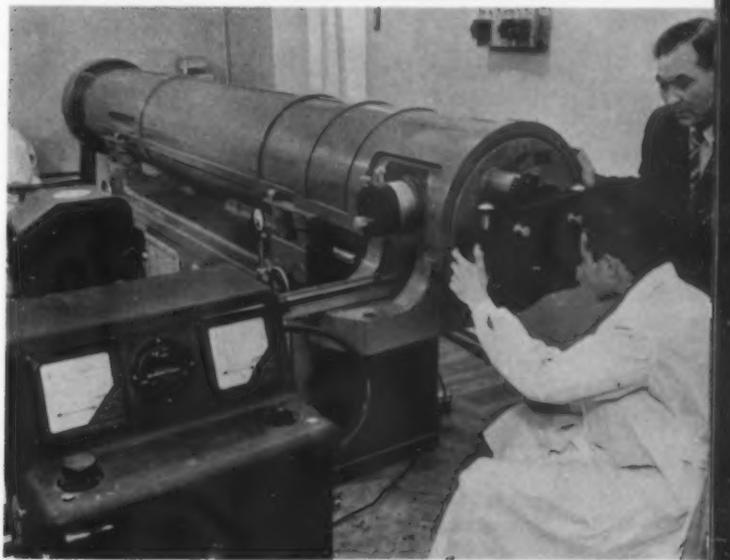


Dredging the bed of the Kara-Kum Canal. Its first section has now been finished. When completed, the canal will water a million desert acres.



These dancers are graduates of the Leningrad Choreographic School, famous for developing artists for the national republics.

Physicist Ata Berdyev (right) and fellow researchers at the Turkmen Academy of Sciences doing optical spectrograph study.



A performance of the spirited national dance called the djigit, by artists of the Folk Dance Ensemble of Turkmenia.



NOV 5 1960



Tajikistan has one college student for every 118 people. These girls are training to teach.



TAJIKISTAN

For every 10,000 citizens in these republics there are on the average 88 college students and 73 specialized secondary school students, not counting large numbers of young people who went to study beyond the borders of their native republics—to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Saratov, Novosibirsk, Tomsk and other centers of culture. It should be remembered that in France there are only 40 college students for every 10,000 citizens; in Italy, 34; and in West Germany, 31—almost three times less than in Soviet Central Asia . . .

Here are a few figures from the latest census compared with those of the census of 1926, the year when our economy was already completing its return to the prerevolutionary level. During this period the total number of industrial and office workers in the entire Soviet Union increased sixfold, while in Central Asia and Kazakhstan it increased tenfold. Still more considerable was the increase of skilled workers and specialists.



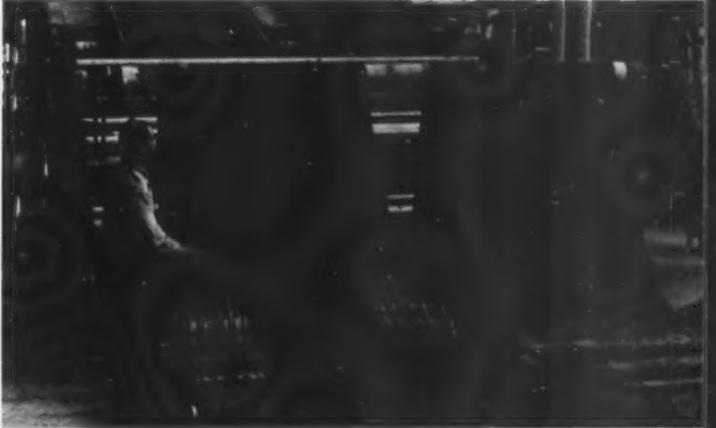
Yuldash Khaitov's house on a collective farm in the Vakhsh Valley. The land in this area, barren for centuries, has been reclaimed by irrigation.



There are 14 large cities in once rural Tajikistan. Stalinabad, the capital, has a university, 70 libraries, 4 theaters and a TV center.



Tajik rugs are famous for their superb color and design. A shop in the Hodjent mill shows the modern approach to this ancient art.



The Leninabad Silk Mill, one of 212 big enterprises. The industrial output of the republic is thirty-five times the prerevolutionary level.



Tea is the national beverage in Tajikistan, as throughout Central Asia. Here is the family of collective farmer Sattar Akhmedov in their garden.



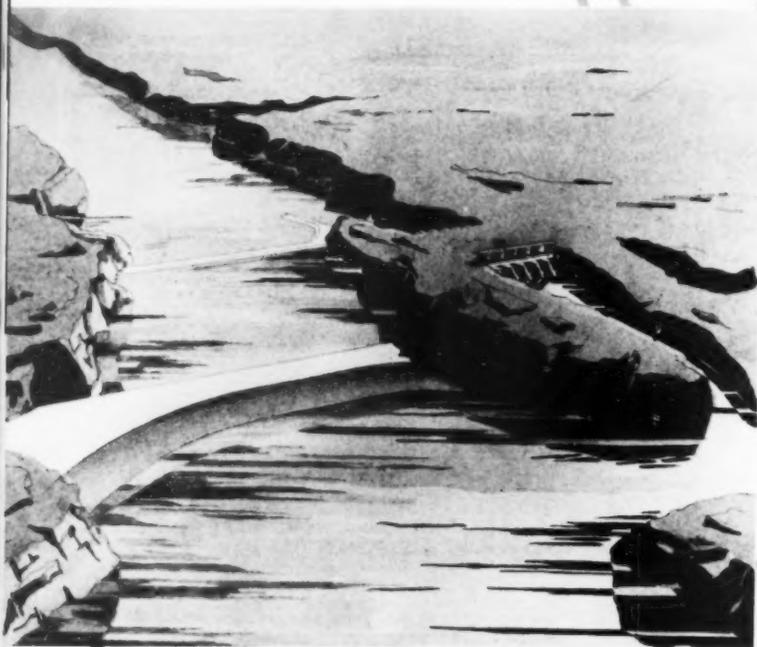
Constructing the Tanapchi Canal. The republic's 27,000-mile irrigation network, all built in Soviet times, would more than circle the globe.



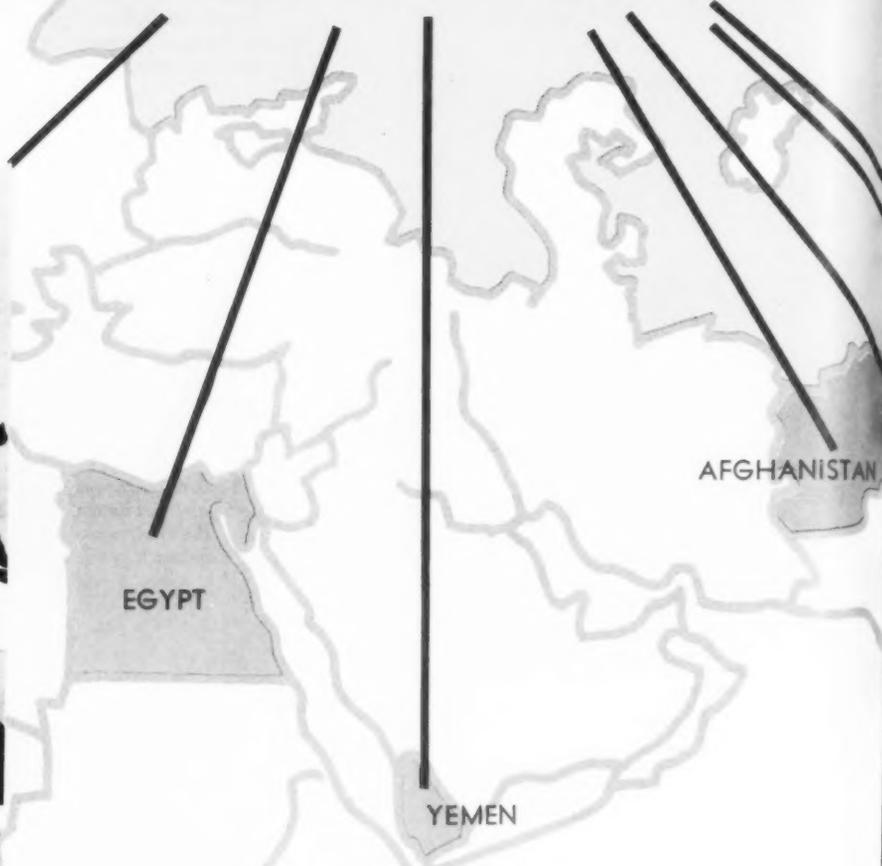
Youngsters at a boarding school in Stalinabad. Tajikistan's population was once almost completely illiterate. Today 329,000 children attend 2,600 schools.



SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES



EGYPT. Artist's concept of the High Aswan Dam. This great project is financed by a Soviet long-term loan.



GUINEA

GUINEA. Soviet architects go over a model of a poly-technical institute and stadium to be built in Conakry.



YEMEN. Soviet funds and technical assistance are helping to build this oil pipeline at Hodeida.



The map and pictures here give some examples of Soviet economic aid. In India, Soviet credits provide for about 15 per cent of the total sum of foreign assistance required for carrying out the second five-year plan and more than 17 per cent of the sum of state capital investments in industry envisaged in the plan. In the Egyptian area of the United Arab Republic, Soviet credits account for about 65 per cent of all the capital investments required for fulfilling the five-year plan of industrial development. In Afghanistan, 70 per cent of the sum to be received from foreign countries, as envisaged in its five-year plan for economic development, is provided by Soviet aid.

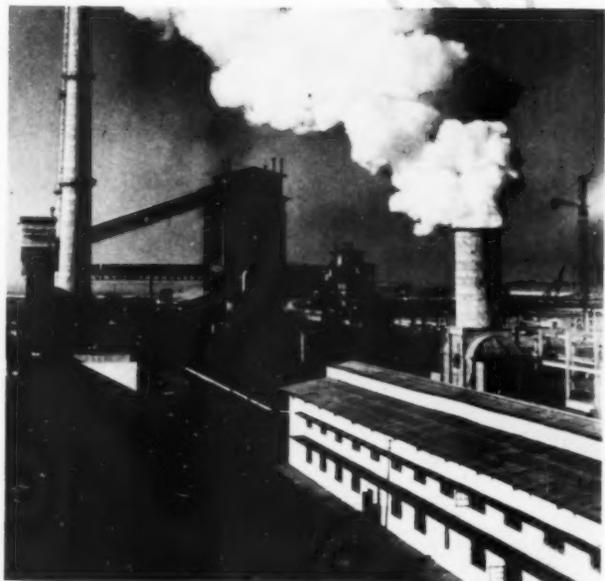
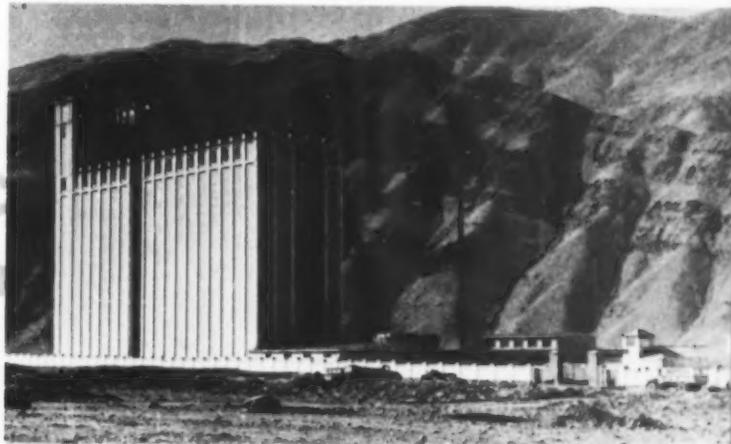
THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO THE ECONOMICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND WILL BE RENDERING SUCH ASSISTANCE ON AN EVER GROWING SCALE. WE SINCERELY HELP THE PEOPLE OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN ESTABLISHING THEIR INDEPENDENT ECONOMY, IN DEVELOPING THEIR NATIONAL INDUSTRY, WHICH IS THE MAINSTAY OF REAL INDEPENDENCE AND OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE

—From the speech made by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 1960.



BURMA. Fitter Alexander Zamkov teaches his craft to native workmen building this technical institute.

AFGHANISTAN. Grain elevator in Pul-i-Khumri. The USSR is also helping to cut a road across the Hindu-Kush range.



INDIA. USSR-built iron and steel plant in Bhilai. It will produce an annual million tons of steel.

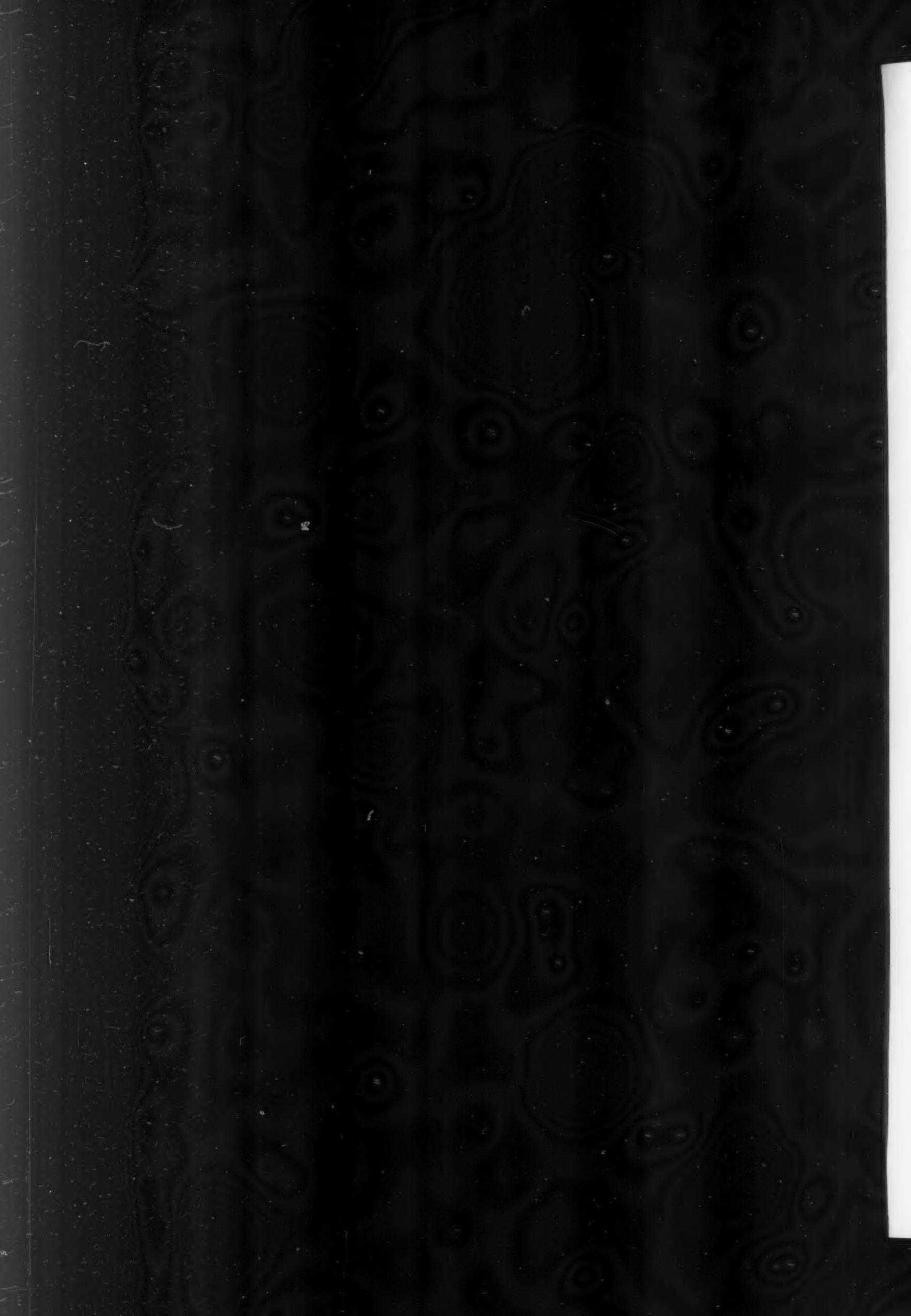
CAMBODIA. This hospital was constructed by the Soviet Union and given to the country as a gift.



LEO TOLSTOY







LEO TOLSTOY's work is a passionate affirmation of human association and communion and a protest against dissociation and disunity. The pervading poetic message in his writing may be epitomized by these words: "Vivat die ganze Welt"—"Long live the whole world"—the greeting exchanged by an Austrian peasant and the Russian officer Nikolai Rostov in *War and Peace* on a bright morning when everything around seemed to be radiating happiness, and by the no less expressive phrase: "Evil is the alienation of people"—a maxim in one of his essays.

Counterposing each other as they do, these concepts are integrated in one theme viewed from different sides, the leading theme which has been consistently carried through in Tolstoy's novels. Its artistic substantiation was best given in *War and Peace*. The very title of this epic novel—*Voina i Mir* in Russian—is very meaningful.

What Is Mir?

The Russian word *mir* has three meanings. *Mir* denotes the world around us, the universe. It also implies a social link between people—a rural community, a peasants' gathering to discuss common problems, was called *mir* in Russia from time immemorial. Finally, *mir* means peace, life unmarred by war, quarrel or strife. This is not a casual coincidence, which often occurs in a language. Here we have an organic fusion of three meanings and of three associated philosophic concepts in the one word.

Indeed, *mir* in the sense of a global spiritual unity of mankind and in the sense of a friendly association of nations necessarily implies a condition untroubled by strife and war. The people, wisest of linguists, express their way of thinking and feeling, their dreams and hopes, as they create their language. And the word *mir* in the title *Voina i Mir* connotes all its meanings.

This epic novel is devoted to the defensive war waged by the Russian people in 1812 against foreign invaders and to the nationwide upsurge of patriotism that marked it. Tolstoy writes with pride of the heroism of the Russian soldiers and officers, the guerrilla fighters and ordinary peasants. He is proud of the national tradition of his countrymen who take up the "sacred bludgeon of a people's war" to defend their native land and fight as one until the enemy is crushed.

But at the same time he pictures war stripped down to its naked cruelty and horror, and he is terrified by this aspect of war. Every man is a universe unto himself, he says, and the death of a man is the death of a universe. These people could be friends and enjoy life, but instead they kill each other. Recall one of the episodes in the novel. There is a lull in the battle, and from both sides of the suddenly quiet front come bursts of laughter, as though these were not enemies but men living in harmony with nature and each other.

Recurrent in scenes like this is Tolstoy's poetic message, his dream of the world and people as they should be, of the peaceful life on earth for all mankind, the life worth living. Dostoyevsky, with great insight, called the author of *War and Peace* a novelist of the ideal, and he perceived that Tolstoy had embodied his ideal in this work. Tolstoy himself thought of his *War and Peace* as a philosophic poem.

Inspiration and Its Expression

War and Peace was inspired by the life of his own time, especially the sixties of the past century when he wrote this novel (1863-69). It was a significant period in the history of Russia, marked by a growing awareness by the people of their historic mission and their historic prospects. The abolition of serfdom in 1861 was followed by a new upsurge of social thought and revolutionary movement that can be traced back to the forties and fifties. But even more significantly from the historical standpoint, this period was characterized by the accelerated development of the country along new lines—it was a time of the rapid growth of capitalism.

Radical thinkers discussed the social problems of the day, explored the possibilities of the future and asserted their faith in the strength and greatness of the people. It was a period of the "art of the ideal" during which Chernyshevsky wrote his socialist utopia, the famous novel *What Is To Be Done?* (called *The Vital Question* in an English edition), and Dostoyevsky his famous novel *The Idiot*, with its leading character conceived as a lofty example of humanity. The new era of arid mercantilism and misanthropic cynicism begot its antagonists—those who wrote of a different reality which would not alienate men but bring them closer together.

The Russian writer Korolenko once expressed surprise that so great an artist and thinker as Tolstoy "had never succumbed to the idea of writing his utopia, his own portrayal of the society of the future in tangible, visible terms." It is true enough that Tolstoy never wrote his utopia as such, but he gave his version of what life in this world of ours should be through the medium of realistic characterizations of his novels.

In 1885 Tolstoy visited the Crimea where thirty years earlier he had fought as a young artillery officer during the heroic defense of Sevastopol, another epic of Russian patriotism. Gripped by memory, he wrote in a letter: "We rode through the places where the enemy batteries had been situated and which had seemed so inaccessible. Strange how the memory of the war is associated with a feeling of vigor and youth. I wish this were a memory of some popular triumph, some common deed—surely there can be such!"

These are significant words. They echo the same leitmotiv of triumph and sorrow we find in *War and Peace*. It is the same vision Tolstoy is seeing—a great common deed that everyone might take joy in, some great people's undertaking as epic in its own way as the heroism of a people's war. Can the people have such a common cause? They can and they must, he is saying.

Tolstoy wanted to depict, through actual events and living characters, his concept of the world, his ardent faith in the spiritual strength and the historical significance of the people, his affirmation of human communion and his condemnation of discord. But the contemporary reality did not offer the background he wanted for this artistic goal—he needed a world of heroic configuration and chose the war against the Napoleonic invasion through which to express his ideal.

Of course the writer knew only too well that this possibility was rather limited—the truly epic in the 1812 period was the heroism of the people alone, but it was a heroism enslaved and humiliated by the power grossly exercised over the people by the living dead. *War and Peace* leveled trenchant criticism at the privileged few, the class without heart, alien and hostile to the people. It was the unity of the people, their spontaneous heroic upsurge that fascinated Tolstoy in the 1812 epic. There he had ample background to depict his ideal, the traits and qualities man should manifest, the harmony with his fellow men for which he should strive, the happiness he should seek, and the life he should live.

The Universal and the Personal

Tolstoy believed that the only criterion by which to evaluate a man was his attitude to the common cause, his association with other people, his ability to understand each and all of them, his sensitivity and openness to the world around him. The trait which Tolstoy found most despicable was egotism, he scorned people who live for the sake of themselves alone. He likewise rejected the superman, whom he considered a nonentity.

The very embodiment of bourgeois egoism, its cynicism, its contempt for the people and the individual, is Napoleon. He is the personification of the anti-humanist precept: "Everything is permitted the superman." Tolstoy sees no genius in Napoleon and agrees with Pushkin that "genius and miscreancy are two things which are incompatible." There is no genius without deep and far-reaching ties with the world family of people.

But the personal, too, is necessary for any real kinship with the universal. They must exist in harmonious combination, Tolstoy has his characters say. Without personal interest and concern there can be no common cause or sincere relationship among people. All positive characters in *War and Peace* are constantly searching for that harmony between their own and universal goals.

One of the Tolstoyan ideals is Natasha Rostova—she would like to embrace the life of everyone, to love everyone and be loved by everyone. Recollect that lovely moonlit night when she felt as if she could fly out toward the whole world. It was almost possible not only in dreams but even in reality. All you needed to do was to grip yourself under the knees “as tight as you possibly can” and fly into the wide world toward everything and everybody. Her entire life is a flight into the infinitely wide world. She shares people’s tragedies and their triumphs.

This is that harmony between the personal and the universal which gives real joy and makes life meaningful and useful. Natasha has been blessed with such a harmony by nature. Pierre Bezukhov and Andrei Bolkonsky achieve it at the cost of long and tortuous self-searching only when they join the common cause of their countrymen in the epic defense of their native land.

Prosecutor or Defense Attorney

Anna Karenina, another novel of genius, is the antipode of *War and Peace* in its poetic tenor. The one is a story of happiness, the other of misfortune. Instead of triumphant life, we have tragic death—a warning to man that he dies spiritually if he does not follow the road to “resurrection.”

Literary critics are still debating whether Tolstoy means to condemn or acquit his heroine. What does he mean to say with the epigraph to the novel—the phrase of the wrathful Jehovah: “Vengeance is mine”? Can this be vengeance on Anna? Surely the horrible death she suffers cannot be a vengeance deserved, for Anna, in spite of her sins, remains pure to the very end. If, on the other hand, Tolstoy does not condemn Anna, can he, considering his veneration of family ties, justify her transgression?

To ask whether Tolstoy is the prosecutor or the advocate pleading for Anna is an unwarranted and futile question. It obscures whatever insight we may have into the writer.

Anna Karenina, like Natasha Rostova, is life and love incarnate. They both are vital, trusting and understanding, eager to embrace the whole world in its entirety. But while these spiritual qualities bring Natasha happiness, they bring death to Anna. Why?

Natasha Rostova embodies life and love in the poetic world—or, to

use Dostoyevsky’s words, in the world of ideals, where love triumphs as the highest unity. Anna Karenina embodies life and love in the prosaic world, where the pernicious elements of disunity predominate and love perishes, and with it life, since life is impossible without love. The railroad carriage that runs over the beautiful heroine is symbolic of the monstrous indifference of a disunited world.

In this novel, too, Tolstoy dreams of the ideal—the simple human life in communion with nature and the world. This is personified in Konstantin Levin, the character who obviously speaks for the writer (the name is derived from Tolstoy’s first name, which is Lev in Russian). Levin feels the unhappy disunity in all spheres of life, particularly in those that require joyous communion—labor and love. He searches in vain for something that will keep life from disintegrating.

Anna Karenina, among the world’s greatest tragedies, is comparable only to Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* in its artistic depth. The tragic guilt of the heroine lies in her natural human yearning for real life and real love. But neither of them is possible in a dissociated and alienated society. Nor is it possible to flee from reality into love. Love that must withdraw from people into itself turns into its opposite. Instead of the highest form of communion we have discord and disunity, as happens with Anna and Vronsky.

The tragic hero cannot be a petty man with lukewarm emotions—nor if he is to challenge the order prevailing in the world, make uncompromising demands on reality, demonstrate at the cost of his own life that everyone else’s life is out of joint. This is what Hamlet did, and Anna Karenina.

Many people are guilty of Anna’s offense—her friend Betsy, who is unfaithful to her husband, and her brother Stiva Oblonsky, who is an unfaithful husband, are among them. But all these people are spared the wrath of society. They are forgiven everything because theirs is not love—it is too petty, too small. Their carryings-on and infidelity are only shallow facsimiles of Anna’s depth of feeling.

The cruel society in which Anna lives hates real love and punishes it because it is an expression of human feelings, and therein this society sees its enemy. Anna is guilty of asking for love in a loveless society, of asking for life in a lifeless society. Konstantin Levin is the one man capable of giving Anna that love. He, too, seeks real life and real love and refuses anything less, anything adulterated. They are meant to be together, but they are disunited, just as everything else human, everything conceived for union, is disunited in their world based on the alienation of people.

Here we come again to the meaning of the phrase “Vengeance is mine” that Tolstoy appended as the epigraph to his novel. To begin with, the phrase is obviously designed to protect the heroine from the superficial judgment of a conventional court. This is a matter for a higher court, the supreme court where neither prosecutors nor defending advocates speak, only the voice of humanity. The anger in the phrase is leveled at that world in which love is destroyed. It is not a vengeance on Anna but on the society that destroyed her. This is Leo Tolstoy, the great rebel, speaking.

Glaring Contradictions

It was Lenin who said that Tolstoy mercilessly stripped all masks, exposed the roots of all social lies and hypocrisies. Lenin noted at the same time the glaring contradictions inherent in Tolstoy and his writing. They are explained by the inner contradictions of Tolstoy himself. When he broke away from the upper crust of the aristocracy, to which he belonged by birth and education, and took sides with the peasantry of Russia, he mirrored not only their strength but also their weaknesses and prejudices.

Lenin pointed out that the Tolstoyan teaching had a reactionary utopian character despite all the rebellious power that infused both his writing and his sermonizing. Lenin’s analysis reveals that even the

Leo Tolstoy and his family on the veranda of their home at Yasnaya Polyana, the family estate near Tula, an old city a hundred miles south of Moscow.



tangible realism of the writer's novels contained the same glaring contradictions as his sermonizing.

Although Tolstoy subjected the very foundations of his contemporary society to devastating criticism and set forth his ideal of man's communion, he denied the historical need of struggle for the man who wants to win that free and happy life. While he affirmed the predominant role of the people in history, he rejected the need for struggle against a society that denied the people their rightful role and even against an exploitive society that oppressed the people.

That active struggle of the people is substituted in the Tolstoyan teaching by the fatalistic concept of history in *War and Peace* and the implied resignation in *Anna Karenina* and *Resurrection*. His concept of passivity, however, clashes with the vital activity of the people making history in *War and Peace* and with the wrath and rebellion in *Anna Karenina* and *Resurrection*.

Chekhov was critical of the Biblical conclusion of *Resurrection*, but it was not the Tolstoyan religious view he was debating, even though as an atheist he disagreed with that view. He was critical of the conciliatory ending because it violated the poetic content and the artistic logic of the novel. This was Tolstoy contradicting his own art, applying a brake to the dynamism inherent in his work and thereby introducing an inartistic disproportion, strange as this may sound when applied to one of the greatest artists of all time. A passionate summons to action becomes a call to passivity, and irreconcilable protest becomes conciliation.

Tolstoy on Art

In a sense, this is reminiscent of Tolstoy's thoughts on art—they actually brought him to negate art itself, as in *Kreutzer Sonata*, for example, and in his other discourses on art. Tolstoy was fearful of the terrible influence that art exerts on man, especially music. It calls for some great action as powerful and passionate as itself. But man has no possibility for such action, there is no great and heroic deed which would match emotions as powerful as those engendered by music. Therefore the exaltation derived from art is resolved either as a vague yearning for something great and overwhelming, some lost human value, or in dark destructive lusts that are a travesty on great passion, as in *Kreutzer Sonata*.

The artist and thinker of genius came very close here to unveiling the mysteries of his society where art was alienated from its human source and clashed with its own essence in much the same way as people were alienated from their human nature. The unquenchable passion for great deeds evoked in people by art was felt by Tolstoy so profoundly and agonizingly probably because he himself was captivated by these contradictions in his own art.

Lenin speaks of Tolstoy's work as a long stride forward in the artistic growth of mankind. Tolstoy introduced much that was new in literature. He explored the innermost recesses of the human mind and heart. He was a master of that branch of wisdom which Gorky so aptly called "humanology"—the study of human association, the cognition by people of each other, the explanation of the human spirit and action, the revelation of one personality in a multitude of people and of that multitude in one man.

He found new poetic continents. He pictured the people as a whole and the individual as a part of the people, for in the people he loved each individual, and in each individual he loved the people. No one else has elevated the individual and his personality to such heights or raised the people to such summits.

Commemorating Tolstoy, mankind can take pride in itself. The very fact that mankind could produce a Tolstoy is one of the most irrefutable arguments proving that the friendly and unshaken unity of people will be realized and that *mir*, in all the meanings of this Russian word, is possible and necessary, that *mir* will eventually be triumphant.



YASNAYA POLYANA Tolstoy Memorial Museum

By *Conroy Peckham*

LEON TOLSTOY was born at Yasnaya Polyana, the family estate near Tula, an old Russian city a hundred miles east of Moscow. There he lived for almost sixty years of his long creative life, and it was there that he received the incomparably great service that have won him a leading place among the immortals of world literature.

"Yasnaya Polyana," said Tolstoy's wife, "was his cradle and grave." And Tolstoy himself writes "Without my Yasnaya Polyana, I find it difficult to imagine Russia and my attitude toward it."

Now Yasnaya Polyana is one of the most precious national shrines. People from every corner of the country and visitors from all over the world come here to pay homage to the great writer. They recognize the gardens, woods and fields of the place from the artistic descriptions of the Russian countryside in Tolstoy's works. The simplicity of the furnishings in the house recalls the simplicity in which Tolstoy is known to have lived all his life, although he was a wealthy man.

The house has been carefully preserved as a memorial museum, and everything in it has been kept as it was at the time Tolstoy left Yasnaya Polyana, ten days before his death. Open to the public are all the rooms where the Tolstoy family lived, the terrace where they gathered for tea and dinner, the guest and service rooms, the study where Tolstoy wrote *War and Peace* and his library of some 22,000 books in more than 20 languages. One of the buildings on the estate—the one in which Tolstoy founded his school for peasant children—now houses the literary museum. Exhibited here are various editions of his books, illustrations for his works, photo copies of his manuscripts and the writer's portraits in painting and sculpture.



The study where Tolstoy wrote War and Peace and many of his other novels. All papers on the desk have been kept exactly as he left them when he sat there for the last time. On the shelf are the works of Laotse and Confucius, the Koran and the Bible.

This room, the largest in the house, was called the "Hall" by the Tolstoy family. It served as both living and dining room. In this room guests were received, visiting musicians played the grand piano, and young people danced and played games.





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The oak tree that the writer loved so much and his favorite place for strolls. Somewhere near this spot Tolstoy wrote his last will and testament bequeathing all his works to the Russian people as national property. A wealthy man himself, Tolstoy was deeply affected by the poverty of the Russian countryside, and he often thought of renouncing all material possessions and leaving his home to go on a pilgrimage across the country.

YASNAYA POLYANA

Tolstoy Memorial Museum

Photos by Georgi Petrusov

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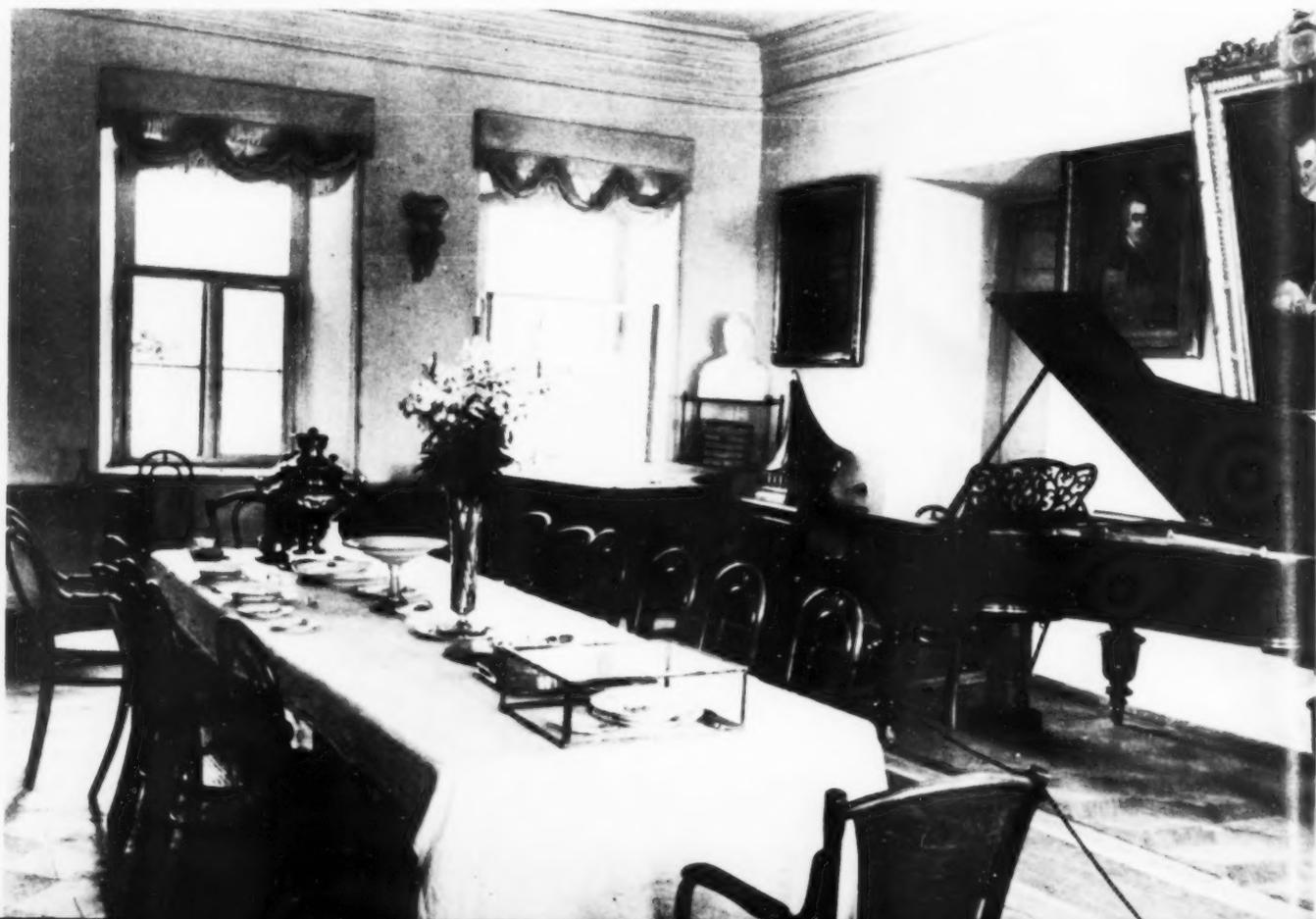
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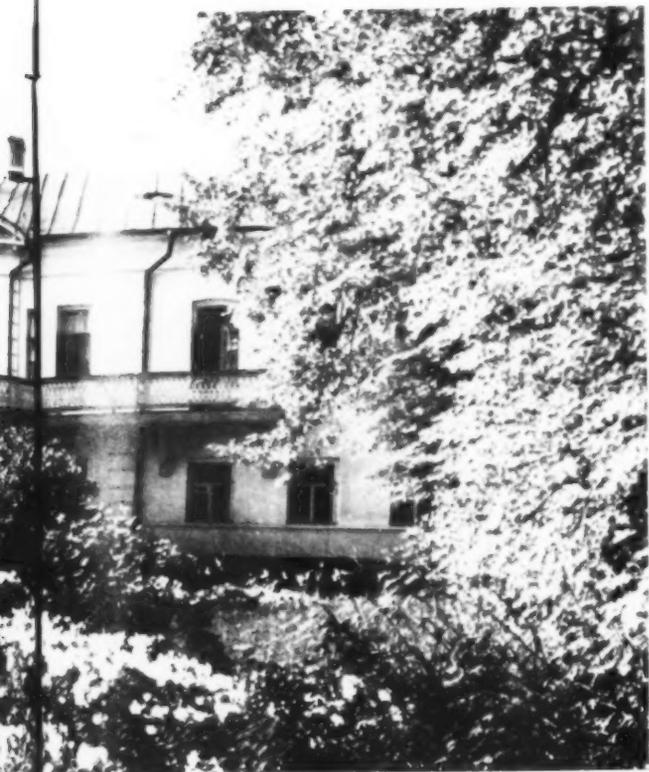
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It was on November 10, 1910, that Tolstoy finally decided to leave Yasnaya Polyana. At the time he was reading Dostoyevsky's novel *The Brothers Karamazov*. The book is still open at the page he left it. Tolstoy was 82 when he left home, hoping to live a life consistent with his ideas. While traveling by train he caught cold and became seriously ill with pneumonia. He was laid up in the house of the stationmaster in the small town of Astapovo, now called Leo Tolstoy, where he died on November 20, 1910.

Tolstoy's bedroom. On the night table are a clock, candle and medicine bottle. The furnishings in the house show how simply he lived. Tolstoy believed that man should work with his hands for his livelihood, and he himself used to plow the fields and even make his own shoes.



The room of Sophia Tolstaya, the writer's wife. Its walls are crowded with photographs of their children—they had thirteen—their grandchildren, relatives and friends. The room has an air of coziness and warm family relationships.



At this small table Sophia Tolstaya copied many of her husband's manuscripts before they were sent to the publisher. And through the doorway of this drawing room the coffin with Tolstoy's body was carried to its final resting place.



Tolstoy is interred at his beloved Yasnaya Polyana at a site where, he imagined in his childhood, a green wand, the symbol of happiness on earth, was buried. The grave, according to his wish, bears no markings or monument.



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By Georgi Anzimirov





Marshal Semyon Budyonny presents an award and the country's thanks to Nina Glazunova.



She and Klava Lysenko met last May in Moscow at the Conference of Communist Work Teams.

HOW DOES a friendship spring up? I suppose there are as many answers to this question as there are people. For Klava Lysenko and Nina Glazunova it began when they met in Moscow last May.

Klava, a building worker, lives in Chernigov. Nina, a clothing worker, lives in Leningrad. They became friends in Moscow when they met in the Kremlin Palace at the National Conference of Communist Work Teams. The delegates had gathered to review their work and map out the road ahead.

It wasn't an easy job for the reporters covering the meeting. There were 2,500 people in the hall representing no less than five million members of Communist Work Teams, and behind each one was a dramatic story. Here in one spot were the people who are making the future come alive today with their advanced ideas of life and work. It was impossible to write about every one, no matter how interesting. How was a reporter to know which one to pick?

"Let's talk to those girls over there," suggested my colleague, a news photographer. And he pointed his camera at them. That was the first photo for our story.

During the short recess between sessions we approached the girls. But how much can one learn about a person in the brief twenty minutes we had? However, we did manage to find out that Klava Lysenko and Nina Glazunova had just met, and that they were staying at the Hotel Ukraina. The second recess was not much help either.

"We'll go and see them in the evening at their hotel," we decided, "and try to get a story."

It was a good idea—but it didn't work. When we got there we were told that they had both gone out and would be back late.

It was not until Sunday that we were able to really speak to them. The delegates were on their own that day. Klava suggested that we all go for a sightseeing trip around the capital.

"And on the way we'll tell you whatever you think might be of interest to your readers," Nina added.

That's how we learned about the life, work and interests of these girls. Klava told us about that memorable meeting of her construction team—they were building a kapron factory in Chernigov—when the

members of the Young Communist League had pledged to earn the title of Communist Work Team.

It wasn't easy. Winter never is for construction workers. But in spite of biting frost and wind, Klava Lysenko and her team always topped their shift quotas. After work they went off to lecture hall, classroom or gymnasium.

We learned about the girls at the Volodarsky Garment Factory where Nina works. They were one of the first in Leningrad to win the honored title of Communist Work Team. Nina told us how they went about helping their fellow workers by teaching them more efficient ways to do a job, by substituting for somebody who was ill so that the team didn't fall behind.

The girls make the most of every minute. Here, for example, is how Klava spends her free time. Four times a week she attends a college preparatory course, and four times a week she trains to keep her top rating in rowing and her second place rating in skiing. She is also taken up with various public activities and with reading.

Nina Glazunova is studying too. To improve one's knowledge is a fundamental rule of the Communist Work Teams.

The pads of the two girls were full of notes made at the conference. Among them were suggestions from the speakers, figures and ideas that occurred to them as they listened. They'd have plenty to tell their fellow workers when they got back home.

On Sunday we went with the girls to an art exhibit and the GUM department store, and spent some time at the beach. In addition, Klava managed to strike up an acquaintance with builders of a house on the Smolensky Embankment, and she exchanged addresses with Vera Dobrynina, a bricklayer. Klava and this Moscow girl builder promised to write to each other.

The two girls, who had met many interesting people in Moscow and made many friends, said good-bye to each other at the Kiev railway station.

"Be sure to write," called Nina, as the train pulled out.

"I shall! Regards to Leningrad!"

"And mine to Chernigov!"



Klava has a professional interest in nylons. She is helping to build a new kapron plant.



Time out from the serious business of representing their work teams at this national conference.



During a sightseeing trip around Moscow the two girls visited the Soviet Russia Art Exhibition.



*"See you at the next conference, if not sooner."
Nina is from Leningrad, Klava from Chernigov.*

SOVIET TEACHERS

their rights and privileges



This is the third in a series of articles on Soviet teachers. The first, which appeared in the September issue, discussed teacher training. The second, in the October issue, dealt with the living and working conditions of teachers. This article tells about the rights and privileges enjoyed by the profession. The final article of the series, which will appear in the December issue, will discuss curriculum and teaching methods.

THE THIRD IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON SOVIET TEACHERS

By Ivan Grivkov
Chairman, Union of
Educational Workers

French teacher Inna Rosental of a Moscow Secondary School talks to her students about France.

THE CONSTITUTION guarantees teachers and all other Soviet citizens the right to a job, to leisure, to security in old age; the right to worship as they choose; and the right to free speech, press and assembly.

In previous articles we showed how these rights are exercised in practice. Let us now examine the mechanisms set up to make sure that these rights are not violated.

Economic and cultural growth in the Soviet Union is planned. The government, therefore, must predict the educational requirements of the country, just as it does its technological and consumer needs.

The law passed recently reorganizing the educational system and extending the number of years of compulsory schooling is expected, by 1965, to increase the number of children in secondary schools to 11 million and the number presently in kindergarten by another two million.

Today there are somewhat more than two million teachers. Another

million must be trained within the next few years. The government has therefore increased the number of students to be admitted to pedagogical institutes. This steady expansion of the educational system and the planned professional training that comes with it, is, of course, the best guarantee of the teachers' right to work.

Hiring and Firing

In the first article in this series we explained that the young teacher, after professional training, chooses the school he wishes to work in. The State Commission responsible for job placement—every college and specialized secondary school has such a body—must provide the graduate with a choice of several positions in his field.

That does not imply that if a teacher chooses a particular school he must necessarily go on working there forever. Like any worker, a teacher

can leave a job whenever he wants to. The same principle—that a man takes and leaves a job at will—applies to teachers as well as to factory and office workers.

If, for whatever reason, a teacher finds that he does not like working in one school, he may ask to be transferred to another. All he needs to do is give two weeks' notice. He may even leave sooner if that is acceptable to both the school administration and himself, but he need not stay on longer if he does not choose to and has every right to leave without further notice at the end of the two-week period.

The Grounds for Dismissal

There is, of course, the reverse situation, where the school administration wants to dismiss a teacher. The Soviet labor law strictly defines the grounds on which a teacher may be dismissed. Professional incompetence is one. Another is immoral behavior which negates his function as character builder. A teacher may also be dismissed for using coarse and violent speech or corporal punishment.

But, whatever the reason, the teacher cannot be fired until a serious attempt has been made by the administration and his fellow teachers to help him overcome the difficulty. The principal will talk to the offender, reprimand him or take some more severe disciplinary step short of dismissal. The trade union body in the school will discuss the matter with the teacher present, indicate its collective judgment and exert whatever social pressure is likely to influence him.

The aim is not to tear down the offender, it is to build him up in whatever way possible. Help is given in a comradely spirit. The motivating attitude is one of collective responsibility. The procedure has more than justified itself in practice. It has helped many a teacher to realize potentials he did not know he possessed.

But suppose these steps do not have the desired effect—what then? In that case the administration will explain to the school's trade union committee why it feels the teacher must be dismissed. The committee, made up of from five to fifteen colleagues, will listen to the charges and to the teacher's defense. It will then check carefully on the facts, determine whether the teacher is guilty of the charges and find out whether he has been given sufficient warning of the penalties for repeated violation.

Should the teacher be charged with incompetence, the committee will call on a group of expert educators for an opinion. One of the functions of this group is to decide whether the teacher has been given sufficient help to bring his work up to standard. Only after this procedure has been gone through will the trade union agree to the dismissal. Without the union's approval the administration cannot fire a teacher.

The teacher who feels that he has been unjustly dismissed still has every right to take the case to the People's Courts. The court's decision is final, however.

On the surface this procedure may seem rather cumbersome, but by reason of the democracy which marks every stage of the process, it precludes arbitrary rulings by the administration, gives the trade union a major part in resolving labor-management disagreements and thereby protects the job rights of the teacher.

Teachers' Union

The Trade Union of Workers in Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions of the USSR—the formal name for this voluntary organization—takes in teachers, including those on the college level; workers as well as students in the colleges and technicums, or specialized secondary schools; and the personnel of institutions under the jurisdiction of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The present membership of the union is four million—98.2 per cent of all those eligible. The reason for this large percentage is apparent—besides job protection, union membership gives the teacher many advantages. These were detailed in the second article in the series.

The union's operating principle is collective leadership. All posts are elective, and all officials are responsible to the membership. All members are required to adhere to the union's rules and regulations and to abide by the majority decision.

The primary organization is the union in a particular school, college or scientific institution. The highest body of the primary organization is the general membership meeting, usually held monthly. Between meetings, a committee elected for a one-year term is empowered to act for the membership. The highest body of the union nationally is its congress. It convenes every second year, maps a program of activities and elects a central committee to carry out the program.

The union's functions are many and varied. Primarily, it protects the teacher's material interests. It provides the means through which he can equip himself for professional advancement. It offers a variety of cultural, leisure-time and vacation services. It also helps to plan educational and scientific research programs. Through ties with teachers' organizations in other countries it works for unity of the world trade union movement.

Membership dues are scaled to earnings. Those whose monthly wage or stipend is less than 500 rubles—50 kopecks for every 100 rubles; from 501 to 600 rubles—4 rubles a month; from 601 to 700 rubles—5 rubles a month; over 700 rubles—one per cent of wages.

A large slice of the dues, as much as 70 per cent, is kept by the union organization in the school proper and used for cultural work, sports activities and to provide various facilities for the membership. The remainder goes to the district, regional, republic and national committees of the union and is used for centralized expenditures along the same lines and to pay salaries of full-time trade union officials. District and regional bodies, for instance, use their funds to maintain clubhouses for teachers—there are 500 of them in the Soviet Union—and to run their own resorts and camps.

The union is not the only organization to which teachers belong. There are many other professional organizations that appeal to varied interests.

An Honored Profession

The rights granted to the teachers by law are buttressed by the general respect in which the profession is held and the recognition it is accorded. Speaking at the convention of teachers of the Russian Federation this past July, Chairman Khrushchev said:

"You are the ones, our fine people's teachers, who have spared neither effort nor labor to awaken in the children a thirst for knowledge and love for labor; you teach them to serve their people and socialist homeland loyally. The Soviet young men and women you have provided with a good educational background have developed into outstanding scientists, engineers, agronomists and wonderful heroes of labor at our factories, construction sites, collective and state farms, into courageous soldiers standing guard over our peaceful labor. And so, dear friends, we ask you to accept the profound gratitude of the Communist Party and Soviet government for your noble work."

It is not simply verbal homage that teachers are paid. They are honored for the distinctive role they play. More than 200,000 teachers have been decorated by the country for their long years of devoted service, some with the coveted "Hero of Socialist Labor" award. Educators in all 15 republics, 10,000 of them, have been honored with the title "Merited Teacher of the Republic" in recognition of their gifted teaching.

Perhaps the greatest distinction for a teacher, or for any citizen for that matter, is to be elected by his colleagues and neighbors to represent them in the government. Fifty-two of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are teachers. There are 100,000 teacher deputies in the Supreme Soviets of the various republics and in the local Soviets. Their participation was invaluable in drafting the new law that relates the Soviet school more closely to life and charts the road public education will take for many years to come.

FLORIDA WOMEN TOUR THE SOVIET UNION

By Dmitri Petrov

Photos by Leonid Lazarev

TWENTY WOMEN from Miami, Florida, made up an interested—and interesting—American tourist group that visited the Soviet Union this past summer. The majority were mothers of several children, and after a close and knowing inspection of nurseries, kindergartens, schools and children's clinics, they came to the unanimous conclusion that one of the most characteristic features of the Soviet way of life was its concern with health, education and character building.

The Florida tourists were among the thousands upon thousands of visitors from many countries who traveled by boat, plane, train, bus and car. For the first time in these past several years specially chartered ships with 300 American tourists came to the Soviet Union. The Miami women made their 500-mile trip from the western border of the country to Moscow by bus. Then they visited Leningrad, ancient Novgorod and Kalinin on the Volga.

Besides the usual sightseeing and theater-going they met with women scientists and writers, teachers and physicians, workers and housewives. While in Moscow they had a get-together with Nina Khrushcheva, wife of the Premier, arranged by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. They also received a hearty reception at the Soviet Women's Committee.

Their hostesses at the committee were physician Olga Makeyeva, designing engineer Alexandra Yunosheva, writer Yelena Kononenko, lawyers Galina Bobkova and Yekaterina Korshunova, journalist Tatyana Tess and ballerina Olga Lepeshinskaya. They all helped the American visitors to get acquainted with the way Soviet people work, study and play, and particularly with the important part played by women in all spheres of the country's life.

Mrs. Jean S. Wilson, speaking for the Floridians, said they had enjoyed the friendliness and hospitality of Soviet women. They took back home with them not only memorable photos of their trip but also recollections of a warm and gracious welcome.

Nina Khrushcheva, the Chairman's wife, chats with the visiting Miami women. In their tour of the Soviet Union, the Americans met housewives, women scientists, workers, teachers and physicians.





Most of the women in the group were mothers. This scene in a kindergarten repeated itself many times on visits to nurseries, schools and children's clinics.

At a reception in their honor. The Americans were very impressed with the leading positions held by Soviet women in all fields of endeavor.

A panoramic view of the capital from the top of tall Moscow University. The Floridians also visited Leningrad, ancient Novgorod and Kalinin, a small Volga city.



Fizkultura



By Victor Kuprianov

FIZKULTURA is one of the most popular Russian words. It is short for physical culture and covers a wide range of activities, from morning exercises to big national sports contests—almost everything that helps keep a person hale and hearty. You are a *fizkulturnik* if you're an athlete, but you don't have to be an athlete to be one of the 24 million *fizkulturniks* who take part—an active part—in sports and physical training activities today. At the present rate, the figure should easily reach the fifty-million mark by 1965.

Kindergarten children get the *fizkultura* habit, one they carry through life, by doing simple exercises to music. At school and college *fizkultura* is mandatory. Educators know that healthy youngsters study better and learn faster, and coaches know that athletics must have a solid groundwork of physical fitness.

The *fizkultura* movement does not stop with the college years. It goes on through the working years and beyond that, to old age and retirement. There are 190,000 local sports clubs all over the country. Each of them is run by the athletes themselves. The top national body in sports, the Council of Sports Societies, is elected by representatives of local sports clubs, trade union and youth organizations.

Fizkultura is a matter of national concern so that it comes in for a substantial slice of the country's public health budget with its large spread of free services. Besides, very substantial sums are contributed by trade unions and also by collective farms to subsidize their sports clubs.

People are encouraged to participate in the *fizkultura* movement, and everyone is welcome. The idea is to get mass participation by making every kind of sport easily available. For your annual sports club dues of one to three rubles a year—25 to 75 cents at the official exchange rate—you are entitled

to free use of all facilities and equipment, and besides that you get free expert coaching and medical supervision. There are more than 270,000 sports installations all over the country, including 2,400 big stadiums.

Every *fizkulturnik* gets the experienced guidance of specially trained instructors from the very first steps. Children's sports are treated in a grownup way—not as sandlot or sidewalk games. There are all sorts of facilities available to the school generation. But the *fizkultura* program is not permitted to cut into either health or study.

Regular medical checkup is one requirement, and another is grades. At school tournaments the contestant is required to produce his report card. One poor grade and he is disqualified. They say this happened to Lev Mikhailov, the present figure-skating champion, a good many years back when he wasn't on speaking terms with math, and so he was barred from competition.

Each athletic club has special activities for children. Soccer day at a factory stadium will begin early in the morning with the children's teams playing and go on through to the evening when the workers' teams take the field. There are also special children's stadiums that provide the latest and the best in equipment plus expert coaching.

Both factory and college sports clubs do very much to push the *fizkultura* programs. Sports are equally popular among workers and students. That's why our factory athletes share headlines with collegians. Take two of our leading Olympic distance runners—one is student Alexander Artinyuk, the other is metal worker Boris Yefimov, and both are in the top brackets.

A very significant role in the *fizkultura* movement belongs to stadiums. Soccer or track matches attract huge crowds, and this is considered effective propaganda for mass



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participation in sports. A stadium in the Soviet Union is not merely a place to come and watch. It is also a place to come and do. It's hard to draw the line between spectator and participant sports. More often than not the fan cheering from the stands plays the game himself.

Typical of the sports societies is Spartak with its 17,000 local clubs and program offering fifty sports. Here, too, the aim is mass participation. Its current membership is over one and a quarter million. Spartak doesn't go in for champion-breeding, although when you have millions of participants it's obviously easier to develop topnotchers. Spartak has a big league soccer team, but it has thousands of other soccer teams too, and the emphasis is on these little league teams.

A very characteristic feature of our *fizkultura* movement is the heavy proportion of female participants. The women go in for almost every sport in a big way, and the national program is geared to that. In basketball, for instance, competing clubs must enter junior and women's teams in addition to men's teams. In gymnastics, the same. So, too, for skiing and skating and all the way down the list.

Our *fizkultura* movement also appeals to older people. All sports clubs and stadiums organize special activities for people retired on pension. Lenin Stadium in Moscow, for example, has some 12,000 elderly people taking part in various sports. Sergei Karpshv, a 62-year-old retired mechanical engineer, is fond of swimming—he can be seen in the Moscow River from May to the end of October. He gets his workout at the Lenin Stadium together with his wife, who is 61. They both like it and say it helps to keep them fit in body and cheery in mind.

But *fizkultura*, as we understand it, is not only sports. It takes in much more territory, both figuratively and literally—one hundred and one outdoor activities that help you keep fit. In winter ice skating and skiing are family affairs. In the spring and summer there are hikes and picnics. In the fall there is mushroom hunting. And all year round there

are week-end outings to the countryside arranged by all factories and offices.

Mountain climbing is one of the most popular pastimes. Many trade unions maintain special climbing camps whose instructors guarantee to teach you to scale a peak inside of two weeks or a month. They even take you out to try, and if you make the grade, you get a handsome pin to wear in your lapel announcing the fact to all and sundry. These pins, incidentally, are also handed out for hiking—called tourism in Russian—and all other sports. It's one additional way of encouraging mass participation.

The *fizkultura* program stretches right into the shops. There are exercises worked out for tone-up sessions and special instructors leading these activities. The smaller factories schedule their breaks for *fizkultura* exercises to time with the radio physical fitness broadcasts.

Every radio station has an early morning exercise broadcast and several more later so that no one can plead that he overslept. Millions of listeners tune in. The exercises are so popular that the newspapers run them for readers.

Almost anywhere you go these days you'll hear some reference to the "1+2=3" campaign—an appeal to every *fizkulturnik* to get two more. What it means as related to my family is this: My daughter has caught the *fizkultura* bug and she's passing it on to her parents. She is the 1 in the "1+2=3" formula and my wife and myself are the 2.

At 7:20 A.M. she bounces out of bed with a brisk and cheery: "Morning, Dad; morning, Mom; time to do exercises." We enter a mild complaint and get out of bed—with much less bounce than our offspring. She switches on the radio for the morning exercise program and off we go. After 15 minutes of that we're wide awake and there's no possibility of sneaking back to bed—not with daughter on hand to make sure that we follow the exercises with a cold rubdown.

Repeat this for millions of homes and you'll get an idea of one of the ways the "1+2=3" campaign works.





