

USSR

DECEMBER, 1961 — 20 Cents



ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

1706 Eighteenth Street, N.W.

Washington 9, D. C.

ADams 2-3426

The magazine *U S S R* is published by reciprocal agreement between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union. The agreement provides for the publication and circulation of the magazine *U S S R* in the United States and the magazine *Amerika* in the Soviet Union.

December 1961 No. 12 (63)

	Page
Congress of Builders of Communism	1
Our Aims Are Clear, Our Paths Are Charted	2
The People at the Congress	13
Congress Delegates Speak	14
Year's Great Events on Stamps by Ilya Zbarsky	17
Coal Miners by Dmitri Prikordonny	18
Events and People of 1961	22
Government by All the People by Naum Farberov	26
"To the Stars Again"	26
Working Youth on the Arts by Lev Kogan and Yuri Melentyev	28
The Yenisei by Yuri Graftsky	30
A Hundred Flying Years by Yuri Korolev	42
Foreign Exhibitions in Moscow by Galina Vasilyeva	46
The Cafés of Tallinn by Nina Khrabrova	50
Lusya Wants To Be a Doctor by Anatoli Russov	52
Gymnastics USA-USSR by Gerard Yelensky	56
School No. 739's Theater by Andrei Nikolayev	59
What Are You Doing New Year's Eve? by Zinovi Yuriev	62
Happy New Year!	64

Front cover: Nikita S. Khrushchev delivers the report "On the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" at the Twenty-second Communist Party Congress on October 18, 1961.



ALL MATERIAL FOR THIS ISSUE
COURTESY OF
NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY

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

Subscription Rate:

6 Months	\$1.00
1 Year	1.80
2 Years	3.00

Published by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the USA.

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and at additional mailing offices.

Printed by Haynes Lithograph Co.
Rockville, Md.



THE CONGRESS OF BUILDERS OF COMMUNISM



OF
OF
M

2





THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will go down in history as the Congress of the builders of communism. It was a gathering of much more than national importance, and its decisions will influence the course of events far beyond the country's boundaries. The Congress adopted a new Program of the Party, a program for the construction of communist society, one that may well be characterized as the Communist Manifesto of our modern era.

The Program throws theoretical light on hitherto unexplored possibilities for the transition from socialism to communism and outlines concrete approaches and methods to be followed. It defines the tasks required to create the material and technical basis for communism, for transforming socialist into communist relations, for changing man's character consistent with the spiritual values of life in a new society.

This great theoretical and political document opens for the Soviet people the road toward the communist tomorrow. That future is not far off; it is already being shaped by the Soviet people.

Besides deliberating on the draft Program, the Congress discussed the Report of the Central Committee of the Party, which reviewed the period since the Twentieth Congress in 1956. During that period—a momentous one in the life of the Party and of the Soviet people as a whole—the Soviet Union began the construction of a communist society on a wide front. The Extraordinary Twenty-first Party Congress in 1959, which adopted the Seven-Year Plan for Economic Development, was an important landmark on the road of the Soviet people to communism.

During its two weeks of deliberation, the Twenty-second Congress also adopted new Party Rules and, at the last session, elected its leading bodies. The unity of the Party and people was demonstrated once again in the mass rallies held throughout the country at which the decisions of the Congress were unanimously endorsed.

In the following pages the Report of the Central Committee, the Report on the new Party Program, both of which were delivered by Nikita Khrushchev, and his concluding speech are excerpted.

OUR AIMS ARE CLEAR,

Excerpts from Nikita S. Khrushchev's Speeches at the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union



The material and technical basis of communism will be built in the Soviet Union during the next two decades. This is the principal economic task, the cornerstone of our Party's general line. . . .

Do we have all we need to build the material and technical basis of communism in two decades? Yes, comrades, we do. We have a social system of gigantic creative power, immense productive capacities and inexhaustible natural resources. We have a first-class technology and the most advanced science in the world. The Soviet Union has developed splendid qualified personnel equal to the tasks of communist construction. The Soviet people are led by a wise and battle-hardened Party.

The creation of the material and technical basis of communism will, naturally, call for tremendous funds. Capital investments in the national economy of the USSR over the coming 20 years has been set at approximately 2 trillion rubles. Just think of the scale our capital construction has now assumed, comrades! We have to figure in trillions!

Will the mobilization of such immense resources require the hardships and sacrifices of the period of industrialization? We have every reason to say that it will not. And primarily because a mighty industry has been built up in our country.

Now the role of heavy industry in the improvement of the people's welfare and in the solution of the problem of accumulation is a new one. We know that heavy industry has two categories of plants—firstly, those that produce the means of production for industries that also produce the means of production and, secondly, plants that produce the means of production for the light and food industries, for agriculture, housing construction and for cultural and public services. At the time when we were only building up our heavy industry, we had to concentrate our resources primarily on the development of plants in the first category and restrict investments in the second group of plants. Now we are able to increase our capital investments considerably in the second category of plants as well,

which will step up the rates of growth of consumer goods. In 1980 the output of the first category of plants will have increased about sixfold over 1960, and that of the second category—13-fold. Besides, our heavy industry will produce increasing quantities of cultural and household goods to meet the growing demand. In developing heavy industry, we proceed from Lenin's thesis that "the means of production . . . are not manufactured for their own sake, but only because more and more means of production are demanded by the branches of industry manufacturing articles of consumption. . . ."

The aggregate social product is the most general index for all branches of social production. A fivefold increase is planned in the coming 20 years. Industrial output will grow no less than sixfold, and the aggregate agricultural output approximately 3.5-fold. This is tantamount to saying that five more industrial and more than two agrarian countries like the Soviet Union today will be created in our bountiful land.

In 20 years Soviet industry will produce nearly twice as much as is now produced by the whole non-socialist world.

Everything for the Benefit of Man

The new Program is a new milestone in the history of our Party and of Soviet society as a whole. Each of our Party programs relates to a definite historical stage in the country's development. Yet all our programs are interlinked. Taken as integral parts of a whole, they provide a clear-cut and time-tested Marxist-Leninist theory of socialist revolution, of socialist and communist construction.

The programs of the Party may be compared to a three-stage rocket. The first stage wrested our country from the capitalist world, the second propelled it to socialism, and the third will place it in the orbit of communism. It is a wonderful rocket, comrades! It follows the exact course charted by the great

OUR PATHS ARE CHARTED

Lenin and by our revolutionary theory, and is powered by the greatest of all energies—the energy of the builders of communism.

What are the main features of the draft Program?

Its main feature is that *it is a concrete, scientifically motivated program for the building of communism.* The draft shows clearly how the bright edifice of communism is to be erected. We see how it should be built, how it looks from within and without, the kind of people who will live in it, and what they will do to make it still more comfortable and attractive. We can proudly tell those who want to know that communism is: "Read our Party Program."

The new Program means a complete realisation in practice of the Party slogan, "Everything for the sake of man, for the benefit of man." It gives predominance to matters concerned with the further improvement of the people's material welfare and culture, the flowering of the human personality. And that is as it should be. The Bolsheviks hoisted the flag of revolution in order to make the life of the working people joyous and happy. The third Party Program ushers in a period when all the difficulties and hardships borne by the Soviet people for their great cause will be rewarded a hundred-fold. . . .

Our conception of the communist system is based entirely on the scientific conclusions of the founders of Marxism-Leninism. But we have an advantage over them in one very essential respect: We live in the latter half of the twentieth century and we have at our disposal the vast and invaluable practical experience of socialist and communist construction. And not on some small island of Utopia cast away in the ocean, as Thomas More pictured it, not in a City of the Sun, as depicted by Tommaso Campanella, and not on a strip of land in distant America, as Robert Owen planned. No, the new life is being built on an immense segment of the earth.

Today we are able not only to picture communist society more accurately but also, and this is most important, to define practical ways of building it, to give concrete substance to the principles of scientific communism. We see more clearly and distinctly much that was hidden from our forerunners by the veil of time, because the trends of development of socialist society which lead to the victory of communism have by this time become quite tangible. It stands to reason that even now, faithful to the example set by our teachers, we do not attempt to fill in all the details of a developed communist society.

The draft Program gives the following definition of communism:

"Communism is a classless social system with one form of public ownership of the means of production and full social equality of all members of society; under it, the all-round development of people will be accompanied by the growth of the productive forces through continuous progress in science and technology; all sources of public wealth will gush forth abundantly, and the great principle 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs,' will be implemented. Communism is a highly organized society of free, socially conscious working people in which public self-government will be established, in which labor for the good of society will become the prime and vital requirement of everyone, a necessity recognized by one and all, and the ability of each person will be employed for the greatest benefit of the people."

Let me go into some aspects of this description of communist society. Communism implies highly-organized production centered on society, as a whole and managed along the broadest democratic lines. Communist society is not an association of self-contained, isolated economic organisms. By no means. Communist society, more than any other, will need unified economic planning, organized distribution of labor and regulation of working time. This need springs from the demands made by the development of the productive forces, from the

far-reaching interrelation of the various branches of economy, from the interests of continuous technical progress and from the communist principles of distribution and consumption. Development of the communist economy is impossible unless all the people participate most actively in the management of production.

What does it mean—to build communism in the main? It means that:

in the **economic** sphere the material and technical basis of communism will be created; the Soviet Union will surpass the economic level of the most developed capitalist countries and move into first place for production per head of population; the world's highest living standard will be ensured; and all the conditions created for an abundance of material and cultural values;

in the sphere of **social** relations the distinctions still existing between classes will be eliminated; classes will fuse into a classless society of communist working people; the essential distinctions between town and country and those between physical and mental labor will, for the most part, be eradicated; there will be greater economic and ideological community among nations; the spiritual characteristics of the communist man will evolve, a harmonious combination of ideological integrity, broad education, moral purity and physical perfection;

in the **political** sphere all citizens will participate in the administration of public affairs, and society will prepare itself for the full implementation of the principles of communist self-government through a most extensive development of socialist democracy.

Competition Between Two Systems

The chief content of the period following the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU is the competition between the two world social systems—the socialist and capitalist systems. . . .

If we view the whole globe as the scene of this competition, we see that socialism has been winning one position after another from the old world. In the first place capitalism has been seriously cramped by socialism in a decisive sphere of human activity, that of material production. . . .

The industrial output of the socialist countries in 1960 was 6.8 times that of 1937, while the capitalist countries' was less than 2.5 times. The share of the socialist countries in world industrial production was 27 per cent in 1955, and in 1960 it had increased to roughly 36 per cent. . . .

The chief thing now is for the socialist world to achieve preponderance in absolute volume of production over the capitalist world by consistently developing the economy of each socialist country, and of all of them collectively. . . . We are confident that socialism will be victorious in the competition with capitalism. We are confident that the victory will be won in peaceful competition and not through war. We have taken our stand and shall always take our stand for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems; we shall do everything to strengthen peace throughout the world. . . .

Socialism results from the creative activity of the broadest masses marching under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Communists are opposed to the forcible, artificial implantation of a particular socio-political system in other countries. We are convinced that in the end the socialist system will triumph everywhere, but this in no way implies that we will seek to achieve its triumph by interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. . . .

USSR-USA Industrial Competition

Peaceful economic competition is the chief arena for the contest between the socialist and the capitalist systems. The outcome of this competition will be determined in enormous measure by the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

The Party sets the task of converting our country, within the next decade, into the world's leading industrial power, of winning preponderance over the United States both in absolute volume of industrial output and in per capita volume of industrial output. By about the same time the USSR will exceed the present U.S. per capita level of agricultural production by 50 per cent and will reach the U.S. level of national income.

But that is only the first objective. We shall not stop at that. **During the second decade, by 1980, our country will leave the United States far behind in industrial and agricultural output per head of population.**

You will recall that even at the time of the earliest five-year plans our rate of industrial growth exceeded that of the USA, but we lagged behind in absolute growth, to say nothing of the considerable difference that existed in the level of production. **In recent years our country has continued to keep far ahead of the USA in rate of growth and has begun to outstrip that country in absolute growth in the production of many important items.** The problem is now one of rapidly closing the gap in production levels, of the Soviet Union's winning the world's first place in output of a number of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

I will cite some facts. The average annual rate of industrial growth in the Soviet Union in the 1956-1961 period was 10.2 per cent, that of the USA 2.3 per cent; the average annual output of manufactured goods per capita increased by 8.2 per cent in the Soviet Union and by 0.6 per cent in the USA; the average annual increase in investments in the past six years has been 12 per cent in the USSR, and in the USA there has been no increase, but, on the contrary, a slight decrease.

And how do matters stand with absolute production figures and bridging the gap in production levels? In six years the output of steel has increased by 26 million metric tons in our country and has decreased by 15 million metric tons in the USA; oil extraction has increased by 95 million metric tons in the USSR and by approximately 20 million metric tons in the USA.

Industrial output in the USSR today is more than 60 per cent of American output. . . .

I would remind you that some ten or eleven years ago Soviet industrial output was less than 30 per cent that of the USA. At the present time the Soviet Union has already outstripped the United States in the extraction of iron ore and coal, the production of coke, prefabricated concrete elements, heavy diesel and electric locomotives, sawn timber, woolen textiles, sugar, butter, fish and a number of other foodstuffs and manufactured items.

Our country now accounts for almost a fifth of the world's industrial output—more than Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands combined. These are all highly-developed countries with a total population of 280 million people. The fact that our country with a population of 220 million has surpassed them in total volume of industrial production shows how swiftly and surely the socialist economy is progressing.

The implementation of the seven-year plan will bring our country up to such a level that little more time will be required to outstrip the United States economically. **By fulfilling this basic economic task the Soviet Union will achieve a historic victory in the peaceful competition with the United States of America.**

Boosting Agricultural Production

In the period under review the Party devoted special attention to the development of agriculture. This is understandable since, as a result of the war and also of errors and shortcomings in the management of collective and state farms, our agriculture found itself in a difficult position.

The Party was faced with a vital and most pressing task, namely, to speedily end the lag in agriculture and meet the food requirements of the people and the raw material requirements of industry. The September 1953 and subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee disclosed the causes of the errors

and shortcomings in the management of agriculture and worked out a comprehensive program to promote its progress. . . .

The development of virgin and long-fallow lands is outstanding among the measures carried out by the Party. The Central Committee is happy to report to the Congress that this task has been successfully accomplished. In the boundless steppes of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Volga region, the Urals and other eastern areas, 41,800,000 hectares (103,287,800 acres) of new land have been cultivated and placed at the service of the people. The new lands now account for more than 40 per cent of the grain purchased by the state. **Their development is a great feat of communist construction which our heroic people have performed, an achievement that will live through the ages. . . .**

The value of the new lands goes beyond the many additional millions of tons of grain they give our country. Their development is radically transforming vast areas in the East. Large state farms, modern settlements, research institutions and educational establishments have sprung up on the steppes, where you can also see new railroads, highways and high-voltage transmission lines. The Party and the people have developed a vast industrial zone in the East. Thanks to the development of new lands, our eastern areas now supply enormous quantities of grain and livestock products. All the riches of the Soviet East will thus serve the great cause of communist construction. We have an example here of truly communist regeneration of the earth. . . .

For many decades, right up to 1954, the aggregate grain harvest in our country was about 82 million metric tons. It is only in the past few years that we began to harvest 130-138 million metric tons of grain by virtue of the virgin land development and the introduction of corn. For a long time, the state procured about 33 million metric tons of grain, and it is only in the past few years that the procurements were increased to 49.1-57.3 million metric tons. By 1980 grain production is to be raised to 290-310 million, and state purchases to 115 million metric tons. . . .

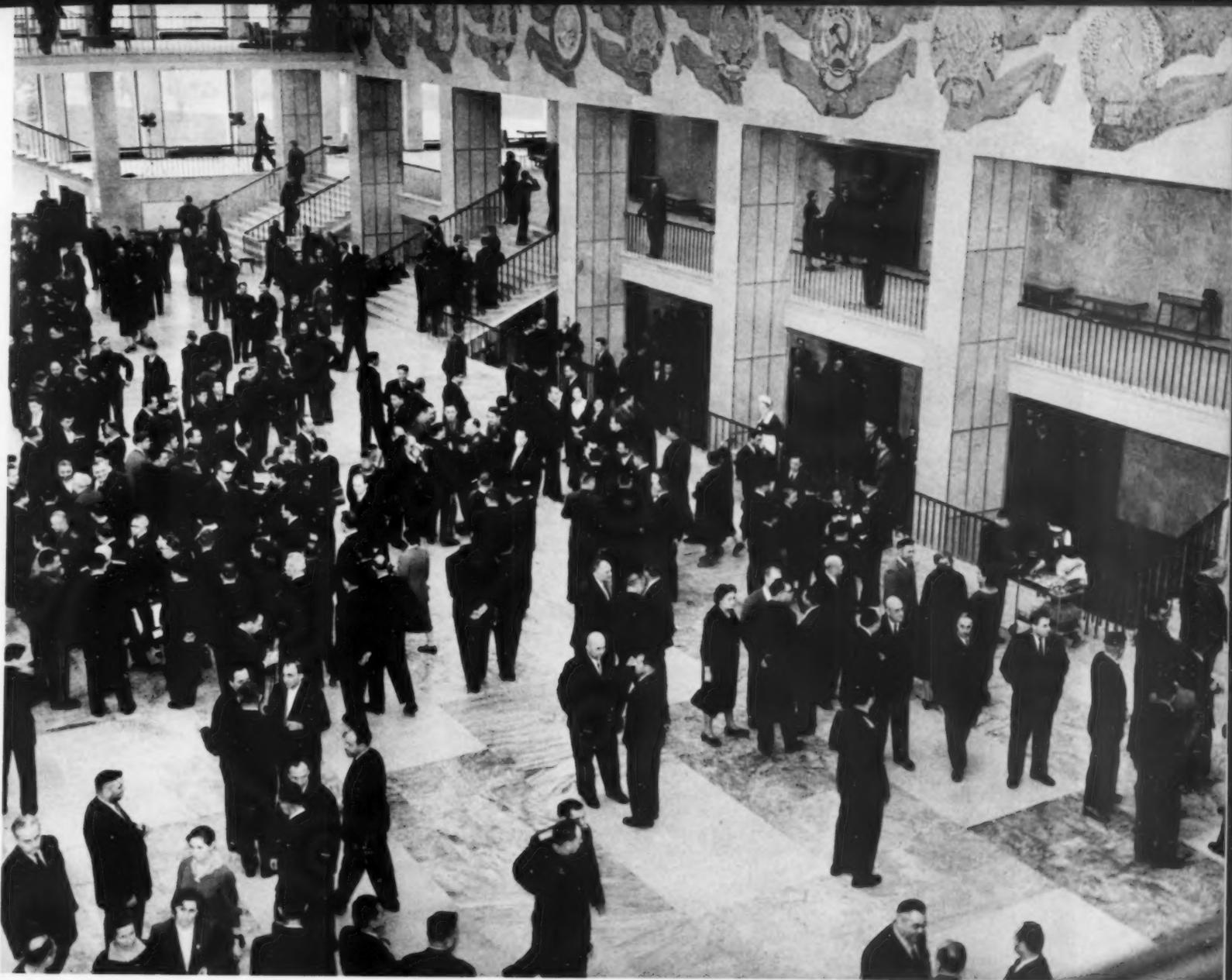
The problem of advancing livestock farming has a special place among the more urgent problems of agricultural development. It will be remembered that until very recently this vital branch was in a state of extreme neglect and was responsible for serious difficulties in supplying the population with food. Tremendous effort was required to do away with that protracted lag. It was first of all indispensable that the problem of increasing feed production be solved. The planting of corn was a most important prerequisite, along with the development of new lands, for a better feed supply. . . . In 1953 the area under corn was 3,485,000 hectares (8,611,435 acres), whereas today it is almost 26 million hectares (64,246,000 acres).

We now have every reason to assert that there have been **radical changes in livestock breeding on collective and state farms.** Take the livestock population. For a long time it remained at the same level, and only in the last few years has the situation changed noticeably. . . . The growing purchases of meat, milk and other products vividly illustrate the work that has been done in livestock farming. . . .

The measures carried out by our Party had a truly revolutionizing effect on the development of agriculture and the entire socialist economy. Total agricultural output has risen 43 per cent in the past five years as against the preceding five years. The output of grain, meat, milk and other farm produce has increased very considerably. Thanks to greater collective production, the money incomes of the collective farms and their non-distributable assets have doubled. The standard of living of the farmers has improved as a result of the gains made in collective farming. . . .

Our progress in agriculture is appreciable and indisputable. But the question arises: Why are we still short of certain products, particularly meat, and why, despite our important over-all achievements, do we still have considerable difficulty in supplying the population with livestock products?

This is due, first of all, to the fact that the rate of growth in agricultural production is still lower than that of industrial production and still does not meet the growing requirements



The lobby of the new Kremlin Palace of Congresses where the Twenty-second Congress held its sessions.

*Congress delegates (left to right):
Stephan Shchipachev, Alexander
Tvardovsky and Mikhail Sholokhov.*



*Maurice Thorez, General Secretary
of the French Communist Party,
talks with delegates from Siberia.*



*Cosmonaut Gherman Titov and
Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolai
Mamai from the Donbas.*



of the population. . . . The Party is working to see to it that the Soviet people eat better and that the general standard of living improves. Food consumption will continue to increase, and this means that we must always keep agricultural problems in the foreground and make sure that agricultural production is always ahead of demand. . . .

We have inexhaustible opportunities. We must be fully aware of our opportunities and use them.

Toward the World's Highest Living Standards

We have set ourselves the task of outstripping the standard of living of the more advanced capitalist countries. We have in mind here those spheres in which our country must overtake and surpass the capitalist countries. In many respects the Soviet Union has already achieved indisputable advantages over the most highly developed capitalist countries. Free education, free medical services, no unemployment, not to mention many other benefits enjoyed under socialism, have long since become the customary thing for the Soviet people, something they take for granted. These, comrades, constitute *the greatest of gains, and our people are justly proud of them. In this sphere we have long since left the capitalist countries behind.* Much effort will be required of the working class in the capitalist countries; they will have to wage a stubborn struggle before they will be able to win such gains as these. . . .

The Party considers that we can and must, in the immediate future, achieve accelerated rates of growth in living standard while continuing to develop heavy industry and other branches of the national economy. The real income per head of the population will double in the next ten years and increase more than 250 per cent in 20 years. The rise in the real income of the population will come from the growth of the *national income* of the USSR. By 1980 the latter will amount to 720-750 billion rubles, i.e., approximately five times that of 1960. . . .

A task of historic significance will be fulfilled in the USSR within the next 10 years: *The bracket of low-paid industrial and office workers will disappear.* The process of raising wage standards has nothing whatsoever in common with wage-leveling because it is indivisibly connected with the replacement of unskilled labor by skilled labor. The wages of skilled workers must keep pace with the rising productivity of labor. At collective farms, where labor productivity will rise more rapidly, the average income in the next 20 years will climb at a faster rate than that of industrial workers. Wage increases are envisaged for such sections of the Soviet intelligentsia as engineers, technicians, agronomists, medical personnel, teachers and cultural workers. . . .

The working people are receiving a new, very tangible wage addition as a result of the law to abolish taxes. Beginning with October 1, 1960, when the first stage of tax abolition went into effect, this addition already totaled 360 million rubles a year. The second stage, which began on October 1 of the current year, will give the working people an extra 400 million rubles annually. By the end of 1965 the population will be tax free. *The abolition of taxes will be an important social gain for the Soviet people.*

In 1960 all factory, office and professional workers went over to a seven- or six-hour workday. The workweek was thus reduced by six and a half hours with no reduction, and even with increases, in wages. The intention is to introduce a 40-hour workweek in 1962 for all factory and office workers and professional people now working a seven-hour day.

Important steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the pension system. The average old-age pension has more than doubled; disability pensions and pensions for loss of the breadwinner have been increased. State expenditure on pensions increased from 3 billion rubles in 1955 to 7.6 billion in 1961. In 1963 minimum pensions will again be raised. As the collective farm economy develops, pensions for collective farmers will be introduced on an ever wider scale.

Housing in the Soviet Union is being built on a truly unprecedented scale. The building crane has indeed become the symbol of our times. The 1956-1960 state housing program has been fulfilled. More houses were built in the past five years than in

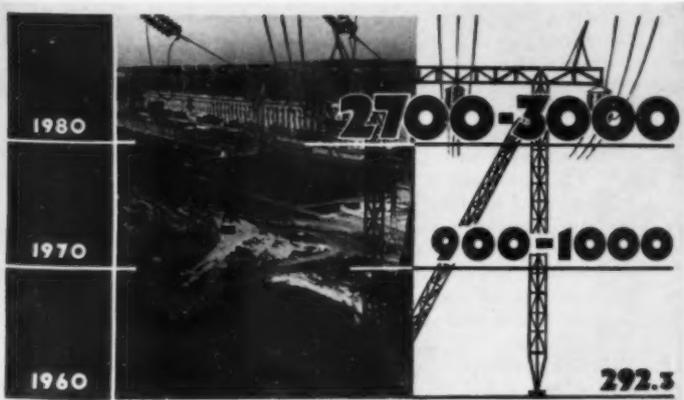


Gross Industrial Production (in billion rubles)



Workers, farmers, engineers and scientists reported to the Congress on their work, some of them backing up their achievements with material evidence.

Production of Electricity (in billion kilowatt-hours)



Steel Production (in million metric tons)

the preceding fifteen. In other words, nearly 50 million people, or almost one-quarter of the entire population, have moved into new houses. ***In volume and in rate of housing construction the Soviet Union ranks first in the world. In recent years our country has been building twice as many apartments per thousand inhabitants as the United States and France, and more than twice as many as Britain and Italy.***

But we still have a housing shortage; the housing problem remains acute. The growth of the urban population in the Soviet Union during the past few years is considerably in excess of estimates. By the end of the seven-year plan the urban population will have increased by approximately 15 million people more than was expected, which means that more dwellings will be needed. The Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking measures to accelerate housing construction. . . .

In the course of the next 10 years we must put an end to the housing shortage. At the close of the second decade every family will have a comfortable apartment of its own. This will involve an increase in the country's housing facilities by about 200 per cent in 20 years. Average annual housing construction will climb from about 135 million square meters (1.45 billion square feet) in 1961-1965 to 400 million square meters (1.35 billion square feet) in 1976-1980, a truly colossal program!

Will we continue to solve the problem of raising living standards only through direct wage increases and price reductions? Wages and salaries will, of course, for a long time to come continue to be the basic form of material incentive for the worker and will depend on his labor contribution to social production. But the Soviet citizen will, at the same time, be receiving an ever bigger share of material and cultural benefits through public funds.

Today the people's needs are to a great extent being covered by public funds. . . . At present more than 20 million pensioners are supported by these funds; nearly four million students in higher, secondary, vocational and technical educational establishments receive state scholarships and dormitory accommodations; more than 600,000 children in boarding schools are maintained for the most part by the state. More than seven million factory workers, collective farmers, office employees and their children spend their annual vacations in sanatoriums, holiday homes and Young Pioneer camps at the expense of social insurance and collective farm funds. About seven million mothers receive benefits from the state. That is how we use our public funds.

. . . Members of society receive these funds regardless of the quantity and quality of their labor, that is, free of charge. It is envisaged in the draft Program that these funds will rise more rapidly than wages, inasmuch as they are a direct part of communist distribution. A more than 900 per cent increase in annual public consumption funds is planned—from 24.5 billion rubles in 1960 to 255-265 billion rubles in 1980. At the close of the 20-year period they will comprise about half the total income of the population.

It is important that the growth of public funds be properly combined with the principles of material incentives and distribution according to labor. The draft Program projects the following major trends in the development of public consumption funds for the coming 20 years: the gradual transition to maintenance at public expense of children and all those incapacitated; free education and medical treatment for the population; rent-free housing, and free public utilities and transportation. Maintenance at public expense of children and the incapacitated is a lofty and humane undertaking consistent with the high ideals of the new system. . . .

At present the Soviet Union is still behind the United States in average per capita consumption and the general level of real income per head of the population. Two things should be borne in mind in this regard: the level at which we began, and the price that, unlike the United States, we had to pay for the war. . . .

The draft Program points out that the projected plans to raise living standards can be fulfilled successfully under peacetime conditions. Moreover, the easing of international tensions

and an attendant reduction in military expenditures would enable us to raise the people's standard of living still higher. Our struggle for peace is an integral part of the struggle for communism, for the advancement of the Soviet land and the improvement of the people's well-being.

Policy of Peaceful Coexistence

The policy of peaceful coexistence follows from the very nature of our system.

I should like to recall the following fact. When our country was beating back the furious attacks of the Whites and foreign interventionists, the Soviet Government was discussing its coat of arms. The first sketch contained a sword. Lenin raised sharp objection. "Why the sword?" he said. "We need no conquest. The policy of conquest is utterly alien to us; we are not attacking but repelling domestic and foreign enemies; ours is a defensive war, and the sword is not our emblem." As everyone knows, the emblem of our country is the hammer and sickle, symbols of peaceful, constructive labor.

The principles of peaceful coexistence, laid down by Lenin and developed in our Party documents, have always been the central feature of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Government's foreign policy is convincing evidence of the fidelity of the Party and the Soviet people as a whole to the peaceful course charted by Lenin.

But it is hard to end the threat of war by unilateral action, just as it is hard to put out a fire if one person pours water upon it while another pours oil. The Western Powers, which should be interested in avoiding thermonuclear disaster no less than we, must, for their part, show readiness to seek ways of settling disputed issues on a mutually acceptable basis. . . .

Following the Twentieth Congress the Soviet Union proposed an extensive and realistic program of action that would ensure the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace. The purpose of that program is, in a nutshell, to deliver mankind from the dangerous and burdensome arms race, eliminate the remnants of the Second World War and remove all obstacles to a healthier international climate. . . .

In adopting our new Program, our great Party solemnly proclaims to all mankind that it considers the principal aim of its foreign policy to be not only the prevention of world war but its elimination forever from the life of society within the lifetime of our generation. . . .

Education, Science, Culture

We have every right to be proud of the fact that Soviet society has become the most highly educated society in the world and that Soviet science holds a leading position in the more important fields of knowledge.

When the first Soviet artificial earth satellite orbited our planet, a special committee was set up in the United States to look into the country's educational system. After comparing the two systems, the committee arrived at the conclusion that the Soviet system of education is superior. It was at that time, however, that our Party decided on measures to reorganize the school system with a view to giving the pupil a more thorough grounding in the fundamentals of science and linking the school more closely with life.

The experience of this reorganization has confirmed the timeliness and need for the Party's measures. On the whole, the school's ties with real life and production have grown stronger, the vocational training of pupils has improved. Secondary-school graduates are working successfully in the economy. The number of schools for young workers and the rural youth is growing from year to year. Hundreds of thousands of young people are studying in their spare time. . . .

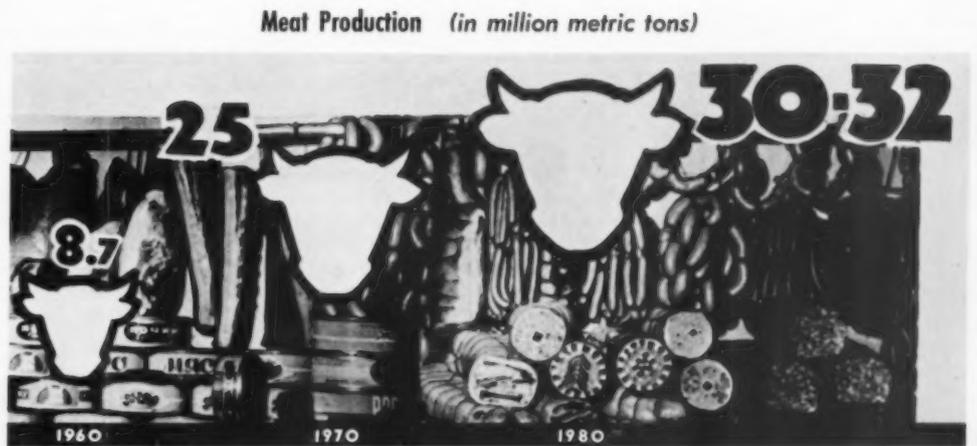
The development of higher and specialized secondary education and vocational training is proceeding hand in hand with the reorganization of the schools. Here, too, the purpose is to bring training closer to life, to production. More than half of the full-time students enrolled in the country's higher educational establishments this year have practical production experi-



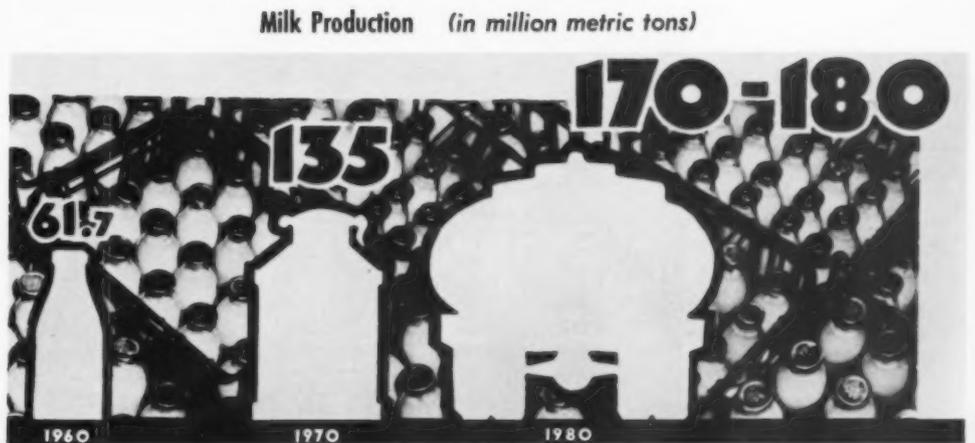
Delegates Pyotr Prozorov (left) of Kirov Region and Yevgeni Blazhevsky of the Ukraine, collective farm leaders, chat between sessions.



Grain Production (in billion pods)



Meat Production (in million metric tons)



Milk Production (in million metric tons)

ence. About half a million specialists with a higher education have been graduated by our evening and correspondence institutes during the past five years.

The Soviet Union trains three times the number of engineers the United States does; in all, there are more than 20 million professionals in our country. . . .

Communism gives knowledge to all; it draws the strength and confidence for its movement forward from the knowledge of the masses, from their high cultural level.

The flourishing of Soviet science is vivid evidence of this. We have more than 350,000 scientific workers. There are about 4,000 research institutions in the country, and what is particularly noteworthy is the steep rise in the past five to six years in the number of research institutions in the union republics. A major role in the development of research in the eastern part of the country is being played by the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences.

Soviet scientists are doing their country credit. The achievements of our scientists are widely known in the development of physics, mathematics and cybernetics; in the creation of high-speed computing machines; in the elaboration of the chemical theory of chain reaction and the chemistry of polymers; in biology; in the discovery and prospecting of huge mineral deposits; in the development of automation and remote control; in radio engineering and electronics; in metallurgy and mechanical engineering, not to mention other fields of science. Soviet scientists also have a number of achievements in the social sciences to their credit.

Soviet scientists are engaged in extensive research on one of the cardinal problems of our day, that of controlled thermonuclear reactions. Their investigations and cooperation with scientists of other countries have won wide recognition. Continued promotion of thermonuclear research in our country will accelerate the solution of the problem of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy for the good of man. The successes scored by Soviet science in the exploration of outer space have ushered in a magnificent era in the advance of man's scientific knowledge. The Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial earth satellite. Soviet space rockets were the first to overcome the force of the earth's gravitation and orbit in interplanetary space. We were the first to place a pennant upon the moon and to photograph its hidden side. Soviet citizens Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov, delegates to the Twenty-second Party Congress, were the first to venture forth from their cradle, the earth, and make triumphant flights into space. . . .

Soviet literature and art have won immense prestige throughout the world for their rich ideological content. The art of the Soviet writer, composer and artist, of the motion picture and theater worker has won wide recognition. In the past few years new works of literature and art have been produced which give a faithful and vivid picture of socialist reality.

The achievements of our art and its traditions are of tremendous significance; they mark an important stage in mankind's aesthetic development. The experience of our country has proved that socialism offers the broadest scope for free creative endeavor in art, for the active participation of the masses in the creation of cultural values. Soviet art is enriching the spiritual treasure house of mankind, is blazing the trail to the triumph of communist culture.

Lenin said that the road to a common culture in a communist society lies in the fullest development of the national culture of each people. . . . Through association within the community of the socialist nations new features common to Soviet culture as a whole emerge and develop with mutual benefit. Our task is to give thoughtful support and encouragement to the promotion of the international unity of the socialist cultures. The people expect and are confident that our writers and artists will produce works in which they will fittingly portray the present heroic era of the revolutionary transformation of society.

Development of Soviet Democracy

The working class is the only class in history that does not aim to perpetuate its power. When the conditions that give rise to its dictatorship disappear, when the tasks that society can carry out solely with its help are consummated, the state gradually develops, under the leadership of the working class, into a nationwide organization of all the working people in socialist society.

With the victory of socialism and the country's entry into the period of full-scale communist construction, the working class of the Soviet Union has, on its own initiative, consistent with the tasks of communist construction, transformed the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the entire people. . . .

It would be wrong to think that there is a separation between the dictatorship of the proletariat, which represents the interests of the overwhelming majority of society, and the state of the whole people. From the moment of its inception, the dictatorship of the proletariat contains features of universal socialist democracy. As socialism develops, these features are accentuated, and following its complete victory they become determinative. The state develops from an instrument of class domination into an organ expressing the will of the whole people. . . .

Our state is administered *for* the working people and *by* the working people. We set ourselves the task of drawing all citizens without exception into the administration of the affairs of society.

How are we going to set about solving this task?

Firstly, by steadily creating better material and cultural living conditions for every working man and woman.

Secondly, by continuously perfecting the forms of popular representation and the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system.

Thirdly, by extending the practice of nationwide discussion of major matters of communist construction and of draft laws of the Soviet state.

Fourthly, by expanding in every way the forms of public control over the activities of the organs of power and administration and by making this control more effective.

Fifthly, by systematically renewing the composition of the governing organs; by increasingly consistent implementation of the elective principle with regard to leading officials of the state apparatus and public organizations and their accountability to the public, and a gradual extension of this principle to all leading officials of state and public organizations and of cultural institutions. . . .

Our Party has been working and will continue to work on the development of social relations in all spheres of life. Not only economics and politics, but also the everyday life, culture, psychology and consciousness of people offer a wide field for shaping the new relations—relations of friendship, fellowship, mutual assistance and collectivism. Real freedom and all-round development of the individual, the harmonious combination of personal interests and the interests of the whole society are possible only in a socialist society on the basis of the new relations between people. . . .

A word about *the role of the representative organs of power*. The role of the Soviets will expand. They will be, to a still greater extent, "the working corporations" that Marx and Lenin had in mind when they analyzed the nature of true popular power, performing the practical function of managing economic and social affairs. Many of the matters which are today the responsibility of the executive bodies of the government will be handled directly by the Soviets and their committees. . . .

Born in the fire of revolution as organs of the people's struggle for power, the Soviets have now become an all-embracing organization of the people and the embodiment of their unity; they have become a school of public activity for the millions, the like of which mankind has never before seen in the entire course of its development.

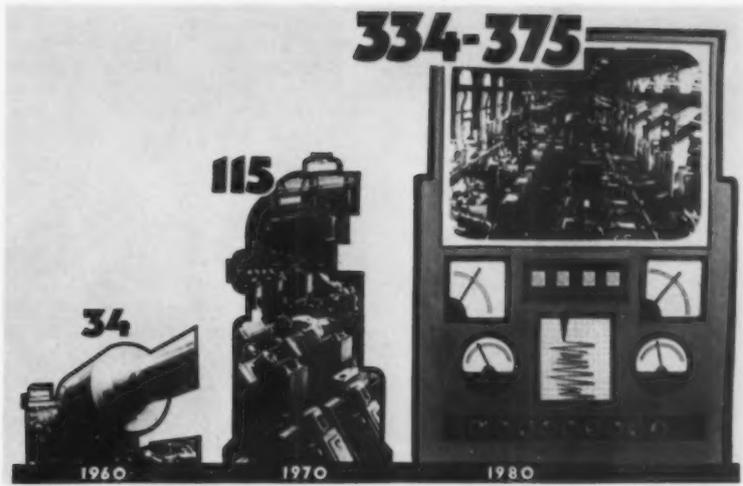
The activity of the Soviets is the best confirmation of the highly democratic character of our society. The fact that the total number of deputies to the Soviets is now about two million speaks volumes. Besides these deputies, there are over two million people working actively on the standing committees of our Soviets. No other social system can give such proof of its genuinely democratic and popular character. The Soviets must still further strengthen their ties with the masses and give greater and wider attention to problems of state administration and the development of the economy and culture.

Great changes have taken place in our country in the 25 years that have passed since the adoption of the present Constitution of the USSR. The Soviet Union has entered a new stage of development, and socialist democracy has risen to a higher plane. The new Constitution of the USSR, on which we are about to begin work, must reflect the new features that have appeared in the life of Soviet society in the period of full-scale construction of communism. . . .

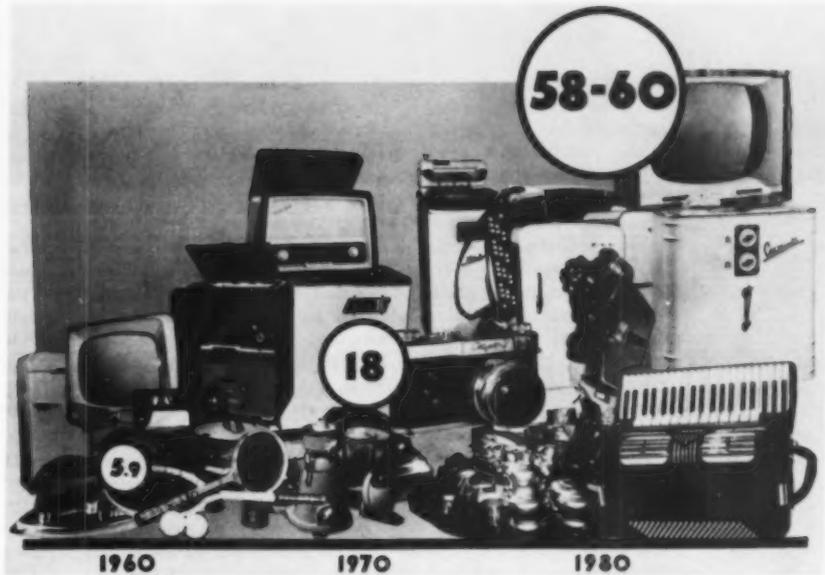
The transition to communism calls for continuous *improvement in the work of the state and the economic apparatus, and for a greater extension of democratic principles and principles of public activity*. The apparatus of the Soviets, economic and other organs must be made still simpler, more economical, and still more efficient, so that they can respond promptly and considerately to the citizens' needs and inquiries. It is essential that we completely eradicate such survivals of the past as officialism, indifference, formalism and red tape, and not only publicly censure, but strictly prosecute, administratively and legally, officials guilty of a bureaucratic



Textile Production (in billion square meters)



Engineering Development (in billion rubles)



Production of Cultural and Household Goods (in billion rubles)

Three of the 226 scientists who were Congress delegates (left to right): Academicians A. Topchiev, A. Palladin and J. Mamedaliev.





Delegate Alexandra Odrinskaya proudly demonstrates the glass doors her Avtsoteklo plant made for the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

treatment of the needs and inquiries of the working people.

The progress of socialist democracy is bound up with **an enhancement of the role of such social organizations** as the trade unions, the Komsomol, the cooperatives and the cultural and educational societies.

Lenin called the trade unions schools of administration, schools of management, schools of communism. This fundamental appraisal by Lenin of the role of the trade unions has special significance during the transition to communism. Through the trade unions industrial, professional and office workers exert a mounting influence on economic affairs, help improve the work of enterprises and maintain control over production. Furthermore, the role of the trade unions is augmented by the legislative initiative given them and their responsibility for duties previously performed by state bodies.

The Party and the People

The Twenty-second Congress can in all truth be called the Congress of the Party's monolithic unity, the congress of complete unanimity and cohesion. . . . What distinguishes the Marxist-Leninist parties from all other political parties is that Communists do not equivocate; they boldly expose the shortcomings and faults in their work and eliminate them. Criticism, even the severest, helps us progress. This is a sign of the Communist Party's strength, evidence of unwavering faith in its cause. . . .

We stand for the solution of inner-Party affairs by Leninist standards, by methods of conviction and broad democracy, and we shall remain steadfast in this regard. . . . Is it possible for different opinions to be expressed inside the Party at various periods, especially at turning points in its activities? Yes, it is possible. What ought we to do with those whose opinions differ from ours? We are against repression in such cases; we stand for Leninist methods of persuasion and explanation. . . .

The restoration and promotion of Leninist standards of Party activity and principles of leadership have been the paramount aspect of our Party's work in the period under review. The Twentieth Congress, by condemning the cult of the individual as a practice alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, provided vast scope for the creative energy of the Party and the people. It helped the Party extend and strengthen its bonds with the people and heighten its militancy.

The Twenty-second Congress has forcefully confirmed that the course of the Twentieth Party Congress to restore and further develop Leninist norms of Party and state life, to raise the guiding role of the Party and promote the creative initiative of the masses is the only correct one. The Twenty-second Congress has consolidated this salutary course. Further guarantees against recurrences of the cult of the individual are provided in the Program and Rules of the Party, and in the decisions of the Congress. The role of the Party as the great inspiring and organizing force in the building of communism is rising still higher. . . .

Not a single major measure was proposed nor a single

responsible speech made on anyone's personal instructions. All were the result of collective discussion and collective decision. This concluding speech, too, was discussed and approved by the leading collective. Our great strength, comrades, lies in collective leadership, in joint decision on all matters of principle.

Whatever abilities one leader or another possesses, no matter how much energy he puts into the work, no real, stable success can be achieved without the support of the collective, without the most active participation of the entire Party and the broad masses in carrying out planned measures. That is something all of us must understand well and constantly bear in mind.

Communist leaders owe their strength to the activity of the masses they lead. If they correctly understand and express the interests of the Party, the interests of the people; if they struggle for these interests without stinting strength, energy, even life; if in large and small things they are inseparable from the Party as the Party is inseparable from the people, they will always have the support of the Party and the people. And the cause that such a leader champions will inevitably triumph. . . .

We Communists value and support the prestige of correct and mature leadership. We must safeguard the prestige of leaders recognized by the Party and the people. But every leader must bear in mind the other side of the picture—never to pride himself on his position, to remember that he holds his office by will of the Party, by the will of the people, who have invested him with power—even supreme power—but never do they surrender their control over him. The leader who forgets this pays severely for his mistakes. . . .

Our Marxist-Leninist Party, which arose as a party of the working class, has become the party of the entire people. In this is manifested the monolithic unity and might of Soviet society, welded by identity of interests and outlook. At all times, in fair weather and foul, in days of triumph and in days of stress, **the Party is with the people and the people are with the Party.** The Communist Party is the force that rallies the will, the efforts and energies of our people to the tasks that confront us in the new stage of historical development.

. . . Our Congress is a remarkable demonstration of the readiness and determination of the Party, the whole Soviet people, to achieve their great aim—the construction of communism in our country. And there is no doubt whatsoever that communism will be built in the Soviet Union. It is the will of the Party, the will of the people!

After the Twenty-second Congress the delegates will be returning to various parts of our great country, equipped with the Program for building a communist society. Our aims are clear, our paths are charted. And we shall start implementing our Program not in the distant future but at once.

Never before have our forces, the forces of world socialism, been as strong as they are today. The new Program opens before the Party and the people the most radiant, breath-taking vistas. The sun of communism is rising over our country!



THE PEOPLE AT THE CONGRESS

DELEGATES to the Twenty-second Party Congress came from the factories and the farms, from great metropolitan centers and sparsely settled regions of the country. The Party's close bond with the people guarantees its growing membership in every vocation and every part of the country.

Since the Twentieth Congress in 1956, membership has increased by 2,500,000—more than a third. The growth of the Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Gorky and Chelyabinsk organizations was especially striking. The Communist Parties of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Tajik, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Republics grew by more than half.

Represented at the Twenty-second Congress was the Party's present membership of 9,716,105. The figure includes 8,872,516 full members and 843,489 candidate, or probationary, members.

In the period between the two congresses the primary Party organizations were strengthened and their role increased.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, further developing inner-Party democracy, had considerably enlarged the quotas of representation at the Twenty-second Congress. For previous congresses one delegate with vote was elected for every 5,000 Party members. For the Twenty-second Congress, one delegate with vote was elected for every 2,000 full members and one delegate—with voice but no vote—for every 2,000 candidate members.

This Congress had 4,408 delegates with vote and 405 with voice but no vote. The total of 4,813 is 3.5 times as many as were present at any of the three previous congresses.

Delegates were elected by secret ballot at regional and territorial Party conferences and at the congresses of the Communist Parties of the union republics. Those from the Moscow City and Leningrad Region Party organizations were elected at district Party conferences.

There were 65 nationalities represented, among

them Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Georgians, Azerbaijanians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Moldavians, Latvians, Kirghiz, Tajiks, Armenians, Turkmens and the smaller indigenous nationalities of the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas.

Its wide vocational composition was a demonstration in practice of the thesis in the new Program that declares the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a Party of all the people. Present at the Congress were the officials of the Party of the Soviets; trade union and Komsomol leaders; workers in industry, transport, communications, construction, agriculture, science, education, public health, literature, music and the arts; and members of the Soviet Armed Forces.

There were 1,391 delegates from industry, transport, communications and construction: 984 of them were workers, team leaders and foremen, making up 22.3 per cent of the total number of voting delegates. Many were people who had won nationwide fame as innovators, Communist Work Team leaders and shock workers of communist labor.

Among the 748 agricultural workers present were 469 collective farmers, state farm workers and farm team leaders, 10.6 per cent of the total number of voting delegates. In this group, too, were farmers who had earned the country's gratitude for their great efforts in providing consumers and industry with an abundance of farm produce.

It is generally acknowledged that the Soviet Union is first in the world in training specialists. Since 1941 the number of specialists with a higher education has multiplied 3.5 times, reflecting the general rise in the country's cultural level. As of July 1, 1961, there were 3,076,237 specialists with a higher, incomplete higher and specialized secondary education in the Party's ranks.

Of the 4,408 voting delegates at the Congress,

2,312 had a higher, 230 an incomplete higher, and 665 a secondary education—72.8 per cent of the total. There were 975 engineers and economists; 260 agronomists, veterinarians and zoo-technicians; 379 teachers, doctors, lawyers and journalists.

There were 226 scientists, among them 38 members and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 24 members and corresponding members of branch academies and academies of the union republics; 45 writers, artists, composers and theater people; and 305 servicemen.

The Twenty-first Congress had recommended that more young men and women be promoted to leading positions to obtain a better ratio of older tested cadres to younger people. That the recommendation was put into effect was evident in the age composition of the recent Congress: 22 per cent of the delegates were under 35; 16.6 per cent, between 36 and 40; 37.9 per cent, between 41 and 50; and 23.5 per cent were over 50.

These were the length-of-membership figures: 42 delegates had joined the Party before the October Revolution; 1.3 per cent had joined the Party between 1917 and 1920; 7.7 per cent, between 1921 and 1930; 22 per cent, between 1931 and 1940; 26.6 per cent, between 1941 and 1945; 23.1 per cent, between 1946 and 1955; and 18.4 per cent, from 1956 to date.

There are 1,898,759 women in the Party. The number elected as delegates demonstrates the important place they occupy in Soviet political and economic life. Among the 1,073 women delegates—22.3 per cent of the total number of delegates—were factory workers, collective farmers, engineers, doctors, scientists, Party and Soviet officials.

All these facts and figures about the Twenty-second Party Congress delegates demonstrate once again the continuous growth of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



CONGRESS DELEGATES SPEAK

THE NEW COMMUNIST PARTY PROGRAM, adopted by the Twenty-second Congress, was published in draft by newspapers throughout the country two and a half months before the Congress convened. It was discussed in detail at meetings of all primary Party organizations, at district, city, regional and territorial Party conferences and at congresses of the Communist Parties of the union republics. Over nine million Communists—the total Party membership—took part in those discussions.

Some 73 million people attended the more than 500,000 meetings at factories, collective farms, offices, Army and Navy units, and trade union and Young Communist League organizations to consider the draft Program. More than 4.6 million citizens took the floor in discussion at Party meetings and at meetings of working people. In addition to this the Central Committee of the Party, local Party bodies, newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations received more than 300,000 letters and articles commenting on the draft and proposing additions and changes.

Figures, however, are inadequate to measure the scope and the character of this national forum. The draft was the country's No. 1 topic of conversation—argued and debated at formal meetings and home gatherings everywhere. It may be said without exaggeration that the draft Program was discussed by the entire people and was accepted by the people as their own program, as the purpose of their life.

The Report of the Central Committee, the Report on the Program presented by First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev, and Secretary Frol Kozlov's report on the new draft Rules were discussed and approved at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee held three days before the Congress opened.

At the Congress sessions there were speeches by 88 delegates, each one in the nature of an accounting to the Party and to the people in general of tasks completed and those in progress.

The Congress unanimously approved the Central Committee's political line and practical activities as well as the draft of the Program, a program for communist construction, and discussed the concrete ways and means by which it would be most speedily and effectively carried out. It had every confidence that the Soviet people would bend their every effort to fulfill this third Program as successfully as the first and second Programs.



VASILI SMIRNOV
*Team Leader at the Baltic Shipyard
in Leningrad*

We find our greatest satisfaction and highest duty in carrying out the Party Program. We must do more and better work today than we did yesterday. If we find new and improved ways of doing a job, we must pass it on to our comrades. That is our working rule. But the rule does not only hold for work. We have the task of rearing the new man, the man of communist society, and it is not a task for the future. This man is already here among us living, working, building, creating. He is maturing in work, getting rid of the survivals of the past, developing his qualities as a creator.



MSTISLAV KELDYSH
*President
of the USSR Academy of Sciences*

The constant attention by the Party and the people to the development of science has moved our country to the forefront in all major fields. The Soviet Union leads the world in jet and rocket techniques. Soviet people made the world's first space flights and ushered in the era of interplanetary travel. Soviet science pioneered the use of nuclear

energy for peaceful purposes. Our science holds a leading position in a number of branches of physics, chemistry, biology and geology.

Much has been done of late to develop research centers in the union republics and in a number of big cities. That should be done in outlying regions as well. We must not, however, try to develop every sphere of science in every republic or city. We have cases where duplicating computing centers are set up in the same city—one at an academy, the other at a university. As a result, neither is sufficiently developed.

We must set up joint scientific institutions so that we do not build costly reactors, powerful accelerators and astronomic observatories everywhere. It is certainly better to set up a well-staffed and well-equipped joint institute than to dissipate our resources among several weak ones.



MARIYA ROZHNEVA

Assistant Foreman of the Kupavna Fine Cloth Factory, Moscow Region

"The present generation of Soviet people shall live under communism!" How good that sounds. We ourselves are the generation the new Program speaks about. We can already see the new collective principles of the future in operation in our daily lives.

At our factory we have no time-sheets to check when people report to work, and we have no cashier to pay out wages. The workers do that themselves. Hiring and firing and disciplinary measures are handled by the team. We have a collective concern for each other, at work and outside. We help one another like good friends. The women look after each other's children. The team marks the birthday of each of its members, the birth of a child, admittance to the Party or Young Communist League, retirement to a well-deserved rest.

As a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation who knows the demands of the electors, I want to ask the Congress to discuss the question of abolishing the night shift and, as a mother of two children, I suggest we begin with women working in textile mills so they can have more time for their children and for more active participation in public life.



ALEXANDER TVARDOVSKY

*Poet
Lenin Prize Winner*

If memory does not fail me, it was Suvorov who said that a soldier takes pride not only in his deeds of valor on the field of battle but in his privations on the march as well. When we describe the valorous labor of our wonderful people in our writings, we often say nothing about the hardship and suffering they endured on their great march. We do injury to the legitimate feeling of pride a man has when he overcomes difficulties and drives ahead toward a lofty goal. What we should do is strengthen people's pride, reward courage, endurance, patience, selflessness, and readiness to make sacrifices when necessary. This is what is called for by the words in the Program that speak of the need for closer ties between life and literature, for truthful and artistic portrayal of our society in all its diversity.



IVAN KAIROV

President, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian Federation

"A happy childhood for every child is one of the most important and noble aims of communist construction," declares the draft Program.

Some people think that to rear a child and to love him is the same thing. But you have to love him wisely; a child is what parents teach him to be. There is no hiding the fact that some parents still think their children must be spared any kind of trouble. They themselves have worked hard enough, they feel, and have had their share of the bitter side of life. "We want our children to have a happy and easy life," they say. But these parents forget that there is a good possibility that children brought up that way will be spongers when they grow up.

Some people say that the lives of young people should not be clouded with sorrow. But we must not forget that people have hearts, and when a man has a heart, sorrow as well as joy will find its way in. Ours must be humanist education. We must teach young people to share the joy and grief of others, to remember that piece of folk wisdom that says, "Shared joy is double joy, and shared sorrow is only half sorrow."



GHERMAN TITOV

*Cosmonaut
Hero of the Soviet Union*

The whole world knows that socialism was the launching pad from which spaceships **Vostok I** and **Vostok II** were shot. Socialism created the necessary conditions for cosmic flight.

My friends and fellow cosmonauts are getting ready for new ventures. The era of space exploration has only just begun. Yuri Gagarin and I are proud that we were given the honored assignment of ushering it in. But new and more complex flights lie ahead. More and more Soviet pilots will fly the unexplored routes of space, will study them, will help to unveil nature's secrets so that they can be used for man's welfare and in the service of peace.



ALEXANDER GITALOV
Tractor Drivers' Team Leader
Kirov Collective Farm, Voronezh Region

Generations of progressive people dreamed of a communist society; many gave their lives for this hope of a bright future. Communism is no longer a dream; it is a reality being created by millions of Soviet people.

The members of our collective farm are happy that they have a share in the gigantic achievements of the Soviet land. For the past six years our tractor team has been growing corn without having to resort to hand labor. All the work of sowing and harvesting is done by machine. I think that our labor expenditure per acre of corn is now probably lower than Garst's. He is the American farmer who taught me to cultivate this crop in 1958.



TURDAKUN USUBALIYEV
First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Kirghizia

Kirghizia, which had no industry at all in pre-Soviet times, is now exporting modern equipment to 25 countries. The republic's rate of industrial development is far higher than that of many countries. As for the Eastern countries—Iran and Pakistan, for instance—Kirghizia tops them many times

over in per capita output of many important items.

Ours is a mountain republic. Only 3,750,000 of its 25,000,000 acres are plowland. More irrigation development is needed for their most productive use. Capital investments for irrigation allocated in the seven-year plan is not sufficient to meet our growing farm needs.

Our livestock growth will depend to a great extent on the use we make of our rich alpine pastures to produce cheap meat and wood. Our Party organization will have to cope with the big job of irrigating outlying pastures. We count on help from the Union government.



YULIYA VECHEROVA
Weaver at the Solidarnost Factory
Ivanovo Region

To be a Party member means to be a leading worker, and that again means knowledge and education. It is no accident that many workers, some of them well on in years, attend specialized secondary schools and general education schools and institutes. I myself am enrolled as a correspondence student at the Ivanovo Textile School. It's no simple business to be a student when one has a job and family, but there are things that can be done to make it easier.

I have this question I want to ask: Why has the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education not given more thought to some important details of evening and correspondence school study—examination procedures, for example? Examinations are held at all schools only twice a year and in the same months. So that at examination time we always suffer from a shortage of help in shops where there are many correspondence students. The work has to be given to less skilled people, and productivity suffers. I think that evening and correspondence students ought to be allowed to take their examinations at any time of the year they are ready for them, or that different institutes should set different examination dates.

Fervent Support of the People

The Congress delegates unanimously endorsed the new Program and the new Party Rules, as well as the resolution on the Report of the Central Committee. These historic documents and the proceedings of the Congress as a whole were wholeheartedly approved by the people.

In his closing speech at the Congress First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev said, "Communism can be built only by the labor of millions."

At mass rallies everywhere the Soviet people pledged their firm resolve to fulfill this 20-year Program for communist construction, a program for a new flourishing of the national economy and culture, for the creation of an abundance of the good things of life for every man.

e

es
ed
ne
ell
ne
al
or-
ne
n-
re
ed

ch
st
u-
u-
by

ry-
ble
ve
ro-
n-
for
he
nd
on
he
or



MANY of 1961's notable events were commemorated in Soviet postage issues.

A handsome stamp, with the portraits of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and Vladimir Lenin against a background of fluttering banners, marked the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A commemorative three-stamp series in denominations of 3, 6 and 10 kopecks was issued for the first manned space flight. The 3-kopeck carries Yuri Gagarin's portrait. On his left is a ship soaring into space; and on his right, the Hero of the Soviet Union decoration awarded the cosmonaut.

The 6-kopeck stamp shows the first sputniks and a spaceship in flight against a background of the Kremlin, Moscow University, an astronomic observatory, an iron and steel plant, and a radar installation. It also bears a quotation from a speech by Khrushchev.

The 10-kopeck stamp shows a ship speeding toward the stars and the cosmonaut in a space suit.

BY ILYA ZBARSKY

Year's GREAT

Gherman Titov's cosmic flight was commemorated in a two-stamp issue, of 4- and 6-kopeck denomination. The first pictures the cabin of the ship with the cosmonaut at the control panel, and the earth, encircled by symbolic sputnik orbits, framed in the porthole. The second bears Titov's portrait and *Vostok II* in flight against a starry sky.

Commemoratives were issued for the hundredth anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the beloved Ukrainian poet and artist. The 6-kopeck stamp bears his portrait and an open book of verse — *Kobzar* — in which Shevchenko glorifies his native Ukraine, some lines of his poetry and his signature.

A light-green, 6-kopeck stamp with the emblem of the World Youth Forum commemorates this international conference held in Moscow last summer (July 25-August 3).

The stamp issued in 1960 to mark the opening of Friendship University in Moscow was overprinted this year with its new price of 4 kopecks. It shows young people from Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Soviet Union, all studying so that they can make their contribution to their countries' growth.

A blue 6-kopeck stamp was issued for the Fifth Biochemical Congress in which nearly 6,000 scientists from 58 countries took part. The stamp carries the emblem of the congress, a conventionalized model of a living cell.

To mark the Soviet Union's participation in the International Labor Exhibition in Turin, Italy, two stamps, were designed: a 4-kopeck, which pictures a sculpture group *To the Stars*; and a 6-kopeck, with a portrait of Italy's national hero, Giuseppe Garibaldi.

A series of four stamps—2, 4, 6 and 10 kopecks—marks the fortieth anniversary of Soviet postage stamps. They carry reproductions of stamps issued during various periods of Soviet history.

And finally, a standard series of 1- to 16-kopeck stamps, illustrating in a variety of designs aspects of Soviet life, was issued early in the year.



EVENTS
on Stamps









Every man on this Donbas mine crew knows several skills so he can fill in where he is most needed.

Electric locomotives, coal combines and other mechanized equipment do most of the heavy work.



COAL MINERS

BY DMITRI PRIKORDONNY
PHOTOS BY NIKOLAI KOZLOVSKY

THE CAGE STOPS at the 1,620-foot level and the miners get off. They stride along in single file, their work clothes ballooning out in the strong underground air currents, their hand lamps gleaming in the dark. The crew winds through the piles of drift until it gets to the working face. There is good coal here, rock-free. The seam is 3.5 to 4 feet thick. Everything looks shipshape. They swing into smooth, rhythmic operation.

That's the way the shift begins in any section of the Trudovskaya Mine in the Donets Coal Basin—Donbas, for short.

A crew such as Ivan Strelchenko's can cut 19 tons per man in a regular six-hour shift. But that kind of high output day in and day out requires a lot of skill, speed and, most important, team work. Each man on the team has mastered two or three operations besides his own so that he can fill in where he's most needed. A while ago combine operator Leonid Gordienko fell ill. The team leader took over his job until he recovered.

Uncle Petya—that's what the younger miners call Pyotr Svistun—is the oldest man

in the crew, just past forty, and the most experienced. He's worked in this mine for sixteen years, starting as a lamp boy, becoming a mechanic's apprentice, then a full-fledged mechanic and master miner. Now he's a combine operator, and a very good one. He knows whatever there is to know about mining, including its hazards, from personal experience. After the war he worked to rebuild mines that the Nazis had smashed and flooded, and survived a mine explosion.

Crew leader Ivan Strelchenko—or simply Vanya, as his friends call him—is much younger than Uncle Petya but a first-class miner, too. He has to be, as crew leader. His native Rybalche, a village in the Kherson steppelands of the Donbas, is far off—not so much in distance as in time. That was where he spent a carefree childhood until the death of his father, a Black Sea sailor, in the defense of Sevastopol. His mother was left with four small children on her hands.

Vanya went to vocational school and became a carpenter. He built houses, then ships. He served in the navy, also on the Black Sea

like his father, was assigned to a school for junior officers, and after graduation taught new recruits the ABC's of sea duty.

After he was demobilized, Vanya came to this mine in the Donbas with eight other Black Sea sailors and there learned his new trade. He met Lida in the miners' settlement, and they got married.

But a miner's life isn't all smooth sailing—to mix a metaphor. It has its bad moments. There was the time when the roof of a new drift began to settle; the thick seam cracked and began to sink. Team leader Vanya didn't have time to be frightened—nor did the rest of the crew. They had to work fast to fix the props and shore up the roof.

Or another time, when they were celebrating a bonus. They knocked off work and threw a party where they tried to see who could drink whom under the table. They all won. But in the process they raised such a rumpus, they've been trying to live it down ever since.

Not long ago Strelchenko visited Czechoslovakia as a member of a miners' delegation. He traded experiences and working techniques with miners there and spent some memorable days sightseeing in Prague, Ostrava, Karlovy Vary and Brno.

Ivan does a considerable amount of traveling. His last trip was to Kiev, where he was invited to attend a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Ukraine. The crew saw him off with some lengthy parting words. Each one had some last-minute additions to their joint report the team leader was to deliver at the conference.

The people at the meeting followed Vanya's report with its detailed facts and figures very closely. The work of his crew was held up as a model in the competition for greeting the Twenty-second Congress befittingly. But thinking about it afterward, he wasn't altogether satisfied with the report. "Too much statistics," he told himself. "It's true that you gauge a crew's work in tons of coal cut, but how about the things behind the figures—like teamwork, the way the men feel about one another, and so on? I should have said more about that."

Perhaps he should have, but apparently it came through anyway, judging by the number of times the word "teamwork" cropped up in the subsequent discussion of Vanya's crew.



A number of the younger men of the crew do after-work study. Kostya Klevtsov hopes to be an engineer.

Daughter Tatyana is a Donbas native. Crew leader Ivan Strelchenko settled there after service in the navy.





The workday is six hours, as set by law for those with underground jobs.

A soccer field is any place that has a level surface and two goal posts.

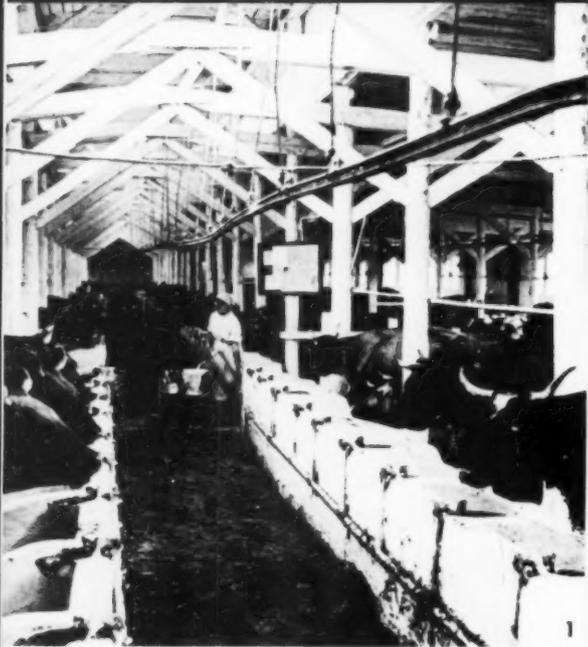


His workmates toast Pyotr Danilenko's very recent marriage. He was the last remaining bachelor in the crew.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE OF 1961

This is not the first time we have tried to select for our readers the most notable events of the past year. Each time we ask ourselves the same puzzling question—what is "important"? By what criteria do we decide that one event is "important," another "less important," "usual," or altogether "unimportant"? "As usual" there was no unemployment in the Soviet Union. "As usual" the target figures for the seven-year-plan were met ahead of schedule. And, "as usual," the world continued to be amazed by the successes of the Soviet Union in space exploration.

Granted the choice is somewhat arbitrary, still there are events that stand out against the background of the Soviet Union's over-all progress. We have chosen these for our year-end review.



1

1 Early in the year the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party worked out measures of a radical and comprehensive farm development that would meet the country's fast-growing consumer and industry needs. The decisions of the Central Committee called for sweeping changes in agricultural management, reorganization of the sown areas, and procedures that would sharply increase livestock growth. The good results of the current year can be attributed very directly to these measures.



2

2 The year just ending is the third of the seven-year plan period. Results to date? The major target figures have been overfulfilled. Industrial output rose by 8.8 per cent in the first nine months. The production rise for the first three years of the plan was 10 per cent instead of the 8.3 per cent forecast.



3 The harvest this year was a good one. Compared with 1960 state grain procurements increased by 75 million metric tons, bringing the total to 550 million metric tons.



4 In late June the Soviet press published the new draft Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This third Program to be adopted in the Party's history was, as Nikita Khrushchev aptly described it, "the third stage of a remarkable rocket that will place the country in the orbit of communism."

For the three months before the Twenty-second Party Congress convened the Program was discussed by the nation. The entire Party—more than 9 million members—took part in the discussion. At 500,000 public meetings attended by 73 million people, 4,600,000 spoke from the floor. The newspapers, radio and TV received 300,000 letters with comments, proposals and amendments to the draft. By the time the Twenty-second Congress met to approve the draft, it had heard the expressed will and judgment of the whole country.



5 This year brought new laurels to Soviet science and engineering for outer space exploration. The Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov made the first manned flights in the spaceships Vostok I and Vostok II, thus realizing man's old dream. These historic launchings were prefaced by several preparatory flights, each of them a considerable space achievement in itself. During the year six heavy space vehicles were launched, one of them headed toward Venus; two others, with animals aboard, were returned to earth in the prearranged area.



6 The reaction to the traditional air show held at Tushino, near Moscow, this summer echoed round the world. The new Soviet aircraft on display had brought home a good many of the world records. Pilot Fedotov, flying at 1,696.3 miles an hour, broke the absolute speed record; Kamov's heliplane—a plane with vertical take-off and landing—set a speed record; and the Soviet jet hydroplane set 12 world records for speed, carrying capacity and altitude for this type of aircraft. In 1961 also the famous TU-114 set a phenomenal record by lifting a payload of more than 30 metric tons to a height of more than 7.75 miles; pilot Mosolov set an absolute altitude record of 21.2 miles; and the YAK-32 sports plane broke the world high-altitude mark.



10

7 Early this year the Soviet Union switched over to the new ruble—the ratio of the new ruble to the old is 1:10. The change, purpose of which was to facilitate bookkeeping for domestic currency circulation and foreign trade, did not affect prices or wages.



8 The most important event of the year, in terms of long-range effects, was the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Congress adopted a new Party Program and Party Rules and elected new leading bodies. It was attended by 4,813 delegates, elected by 9.7 million Communists. The delegates included representatives of 65 Soviet nationalities. The vocational composition of the Party membership, as of the opening of the Congress, was 40.7 per cent workers; 22.7 per cent collective farmers; 35.6 per cent specialists of industry, agronomists, doctors, scientists, business executives; and 1.0 per cent students.



9 On the initiative of Soviet public organizations, an Institute of Soviet-American Relations was founded on August 31 with the aim of expanding cultural and scientific exchange and developing personal contacts between American and Soviet citizens. The founding meeting elected a board and a president, the internationally known cancer surgeon and President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Nikolai Blokhin. Among the 16 vice-chairmen on the board are such distinguished figures as composer Dmitri Shostakovich, film director Sergei Gerasimov, Georgi Zhukov, Chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Nina Khrushcheva.

10 In May a meeting of American and Soviet public figures was held at Yalta in the Crimea for a discussion of disarmament, peaceful coexistence and other problems important to the two countries and the world. This is the second meeting of its kind; the first was held in the United States in 1960. The participants all agreed that the conference was extremely fruitful.

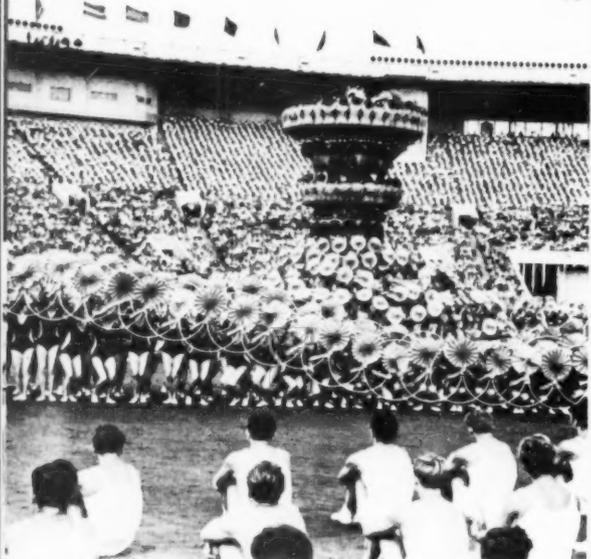
11 This year the Party and the government took further steps to expand the virgin land program. More than 40 per cent of the total grain procurements now come from the virgin land areas, and the prospects for livestock development are good. In 1960 a special administrative territory was formed of the virgin areas in the eastern part of the country with a capital at Tselinograd (previously Akma-linsk).

12 In the summer of 1961 an international congress of biochemists met in Moscow, with large representations from many countries. More than 700 American and 1,650 Soviet biochemists attended.





14



15



16

13
This was a busy year for the Soviet theater, dance and concert stage. Of the 1,114 plays staged by Soviet theaters during the 1961 season, 780 dealt with present-day themes. They were seen by more than 90 million people. The total movie audience for the year was about four billion. In the United States Soviet artists won new triumphs. The Moiseyev dancers made their second highly successful tour and the Leningrad Ballet won both critical and popular acclaim. The young Soviet violinist Marina Mdivani won first prize at the June International Violin and Piano Contest in Paris. During the year, Soviet musicians took 27 first and 35 second and third prizes at international competitions.

14
Soviet athletes set new records in 1961, notably Yuri Vlasov in weightlifting, Valeri Brumel in the high jump and Tamara Press in the discus throw. In July and August 14 million of the country's athletes participated in the 500,000 contests of the All-Union Spartakiad of Sports Societies, held in the various republics and regions, and chalked up 154 national records, 48 of which topped the world marks. It was also a banner year for American-Soviet sports exchanges during which several world records were set.

15
This is a picture of the new Academy of Sciences built this year in Moldavia, one of the union republics. Each one of the union republics now has its own academy staffed by native research scientists. Their studies of local resources are integrated with the national research program. The state is generous with funds for developing the academies of the republics.

16
Moscow Friendship University successfully completed its first academic year. This university is now being attended by students from 64 countries. The last day of this first academic year was celebrated with a student-faculty convocation in the Hall of Columns of the capital's House of Trade Unions.

17
In October the second phase of the tax abolition program went into effect. As of that month, taxes were no longer levied on earnings of 60 rubles a month or less and the tax on earnings up to 70 rubles was cut 40 per cent. The total sum of wages saved by the workers as a result of the second phase of the tax abolition program tops 400 million rubles.

18
This was a year marked by the exchange of trade fairs between the USSR and many foreign countries—an important and mutually rewarding form of international cooperation and peaceful economic competition. The most important of the fairs were the American Plastics Industry Exhibition, the British Industrial Fair and the national exhibitions of Japan and France. All were very successful. The British, Japanese and French fairs were held in Moscow's Sokolniki Park where the American Exhibition took place in 1959. This permanent fair ground has been enlarged considerably since then with many new pavilions.

19
In September the Volga Hydroelectric Station was officially opened and named in honor of the 22nd Communist Party Congress. This is the most recent of several gigantic power projects and the world's largest, with a rated capacity of 2,550,000 kilowatts—but only for a relatively short time, until bigger projects now under construction are completed. The first 225,000-kilowatt capacity unit—the most powerful in the world—of the Bratsk project in Siberia has already been assembled. When completed, Bratsk will have a 4.5 million-kilowatt capacity. Another Siberian hydropower station, now being built at Krasnoyarsk, will have a still greater capacity—5 million kilowatts. The new Party Program forecasts a whole series of very powerful thermal and hydropower stations. By 1980 the Soviet Union will be generating 1.5 times the power total now produced by all other countries in the world combined.



17



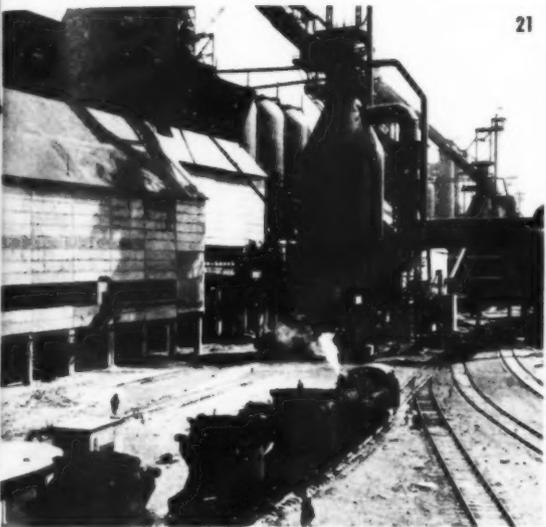
18





20

20
The 1961 world chess championship match was held in Moscow. The duel between the world champion young Mikhail Tahl (USSR) and the ex-world champion Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR) returned the crown to Botvinnik. He played a brilliant game and won the world title for the fifth time with a 13-6 score.



21

21
In August the new and unique type of blast furnace shown in the photo was installed in the Krivoi Rog iron and steel mill. It uses natural gas and concentrated oxygen blast and has an extremely high efficiency factor—0.495. This huge blast furnace, the last word in smelting automation, works on local gas. It was built in a record eight months.



22

22
The year was memorable to citizen Sergei Nikitin and his family for a reunion with friends from France—the Nicolas Offmans. They met during the war. In 1944 Sergei Nikitin and his wife, imprisoned in the Ledigenheim nazi concentration camp, managed to smuggle their newly born daughter out of the camp to the Offmans. The child stayed with them through the war. On V-Day, when the Nikitins were liberated, the Offmans returned the child to her parents. The Offmans were invited to Moscow by the Nikitins and the State Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee to meet their foster daughter Alla, now a 16-year-old schoolgirl. To the Soviet people the reunion was a moving symbol of the unbreakable ties of friendship between ordinary people, who, although living on different sides of a state frontier line, know equally well what war means.



23

23
This year, as in the past, the Soviet Union strove to maintain contacts with the leading figures of foreign countries, regarding these contacts as a means for exchanging opinions on outstanding international issues in an attempt to find a common attitude toward problems on which the countries differ. At the same time contacts of government level were utilized for economic negotiations. In 1961 leading statesmen from many European, Asian, African and Latin American countries visited the Soviet Union. Official visits were made by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Italian government head Amintore Fanfani, Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos, and government leaders from Ceylon, Indonesia, Argentina, Laos, Ghana and other countries. Soviet government and Party leaders, including Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, made a number of trips to foreign countries. In June, 1961 Khrushchev met President Kennedy in Vienna. In recent months members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party made 65 visits to 27 non-socialist countries.

24
The World Youth Forum, one of the outstanding gatherings of the year, held its sessions in July and August in the Soviet capital. The forum, sponsored by an international committee, drew 800 young people from 106 countries representing 330 youth organizations. The delegates affirmed their common interest in the maintenance of world peace and the settlement of problems by negotiations, and unequivocally rejected war as a means for resolving international disputes. They outlined their common view in an Appeal to the Youth of the World. The forum was covered by 500 foreign and Soviet newsmen. Messages of greeting were sent by Nikita Khrushchev and statesmen of several other countries.

25
The film studios of 50 countries took part in the Second International Film Festival held in Moscow in July. Thirty-three feature films and more than 40 documentaries and shorts were shown. Among the 700 participants were more than 100 directors and actors of world cinema stature. Grand prizes were awarded by an international jury to the Japanese film *The Island*, produced by Kaneto Sindo, and the Soviet film *Clear Skies*, produced by Grigori Chukhrai.

26
While the Twenty-second Communist Party Congress was in session, a monument to Karl Marx, founder of scientific communism, was unveiled in Moscow. The ceremony was attended by leaders of the Party and the Soviet Government and by Congress delegates and foreign guests.



24



25



26

GOVERNMENT BY ALL

THE BUILDING of the highest phase of communist society started by the Soviet people signifies a new stage in the development of socialist statehood.

The Soviet state was born of the Great October Socialist Revolution fought by the working class allied with the working peasantry. Its goal, from the first moment of its birth, was a society in which the land and material resources would be owned by all in common, a society that would do away with the factors that make man's exploitation by man possible, would end class antagonisms and would secure to those who create the material values all the fruits of their labor.

To carry through this great objective, the working class took political power into its own hands and established its dictatorship, the dictatorship of the proletariat, which served to guarantee the broadest democracy to the working people. It served, at the same time, as a means by which to establish and perpetuate the rule of the majority of the people over the minority—the exploiters, whether in town or country.

Force, however, was not the major weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin emphasized that “the essence of the proletarian dictatorship does not lie in force alone, or even mainly in force. Its quintessence is the organization and discipline of the advanced detachment of the working people, of their vanguard, their sole leader, the proletariat, whose object is to build socialism, to abolish the division of society into classes, to make all members of society working people, to remove the basis for any kind of exploitation of man by man.”

The working class used its power to organize and rally the working people, to guide economic and cultural construction and defend the revolutionary victories of the people. From the very outset the Soviet state pursued constructive and peaceful goals. And if in the first days it had to crush its class enemies, it was only because it was forced into doing it by the counterrevolution.

The exploiters, overthrown by the Revolution, opposed the will of the majority and tried to hinder the successful building of socialism. To strangle Soviet power and restore their rule, they resorted to “white” terror, conspiracy and subversion, civil war and foreign intervention. That was when the Soviet state, to suppress the intrigues of hostile forces, was compelled to resort to dictatorial methods.

Socialism built firmly and solidly, and the resistance of the remnants of hostile classes weakened correspondingly. As the balance of forces shifted in favor of the working classes, the character of the dictatorship of the proletariat underwent a change. Its coercive function

diminished and finally ceased. The socialist state thereupon entered a new stage characterized by vigorous development of its main functions—administrative-organizational and cultural-educational functions. This was the beginning of a continuing process—the evolution of the state of the proletarian dictatorship into a nationwide organization of the working people.

The new Program of the Communist Party of the USSR points out that the dictatorship of the proletariat, having secured the full victory of socialism, which is the first phase of communism, has completed its historic mission and is no longer indispensable in the Soviet Union. The victory of socialism led to the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and, with it, the economic basis for the existence of exploiting classes of any kind.

Public ownership of the means of production was established.

The working classes also underwent a change in the period of socialist construction. The working class, having freed itself of exploitation and consolidated its leading role, is no longer the proletariat. It has grown politically and culturally, has become more solidly organized and, by reason of the rapid industrialization of the country, its numerical strength is very much greater.

The social character of the peasantry has altered too with the merger of small private holdings into large collective and state farms. Collective labor is the source from which the Soviet farmer's prosperity derives. Last, though far from least, out of the working class and peasantry a new people's intelligentsia has emerged.

Community of interests was the foundation on which workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia built their social, political and ideological unity. Today they are joined in one body of working people. Soviet society, free of class contradictions and conflicts, has become a society of free workers of town and country, and the Soviet state, a state for the whole of the nation, reflects the interests and the will of all its people.

But the transformation of the state into a nationwide organization of the people does not mean that the working class has resigned its guiding position. As the most advanced and best organized social group, it continues to play the leading role during the period of completing the construction of communism.

It does so for two reasons. First, by reason of its historical development the working class is the most consistent advocate of socialist ideology and communist morality and the most thoroughly organized and united class in Soviet society. Second, its relation with the backbone

“TO THE STARS AGAIN”

A SCENE only two men on our planet have witnessed, the earth from an orbiting spaceship, is already being viewed by millions in a documentary screened by the Moscow Studio of Popular Science Films. The motion picture *To the Stars Again* is a camera record of Gherman Titov's spectacular 25-hour cosmic flight and the preparation and training that preceded it.

Skillfully woven into the film are biographical episodes. Titov is shown in the isolation chamber, cut off from the sight and sound of men, training for the vast solitude of space. He re-creates in imagination scenes from his childhood in the Altai—the sky at evening over a cottage, the sound of the violin his father played, verses from Pushkin.

Like other boys, he plays, studies, dreams at times. He grows up to be a disciplined person with the courage and the physical, moral and intellectual strength needed for his hazardous mission.

The earlier sequences show the cosmonaut training for flight on the trampoline, centrifuge and catapult. He is pictured on the rotor, a special device that revolves in three planes to simulate the effects of a storm at sea.

The film shows for the first time a carrier rocket preparing for take-off, the starting crew at work in the cosmodrome, the coordinating computer center in action. Included are sequences from the television screening of Titov in flight.

To the Stars Again was shot by six professional cameramen and one amateur, Gherman Titov himself.



Electronic devices were used to check Titov's health prior to his space flight.



Titov is helped to don his space suit, itself a veritable laboratory.

L THE PEOPLE

BY NAUM FARBEROV
DOCTOR OF LAWS

of the economy—industry, which represents public property—is most direct and immediate.

Its leading role is primary not only in the country's material production but in its social and political life as well. It is worth noting here that such great national drives as the Communist Work Team movement, which sets the pattern for communist work and communist living, was initiated by the working class.

The leading role of the working class today does not have to be established by legislation. It is confirmed by force of example, organization, the high level of political consciousness, of civic activity and achievement on the job. The working class will complete its mission as the leader of society only with the construction of the highest phase of communist society.

Thus, the dictatorship of the proletariat as the instrument for the revolutionary transformation of society is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union even before the working class has completely discharged its function as the leader of society. In other words, the chronological limits of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the leading role of the working class do not coincide. The working class continues its role as leader after the dictatorship of the proletariat has outlived its usefulness.

The dictatorship of the proletariat becomes unnecessary before the state withers away. But, declares the Communist Party Program, the state as an organization that takes in all the people of the country functions until the complete victory of communism.

The socialist state continues the work started by the dictatorship of the proletariat—the construction of communism. It continues the work to complete the material and technological basis for communism and, on that foundation, to make the transfer from socialist to communist social relations. In process, it continues to better the standard of living, to raise the general ideological and cultural level, to teach the people the communist attitude to labor.

During the period of full-scale construction of communism it is the responsibility of the socialist state to control norms of production and consumption, to protect socialist property, to maintain socialist law and order and to guard the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

Finally, the socialist state must guarantee the nation's defense and security, promote fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, safeguard peace and maintain good-neighbor relations with all nations.

To carry through its domestic functions, the socialist state relies on organizational and educational means primarily. Coercion, which

has never been the dominant enforcement instrument of the Soviet state, is used less and less frequently. It is still retained but no longer used as a weapon against antagonistic classes or social groups. It is used against spongers, speculators, hoodlums and other individuals who break the rules that the socialist community—the whole of the nation—has set up as standards of behavior.

The major trend of development of the people's socialist state is toward the expansion and perfection of democracy, the drawing of all citizens into the active administration of the state and the management of economic and cultural construction; improvement of the state apparatus; and the exercise of greater public control over its work.

At present there are about two million elected deputies actively serving in the various local, republic and national Soviets, and more than two million citizens who work actively on the standing committees of these legislative bodies. Thus the Soviets already combine the features of a government body and a public organization.

Another, and related, development is the growing part played by public organizations in every aspect of the nation's life. Both trends are to encourage the initiative of citizens as much as possible, to develop and improve their civic administration skill, and to have the public itself regulate social relations.

We can cite many practical applications. For example, such functions as the maintenance of public order, the prevention of acts harmful to the socialist society and the protection of citizens' rights are now exercised by volunteer squads and people's courts of honor together with official agencies. Public organizations are concerned with the distribution of new housing, with public catering and a variety of other services.

The Soviet trade unions, with their membership of more than 60 million, control the social insurance funds allocated by the national budget, maintain a close check on observance of labor protection laws, establish standards of safety engineering and industrial hygiene, and, jointly with state bodies, set wage levels and working conditions.

The people's socialist state thus leans more and more upon the public organizations. They play an ever more important and varied role in all aspects of the community's life, thereby laying the foundation for the gradual conversion of bodies of state power into bodies of public self-government. When communism develops to the point where it is the prevailing system of social relations on our planet, the state will wither away completely and communist self-government will be fully established.



The cosmonaut was observed during the whole flight via the television screen.



Information telemetered from Vostok II was processed at a ground computing center.



An enthusiastic crowd had gathered to greet Titov minutes after he landed.

BY LEV KOGAN
 PROFESSOR AT URAL UNIVERSITY, SVERDLOVSK
 AND YURI MELENTYEV
 EDITOR OF NA SMENU
 SVERDLOVSK REGION YOUTH NEWSPAPER

WHEN YURI GAGARIN saw our planet from the distant reaches of space, he involuntarily exclaimed, "How beautiful!" And when he was returning earthward, he sang, the way people always do when they want to express feelings too deep and too strong for words. Asked about his outside interests by newsmen who crowded around him shortly after he landed, the cosmonaut talked of his favorite writers and his heroes in literature.

Asked the same question, Gherman Titov said he was fond of music and that he liked Glinka and Tchaikovsky best among the Russian composers. And about his cosmic voyage he said, "I saw a remarkable sun and stars. Brilliant, unearthly colors. Space is awaiting its painters and poets and, of course, its scientists."

In the article "Space and a Lilac Sprig" in the June issue, *USSR* magazine reported a debate Soviet young people were having—whether there is a need for the arts in the space age. Here is life itself resolving the argument, declaring that in our era of space exploration, of atomic energy and self-regulating automatic devices, art has an even greater part to play than it has ever had.

For most Soviet young people books, music, the theater and films are vital necessities. What do Soviet young men and women like in literature, music, art? What sort of aesthetic choices do they make?

We, unfortunately, still have those who claim that Pushkin, Repin and Tchaikovsky are all "terribly old," that youth needs entirely new "space" rhythms, colors and sensations, and that the heritage of the classics should have been shelved long ago. These "annihilators" of classic art, advocates of "the modern," inventors of "atomic" art, take the liberty of speaking for today's youth without bothering to find out what young people think, feel or like.

Recently a group of teachers at the Ural State University and the editors of the regional youth newspaper *Na Smenu* sent questionnaires around to several factories, large and small, among them a steel mill, a machine-building plant and a textile mill. Anyone who cared to was asked to answer the questions—



what writers, painters, and composers he favored, what films and plays he liked best.

Of the 336 benchworkers, 18 technicians and 4 engineers who filled out the questionnaire, about 80 per cent were less than 30 years old. As for their formal educational background—48 had less than seven years of schooling, 78 had seven years, 66 had eight or nine years, 134 had 10 years, 18 were graduates of specialized secondary schools, 4 of institutions on the college level, and 10 did not answer the question.

Who Is Your Favorite Author?

It may be a little incongruous to try to measure appreciation of literature, music and art statistically, but these figures do tell us a good deal about the aesthetic maturity of these young people and their interests.

Here is how their votes for "favorite writer" were distributed.

Russian Classics

Alexander Pushkin	183
Leo Tolstoy	168
Mikhail Lermontov	119
Nikolai Nekrasov	61
Sergei Yesenin	46
Anton Chekhov	37
Nikolai Chernyshevsky	18
Fyodor Dostoyevsky	15

Modern Soviet Writers

Mikhail Sholokhov	223
Maxim Gorky	107
Vladimir Mayakovsky	73
Alexander Fadeyev	64

WORKING YOUTH on THE ARTS

Alexander Tvardovsky	43
Alexei Tolstoy	43
Nikolai Ostrovsky	41
Vilis Lacis	31
Anna Koptyayeva	30

Foreign Classics

Emile Zola	37
Victor Hugo	34
Jack London	29
Mark Twain	28
Honoré de Balzac	23

Modern Foreign Writers

Theodore Dreiser	122
Erich Maria Remarque	35
A. J. Cronin	17
Ernest Hemingway	16
James Aldridge	15
Ethel Voynich	12

Also listed as favorites were Shakespeare, Prosper Mérimée, Goethe, Flaubert, Stendhal, Mayne Reid, Karel Capek and a few others. Among Soviet writers Furmanov, Gorbатов, Paustovsky, Nikolayeva, Granin and Vinogradov were most frequently mentioned after those we have listed.

The argument could be made that "perhaps the authors mentioned were not favorites at all but merely textbook celebrities." And some people did say just that. But the response to one of the other questions refuted that argument. The overwhelming majority of the young workers who filled out the questionnaire, 302 to be exact, borrowed books regularly from public libraries, and 236 had their own home libraries. We are justified in concluding that their "favorite writer" was not just a school memory.

These young people are moved by the beauty of Pushkin's verses, the impassioned dreams of Chernyshevsky, the profound truth of Sholokhov's stories, the authenticity of Dreiser.

The English novelist James Aldridge tells of a recent incident. "While I was in the Crimea (he spent his vacation there), a young mechanic—he was just a little over 20—asked me the name of my fishing boat. 'Commodore

Trannion,' I told him. My young interlocutor amazed me by saying: 'Is that from Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*?' In England only one man out of a hundred thousand would have guessed it."

So great is the love for books that many libraries and palaces of culture of the Sverdlovsk Region have organized their own book-lovers' groups and clubs for the purpose of making a deeper study of the world's literature and systematically recommending good books to the workers.

We are convinced from the questionnaire and our talks with young people that their reading is by no means exclusively for entertainment. They read to find answers to questions they ask themselves about the present and past, and about the shape of the future.

In this connection it is worth recalling the words of that great Soviet educator, Anton Makarenko: "The Soviet reader is a man with refined taste who makes great demands on literature and has the capacity to understand it. What is more, he approaches a book as he would a friend, for a discussion of ideas, not as something that must necessarily entertain him. The Soviet reader is a man who looks for wisdom, knowledge and ideas in books."

Serious or Light Music?

Soviet young people are fond of good music. Step into a college dormitory any evening and you will hear a guitar, an accordion, a record player—or an argument about music.

There are no longer any discussions as to whether we need serious or light music. Of course we need both! The line drawn between the two forms of music has become so fine that it is often impossible to distinguish between them.

Vladislav Chulochnikov, a 24-year-old fitter at the aluminum works in Bogoslovny, amplified his answer to the question "Who is your favorite composer?" He wrote, "I happen to be fond of both light and symphonic music." He was not the only one who said that.

Tchaikovsky received the largest number of votes—195—followed by Johann Strauss with 99, Glinka with 47, Beethoven with 37, Verdi with 30, light opera composer Emmerich Kal-

man with 20, Moussorgsky with 16 and Bizet with 11.

Among the Soviet composers, Dunayevsky headed the list with 60 votes. Then came the Sverdlov songwriter Rodygin with 55, Solovyov-Sedoi, who wrote the very popular "Moscow Nights," with 40, and Khachatryan with 23.

Twenty-one people said they liked only light music—a pity there are so many who have not yet learned to appreciate symphonic, operatic and chamber music.

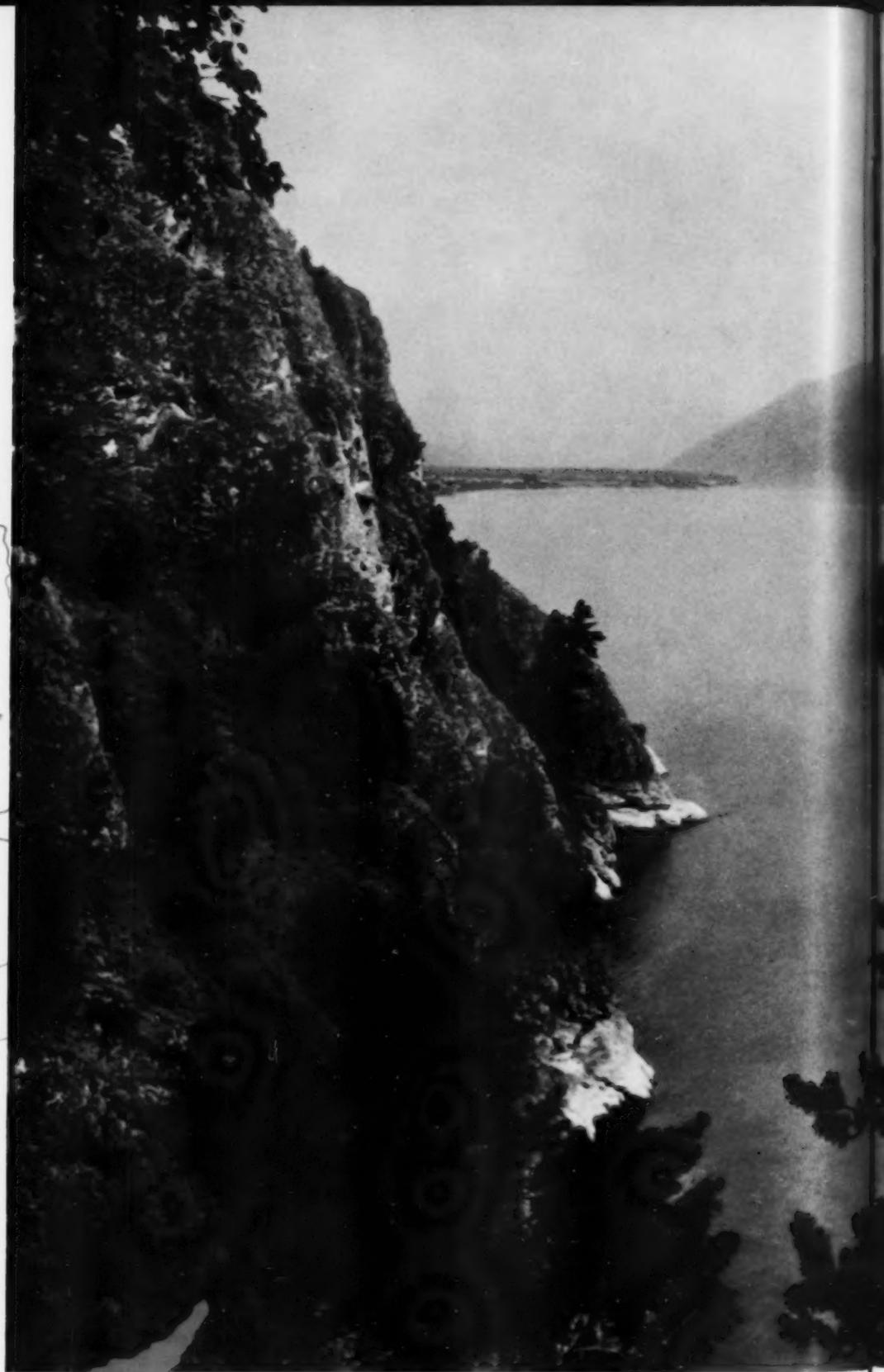
Only Good Films Wanted

Looking through the questionnaires, we were reminded of a well-known movie critic who was lecturing to workers of the Ural Machine-building Plant in Sverdlovsk during a ten-day festival of Soviet films in 1960. He had kept his talk on a very simple level and was somewhat nonplussed when the questions made it embarrassingly clear that his audience was very well up on film trends the world over.

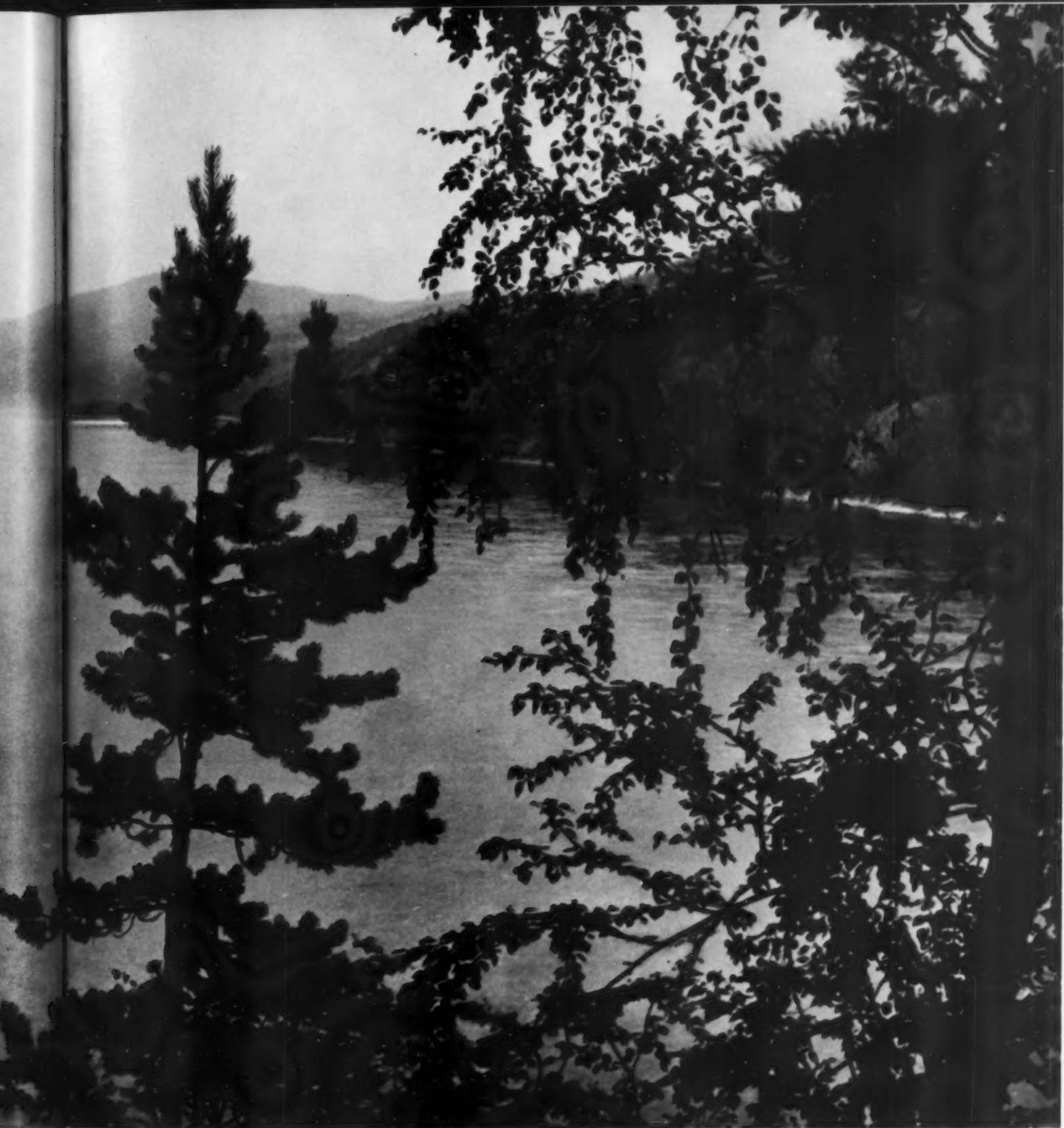
The replies showed that our young workers were not only well informed but very exacting when it came to films. They wanted their pictures true to life, interesting and well produced. About the movie *It Happened in Spring* they said, "The idea was good but it was badly directed and acted." And about *Russian Souvenir*, "It turned my stomach. Everything was so artificial. I could hardly sit it out."

A comment like the last one is the only answer to producers who excuse their empty, meaningless films with the claim that this is what the movie-going public likes. There are, of course, people who prefer imitation to real art, but their number, fortunately, grows smaller with every passing year.

Although Soviet young people have varying levels of artistic taste, what they all look for is realism, meaningful content and aesthetic truth. Art, we say, reflects the world's beauty. But besides reflecting beauty, art also creates it. The beautiful building, sculpture, paintings, music and literature that man creates to embellish his life help to make man himself beautiful.



THE YENISEI



SEI

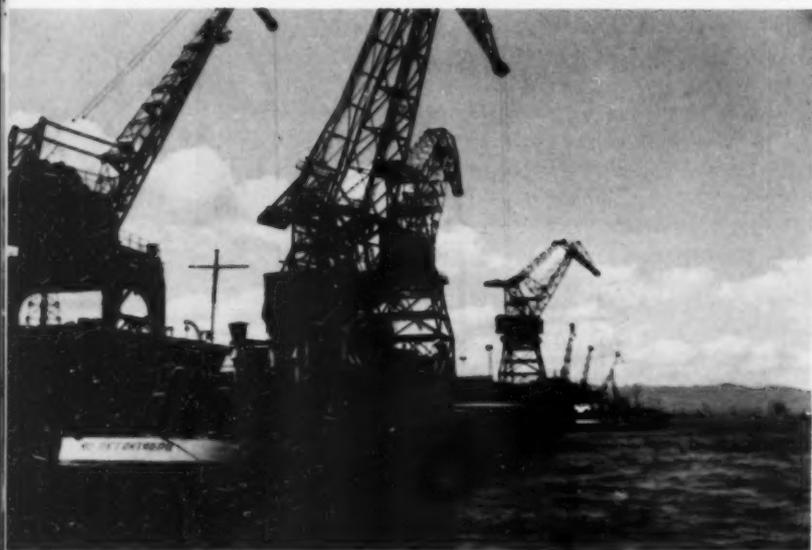
TOWARD THE CLOSE of the last century a reticent, self-effacing man was traveling through Siberia to the Far East. He had volunteered for census work on Sakhalin Island. From Siberia he wrote, "No river I've seen is as magnificent as the Yenisei . . . a mighty, tempestuous giant who does not know what use to make of his youth and vigor. . . . What an abundant, satisfying and courageous living these shores will in time provide. . . ."

This is Anton Chekhov, the great Russian writer, speaking. Prophetic words, these were, for the shores of the Yenisei have come to life. It is this life—the people and the activity on the banks of this great river—that we will be describing.



Krasnoyarsk, hub of Siberia, is a booming industrial metropolis.

The once quiet trading town on the Yenisei is a major inland water port.



BY YURI GRAFSKY
PHOTOS BY ALEXANDER MOKLETSOV



Alexander Marshalov's excavator is breaking ground for a big power project.

THE HUB OF SIBERIA

KRASNOYARSK, our point of departure, is the center of a vast territory in which two countries the size of France and three as large as West Germany could be set down, with room left over for Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The city is situated at the great Siberian hub. The Trans-Siberian Railroad divides the country longitudinally as it runs west to east; the Yenisei, running northward, cuts across the country transversely—two reasons timber and automobiles, oil and machine tools, ore and turbodrills from all parts of the Soviet Union are found in Krasnoyarsk.

Soviet engineers, construction workers and geologists made the city what it is. They pioneered the wild taiga that Siberia used to be. Today large cities like Norilsk, Igarka, Yeniseisk and Minusinsk are rising on the river banks like beacons of a new life.

Krasnoyarsk, once a quiet trading town, has grown into a center of heavy industry. The Siberian Heavy Machine-building Plant that turns out building cranes and dredge equipment, the paper mills and the self-propelling farm combine works are all of Soviet origin. The city is also Siberia's major source of building materials.

Diesel ships by the hundreds drop passengers and freight at Krasnoyarsk, one of the country's largest inland water ports. The city draws people from the backwoods, former hunters and trappers, besides settlers from all parts of the nation who come to develop Siberia. This is the new frontier, the migration of Soviet people is eastward. Krasnoyarsk's population increased by nearly two and a half times in the two decades between 1939 and 1959. Thousands of modern buildings have changed the city's skyline—apartment houses, theaters, clubs, libraries, schools and colleges. Krasnoyarsk has become the heart of this rich and civilized land, the symbol of a new, socialist Siberia.



Site of the future Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Station on the Yenisei. The foundation pit has been built and is being prepared for the first concrete pour.

A MARVEL OF MODERN ENGINEERING

A HYDROPOWER STATION—people who should know call it a marvel of modern engineering—with a capacity of 5 to 6 million kilowatts is now under construction 40 miles from Krasnoyarsk. Its dam will rise 430 feet above the Yenisei, and a stream comparable to the German Rhine will flow through each of its turbines.

Each of the ten assemblies designed for this project will have a capacity of half a million kilowatts—that of the average European station. The eleventh and twelfth turbines will have the cyclopean capacity of 700,000 kilowatts. These assemblies will generate the world's cheapest electricity—0.03 kopeck a kilowatt-hour—twice as cheap as the power produced by the station on the Volga named for the Twenty-second Congress, the biggest now in operation.

The Krasnoyarsk power project is linked with the city by a road high in the mountains, but the fastest and most interesting route is by water. The Yenisei here is squeezed by the spurs of the Sayan Ridge. The knolls are overgrown with pines, their shaggy tops climbing the slopes in serried ranks that look like attacking Mongol hordes. From time to time the trunk of a white birch glimmers from a sun-drenched clearing.

At the project site, the building cranes with their great buckets of cement tower above the treetops. These days building cranes and excavators are as much a part of the Siberian landscape as the wooded hills on the high river banks.

The people working on the project live in Divnogorsk. A few years ago there was nothing here but primeval forest and a monastery. Now there is a new, prosperous and thriving town with shops, a restaurant, and a movie theater on the river bank, and neat rows of houses and trees some distance away on the hill. There is a settled quality about the town and the houses. They're here to stay.

CONSTRUCTION MEN

THE COUNTRY'S most experienced construction men are working on the Krasnoyarsk station. Andrei Bochkin, who is over-all supervisor, has helped build nearly every major project in the country. He supervised the building of the Irkutsk Hydroelectric Station and the Kara-kum Canal. His hair has turned gray and his eyes have faded, but the years have given him the invaluable experience and knowledge needed for these mammoth construction jobs.

Chief engineer Kirill Smirnov, a gray-haired sun-tanned man with a strong chin, built the Lenin station on the Volga near Kuibyshev and worked on the Bratsk hydropower project.

You look at these men—neither of them young any more—and wonder what it is that makes them travel from project to project. They could have an easier living—city comforts, a university professorship. But this is what they prefer doing. Their trade is to change the earth's face, and before they finish one job, they are already looking forward to the next. "Until every single river in the country big enough to build a power station on, has one, I'll have somewhere to go," says Smirnov.

Excavator operator Alexander Marshalov looks the part of a builder, a broad-shouldered, heavy-set man. His excavator was one of those that cut the road from Krasnoyarsk to the foundation pit. Now he's clearing the ground for the first batch of concrete.

When he first came to the site, there was no Divnogorsk and not much of anything else; the men lived in tents. Now he has an apartment in the town, his son is at school and his daughter goes to kindergarten.

His boy Vadim comes to the foundation pit whenever he can for a ride in the cab of his father's excavator—contrary to safety regulations, of course. Asked what he wants to be, Vadim has a ready answer, "A builder like Dad."



(Above) Two young counselors at a camp on the Yenisei shores for children of the Arctic city of Norilsk.

(Right) This is majestic country that borders the big river, with the pine forests growing to the water's edge.



CHILDREN'S TOWN

OUR LAUNCH SKIMS down the Yenisei, leaving long greenish swells in its wake. The undulating green of the taiga spreads out on both sides of the river as far as the eye can see. Once the taiga was desolate, gloomy and forbidding. Now it's alive, full of movement. Everywhere you see signs of man's struggle against nature: here, a bald slope with a few sparse trees looking like pins stuck in a pin cushion; there, piles of rocks. This is a railroad spur in construction. We could hear dynamite blasting and see fountains of dirt and broken rock bursting into the air.

As we sail on, there are more signs of civilization. On an embankment along the river front we see freight and passenger trains shuttling back and forth. The pines become sparser, and we notice an occasional red bus flash by. Off in the hills smoke curls skyward from factory stacks and a large settlement is visible.

The forest ends abruptly. A row of two-story houses is strung out along the high shore. The windows are stained glass and the walls are decorated with mosaic squares, triangles and rhomboids. What sort of town is this? You might call it a children's town.

We go ashore and find a cluster of Young Pioneer summer camps—eight of them—for children from the Arctic city of Norilsk. They were set up by the city's trade unions—miners, coal cutters, power workers, builders and metallurgists. The one we are in accommodates 450 power workers' children, ages 7 to 15.

The children tell us we just missed their celebration of Soviet Navy Day. We see the signs of it. The high-roofed wooden cabins have been transformed into lifebuoys and ships with masts. White streamers along the walls are lettered *Mirny*, *Aurora*, *Vostok*, for a famous Arctic exploration ship, a battleship, a spaceship. The campers had been awakened by a ship's bell and had staged an exciting water tournament.

The director is Lyudmila Krokina, a teacher of mathematics in one of the Norilsk schools. She tells us that the boys and girls are divided into age groups, each with its own play program and its own counselors, usually older students from a teachers' training college. Lyudmila's guiding principle for running the camp is to see that the children have fun. And that they do—with a continual round of games, sports, singing, sunning, modeling airplanes and ships, and dancing, not to speak of swimming and boating on the Yenisei.

greenish
reads out
aiga was
ovement.
e, a bald
cushion;
We could
ken rock

ankment
ing back
onal red
y stacks

ung out
walls are
t sort of

camps—
ey were
workers,
0 power

et Navy
ve been
rs along
ctic ex-
wakened

s in one
divided
anselors,
a's guid-
ave fun.
singing.
peak of



The Tayezhny Young Pioneer Camp is one of eight set up and maintained by the Norilsk trade unions for 5,000 children between the ages of 7 and 15.

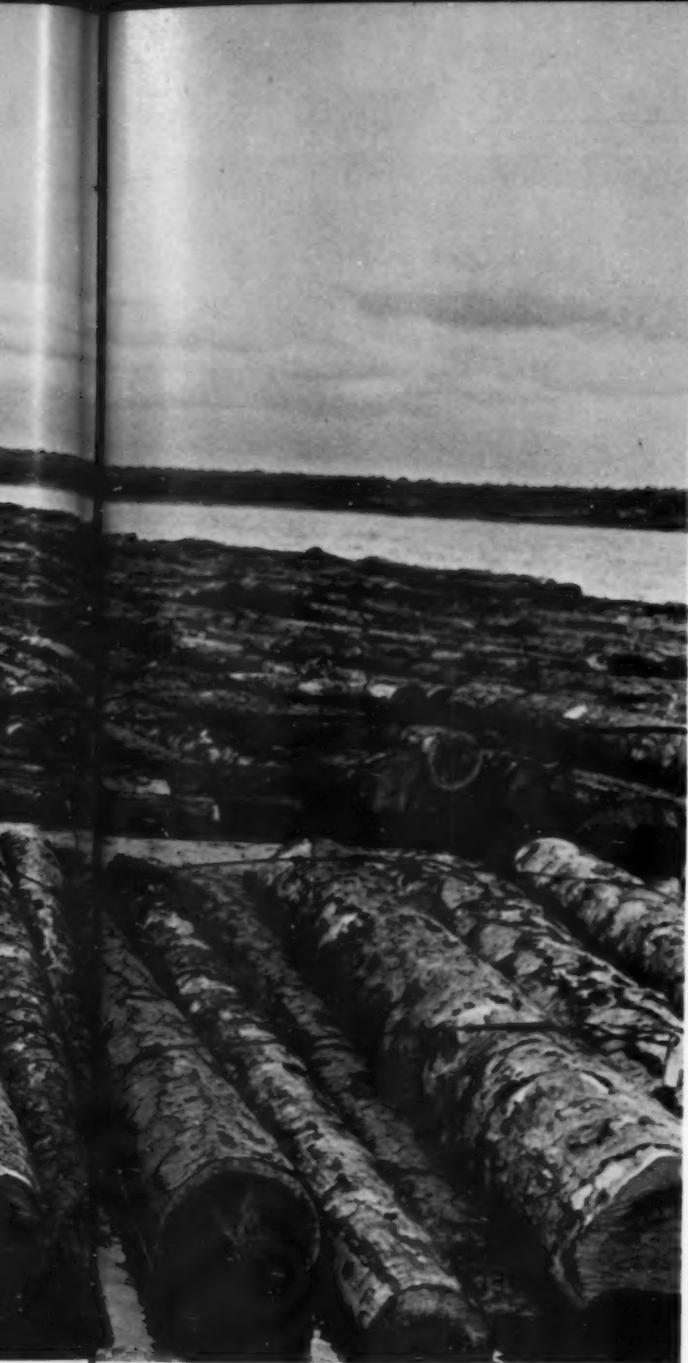




These great islands of logs are made up at the mouth of the Angara where it joins the Yenisei. They are then floated downstream to the Maklakov lumber mills. Millions of feet of timber, the "green gold" of Siberia, are rafted every year.

The Yenisei rafters are no longer the ragged, emaciated, weary workers described by old Russian writers. The modern-day rafters are men like mosquito tugboat captain Alexander Monogarov (right) and pilot Grigori Linovitsky of the Yezagash.





YENISEI LUMBERJACKS

OUR LAUNCH CUTS through the water again—this time in a diagonal from one bank to the other. At the mouth of the Angara where it joins the Yenisei we see a small tug pulling a neatly ordered island of logs and catch a glimpse of the Yenisei's rafters. The old Russian writer Dmitri Mamin-Sibiryak describes their "rags, emaciated and despondent faces and weary movements." In his stories they are dressed in "rough short coats, gray shirts, bast shoes."

We board the tug *Yezagash* and are met by a man in an immaculate uniform and cap with a gold emblem—"Captain Alexander Monogarov," he introduces himself with a salute. He is very young, despite the mustache obviously cultivated to age a youthful and somewhat bashful exterior.

The captain had spent five of his twenty-six years on the river, tugging rafts from the mouth of the Angara down the Yenisei to Siberia's biggest lumber mills at Maklakov. He told us, "People think of the Angara as an unruly turbulent river. But that's true only for its upper reaches. Elsewhere it's broad and sleepy, with marshy, silty banks. Just think of it—the river is half a mile wide but there are places where only 60-odd feet are navigable. Our tugs and rafts have to squeeze their way through."

As he talks of his job, you wonder why the captain had impressed you as so youthful and calm a moment ago. Now you are looking at a weather-beaten face with gray-green eyes, the color of water in a storm.

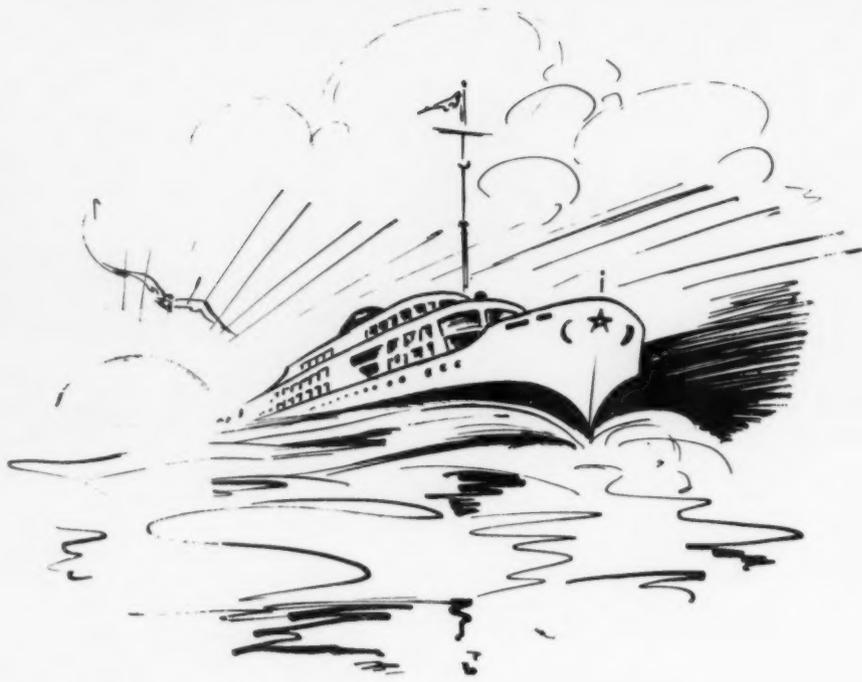
His friend and shipmate in this tough business of rafting is pilot Grigori Linovitsky, a broad-shouldered and soft-spoken man. Like the captain, he is young—23—and also cultivates a mustache.

Linovitsky, a Ukrainian, is a graduate of an inland water transport school and has worked on the Dnieper. A sailor he met interested him in the Yenisei and Siberia with his stories about this fast-growing country that needed people. He went east like a good many others his age and has been piloting a tug for the past three years on the lower Angara River. Grigori is studying at the Novosibirsk Institute of Water Transport. He hopes to captain a big ship eventually.

Helmsman Semyon Gusakov is also a student at an inland water transport school in Krasnoyarsk, and he too sports a thick mustache the color of ripe wheat. Semyon is the youngster of the lot, a mere 21. Born in sun-drenched Tbilisi, the Georgian Republic's capital, he came to the Yenisei to visit his brother, and on the Yenisei he stayed. He got married, found a good house and a job he likes, and his present and future is with this great Siberian river.

This is Yenisei rafting today. During the peak navigation season, the men are away from home and family most of the time. The tugboat becomes hearth and home then, and shipmates the family. But there is nothing melancholy about these modern-day rafters; they have high hopes and large goals.

The tugboat Mikhail Kalinin inches its way through the Kazachinsk Rapids. The Yenisei here is milky with foam, the flow 65 feet a second.



RAPIDS AND UNDERCURRENTS

TIMBER is only one of many river-hauled articles. The Yenisei is navigable for 150 to 170 days a year and millions of tons of cargo are shipped in a season—lumber and wood products, oil, furs, and ore of all kinds.

The Yenisei is a treacherous river. On fine, sunny days it is serene, and the water takes on the warm colors of the South. Then it looks like the Black Sea or the Gulf of California. The deep blue sky, the milky clouds and the emerald green of the shoreline are mirrored in the river. But the serenity is deceptive. The Yenisei's innumerable rapids and undercurrents lie in wait, and the navigator must be very skillful indeed to steer his craft through these ever present hazards.

We watch the tugs inching their way through the Kazachinsk rapids. These are not the most formidable of the Yenisei's rapids; nevertheless the flow speed hits 65 feet a second and the river is all foam, all dents, pits and hollows.

Some 50 years ago sections of the river like this one were considered almost impassable. Steamers and barges sailed downstream somehow, but there was no getting upstream.

Today three tugs—one pushing, two pulling—haul loaded barge caravans through the rapids. The tugs move so slowly you have to look at the shore to make sure they are not standing still.

Below the rapids we sight the flagship of the Yenisei fleet, the *Vladimir Lenin*, a 1600-horsepower tug. From a distance it looks as though the tug is pulling an ancient wooden town behind it, with houses, ramparts and belfries—a caravan of ten barges, we see on closer view, with a cargo of some 10,000 tons of logs and sawn timber. The fresh, yellow boards leave the air fragrant with the heady, pungent smell of resin.

The captain, tall and trim, stands on the upper deck. His confident bearing and smile seem to be saying: "We're doing fine. We have a handy boat and a good crew." His name is Nikolai Alexeyev, his age 34, and he has been sailing the Yenisei for 20 years, first as a sailor on ships captained by his father, then as helmsman and mechanic. He learned the ABC's of navigation, then studied at the Krasnoyarsk Inland Waterway School and earned a pilot's license. He was appointed captain of the tug fleet flagship two years ago. He knows the Yenisei broadwise and lengthwise, all of its whims and fancies. In one navigation season he makes as many as 50 to 60 trips up and down the river.





Norilsk mine worker Galei Kasakov and his son homebound after a month at an Altai resort.



Drillers Yuri Rats (left) and Boris Morozov on their way to a Krasnoyarsk Region oil conference.

Alexander Yefremov quit his floor-polisher job in Moscow to become a Siberian construction worker.



Leningrad vacationers Dr. Alexei Loktev and Mikhail Meilakh on a cruise of the scenic river.

Siberian Veronika Rozhina teaches English in Kurika, a small village on the shore of the Yenisei.



The lumber exchange on the shore of Igarka Bay. The sawn boards are stacked 15-20 feet high, waiting to be loaded on the vessels in port.

His ship loaded and ready to sail, Captain Reuben Hodges (left) of the British *Manestone* says good-bye to Soviet export agency officials.



Some 60 to 70 Soviet and foreign ocean-going vessels load at Igarka port with timber during the short navigation season of four months.

IGARKA—GATEWAY TO THE OCEAN

ONCE AGAIN we get under way. The water slaps the side of the boat and the banks float by. Now they look different, ash colored and low, as though they were flooded. It drizzles on and off and the morning mist keeps hanging over the river. From time to time we make out baldish pink patches of rock.

The Yenisei broadens with every mile. Near Igarka the river is so broad that we see the sun pouring down on one side while it's still drizzling on the other.

Igarka is a port for ocean-going steamers. We see them riding at anchor as we sail into Igarka Bay—the *Heinrich Schulte* and *Tinsdal* of West Germany, the *Bahia* of Norway, the *Atlas* and *Augusta Paulin* of Finland, the *Manestone* of Britain. These are merchant ships arrived for timber cargoes and waiting patiently at the roadstead.

Igarka and wood are synonyms. Everything in this northern oceanic gate of the country is related to timber. The city itself is all wood—houses, sidewalks, pavements—not because of backwardness or poverty but because wood is the cheapest building material around, for one thing. For another, the permafrost buckles and cracks everything on top of it. Wood, lighter and more flexible, withstands strain better than any other type of building or paving material.

We stop at one of the country's largest lumber mills in Igarka. The





river is jammed with huge brown logs banging against each other. The thicker logs are pulled out by hoists and piled up on the bank. Mountains of logs tower on the banks—Himalayas of timber with lumberjacks on top looking like mountain climbers in their heavy overalls, high boots and gloves.

The thinner logs are handled by a carrier that sinks its steel claws into them, pulls them up and conveys them to the lumber mill. The sawn lumber is hauled to the burse. Situated right on the shore of Igarka Bay, this timber market is a town all by itself, with streets running between great piles of bright yellow boards 15 to 20 feet high. The boards are stacked with geometrical precision to let in enough air so they'll season properly.

Log carriers rush through these "streets" at a furious speed hauling logs from the burse to the docks where the ships are loaded. A log carrier is a cab on stilts. The cab is raised aloft by pneumatic pistons and the logs piled in under it.

Foreign vessels move heavily, sluggishly through the water when they leave the port, their loads of fresh lumber, stowed with great care, reaching almost to the upper deckhouse.

We watch Sanf Söderlund of the Finnish *Augusta Paulin* check the loading on his boat. He goes through the hold carefully, strides across the upper deck with his hands in the pockets of his blue suit—a stocky, strong-looking man—runs down the ladder briskly, and says "Excellent job."

Britisher Reuben Hodge of the *Manestone* was worried at first that the loading on his ship would take longer than it did because Soviet stevedores now work a seven- instead of an eight-hour day. But he had to admit that they did a faster job than those in any other port he had loaded at.

These Igarka people who take care of foreign ships so admirably do as well with their crews. The waterfront club for foreign sailors has a big "Welcome" inscribed on its façade. This is not just a well-meant phrase. Foreign seamen really feel at home in the club. Some play billiards, others ping-pong, and there usually is a group around the table soccer game, watching the tiny players kick a metal ball around.

The dance floor is always crowded. When it isn't, it's because a new film is being shown. Current magazines, Soviet and foreign, are on hand. Foreign currency can be exchanged. There are lounge rooms, a restaurant, a barber shop and a post office branch right there.

Waterfront workers and other young people from Igarka make the club a lively place. There is a great deal of talk, of course, in spite of language difficulties, against a mixed background of music, singing and laughter. Amateur evenings—with everybody participating—are always a success. You see Soviet and foreign seamen exchanging mementos and addresses, or an English sailor dancing with a Siberian girl and you think what a boon it would be if the scene could be enlarged to take in all the people on earth.



AT IGARKA we end our more than one thousand mile voyage up the Yenisei through a Siberia that in the past few decades has changed beyond recognition. The Soviet people have awakened this dormant land, speeded up its pulse, begun to harness its energy and tap its natural wealth.

What has been done thus far is prologue. In the next 20 years, declares the new Communist Party Program, industry east of the Urals, with its incalculable riches in energy sources and raw materials, will be given new impetus. For Siberia this means tens of thousands of well-trained specialists to open new industrial frontiers in this northern land of promise.



A HUNDRED FLYING



Vladimir Kokkinaki returned from a record USSR-USA speed flight in 1939 to this hero's welcome.



He was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union star for a Moscow-Vladivostok 24-hour nonstop flight.

The famous Soviet pilot was given a big welcome by the American public at the end of his flight.



The test pilot's job is not the easiest or the safest. There's no way of predicting upsets.





ING YEARS

PHOTO STORY BY YURI KOROLEV

LIKE the youth of every generation, the Soviet youth of the thirties had its heroes—characters in books, plays and movies. But those that left the most indelible impression were the contemporaries that these young men and women looked to as their ideals. Some of their names have passed into legend. Many still continue to touch the minds and hearts of young people today. Among them the name Kokkinaki stands high.

Those of us who were born around the time of the 1917 October Revolution were still learning to walk when Soviet aviation was already making the world sit up and take notice. When we were in the first grade, our pilots were breaking international records. As we grew older, we dreamed of becoming flyers like Chkalov and Gromov, who flew from Moscow to California via the North Pole, or famous test pilots like the Kokkinaki.

In our arithmetic homework we skipped over the problems about gallons of water and yards of cloth to those in which "a plane flies from town A to town B at the speed of . . ." We learned our geography, and our current history, not only from textbooks but from newspaper and radio reports of the foreign cities our record-breaking nonstop pilots flew over and the thrilling ovations they received in France, Germany, Italy and the United States.

About the Kokkinakis—we thought of them as a sort of composite hero—we knew everything there was to know. They had had a hard



The 56-year-old pilot has flown almost every type of Soviet-designed aircraft, including the latest turboprop liner. Brother Pavel is his flight engineer.

childhood in Novorossisk before the Revolution, they had worked on the docks, had wandered over the seas and ports of half the world, liked sports, learned to fly at an air club and an aviation school, had test-flown practically every kind of plane made.

It wasn't many years before we ourselves learned at what cost they had become heroes. We fought alongside our childhood heroes in the Second World War, followed them into battle. Some of us died with them. We were faithful to these demigods of our younger days who had become our senior comrades-in-arms. And among them, somewhere in the war-torn skies above us, flew the Kokkinakis.

With peace began the long and hard job of reconstruction. We were building for our own children now, already growing up, and for everyone else's children. It was a hard struggle but a rewarding one. We learned about heroism of another kind, self-denying service for the people. Each of us found his place, his work for the common good. We built the cities and factories, the roads and machine tools, the planes that are now blazing peaceful trails to the ends of the earth.

Many of these planes were first flown by the Kokkinakis. There were five Kokkinaki brothers before the war, all pilots. Alexander died a hero's death in an air battle with the fascists; Valentin died several years later when a new plane he was testing went out of control. The remaining three are still flying.

Vladimir, the eldest and most famous, has been testing aircraft of all types for the past 33 years. He is a Merited Test Pilot of the USSR, was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, is a Lenin Prize laureate and a general in the Soviet Air Force. He is 56 now and is up every day, testing a new machine or trying for a record. On all these flights he is accompanied by his 54-year-old brother Pavel, an aeronautical engineer and his copilot. The youngest, Konstantin, celebrated his fiftieth birthday recently by setting an absolute world speed record in a plane traveling at twice the speed of sound.

I attended the birthday party. Everyone present was a relative or close friend, all of them quite gray, and yet I felt myself surrounded by youthful, jolly and witty people. When all the toasts had been drunk, the men settled down with pipes and cigarettes for talk of old days and comrades, many of them no longer alive.

Vladimir Kokkinaki reminisced, "When we were children, my brothers and I wanted to be freight-weighers for the railway, like our father. What else was there to hope for in a poor provincial town where there was nothing but a factory, a flour mill, a few broken-down piers and a railroad station? We saw our first plane only after the Revolution."

And as I listened, I thought: Here are three men who have spent a total of more than a hundred years in the air, men who had nothing more to look forward to in childhood than an unskilled workman's job. But the country gave them powerful wings and room in which to fly them. They became heroes to millions of my generation and to more millions of my children's generation.



Kokkinaki has a large collection of the works of the Russian masters. His favorite is Ivan Aivazovsky, the noted marine painter.

He takes time from his obligations as a Soviet Air Force general for water-skiing. In his youth he was a champion shot-putter.





A get-together of the fun-loving Kokkinaki brothers. Vladimir with his wife.



Pavel Kokkinaki is 54. He and his brother Vladimir have set 14 world flight records.

Konstantin Kokkinaki flew the E-66 delta-wing jet at twice the speed of sound.

Vladimir's son Alexander is an excellent player, but he can't beat his father.



Foreign EXHIBITIONS in



This was the largest trade fair ever held by France abroad. The machine industry display drew especially large crowds.



in MOSCOW

BY GALINA VASILYEVA

"GOING to the exhibition?"

"Yes."

"I am, too. Let's go together. I wonder what the Americans are showing?"

"The Americans? You mean the Italians, don't you?"

They mean both. The same day the American plastics exhibition opened in Moscow, an Italian exhibition of typewriters and adding machines closed. Not an uncommon coincidence these days.

Several Muscovites stop before an Olivetti display.

"Fine machines for bookkeeping," comments an elderly, stoutish viewer with a portfolio crammed full of advertising folders he has picked up at the various displays.

"I like their portable typewriters," remarks a tall young man in a bright sweater. "They are excellent."

A typical conversation.

Foreign exhibitions have become a Moscow tradition as the list of countries expanding their trade and cultural exchanges with the

Soviet Union grows. Similarly, Soviet industrial and consumer goods are on display in many cities abroad.

Traveling through a new country is like leafing through an exciting book. Roads, fields, factories and houses flash by like paragraphs; and big cities, like chapters the tourist hopes to read more closely at a later time.

The visitor to a foreign exhibition does very much the same. He goes through one pavilion after another, past one exhibit after another, as though they were pages in a book about a strange land. Little by little he begins to feel the spirit of the country, to understand its people, customs and way of life.

The British Trade and Industrial Fair held in Sokolniki Park near Moscow was especially interesting for that very reason. Without unnecessary ballyhoo, the exhibition gave the visitor an insight into English economic and cultural life.

Soviet people, themselves engaged in building the technological foundation of a communist society, can appreciate the high stand-

ards of Britain's chemical, machine-building, electronic, shipbuilding and instrument-making industries. Workers, engineers and technicians from the Dynamo and Krasny Proletary factories and the Likhachev Auto Plant in Moscow spent many hours studying the displays of Imperial Chemical Industries, the English Electric Company, Marconi, Vickers, SIMA and others.

They were interested, too, in the work British physicists are doing at Harwell, in the radiotelescope at Jodrell Bank, in the air supply system used in the blast furnaces of Scanthope.

The exhibition organizers were astonished at the interest of the Soviet public in engineering matters. The representative of a large British electrical firm remarked, "I've been all over the world and have never seen such a general interest in engineering. We had many interesting talks with engineers and researchers, but what impressed me most was when a young lady with a shopping bag or a child in her arms would carefully study our exhibits.

Nikita Khrushchev at the opening of the British Trade and Industrial Fair. The Soviet Union contracted for ten million pounds' worth of the items exhibited.





A plastic automobile body, one of the 2,000 products displayed in Moscow, Tbilisi and Kiev at the American exhibition representing the 20-year development of its synthetics industry.

It wouldn't have been surprising if these were washing machines or refrigerators, but one such lady, to judge by the questions she asked, was interested in radar and mass spectrometer parts. It makes you realize that technical interest is very widespread."

When Director-General Sherren closed the British exhibition, he noted that it had been highly successful. During the month's run British industrial firms signed contracts with Soviet foreign trade agencies to the tune of ten million pounds sterling.

Muscovites have a reputation for being interested in everything, especially if it's happening in their city. There was talk about the French exhibition long before it opened in Sokolniki. Those who could go more than once, did, and those who couldn't, traded notes. How else could a person with only one pair of legs and one pair of eyes get around to the thousands of exhibits in the many pavilions? The 12-minute cinerama trip around Paris helped acquaint Soviet visitors with the French capital, even though, as Parisians themselves admit, Paris isn't the whole of France. But the exhibits sent by 800 industrial firms represented a complete picture of French economic life.

At a display of hydropower stations that



Shown were the various uses of this indispensable material in household products, construction, medicine, space research and innumerable other areas of today's technology and industry.



these were
but one
she asked,
spectrometer
technical
closed the
had been
nth's run
tracts with
e tune of
or being
y if it's
alk about
it opened
more than
t, traded
only one
et around
he many
ama trip
t visitors
as Paris-
he whole
00 indus-
tructure of
ions that

used energy derived from sea tides the guides were kept especially busy with questions. The reason? A Soviet station of this type is to be built on the shore of the Barents Sea. The design is now being completed.

An electric locomotive that can develop a speed of 198.6 miles an hour was also the object of much attention from Soviet engineers who expressed great admiration for the ability of their French counterparts.

The art pavilion was the scene of spirited discussion between visitors and the French guides. Soviet people do not care for abstract art, but they do not dismiss it arbitrarily. An iron statue of Don Quixote by G. Richier had visitors pausing for a longer look. Though the manner in which this statue is executed is far from realistic, one can nevertheless recognize the features of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Muscovites liked the multi-colored rugs of abstract design that were shown.

Most of us are hardly aware of the place that plastics occupy in today's living. If we were to wake up one fine morning without them, not only would consumers be seriously inconvenienced but whole areas of industry would have to stop functioning. This fact was brought home to visitors at the United States

plastics exhibition held in Moscow this year that showed the work done over the past two decades by 400 American producers.

In addition to the exhibition at the Central Recreation Park the firms represented held weekly consultations for interested Soviet chemists. American and Soviet scientists both profited from the experience shared.

The Netherlands sent its latest fashions to Moscow in the fashion show held at the Krylya Sovetov Club. Under floodlights Dutch models in winter wear for the 1961-62 season paraded down the carpeted aisle before an audience busily taking notes on the details in the clothes shown. Colors were so carefully matched that most of the ensembles brought forth spontaneous applause.

That fashion is a universal feminine predilection was also evident to anyone who overheard visitors' remarks at the ladies' footwear and make-up displays in an exhibition of consumer goods of the German Democratic Republic. The center of attention was a new synthetic fabric called dederon and a great many items—very elegant ones, it should be noted—of women's wear made of this new fabric.

On exhibit were the products of several hundred enterprises and producers' coopera-

tives—knitwear, the famous Plauen lace, furniture, sporting goods, cameras, radios, refrigerators and numerous other items bearing the trade mark "Made in the GDR." The porcelain display, including some lovely antique Meissen, was especially popular with the hundreds of thousands of Muscovites who visited the exhibition.

Moscow had hardly said farewell to the organizers and guides of the Italian office machines exhibition when crates began arriving for another trade fair. The Italian flag over the Polytechnical Museum was replaced by the flag of the People's Republic of China, and a poster at the entrance announced the opening of an exhibition of ceramics and porcelains from that country. And once again we hear this conversation on the streets and in the Metro, "Going to the exhibition?"

"Yes."

"So am I. I wonder what the Chinese will be showing."

"The Chinese? And what about the Czechs?"

About 40 foreign exhibitions were held in Moscow this year. The Soviet Union is always pleased to arrange for these exchange fairs that help stimulate both trade and better understanding.



One of the booths at a Czech exhibition in Moscow of modern design furniture and musical instruments.

Italian office-machine firms displayed their typewriters and computers to interested Soviet viewers.



A British fashion parade. French, Dutch, German and Hungarian style shows were also held this year.



The Cafés of TALLINN

BY NINA KHRABROVA

PHOTOS BY RIMMA LIHACH AND VICTOR RUYKOVICH

NO VISITOR ever forgets that special fragrance of freshly made coffee and hot buns that permeates the streets of Tallinn in the early morning—aromatic notice that the city's many cafés will soon be opening their doors. The cafés of the Estonian capital have a charm and intimacy one finds nowhere else.

After he has been in the city a week or so the tourist finds that he has acquired the genial Tallinn habit of dropping into some café of an evening to talk or listen to music.

Every Tallinn resident has his "own" café where he goes at least once a week—generally more often—for breakfast or dinner, or for a drink of wine or fruit juice—no hard liquor is served. These are family cafés, and people come alone or with friends, with wives or wives-to-be, or with children.

Tallinn's very pleasant café tradition dates back no one knows how far. One of the towers in the city has the curious name "Kik in de kek"—it means "Look into the kitchen"—because, so local folklore has it, that was where custom inspectors in the Middle Ages used to watch from loopholes for the smoke of roasted contraband coffee.

In the crowded little medieval coffee houses enterprising merchants from the South warmed themselves after being buffeted by the icy winds that blow off the Gulf of Finland. Over coffee cups imposing Novgorod merchants in fox-skin coats made their business deals with close-mouthed tradesmen from the Hanseatic cities.

Each of the Tallinn cafés has its own character and its own clientele. The habitués of the tiny Gnome—many of them drop in three or four times a day—swear by its coffee. But the Gnome is too small and too busy for a long afternoon or evening stay. For that, one goes to the Kardiorg after a stroll through Kardiorg Park.

Downtown, where the municipal offices, newspaper buildings and big stores are located, the best cafés are the Pearl, the Harew, and the recently opened Old Thomas, named after Tallinn's patron saint. He stands, bearded and armed with a pike, on the town hall spire.

The Tallinn Café is noted for its elegant décor. Armchairs around low coffee tables and mellow lighting create a perfect setting for unhurried and relaxed conversation.

For wedding parties and birthday celebrations one goes to the Moskva Café, famous for the pastries of Johannes Kallas. He is the creator of the incomparable Lux and Vylu (Enchantment) cakes, of little pies stuffed with spiced sprats and chopped eggs that are a gourmet's dream, of 15 kinds of buns, 20 kinds of fancy cakes and dozens of other mouth-watering goodies.

Tallinn, of course, has cafés patronized by students and those that artists and writers frequent. There are cafés at the beaches and cafés in the suburbs. And in every one the coffee is strong and fragrant, the pastries tasty and the talk lively and gay.



A coffee house for a tête-à-tête is more than a tradition in Tallinn, it's a habit.



Tallinn women prefer the light, sparkling Soviet champagne to other wines.





Each café has a specialty of its own. One serves the best coffee anywhere, another luscious tarts, this one delectable ice cream.



There is music of some kind in every well-frequented coffee house at night. Dance music sets the mood in this café.



The Old Thomas is a rendezvous for the writers, photographers and cartoonists of Tallinn's thirty newspapers and magazines.







LUSYA WANTS TO BE A DOCTOR

TEXT AND PHOTOS BY ANATOLI RUSOV

LUSYA DVINYANINOVA is in the graduating class of the Moscow First Medical Institute. "All my life," says Lusya, "I have dreamed of becoming a doctor." "All her life" thus far is a relatively short period—she is less than twenty, but she has spent about half these years preparing to make the dream a reality.

While still a schoolgirl and a Young Pioneer, Lusya chose such extracurricular activities as "assistant to the school nurse." In the upper grades of secondary school she wavered between general practice, pediatrics, surgery, but there was never any question that her field would be medicine.

At the institute there is no separation of theoretical and practical training. Even during their first two years of lectures and laboratory work students spend considerable time in hospitals and at sanitary-epidemiological stations as nurses and attendants.

In the third year they work as doctor's assistants. The entire last year is devoted to daily practice in a wide range of medical specialties—general therapy; children's ailments; eye, ear, nose and throat diseases; and gynecology and obstetrics.

The course is intensive and demanding. In the five years Lusya has passed 32 examinations in basic subjects and has taken 70 tests in special courses. She studied anatomy, biology, organic chemistry, bacteriology, embryology, physiology, neurology, general therapy, surgery and infectious diseases. On an average she attended 14 lectures and did 40-45 hours of practical work each month.

Students do their practical work in the institute's 11 clinics with a total of 1,385 beds, and in four specialized city hospitals.



Library of the Moscow First Medical Institute where Lusya Dvinyaninova is in her fifth, and final, year of study.



YCL members liked Lusya's talk on student participation in running the institute.

Besides lab work, she has 14 lectures and 40-45 hours of hospital training a month.



The students are responsible for keeping the equipment, lecture rooms and medical museum's exhibits in order.



Grandma Praskovya gets a capsule lecture on dietary principles.

The book fair is one of Lusya's extracurricular activities. She also talks on health to neighborhood groups.



Discussing plans for the evening at the snack bar after classes.

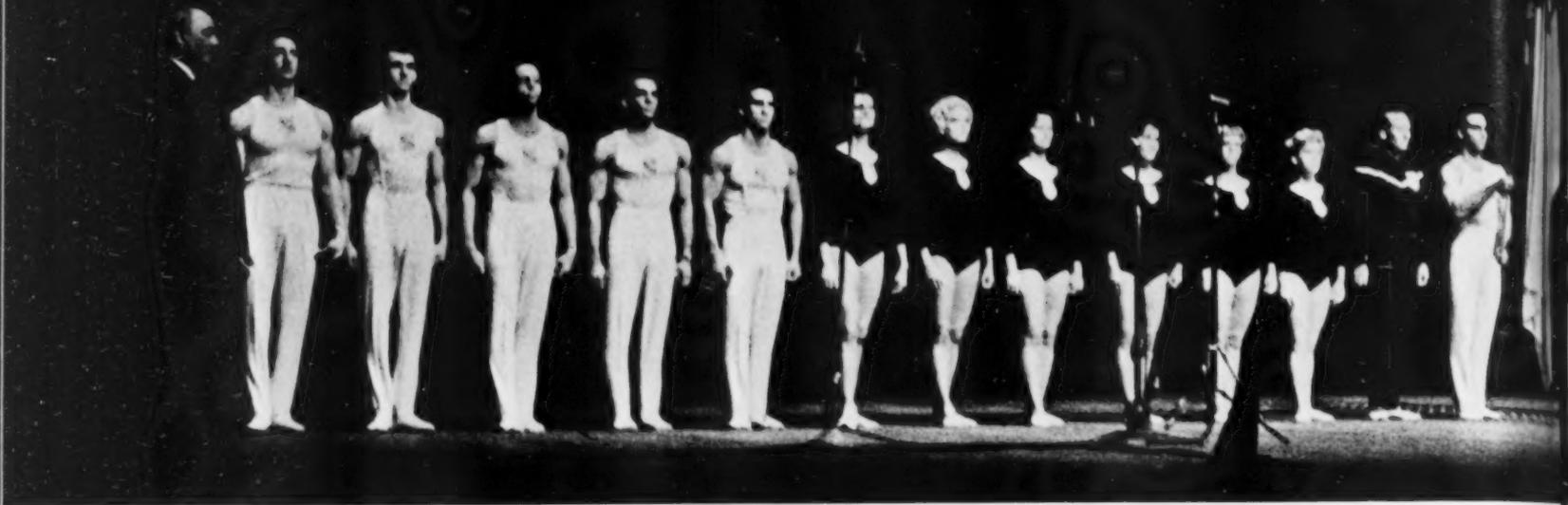
Students get their training at all of the institute's 11 clinics and in four of the city's specialized hospitals.





The professors actively encourage student research. Lusya is a member of one of the student research groups. This is just prior to a meeting.

GYMNASTICS USA-USSR



MUSCOVITES are offered so many outdoor sports events that it's hard to lure them indoors on a fine summer evening. But the USA-USSR gymnastics match did just that. The famous Sports Palace was filled to capacity.

Fans did not expect keen competition; they figured a sure win for the home team. What they were curious about was whether the U.S. contenders had improved, and how much, since the 1958 world championships in Moscow. The Americans had scored rather low but had moved up to sixth place in the last Olympic games. American gymnasts had also won high praise from the Soviet team that toured the United States last January.

The very first event, women's vaulting, had an unexpected close, with three ties for first place—all-round world champion Larisa Latynina; her team mate Margarita Nikolayeva, Olympic vaulting champion; and Betty Maycock—a great victory for the 19-year-old American girl.

A storm of applause greeted Muriel Grosfeld's performance on the uneven parallel bars. She literally flitted from bar to bar, but failed to show sufficient precision throughout the combination. Then Doris Fuchs put on a daring performance, and only a faulty dismount lost her the highest score. She finished 0.15 points behind Larisa Latynina and 0.05 points behind Polina Astakhova.

On the balance beam, the most difficult piece of apparatus, U.S. champion Muriel Grosfeld scored 9.6 points in a tie with world gymnast queen Larisa Latynina. But Polina Astakhova outstripped both of them by two-tenths of a point.

In the free exercise the Americans demonstrated fine tempo. Doris Fuchs drew a big hand for her performance, but Muriel Grosfeld and Betty Maycock showed better form, which earned them 9.75 points each.

They were followed by the graceful Polina Astakhova. Her movements were lyrical, completely feminine. It was a fascinatingly beautiful gymnastic performance. The stands roared for a perfect mark of 10, but the judges found some imperfections and gave her 9.8, the same score they awarded Latynina.

In the men's competition the Americans figured hopefully on the absence of all-around world and Olympic champion Boris Shakhlin and his close runner-up, Yuri Titov. The guests put on a good show in the free exercise, but the high score went to Moscow's Valeri Kerdemelidi. U.S. champions Armando Vega and Abraham Grosfeld placed second and third respectively. As a result, the U.S. men's team finished 0.2 points ahead in that event.

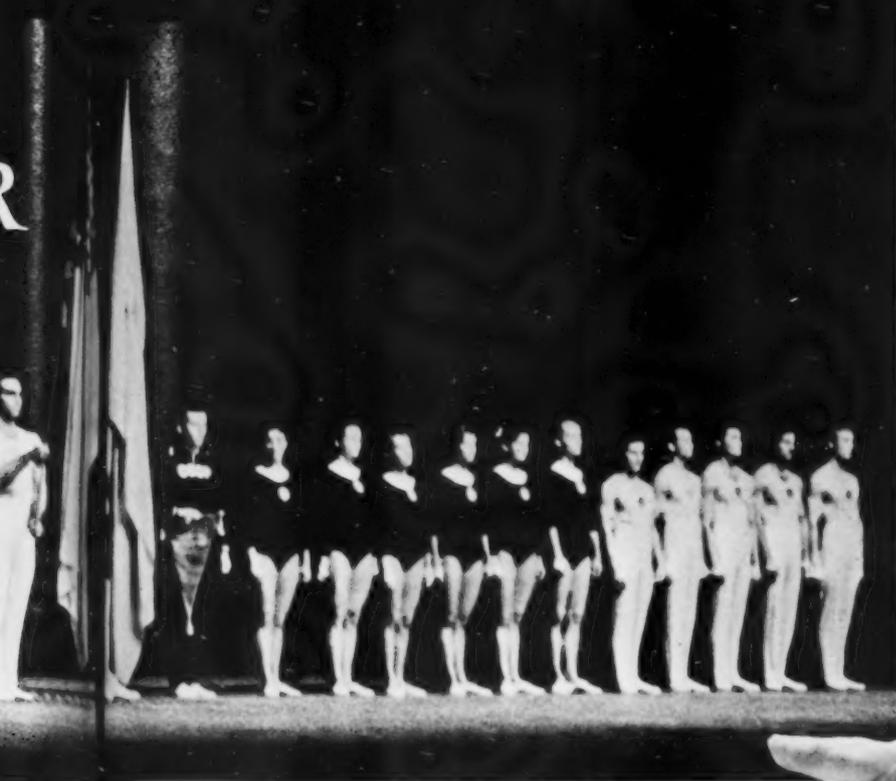
With this auspicious beginning the Americans attacked the pommel horse exercises with enthusiasm. Arthur Sherlock mounted the apparatus as though it were a bucking bronco. But gymnastics is not for daredevil riders, and the horse threw him—and there went his hopes for first place. The event went to Valeri Kerdemelidi.

The Soviet contenders showed real class, each one better than the previous one. The best performers were Pavel Stolbov of Moscow; Albert Azaryan from Armenia, world and two-time Olympic champion in the flying-ring exercises; and Valeri Kerdemelidi, rising star from Georgia. They demonstrated top gymnastic form, and their rivals often joined with the audience in applauding them.

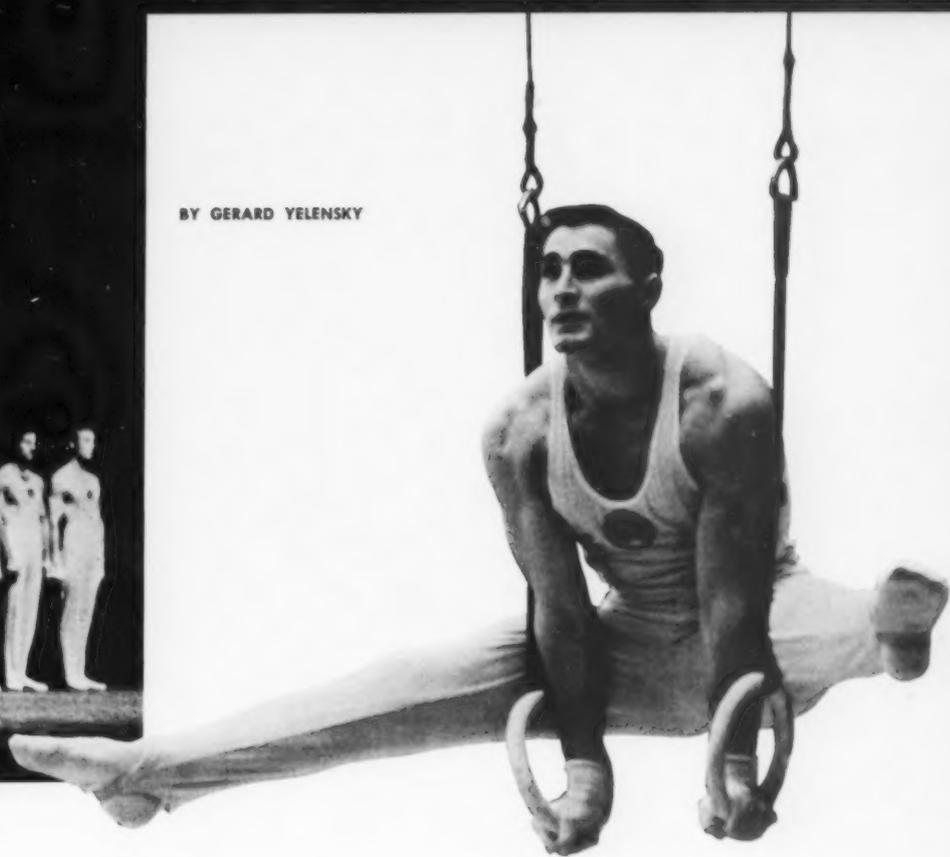
At the opening ceremonies President of the U.S. Gymnastics Federation George Goulak said: "We are glad to be meeting Soviet gymnasts in a friendly return match. The first match was held in a cordial atmosphere. Let the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship be strong this evening, the next and every evening thereafter." Participants and spectators both heartily endorsed these sentiments.



A graceful display by world gymnast queen Larisa Latynina, the mother of a two-year-old.



BY GERARD YELENSKY



Bad break for USA's Arthur Sherlock. A fall from the horse lost him a likely first place.



Armando Vega, all-around champ of the United States, won a silver medal for a fine show in the free exercise.



Top-flight 19-year-old American gymnast Betty Maycock brought home a gold medal for vaulting.

La-
ld.



A star trio: Muriel Grosfeld, Margarita Nikoleyeva, Judy Klausner.

Harold O'Queen finds language no bar to Soviet-American friendship.



Elfish Doris Fuchs charmed spectators with her daring performance.

The judges—American and Soviet—had no differences on winners.



Mar-
mer.

et
s.



BY ANDREI NIKOLAYEV
PHOTOS BY YEVGENI TIKHANOV

SCHOOL NO. 739'S THEATER

WHEN friends told me I would find the play that Moscow School No. 739 was putting on interesting, I was skeptical. After all, a school play is a school play, and although I knew that the youngsters took their dramatics very seriously and had a commendable amateur company, I hardly expected anything exciting. Yet, to my amazement, it turned out that they had picked no less ambitious a project than a dramatization of Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*.

After the performance I went backstage where the cast filled in the background for me. It was while they were studying Tolstoy's works that someone suggested the group put on *War and Peace*. The idea seemed a little

farfetched at first because of the production problems involved. But the more they talked about it, the more it appealed to them.

The group, led by Natalia Gyune, a former actress, had previously put on scenes from Soviet as well as foreign plays.

The children plunged into the project with such interest and enthusiasm that they actually created a theater company. Each part was learned and rehearsed by two or three students to see who would be best in the role. Later on this proved to be a wise move for another reason—if a ninth-grade member of the cast had to study for a test the night the play was on, his part could be taken by his understudy in the eighth or tenth grade, and



Just before curtain. A last-minute pointer from Natalia Gyune, who coaches the dramatics group.



*"Didn't you notice the way I muffed my lines?"
"No, I was too busy trying to remember my own."*

vice versa. Lowerclassmen sewed the costumes and painted the sets. Even those who considered dramatics frivolous accepted responsibility for the lighting.

Everything was done in real theatrical style—auditions, rehearsals, last-minute changes, and even the unexpected "catastrophes" at dress rehearsal. Then came first night. Someone backstage cried in a panic, "Where's my wig?" And there was a whispered, "Pipe down, will you!"

They told me the first-night audience of proud parents and excited fellow classmen of the youthful actors packed the auditorium. And there was the complete silence of a captivated audience.

When I went through the script I realized how much work it had entailed. The children had prepared the outline, discussed it in their literature class and then written out the lines for each character. They had covered the entire book in a series of episodes.

They have had several productions since. One of the most recent was Nikolai Pogodin's *Kremlin Chimes*, a play about Lenin, the October Revolution, and how the Russian intelligentsia had supported the proletarian revolution. The group has also staged scenes from Shakespeare's plays.

Activity was suspended during the summer vacation, but the group picked up fresh vigor at the start of the new fall term. Many of the former actors graduated from the school into college or a job in industry, since School No. 793 stresses the technical vocations.

As always, the drama group has fresh talent—stage-struck boys and girls who have become upperclassmen and are just as eager as their predecessors to spread the fame of their school's theater company.

(Right) Galya Amentova and Nikolai Vereshchenko in the leading roles of War and Peace.

The students sewed the costumes, did the lighting, painted the sets and wrote the script.



Vadim Radetsky (left) played Pierre Bezukhov. This is the night before the Battle of Borodino.





The idea of staging War and Peace grew out of a senior literature class discussion on Tolstoy.

The critical cast and captivated audience considered Bolkonsky's death scene the play's best.



what are you doing new year's eve?



BY ZINOVY YURIEV
DRAWINGS BY ALEXEI KOLLI

I'VE CELEBRATED New Year's Eve 36 times already, but frankly I've never given serious thought to the "theory and practice" of this holiday in the Soviet Union. Therefore when I was asked to write on the subject for American readers, I decided, first of all, to poll my acquaintances. My question was how they planned to see the New Year in.

Here are several answers which should indicate what a difficult problem this can be.

Irina P., 31 years old, a biology teacher, married, and mother of one child, wrote: "You must be out of your mind to ask such a question a full month before New Year's Eve. I'm afraid I won't have an answer for you even on December 30!"

Pyotr G., 42, an engineer, married, father of two children, had this to say: "I can tell you where we'll be welcoming in the New Year only after my wife and I reach some sort of agreement, but we had an argument yesterday over this very matter and we're not speaking terms. I'm sorry, old chap, but I can't tell you anything definite."

After reading a few more replies in the same vein, I called my relatives together, including those I hadn't seen for 20 years or more, and told them that I was a one-man Gallup pollster and they were going to be my interviewers.

Then I explained what the Gallup Poll was. The interviewers' job was to go from house to house and find out what their neighbors intended to do on New Year's Eve. They listened carefully and then declined. I finally convinced them that it was highly important for Soviet-American understanding. My relatives realized that they couldn't back out, because they were all for such understanding.

The result was that several days later I had sufficient data to write this article.

You Call That a Fir Tree?

At first I thought the Russian winter, with its snow and frosty nights, was the reason New Year's was so popular with Russians, but then I remembered that there were many places in the Soviet Union where snow never falls on New Year's Eve and the stars are blotted out by rainclouds instead.

I'm inclined to believe that the main reason for the popularity of New Year's is the prospect and hope for a bright future associated with this occasion. We somehow look to the future trustfully, convinced that it looks upon us favorably and holds something pleasant in store for us, be it a new apartment or a new space flight.

But whereas we all look forward to New Year's, we celebrate it in different ways. A good many people, and particularly families with several children, usher in the New Year at home. Fathers rush feverishly around town a few days before New Year's looking for just the right tree. There are so many fir trees in special markets at that time that it is hard for perspiring heads of families to make a choice. But by December 30 they're desperate. Their kids are crying—as though the absence of a tree were the greatest tragedy—and their wives are saying that they made a fatal mistake years ago getting married in the summer, ignorant of the fact that their husbands had no idea how to buy a decent tree, and in time.

Fathers dash out of houses in a last-minute effort to pick up a tree and put an end to their misery. But now there is hardly anything to choose from. Finally, they return home, weary but happy, with something remotely resembling a fir-tree. The children stem the flood of tears and burst out in ear-splitting delight as the fir-tree is set up in the middle of the room and trimmed with store-bought ornaments and home-made toys—animals, cars and, of course, Gagarin's and Titov's rockets.

Papa pulls out strings of miniature electric lights from somewhere, arranges them on the branches and plugs them in. There's a crackling noise, and all the lights in the house go out. While Papa is letting loose with a torrent of electrical engineering terms, Mama replaces the burnt-out fuse. We can understand her haste in getting the lights on in the apartment, and especially in the kitchen: The pies are ready for the oven and precious time is being lost.

Pie is a staple at New Year's parties. If many guests are expected, Mama sends out an SOS for her friend to come to her aid. That's when real bedlam breaks out in the kitchen. Although the menu has been settled beforehand, arguments spring up every minute.



Table Reserved

You've got to be on your toes if you want to see the old year out and the New Year in at a restaurant, because unless you reserve a table weeks in advance, you may be in for a big disappointment. Although the charge for a table is as much as 15 to 20 rubles, there are never enough to go around. The atmosphere is somewhat restrained, but after you've had a few drinks and tangled with paper streamers and bobbing balloons, you begin to feel less inhibited, especially when a flushed, energetic young lady pulls you out of a chair and persuades you to join in a circle dance. You find yourself surrendering to such force not unwillingly, and you wonder later where you got the strength to dance an hour non-stop. In addition to the dancing there is the floor show.

Getting inside a restaurant New Year's Eve is hard enough, but trying to crash a club party—be it a factory or film actors' club—is still tougher. Club members have priority, and since people know one another, the stage show and the master of ceremonies are particularly funny.

What I have given you up to now are, what you might call, the traditional ways of welcoming the New Year. But I have learned, to my surprise, that there are some "odd balls" in Moscow, people who, for instance, celebrate the holiday at an ice rink, also decorated with giant trees, where people seem to have a gay time just moving around. You don't necessarily have to have downed a few drinks in order to be unsteady on the ice, particularly if your skates aren't too sharp.

Then there are those who go to a play or a concert. They are what you might call advocates



The Stroke of Twelve

Finally, December 31 is here. The tree sparkles in all its splendor. The guests arrive, their cheeks rosy from the frost. The table sags noticeably under the weight of the food; the Russians are known for their appetites.

The Kremlin tower clock rings out the magic hour. At that moment in every home, without exception, corks are popping out of champagne bottles. It is the beginning of the New Year.

Everyone gets up to congratulate everyone else, and on the radio the President is extending his congratulations to the whole nation.

The parties continue, grow noisier; the sound of laughter and dance music fill the night air. As the merrymakers rise to drink to happiness, to peace and good will on earth, we reluctantly take our leave so we can tell the reader how others are celebrating New Year's.

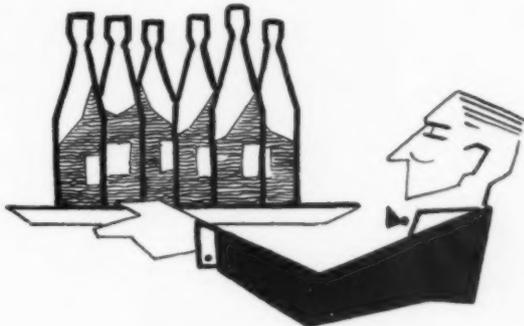
As I have already said, large families invite their friends to celebrate with them at parties in their homes. It costs a bit, but New Year's is no time for pinching kopecks. As for the get-togethers of the younger folks and parties with a great many guests, these are cooperative affairs. The discussion among the sponsors about whom to invite can be compared with the debate in the Security Council over the acceptance of new United Nations members, but without the right of veto. Finally, the list is ready and a realistic budget is fixed for the sweets and drinks. The men, naturally, insist on more of the latter while the women want to have more of the former.

Those invited contribute their share of the cost ahead of time, and from the women appointed to kitchen duty noise is heard continuously until a minute or two before the party begins. The guests don't necessarily have to have known each other before the affair, it's easy to get acquainted at a New Year's party. Some bring along friends, others come with their fiancés, sisters or brothers.

The younger the participants, the noisier. Everyone dances, and occasionally someone who has had a little more than he can hold leaves the party for a while to sleep it off in a bedroom. In another room a tape-recorder or record player blares out fox-trots, tangos and—oh, my goodness!—rock 'n' roll numbers: Youth certainly has unconservative taste!

In lulls between dances there is fortune-telling and games—the payment of forfeits being in kisses. It's hard to tell who is the winner and who is the loser.

You can believe me that I hate to leave these people, but I'm much older than they are. Besides, I'm a journalist and duty calls me. I have to write a story telling you something about New Year's Eve elsewhere.



of passive merriment, preferring that actors make them feel gay instead of doing it themselves.

There is one more category of merrymakers, those who happen to be traveling on New Year's Eve. But it is hard to believe that they deliberately buy a plane ticket, say, to celebrate with a glass of champagne at an altitude of 30,000 feet.

On all invitations and in newspaper and magazine cartoons the New Year is pictured as a perky little boy, arriving either on skis or by space rocket, always gay and smiling. Our entire country smiles with him on New Year's Eve, looking toward the future.

We move with faith and assurance into the New Year as though it were an unfamiliar but completed house, built according to our blueprints. To us each New Year opens another door to this house. These may be high-flown sentiments, but—you can believe me—they are sincere. Should a sad thought cross your mind on New Year's Eve, it is only because for a fleeting second you realize that the day must come when you will not be here to celebrate the New Year. I don't know about other places, but the Soviet Union hails the incoming year with laughter and gaiety.

I know that you celebrate Christmas and New Year's both. Your Santa Claus is very much like our Grandfather Frost, although Santa arrives a week earlier. But that's not important. What is, is that the same New Year bring with it peace and friendship for us all.



HAPPY



NEW



YEAR!





