# SOVERLE

SPECIAL ISSUE: WHAT THE SOCIALIST STATE GIVES THE PEOPLE

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YEARS OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION



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Old Russia, with its czars, landlords, capitalists and bureaucrats, gave way to the poor and oppressed.

## REVOLUTION THAT USHEREB IN

STAGE STAGE IN HUMAN ISTORY

Many of the historical photographs in this issue are being published for the first time.

It has been Russia's lot to see most clearly and experience most keenly and painfully the sharpest of sharp turning-points in history as it swings round from mperialism toward the communis revolution. In the space of a few days we destroyed one of the oldest, most powerful, barbarous and brutal of monarchies. In the space of a few months we passe through a number of stages of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and of shaking off petty bourgeois illusions for which other countries have required decades. In the course of a few weeks, having overthrown the bourgeoisie, we crushed its open resistance in civil war. We passed in a victorious triumpha march of Bolshevism from one end of a vast country to the other. We raised the lowest strata of the working people oppressed by czarism and the bourgeoisie to liberty and independent life. We established and consolidated a Soviet Republic, a new type of state, which is infinitely superior to, and more democration than, the best of the bourgeois parliamentary republics. We established the dictatorship of the proletariat supported by the poor peasantry, and began

a broadly conceived

awakened the faith of

their own strength...

system of socialist

the millions upon

millions of workers

of all countries in



## THE OCTOBER UPRISING TRIUMPHS

On the Eve

In mid-September 1917

The Bolsheviks, having obtained a majority in the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of both capitals [in the Petrograd and cow Soviets-Ed.], can

and must take state power into their own hands."

On October 23 the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party adopted a resolution proposing that the party organizations settle all practical questions proceed ig from the fact that the table and that the time for it

is fully ripe."

A Revolutionary Military Committee was set up to pre

practically 100 per cent of the 800,000-strong proletariat of Petrograd supported the revolutionary forces. By No-vember 6 there were more han 23,000 men in the ranks of the Red Guard [workers detachment]. Not a single med worker defended the

rovisional Government. There were about 250,000 in the Petrograd garrison. Practically all the military units sided with the Bol-sheviks. The men of the Baltie Fleet were wholly on the ide of the Revolution. What forces could the Pro-

disional Government count The military schools though not all), the junior officers schools, a few Cosack units and the women' strike battalion. Kerensky anaged to concentrate sev cral armed units, no more than 2.000 strong, at the Vinter Palace, the seat of the Provisional Government.

## How It Began

Kerensky started the armed tion, At 6 A.M. on Novem-t 6 he ordered a detach-nt of cadets to seize the e 6 be ordered a detach-cut of cadets to seize the miting shop of the Bolshes

At 2:35 P.M., welcomed by stormy applause, Lenin ad-

vik paper Rabochi Put (Work-ers' Road). By 8 a.m. the de-tachment was driven out. During the day the revolutionary soldiers and Red Guards took over the premises of 14 bourgeois papers Then they secured the bridges across the Neva River, the railroad terminals the telegraph office, post office and many of the government buildings. At about nidnight on November 6-7 Polkovnikov, commander of the Petrograd Military Area reported in panic to the General Headquarters of the Su-

The situation in Petrograd precarious. There have been no secret actions, and there is no disorder, However the government agenare being taken over in keeping with a plan. No order are being carried out."

reme Commander:

Polkovnikov further re uested General Headquar ers to send him punitive roops from the front. But at that very hour the radio sta ion of the cruiser Aurora ansmitted an order to the evolutionary units defending the approaches to Petrograd to block the passage to all who might try to force their vay to the capital;

"Send dozens of propa-gandists to meet any unit that might be heading to-ward Petrograd to explain to the men that certain quarters are trying to set them on the

The revolutionary word proved more effective than the bayonets. The troops rushing to the assistance Kerensky were stopped with-out a single shot being fired.

## Revolution Accomplished!

At 10:00 A.M. on Noven ber 7 Prime Minister Kerensky fled from the Winter Palace

in a car belonging to the em-bassy of a foreign power. That same morning a leaf-let with the text of an appeal written by Lenin was being posted in the text of the state of posted in the streets of Petro grad. It was immediately ransmitted to all the other big cities of Russia by tele

## ON INSURRECTION

To be successful, insurrection must rely not upon conspiracy and not upon a party, but upon the advanced class, That is the first point. Insurrection must rely upon a revolutionary upsurge of the profit has the second point insurrection must rely upon a revolution must evolution when the ming point second point insurrection must evolution when the ming point will be upon the profit of the growing the propole is at its height, and when the advanced vacilitations in the ranks of the enemy and in the ranks of the evolution are strongest. That is the third point.

V. I. Lenin

Къ Гражданамъ Россін. a corner minerar de Mar cheste publi-interpreta mercana política. namentare Coriera Palierenes y Congressiones, Accept

ture Beener-Perenceparary Known, enter to react betyripograpes approximate a rejution Fitm, to surmise females secur RECEIVE DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO THE PARTIES COMPANY

Patricipal a University of States

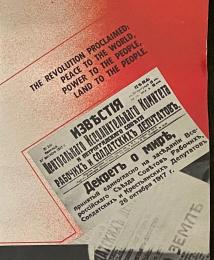
TO THE CITIZENS OF RUSSIA!

The Provisional Government has been deposed. State power has passed into the hands of the organ of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies-the Revolutionary Military Com-mittee, which heads the Petrograd proletariat and the garrison.

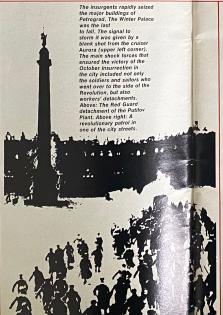
The cause for which the people have fought, namely the immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of landed proprietorship, work-ers' control over production, and the establishment of Soviet power—this cause has been secured.

Long live the revolution of workers, soldiers and peas-

Revolutionary Military Committee of the Petro-grad Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies





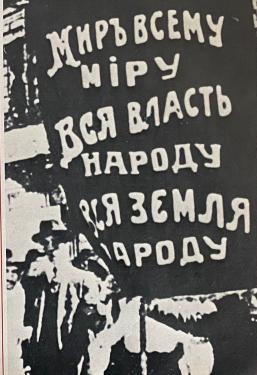


dressed a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet. His report opened with the following

"Comrades, the workers and peasants' revolution, about the necessity of which spoken, has been accom-plished."

Meanwhile the final act of the triumphant uprising was approaching. By the evening of November 7 detachments of Red Guards, Baltic Flee seamen and soldiers had sur rounded the Winter Palace To avoid bloodshed, the Revolutionary Military Committee issued an ultimatum for the surrender of the Provisional Government. It was not obeyed. At 9:40 P.M. blank round fired by the cruiser Aurora launched the assault on the Winter Palace. At 2:10 A.M. on November 8 the Winter Palace was taken The armed uprising in the capital was victorious. The Revolutionary Military Com mittee took power and trans-ferred it to the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets.

On November 16 the uprising triumphed in Moscow By the middle of December Soviet power was established in 28 regional centers of European Russia. In most cases he takeover of power was peaceful.



Comrades working people! Remember that now you vourselves are at the helm of state. No one will help you if you vourselves do take into your hands all state. Your Soviets are from now on the organs of state authority legislative bodies with full powers. V. I. Lenin

Hands Off Soviet Russia!

Speaking to the United States Congress on January 7, 1919, Senator Robert La Follette said:

"I say of this Soviet Gov-ernment, of which we know so little, if it is the sort of government that 130 or 140 million people of Russia want, that is their business and not ours, nor the business of any other govern-ment on earth, and, whatever the pretext, no gov-ernment should intrude it-

Government is good or bad, according to our standards, it is not for us to attempt to overthrow it. We have enough to do at present right here in the United States and are likely to have for some time to come in making living conditions more tolerable and in restoring peace and prosperity and self-government to our own People. The first step in the sess is to withdraw our soldiers from Russia. "William Borah stated in the U.S. Senate on Specific

the U.S. Senate on September 5, 1919:

Der 5, 1919: "Seplem"... While Congress has
not declared war, we are
carrying on war with the
Russian people. ... It is,
to speak frankly and plainly, a plain usurpation
power to maintain troops in
Russia at this time 7: Russia at this time, There Russia at this time. There is neither legal nor moral justification for sacrificing these lives."

In the autumn of 1919

In the autumn of 1919 Seattle dockers refused to load weapons for White Ad-miral Alexander Kolchak Baltimore dockers followed suit

By the end of 1919 about a million Americans had signed a petition to Con-gress calling for an end to the economic blockade of Soviet Russia and the evacuation of all foreign troops from its territory.

## Commanded A Regiment at Sixteen

The 16-year-old com-mander was Arkadi Gaidar, who fought in the Civil War who fought in the Civil War and later became a writer of children's books. He wrote: "When people ask me how it happened that I was made a commander at such a young age, I usually answer that it was the times that were un-usual, not the story of my life."

Right: Grigori Kotovsky led a cavalry brigade that fought General Denikin's troops on the Southwestern Front. on the Southwestern Fro Far right: Vasili Blucher was the first military leader to be awarded the Order of the Red Banner.



Famous Red Army Commanders: Lett. Mikhail Tukhachevsky, Lett: Mikhail Tukhacnevsky, former czarist officer, became commander of the Eastern Front during the Civil War at age 24. Right: Vasili Chapayev commanded the 25th Division, which fought Admiral Kolchak's sems on the Fastern Front. army on the Eastern Front



epidemics- that was the toll of the Civil War. and that meant not only factories and mines,





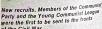
## Inglorious End Of Intervention

"The Allied intervention and blockade caused wide-spread suffering in Russia, but as for overthrowing the but as for overthrowing the Bolshevik government, they proved fruitless," American historian Philip S. Foner writes. "The fall of the Bolwrites. "The fall of the Bol-shevik government was a reg-ular feature in the U.S. It fell with a regularity that in time became tedious. Al-together, if the New York Times was to be believed it together, if the New York Times was to be believed, it fell or was about to fall 91 times in a period of two years from November 1917 to No-

ember 1919. By the beginning of 1920 by the beginning of 1920 the failure of the intervention was obvious. In January 1920, the blockade against Soviet Russia was lifted by the Entente powers. The United

it until July 7, 1920.

The American intervention commander in Siberia. General William Sidney Graves wrote subsequently: "I doubt if any unbiased person could ever hold that the United States did not interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. By this interference the United States helped to bolster up, by its military forces, a mon archistically inclined and unpopular government



New recruits. Members of the Communist League were the first to be sent to the frost of the Civil War. Left: Have You Volunteered? a poster by Dmitri Moor. Right: The notice on the locked door of a local Komsomol Committee reads: "Victoric Committee Commit "District Committee closed. Everyone gone to the front.



Left: The interventionists and the White Guards were defeated. The map of the country could be colored red—the symbol of revolutionary power. Only in the East was there a white area: the Maritime Territory, still held by the Japanese The poster reads: "The Maritime Territory Must Become Red." Right: Outstanding commander of the Civil War: (from left to right) Semyon Budyonny, Mikhail Frunze, and Kliment Voroshilov



looted by the enemy rubles (according to official data)

## and Japan These are lines of a song that was popular during the Civil War, a song that ridiculed Admiral Alexander A French Make a ruler

**Bred by the Entente** 

the self-appointed ruler of Russia." ine, the United

Kolchak 700,000 3,650 machine guns,

s and tons upon tons

## **NEW MAN** IN THE MAKING: STEP BY STEP

A revolution is the great day of the oppressed and exploited. Never can the mass of the people be such an active maker of a new social order as in a revolution....

I repeat what I

have said over

and over again:

Nowhere in the

past, even in the

epochs of the

greatest efforts,

as, for instance,

Renaissance, has

the number of

talented people

grown so fast and

so abundantly as

after the October

The main purpose

of these people is

a bold one: to

change all the

conditions of life

down to the very

foundations, to

Maxim Gorky

build a new world.

in our country

Revolution

in the epoch of the

V. I. Lenin

Let us leaf through the yellowed pages of the newspapers of 1918-1926. of the items published here may sound naive, but they reflect the spirit of the times—the emergent new life, new relationships and new psychology.

## Keep in Revolutionary Step . . .

Newspapers in those years were full of slogans calling upon the masses to restructure life along rev olutionary lines and remove all barriers set up by czarism and bourgeosis society "Comrade, raise your hammer higher still!"

"Awaken the dormant!"
"Down with disregard for man, this poisonous lichen that thrives on the stagnant morass of bureaucratism "
"Death to the old world!"

state apparatus!"

## Time To Wake Up

Despite the four years of the Revolution, antagonism has not disappeared between men and women workers at the factory pre-viously owned by Podobedov. It was customary for men to look upon women workers as inferior beings, long-haired but short-witted, and keep them out of active work. Only in the recent pe-riod, after intensive work. is this antagonism begin-ning to disappear. At the close of December the fac-tory committee was reelected. The men workers at first refused to elect women but later, after hearing a district organizer's report, unanimously voted for

In general, we must note the factory's women workers have recently started to take an active interest in community affairs. Well, it is high time for them to

## Worker-Managers

Yesterday evening at the worker-managers' school of the USSR Supreme Economic Council, 40 executives for the textile and metalware industries were given their graduation certificates at a formal presentation.

Congratulating the graduates, 95 per cent of whom were industrial workers, a rep-resentative of the SEC said that the immediate task-to give our socialist industry qualified Red managers-was thus almost solved and that the mastering of all production processes was now the order of the day.

## **Old World** Shows Its Teeth

Most of the young workers in the universities are eking out a miserable existencefoxes for whom the grapes are "green." Half, if not more, will achieve nothing. They will be just declassed smatterers, uprooted from the "Turn the bureaucrat and red-tapist out of the Soviet more fortunate "bourgeois," and no more. They will break their necks in the depths of university science and be left social misfits, unhappy, despised and dangerous.

White Guard newspaper Za Svobodu (For Freedom)

"Long live the transfer of all mills and factories into the hands of the Soviet Republic!" cries the banner above the textile workers from Likino (below). Banners and posters were popular art forms in the early years of Soviet power,
"The maker of a new life"
is symbolically portrayed
(right) by poet Vladimir Mayakovsky.
Bottom: A poster
by L. Simakov—"Children are our future. We should everything!



On December 20, 1920, the Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets approved the plan for the electrification of the country. Lowe. right: Cover of the document. Bottom right: Power engineer Gleb Krzhizhanovsky reporting to the Congress Russia could create a powerful economy and catch up with the advanced countries only through electrification Electricity reached the most remote villages, Lower lett: Bottom left: The first rural power station, in Kashino, 1920.

The West trumpete that Russia had sold and spent on food all the treasures belonging to the czar's family. The former crown jewels were put on display in Moscow in 1925 for the diplomatic corps They are now kept in the Diamond Fund open to the public.











Assistant to the Judge
No one should fear that he may not have the
skill or ability to administer justice. For the full
illiment of the duties of a people's assessor such
used justice and common sense, and be able
to distinguish truth from disabehood and the innocent
from the culprit.

Article 11 of the Provisional Instructions
on the Organization and Activities of Local
People's Courts in Travelya Guberniyas
Travels of the Tree Servicinal

You Ask—The Editor Answers
Readers were writing in to ask Rabochaya
Gazeta (Workers' Newspaper) all kinds of ques-

Gazeta (Workers' Newspaper) all kinds or questions:
"Can we achieve socialism in one country?
"So then how, and if not, then why?"
"Does the Moscow pawnshop serve the interests of working people\* fiber [light the icon lamp
"May a Konsowol merents?"
"Do we need workers' certif?"
Answers were sometimes laconic. For example:
C Does a Communist, when being called up
for active military service, enjoy any special
privileces? privileges?
A: A Communist enjoys the same privileges as

all workers and peasants.

We Decide for Ourselves

I am an entirely different person now, as com-pared with 1922. Today for me there is neither God, nor the devil, neither paradise, nor hell. I regard the working people as the king of



## Rattle Three Fronts

Immediately after the October Revolution, Russia began a simultaneous battle on three fronts. The first front was against foreign interven-tionists and the Russian White Guards; the second was for the factories, mines and farms; the third was for education.

The tasks of the youth

in general . . . might be

summed up

will enable us

proletarian culture...

created by mankind...

You can become a

with a knowledge

You should not

of all the treasures

merely assimilate

so as not to cram

but enrich it...

took it into his head

communism because

of the cut-and-dried

conclusions he had

putting in a great deal

without understanding

superficiality would be decidedly fatal...

facts he should examine critically, he would be a deplorable Communist

acquired, without

of serious and

indeed Such

was no obstacle

in the struggle for

power, in the need

state machinery...

harmonizes badly

harmonize at all, with

the tasks of restoration

in fact, does no

to destroy the old

But illiteracy

Illiteracy

hard work and

to boast about his

If a Communist

vour mind

this knowledge, but

with useless lumber.

assimilate it critically

Comumnist only when

you enrich your mind

to create a

American author Albert Rhys Williams, who witnessed try got down to learning how to read and write."

And Soviet author Ilya Ehrenbourg remembers: "The people opened up primers.

Everyone wanted to learn everything. There are many books describing the storming of fortifications, forts and fortresses. But this was a time when the people wanted to storm knowledge."

"The world's first workers school for Northern and Eastem peoples opened on Octo

Selo near Petrograd," Izvestia rted in November 1923. One hundred and six people enting 26 nationalities mostly hunters and reindeer breeders, have come to study.

"The new educational in-stitution is to be the center of education for the culturalbackward peoples of the Leading Soviet scholars tu-

tored the first students (in 1930 the workers school was reorganized and renamed the Institute of Northern Peo-ples). Under their guidance adult students from the tundra and the taiga not only

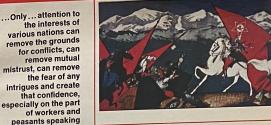
mastered the institute's cu riculum, but also helped to create written alphabets for languag national Many graduates went on to set up an educational system in the Far North, many be-came chairmen of collective farms and party and local government officials.

The Institute of Northen Peoples was a kind of cradle for the new literature that was being written. Among its students were the founders of modern Chuckchi, Yukaghir, Nenets and Evenk literatures



Above: John Reed at the Above: John Reed at the Presidium of the Congress of Peoples of the East, Baku, 1920. Among other things, the new government inherited from czarism mass illiteracy. Below right: The poster reads: "An illiterate man is like a blind man, whom pitfalls and misfortune await at every turn."





Dmitri Moor's placard symbolizes the friendship of the

Dmitri Moor's placard symbolizes the triendship of the Russians and the peoples inhabiling the Caucasus—Armenians, Azerbaljanians and others. Ruled by governors appointed by carrist Russie, they fought side by side with the Russians for the establishment of Soviet power and their independence.

## Voluntary and Honest **Alliance**

In the era of czarism the nations of Russia were sys tematically incited one against another. The results of this policy are well known: massacres and pogroms on the one hand, and the enslavement of the nations on the

This shameful policy of in-citement has ended, and there must be no return to it. Henceforth, it must be replaced by a policy of volun-tary and honest alliance between the nations of Russia.

In June 1917 the First Congress of Soviets pro-claimed the right of the na-tions of Russia to freedom of self-determination

In November 1917 the Secand Congress of Soviets enof the nations of Russia in a more decisive and definitive

In pursuance of the will of these Congresses, the Council of People's Commissars has decided to base its activities with regard to the national-

with regard to the hatomatities of Russia on the following principles:

1. The equality and sovereignty of the nations of

lussia.

2. The right of the nations of Russia to freedom of self-determination, including the right to secede and form in-dependent states.

3. Abolition of all national and national-religious privi-leges and restrictions whatsoever.

4 Freedom of develop ment for the national minor ities and ethnographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia

The specific decrees necessitated by this will be drawn up immediately after a Com mission on Nationalities Af fairs has been formed.

From the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia November 15, 1917

To all appearances artist Vladimir Anderson has depicted a scene common in Central Asia: a caravan of loaded camels led by a guide on a donkey. The title, however, is A Red rain in Samarkand, pointing up the meaning of the scene—

the camel train is bearing textbooks and manuals

BEARING A MANDATE FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

At the suggestion of the Camchatka Regional Revoutionary Committee, the pearer of this letter, the Chukchi Tevlyanto from Anadyr, is being sent to obtain an education in the schools of Russia so that, when he returns home after several years, he can pass on to his kinsmen the knowl edge he has gained. He has spent his whole life in the forbidding and severe tundra, in conditions unique to the North beyond the Arctic

We most earnestly ask those who may read this letter to give all possible help to Tevlyanto if he should ask for it. He fully deserves this because, despite his total illiteracy, he is one of the most gifted and inquiring young Chukchis of the Anadyr district. By caring for this citizen,

chatka Regional Revolutionary Committee take the first steps to educate the nomadic indigenous population of our Far Northeast who, as the tenth year of the October Revolution approaches, do not have a single literate person.

A letter from the Chairman Committee (Chukotka), dated August 17, 1926 Severnaya Azia No. 2, 1927

Insurance;

you will help the Kam-

of the Anadyr Revolutionary

on Commissions for Minors: -on Freedom of Conscience; -on Unemployment Insurance Regulations; -on Supplements for

People's Teachers; -Rules for the **Organization of Public** Education in the Russian Republic;

Here are a few of the

in the first months after

-on the Abolition of

Estates and Civil Ranks;

on Raising Pensions

decrees adopted

the Revolution:

for Workers;

on Disability

-Resolution on V.I. Lenin's Report on the Fight Against Famine.

## HISTORY

n ton to bottom below Issued in 1918, this is the first Soviet stamp commemorate the October Revolution. Interesting from the artistic and ideological standpoint is this stamp proletarian, issued in August 1921. Representatives of different nationalities Lenin's signature on this





IN STAMPS

depicting an emancipated stamp issued in 1932.







in a single word: the October events in Russia, wrote: "Schools opened up learn... Only on every hand: in palaces, barracks, at plants and fac-tories. . . To these schools came millions of children and a precise knowledge and transformation of the culture created by even some 40- and 60-year-old people. The whole counthe entire development of mankind

> FROM TUNDRA AND TAIGA

30, 1923, at Detskoye

## UNION OF SOVIET **SOCIALIST** REPUBLICS

The First Congress of So-viets of the USSR opened n Moscow on Decembe 30, 1922. It was attended by 2,214 delegates—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Armenians, Georgians, Az-erbaijanians, Uzbeks, Latvians, Tajiks, Estonians and other nationalities. The Congress approved the Declaration and the Agreement on the Formation of the USSR.

Initially the Union in-cluded the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet So cialist Republic, the Byelo-russian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Transcauca-sian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. The congress elected the supreme body of state power of the USSR, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR four chairmen, Mikhail Kali nin from the RSFSR, Grigori Petrovsky from the Ukrain-ian SSR, Nariman Narimanov from the Transcaucasian SFSR and Alexander Chervyakov from the Byelo-russian SSR.



## БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ТРУДЯЩИМСЯ!

Рабочие, работницы и члены их семейств имеют право получить БЕСПЛАТНО:

РАБОЧИЕ и РАБОТНИЦЫ! **НАУЧИТЕСЬ** умело пользоваться все

примите участие в устране-

to medicines, glass prostheses, a bed in maternity home, no care for a baby, accommodations and sanatoriums, charge. That had significance for Co Asia, where infan was high, where the medical care to sp and where epiden wiped out whole v

4 1918 placard announcing that from then on everyone had the right to free medical care. It explained that anyone who was sick was entitled to a hospital bed,

The Council of People's Commissars instructs all the Soviets of Deputies to take decisive action to eradicate

July 25, 1918 From a Decree of the Council of People's Commissars

STOP **ANTISEMITISM** 

According to information reaching the Council of Peoreaching the Council of Peo-ple's Commissars, counter-revolutionaries in many cities, especially in the front-line zone, are carrying out pogrom agita-tion which in places has led to excesses against the work-ing Jewish population. The bourgeois counterrevolution is taking up the weapon which fell from the hands of the czar. Every time it had to ward

НЕГРАЛОТНЫЙ тот-же СЛЕПОЙ

different languages,

without which there

peaceful relations

V. I. Lenin

between peoples ....

absolutely cannot be

off popular anger, the autocratic government directed it against the Jews, telling the unenlightened masses that the Jews were the source of all

their troubles. . . . Now the counterrevolution-aries have resumed persecution of the Jews, taking advantage of the famine, exhaustion and benightedness of the most backward masses... The Council of People's

Commissars declares the anti-Semitic movement and Jewish pogroms to be ruinous to the use of the workers' and peasants' revolution.

the anti-Semitic movement.

about Russia, about village life

irony to wary doubt, and often

one could hear in his "hmm-

and somewhat comical pose-

head thrown back and bent to

by Maxim Gorky

Vladimir Lenin is dead.

Even some of his enemies have been honest enough to admit that the world has lost Simbirsk, Kazan, Petersburg, "a surpassing genius, one far exile, and that's about all." greater than any of his great contemporaries."

His arm reaching forward and times till tears ran down his slightly raised, his palm which seemed to weight every word. sifting the comments of his opponents, replacing them with cogent arguments to prove the right and duty of the working class to go its own way and not trail behind or even advance side by side with the liberal bour-

Although he was a man

among other men men of

exceptional intelligence,

political skill, some of whom

he owed a great part of his

work-yet he towered in the

respect or another and to whom

remarkable energy and

suppressed him in one

midst of this group of

personality. . . . If his

eminent men as a unique

experiment is successful

example and his teaching

if this gigantic communist

enter upon a new era. We

will not see the failure and

collapse of our civilization,

begin all over again to travel

history will enter upon a new

era which we cannot even

imagine. This is what Lenin means for us. If the future is

as Lenin envisaged it, we

George Bernard Shav

fear

may smile and face it without

we will not see humanity

the same miserable end:

experiment spreads over the

rest of the world, history will

if other countries follow his

geoisie. In the autumn of 1918 I asked a worker from Sormovo, Dmitri Paylov, what he thought was Lenin's most striking quality. He answered, "Simplicity. He is as simple as truth itself."

He had a certain magnetism that attracted the hearts and minds of working people. He did not speak Italian, but the fishermen of Capri who had seen Chaliapin and many other noted Russians, somehow instinctively gave Lenin a special place. His laughter was charming, the hearty laughter of a man who saw clearly the ineptness of human folly and could appreciate the acrobatic cunning of the mind, who could relish the childlike naïveté of the "pure of heart." An old fisherman, Giovanni

Spadaro, said of him: "Only an honest man could augh like that."

Especially significant to me was Lenin's uncompromising and unfading enmity toward human suffering, his firm belief that misfortune is not the inevitable foundation of life, but an evil man can and must sweep away.

It was an unusual and extraordinary thing to see Lenin in the park at Gorki, so much has the idea of him become associated with the picture of a man sitting at the end of a long table, smiling and expertly and skillfully guiding the comrades in their debate, his keen eyes of a pilot sparkling; or standing on a platform with head thrown back casting clear, distinct words to the hushed crowd, to the eager faces of the people thirsting for

Passion was part of his nature, but it was not the self-seeking passion of a gambler. In Lenin it manifested itself in that exceptional spiritual energy of a man who believes in his cause, a man fully and deeply aware of his ties with the world, who knows his role in the chaos of the world, the role of an enemy of that chaos. With the same enthusiasm he could play chess, look through the History of Dress, argue for hours with his comrades catch fish, trudge along the stony paths of Capri, heated by the southern sun, admire the golden genista blossoms and the smudgy chil-

one side, his thumbs hooked in the armholes of his vest. And there was about this pose something very dear and funny, something boyishly triumphant, and at such moments he all but and at such moments ne all but glowed with joy, a great child of this wretched world, a wonderful man who had to sacrifice himman who had to sacrifice him-self to enmity and hatred for the the evening, listening to tales sake of love.

I often spoke to Lenin about he would emit an envious sigh:
"I know too little of Russia.

the cruelty of revolutionary tac-

tics and life.
"What do you expect?" he would ask with surprise and anger. "Is humaneness possible He loved funny things and laughed with all his heart, somein such an unusual and bitter fight? Where can mercy and cheeks. He could endow his magnanimity be manifested here? short, characteristic exclamation Europe is blockading us, we are "hmm-hmm" with an infinite range of shades, from cutting cut off from the help of the Eu-ropean proletariat, like bears counterrevolution hems us in or all sides, and what are we to do? hmm" the biting humor which is it not our right, our dut-only a very clear-sighted man, fight, to resist? Thank you Is it not our right, our duty, to well-versed in the devilish ab-surdities of life, is capable of. are not such big fools. We know that what we want no one will Stocky, with the forehead of achieve for us but we ourselves. a Socrates and all-seeing eyes, Do your imagine that if I thought he would often assume a strange otherwise I would be sitting here

adezhda Krupskava wife and associate wife and associate of Lenin, at his funeral. Below: The peasants of the village of Gorkl, where Lenin died, follow his coffin to the railroad station. Bottom: Grief writte

on his face



In 1919, a year of severe deprivation, he was ashamed to eat the food brought to him by comrades, soldiers and peasants from the country. When parcels were brought to his humble lodging, he frowned, was embar rassed and hastened to pass on the flour, sugar and butter to those comrades who were sick or weakened by hunger. Once, when he was inviting me to dine with him, he said, "I shall give you some smoked fish-it was sent to me from Astrakhan," and with a frown on his Socratic forehead and turning his sharp glance away from me, he added, "They send things to me as though were a lord! How can I prevent their doing it? If you refuse and don't accept it, they are hurt. And everyone round me is hungry."

Undemanding, unused to wine and tobacco, working hard from morn till night, he never thought of himself, but kept a keen eye on the welfare of his comrades.

good food so that they will eat more. I know there is very little food to be gotten, and what there is, is bad—they must get a good cook there." Then he quoted the opinion of some hygienist about the part played by seasoning i the processes of eating and di-gestion. I asked, "How do you find time to think about such things?"

He retorted with another ques ion, "About rational feeding?" and by the tone of his voice understood that my question was out of place. .

He paid himself too little heed to talk about himself with others, and like no one else, he could keep to himself the secret tempests in his soul. But once in Gorki, fondling some children, h

"They will live better than we Much of what we undergo they will not experience. Their lives

And looking off into the dis-

Lenin's personal impact on events both in his own country and in the world outside may well have been greater than that of any other individual in this century.

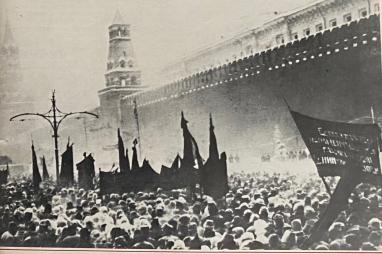
Leonard Schapiro

Lenin, the great philosopher and strategist of the revolution, proved as great in laying the foundation for new civilization. His last task was indeed the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)-a new type of multinational state.

I D Bernal

The personal picture of Lenin, with which I have found no disagreement in speaking with a number of people who are well informed, is that he is a man of most extraordinary ability, and with some truly fine characteristics. He was a Russian idealistic noble and came to be a man of only one idea. He believed that the regime of capitalism meant slavery and that the world would find freedom in a communistic state of society. In his mind every motive was fine, every act moved by patriotic love and sympathy for people.

Frank Vanderlip



Soon after Lenin's death an appeal went out to join the while writing: party. It was called the "Hello, how Lenin Enrollment.

Sitting at the desk in his office, he would write swiftly and talk

"Hello how are you feeling? I'll be through soon. There's a In a short time comrade here from the country more than 240,000 people he's lonely and evidently tired. (mostly workers) applied. We must give him some suport. A man's mood is no small

Once I came to him in Mos-He asked, "Have you dined?'

"You are not making it up? There are witnesses. I dined the Kremlin dining room." 'I heard that the dinners are

bad there. 'Not bad, but could be better.' He immediately asked for de-"Why bad? In what way could they be improved?" and egan to mutter angrily, "Why tance, he added thoughtfully "And still I do not envy them has fallen to our generation to carry out a task of historical significance. The harshness born of necessity that has been a feature of our life will be understood and exonerated. Everything wi

be understood, everything. Vladimir Ilyich, a great and rue man of this world is dead This death has sorely wounded the hearts of those who knew

And never has there been man as worthy as he of memory everlasting

Vladimir Lenin is dead, But the heirs of his thought and will are alive, alive and working more successfully than anyone, anywhere in the world, has eve worked before.

## ART FOR THE PEOPLE, **BUT NOT** "MASS CULTURE"

Will the new socialist system actually give the artist this freedom? I do artist this freedom? I do
not propose to paint reality
in glowing colors. We are
going through a painful
transitional period, a civil
war, famine and economic
dislocation on which the day of victory has just dawned. For some time to come we will be talking of the birth throes of the new society, not of its normal operation. But the socialist society does imply socialist society does imply the greatest freedom for the artist. As we mature, we shall provide a properous and respected environment for our art students, our graduates launching their art careers and our past masters in art. We will be able to say to them as we would to birds in a tree: "Sing what your heart tells you to, without concern for your livelihood."
This is the statement of the problem which follows from our socialist plan. The closer we come to solving this problem, the greater this problem, the greater will be our victory, the more complete will be the artist's victory over the market, over the customer, and the more freely will art pour out of the human heart. But freedom alone is not sufficient. not sufficient. Freedom is merely the absence of some positive concept and, in this sense, it is a purely negative concept. Nietzsche was quite right when he said: "Freedom, freedom, you say, my brother, but freedom for what?" I may be free, my hands and legs may not be tied, and I may go to the left or to the right, do something heroic or mean. not sufficient Freedom is something heroic or mean, but it does not follow from this that freedom is a positive concept. Thus, to liberate a madman or a liberate a madman or a criminal is hardly something positive. Apart from liberating the artist, the new, socialist society gives his work direction and meaning. Socialist society will give an infinitely social ripper content to

the artist's life than the society in which he has lived hitherto. It will give breadth, monumentality, power, universality, majesty to his values. From the speech by Anatoli Lunacharsky, People's Commissar of Education, at the opening of the Free Studios in Petrograd in 1919

greater inner content to

## Possessed Of Such A Creative Urge

Life was terribly hard: gruel or dried fish, burst sewer pipes, epidemics... On Prechistenka Street in Moscow, at the Military-Chemical Academy, the cadets suggested that I teach them versification. They wanted to write in lambic, trochaic, even blank verse

A model of Vladimir Tatlin's

ent to the Third

Tatlin was the first

to create complex

curvature in architecture.

poets hold forth in bookshops and attract autograph hunters. In those days poems were recited everywhere-on the boulevards at railway terminals, in cold factory shops, and it was not just Poetry Days but a whole poetry epoch. I remember a request forward-ed to the Union of Poets, a Red Army unit that was being shipped south to wipe out Wrangel's troops invit-ing Vladimir Mayakovsky, Sergei Yesenin, Boris Pas-ternak or any other poet to see soldiers off with some Now, when we verse. leaf through the books of poets known far beyond our land, we see how many wonderful poems were written in the years of military communism. People had never lived so poorly and, it seems, had never been possessed of such a creative urge.

Ilva Ehrenbourg

Diligently they scanned and

sought out rhymes. There was neither the time nor the

paper for prose, but poetry had free reign. Now we celebrate Poetry Day, and

Property Of the People

Here is a list of some of the first decrees of the Soviet Government signed

and antiques out of the country;

property of the state;
—on the exemption of

on placing the photog. raphy and motion picture industries under the control of the People's Commissar-

dens and parks.

## **Publishing** The Classics

The former Adolf Marx Publishers received an or-der from the People's Com-missariat of Education for the publication of all the Russian classics. They have a five-year monopoly.

The publishers are soon

to start printing the follow-ing authors: Nekrasov, Gogol, Griboyedov, Turgenev, Fonvizin, Zhukovsky, Chekhoy and Koltsov.

Each book will come out in no fewer than 100,000 copies.

From Krasnaya Gazeta Evening issue, March 1, 1918

Fyodor Chaliapin, known to almost every Fyodor Chaliapin, known to almost overy Russian before the Revolution, but heard by only the few who were privileged to attend the Imperial Theaters. After the Revolution his beautiful voice entertained many a workers' audience.

on the nationalization of the Tretyakov Gallery;
—on the prohibition of efforts to take art objects

on the recognition of scientific, literary, musical and artistic creations as the

public entertainments from state taxation;

on the amalgamation of the theaters;

iat of Education;

—on the protection of the monuments of nature, gar-



People exhibited an as-People exhibited an as-tonishing bent for artistic creation. "Different edito-rial offices get so many poems, it is impossible to publish even a one-hun-dredth part of them," wrote Kolomna magazine Bolshe vik on February 3, 1917

On April 4, 1918, Izvestia published by the Kolomna Soviet of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, said: "Everyone has gone theater-mad in Kolomna-everyone acts, including babies in swaddling clothes. There are more actors than spec-tators."

## DESPITE THE TERRIFIC PRICE

Comrade Artamonov told us how a State Publishers' agent came to the factory, and despite the terrific price of the books, most of the workers bought them up on an installment pay-ment basis.

From Young Communist, 1926

Vsevolod Meyerhold, one of the directors who revolutionized the theater, Mass plays like The Taking of the Winter Palace (left) were a new art in which thousands participated.

Art belongs to the people. It must take root in the thick of the working masses. . . It must combine the feelings, the thoughts and the will of those masses

and elevate them. It must awaken the artist in them and develop them.



The upsurge of creative

The upsurge of creative activity among the people was extraordinary. They were extraordinary. They were interested in absolutely everything. And so much was new! Left: An Armenian folk group performs in the street.

Above: Home of the Soviet Writers Congress.

THE REAL PROPERTY.



It was a difficult period for the country, especially the first few years after the Civil War. arge-scale industrial production in 1921 had fallen to a sevent of 1913. One in every six factories was not working By the early twenties th number of people without jobs topped a million. One month after the 1917 October Revolution, the Council of People's Commissars issued a

decree on providing insurance for the unemployed. The money for benefits came from taxes imposed on private businesses and from funds allocated by the central vernment and local legislativ bodies. Early in 1918 the first employment agencies were set up, and by the middle of that year there were more than 250. Economic dislocation affected urban and rural areas alike In December 1927 the Fifteentl Congress of the Communis Party of the Soviet Union mapped out the First Five-Year Plan for the economi development of the country The plan called for a 230 pe cent rate of growth for heavy industry and the construction of 1,500 large plants. By the end of the first five years the new enterprises were to account for one-third of the country' industrial output. The Firs

ahead of time The rapid development o industry, construction and transport required millions of workers, and so the number of unemployed began to decrease.
As industrialization began, the number of people attending vocational schools rose. In 1930-1931 some 730,000 were enrolled in vocational schools (compare this against 70,000 in 1928-1929). This, too, helped eliminate joblessness among the youth

Five-Year Plan was fulfilled

In the late twenties the country began collectivization of agriculture. By the end of 1930 more than 33 per cent of the individual peasants were collectivized, and by 1935 over 83 per cent. The big collective farms envisaged a higher level of agricultural production and called for skilled personnel That explains why upwards of 800,000 people were enrolled in schools for young collective farmers. In the summer of 1930 the Labor Market Council noted that the number of unemployed was "approaching zero." On October 20, 1930, the Central Committee of the Communist Party wrote in its resolution: "The great successes achieved in socialist industrialization and the accelerated development of

collective and state farms have

done away with unemployment

in the Soviet Union." There has

been no unemployment since.

## CONSTRUCTION **BOOM**

Western Experience Rejected. Five-Year Plan Completed in Four

The draft of the First Five-Year Plan (begun in 1929), drawn up by the Supreme Economic Council and the USSR State Planning Committee, prompted a lively



Be the blast furnace of our

Be the blast furnace of our Revolution, breathe hotly, react to everything, poke your nose into everything, take an interest in everything!

From an Appeal to the Youth by Alexander Kosarev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, 1929

debate throughout the country. Some economists suggested that industrial development rates be set at 10 or 11 per cent a year.

shev, urged a 20 per cent The First Five-Year Plan. endorsed by the Fifth Congress of Soviets of the USSR in 1929, was fulfilled in four years.

the Supreme Economic

Council, Valerian Kuiby-

## 1500 Major **Projects**

During the First Five-Year Plan period 1,500 new industrial projects were be-

Construction of 40 electric ower stations was started including the Dnieper, then the world's largest. Indusrial construction was particularly intense in Central Asia and the Caucasus, once outposts of czarist Russia.

## **NEW INDUSTRIES**

Under this headline the January 1, 1933, issue of Izvestia listed the following: Machine-tool construction (specifically the production of automatic and semiautomatic machine tools), instrument making (especi-ally the production of metalcutting tools and control and measuring instruments), automobiles, tractors, combine harvesters, aluminum, aviation, dirigibles, potassium. nitrogen, synthetic rubber, plastics, synthetic fibers, shale, watchmaking and clocks.

## AN AMERICAN RECALLS **HOW IT WAS**

Rollo Ward, an American who was invited to take the

"No questions! They replies, they wanted know more and more. I the first time.

The first machine made at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant , which opened on June 17, 1930. Left: A

small experimental car manufactured at the Moscow

1932. Standing by it is Ivan Likhachov, director of the plant.

AMO Auto Plant in

them? Look at them, they're fine boys and girls

"When people in my country ask me about the future of the Soviet Union. I tell them about the young men and women moving ahead to their chosen goals say:

job of senior foreman at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant,

"Never in my long years of experience did I have occasion to do business with a greener bunch. To tell the truth, I was scared from the start. How could hese youngsters be taught to handle intricate ma chinery?

"I thought no one would inderstand me, no ques tions would be asked.

heaped questions upon me, giving me no rest. They were not content with brief was then that I became aware of the gaping difference between the capitalist system and that of the country I was visiting for

"Isn't it clear to you that the future belongs to

Farm labor was undergoing a change. The time of large

collective farms and mechanization had arrived. Machinery that was being

Machinery that was being manufactured in the industrial centers of the country was sent first to the most backward regions. The train of tractors (right) bears the address: Central Asia, Outlying areas of the former Russian Empire were being developed at top speed to catch up with the central areas

with the central areas of the country. The socialist republic had no

desire to have backward outlying regions.

They're okay."

for the first time and tried to outgallop it, the Turksib, as it was called, was more than a railroad. The whistle announced a life of machines, schools and medicines.



In 1927 men started to lay a railroad in a country bigger and wilder than the Old West to link Central Asia with Siberia. For the

nde of nomad herdsmen who saw a train

## "Get Magnitka Going!"

This was one of the slogans most popular with the young men and women of the period. The Komsomol took on the re-sponsibility for the building of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Mill, a priority project of the First Five-Year Plan. Builders arrived at the site in 1929. A peasant named Igor

Smertin later reminisced: "We

Stakhanov was suddenly

famous overnight.

Thousands of workers were

united behind the

Stakhanovite movement.

It became a competition

for higher productivity.

climbed out of the railroad car and looked around. There was nothing to see except snow-covered fields."
"Where is the town of Mag-

nitogorsk?" someone asked the man who met us.

"You're standing on it."
"Until you build it you will be living in tents," another habbe

It was a hard beginning, but the young people stood up under all the trials. Construcsteel mill began in the summer of 1930. Eighteen months later the mill was turning out steel. ENGINEERING **STUDENTS INCREASE** 

Back when the Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station was being built, a delegation of Italian manufacturers touring the project asked the con-struction chief how many workers were taking the various technical courses offered.
"Ten thousand," was his

"Then who is working?"

the visitors inquired.
"The same people who are studying."

This conversation could have taken place at any major construction project during the First Five-Year Plan period. In 1928 there were only seven qualified specialists for every 1,000 workers (40 engineers in the Western countries). Within the nex four years close to 68,000 engineers were graduated.

## "UNREALISTIC" **PLAN WORKS**

The builders of the Dniepe Hydroelectric Power Station pledged to finish the dam size Hugh Cooper, head of the team of American consult ants on the project, called the plan "unrealistic." Cooper was an experienced hydraulic engineer. He had helped de-sign and build the fersign and build the famous power plant at Niagara Falls, the Wilson Dam, and a dam in Egypt. His opinion was regarded with respect. Nevertheless, the builders finished ahead of schedule. Many of the builders were decorated by the government. Hugh Cooper was awarded the Or der of the Red Banner o Labor for his assistance in organizing the construction of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station.



socialism, on the contrary. and on a really mass scale, for actually drawing the majority of working people into a field of labor in which they can display

for employing it on a really wide

and reveal those talents,

## STAKHANOV AND THE **STAKHANOVITES**

HEEV AN SU

In 1927 a 22-year-old peas-ant named Alexei Stakhanov applied for a job in the mines at the Donets coal basin of the Ukraine. Since he had had no previous training, Stakha-nov was sent to a special school, and within a few years he was regarded as a first-

In 1935, responding to a questionnaire on how to im-prove work, Stakhanov sug-gested a new division of labor

that netted 14 times the aver-

age output of coal.

The new method was picked up by many miners, and the Stakhanovite movement came into being as workers in other industries followed suit.

The Stakhanovite movement accounted for much of the 82 per cent rise in labor productivity in industry during the years of the Second Five-Year Plan (the target figure had been 63 per cent). In construction, labor productivity jumped eight points over the goal of 75. Today Stakhanov lives in

Thorez, a small town in the Donets area. He has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Far from extinguishing competition, for the first time creates the opportunity their abilities, develop the capacities, so abundant among the people . . . .

V. I. Lenin

FACTS AND FIGURES · The number of building workers increased five times during the First Five-Year Plan

period. Every other worker in industry was a builder. The Third Five-Year Plan (1938-1942) called for doubling the industrial output of 1937

by the end of 1942. In prewar 1940 the USSR produced 166 million tons of coal. 15 million tons of pig

iron, 18 million tons of steel. From 1938 to 1940 over-all industrial output increased by 45 per cent.

The Kolumb (Russian for Columbus) was one of the two ships that brought the first party of builders up the Amur River from Khabarovsk to the site of the future city of Komsomolsk

## HISTORY IN STAMPS

From top to bottom below: This stamp was issued in 1930 to promote the popular movement to fulfill the First Five-Year Plan Five-Year Plan
in four years,
Dneproges Dam—
one of the biggest
construction projects
undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan period. The stamp marks the fifteenth anniversary of Soviet power







The Peasants Size Up the Situation **And Make Their Choice** 

## WEIGH **EVERYTHING** CAREFULLY

In 1924 a group of peasants

in Yurtsevo, a village near Moscow, decided to pool resources to buy a tractor, two threshers and a winnowing machine. The members of the group took turns using the machines. It was not partic ularly convenient since they all could not use them when conditions were most favor-able. Besides, the tractor could not be used very efficiently since the farms were scattered. In 1928 the mem-bers of this cooperative asked the authorities to give them one continuous stretch of land. These peasants of Yur-tsevo went through four stages before they realized that the best way was to combine their work, machin

Every politically conscious

socialist says that socialism

cannot be imposed upon the

peasants by force and that

we must count only on the

mass of the peasants

socialism? This is\_the

the Russian peasants in

proletariat and begin the

transition to socialism?

The peasants have already

tackled this transition, and

we have complete confidence

practice. How can they

support the socialist

in them

V. I. Lenin

assimilating day-to-day

experience. How would the

peasants prefer to pass to

problem which now confronts

power of example and on the

ery and land.

Forty per cent of the new collective farms set up in collective farms set up in 1928 and the first half of deed that turns over the land to one of 1929 arose in the same way The peasant had to weigh Kazakhstan's collective farms everything carefully. He was overcome by doubts when for its use free of charge for an unlimited time. another man's whip fell or the horse he had owned the

## **EXPERIENCE OVERCOMES** HESITATION

An encouraging example of the new movement was the Red October Collective Farm, not far from the Ural Mountains, organized in 1924 by the nine poorest families in the village.

They elected a young Communist who had fought in the Civil War, Pyotr Pro-zorov, to be their chairman, The farm did well, and its members began to prosper. Other peasants joined, and by the end of the third year almost all the people in the village were members. The farm built itself an electric station. Pilgrimages were made to the farm. Peasants from other villages went there to see for themselves whether the stories about that out-of-the-way northern village were true

Upper right corner: "Union between country and town" was a very popular slogan of those times. It meant that workers

gave the peasants a hand by supplying them with much-needed technology and by going to the countyside to help organize the first collective farms. Above: The peasants flocked

labor on commonly owned land was far more effective and was the only way to escape poverty and build a new life

en masse to the collective farms in the early thirties. The experience of neighbors convinced them that collective

in the countryside. It was of tremendous significance that the state offered material and financial assistance to the new farms. As a result, peasants everywhere

voluntarily united into collective farms

them that if there was no state farm nearby they sent a committee to visit one in another district. Here, typically, is what one peasant delegate told his fellow vilworking together with a will made me want to stay there. Now all I can think about is a collective farm here, com-bining all the small farms of the poor and middle peasants into one big farm and run-

showed so much interest in

Left: Collective labor was quick to produce results. Modern machines appeared on fields throughout the country. Peasants learned new trades. In 1939 more than a million tractor drivers and harvester operators worked in the countryside. The collective farm system was developing a solid economic base.

The outstanding fact in Russia is a revolution, involving a release of human powers on such an unprecedented scale that it is of incalculable significance not only for that country, but for the

> John Dewe 1928

**Once Soviet** women received equality, they

in the country.

different defect-lack of un

fifteenth anniversary of the October Revolution.

FACTS AND FIGURES

By August 1930, 21.4 per

farms.

per cent.

cent of the farms had

united into collective

By June 1931, the num-

ber had jumped to 52.7

By 1932, 62.4 per cent of

the farms (which owned 77.7 per cent of the sown

land) had become collec-

tivized. For the most part,

collectivization had been

completed in the coun-

try's main agricultural

regions. Moreover, the

social revolution in the

countryside and the tech-

nical re-equipment of the

rural areas had gone on

at the same time.

From top to bottom below: Construction of the famous Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel

is the theme of this stamp issued in 1932.

Collective farms brought

new life to the Soviet countryside. This stamp

commemorates the

HISTORY

IN STAMPS

Mill in the Urals

made use of it. Pasha Angelina organized the first women's tractor team

a proper salute. My job is to teach two groups-one of illiterates (23 persons) and the other of semiliterates (45 persons). Although the first group had already had two months of instruction, it had not gone beyond page 8 of the ABC book, and when a new word cropped up, not a soul could make it out. The second group (of semiliterates) read pretty well but suffered from

ABC COMMANDER

to the Annenskiv District to eliminate illiteracy. I come to the village of Saburovka and

find all the people of its 170

farmsteads lined up to give

me, their ABC commander,

We are on our way

derstanding of what was read. What did I do? I got the first group off the ABC Book altogether and on to cutting out letters of the alphabet. We resorted to the ABC books for model reading only and for the reading of sentences with words we could put together out of the separate letters.

In the second group I took the advanced step from mechanical to conscious reading. Every article read was, as a rule, followed by questions, repetition and retelling. In this way we covered the themes-the drive to eliminate illiteracy, the five-year plan, the building up of collective farms.

> Entry in the diary of poe-Sergei Chekmarev, 1929

THOMAS CAMPBELL COMMENTS

1935, Mikhail

Kalinin.

the USSR

presents the

In the spring of 1928 the ernment decided to p large state farms on land he peasants were not culti-rating. Experience in grain growing in other countries was studied, including the 94,000-acre wheat farm of Thomas Campbell in the United States, Professor Nikolai Tulaikov, a well-known soviet agronomist, made study of the Montana farm, study of the Montana farm, and his findings were re-ported in detail at a Plenum of the Central Committee of

the party in July 1928.

Campbell was invited to the Soviet Union in 1929. He visited state grain farms and noted "the remarkable activity of a nation that is a mystery to the whole world." By the middle of 1929 the country had more than 3,000 state farms. The peasants

lagers: "The sight of the farm with all those tractors and other machines and the people ning it the way a state farm is run.

20

## THE PIATILETKA. OR RUSSIA'S Jawaharlal Nehru's FIVE YEAR PLAN World History"

Under the plan, the peasant was to be brought close to industry by means of enormous model state farms and collective farms, and the whole country was to be industrialized by the erection of huge factories, hydroelectric power works, the working of mines and the like; and side by side with this, a host of other activities relating to education, science, cooperative buying and selling, building houses for millions of workers and generally raising their standards of living, etc., were to be undertaken. This was the famous Five-Year Plan, or the *Piatiletka*, as the Russians called it. It was a colossal program, ambitious and difficult of achievement in a generation even by a wealthy and advanced country. For back-ward and poor Russia to attempt it seemed to be

the height of folly.

This Five-Year Plan had been drawn up after the most careful thought and investigation. The whole country had been surveyed by scientists and engineers, and numerous experts had dis-cussed the problem of fitting one part of the program into another. For the real difficulty came n this fitting in. There was not much point in having a huge factory if the raw material for it was lacking; and even when raw material was available, it had to be brought to the factory. So the problem of transport had to be tackled and railways built, and railways required coal, so coal mines had to be worked. The factory itself wanted power for its working. To supply it with this power, electricity was produced by the water-power obtained from damming up great rivers, and this electric power was then sent over the wires to the factories and farms and for the light-ing of cities and villages. Then again, all this required engineers, mechanics and trained workers, and it is no easy matter to produce scores of thousands of trained men and women within a short time, Motor tractors could be sent to the farms by the thousand, but who was to work

These are but a few instances to give you an idea of the amazing complexity of the prob-lems raised by the Five-Year Plan. A single mistake would have far-reaching consequences; a weak or backward link in the chain of activity would delay or stop a whole series. But Russia had one great advantage over the capitalist coun-tries. Under capitalism all these activities are left to individual initiative and chance, and, owing to competition, there is waste of effort. There is no coordination between different producers or dif-ferent sets of workers, except the chance coordination which arises in the buyers and sellers coming to the same market. There is, in brief, no planning on a wide scale. Individual concerns may and do plan their future activities, but most of this individual planning consists of attempts to overreach or get the better of other individual concerns. Nationally, this results in the very opposite of planning; it means excess and want, side by side. The Soviet Government had the advantage of controlling all the different industries and activities in the whole union, and so it could

## These are excerpts from "Glimpses of

draw up and try to work a single coordinated plan in which every activity found its place. This mighty effort embodied in the Five-Year Plan began in 1929. Again the spirit of revolution was abroad, the call of an ideal stirred the masses and made them devote all their energy to the new struggle. This struggle was not against a foreign enemy or an internal foe. It was a struggle against the backward conditions of Russia, against the remains of capitalism, against the low standards of living. . . . They lived a hard, ascetic life; they sacrificed the present for the great future that seemed to beckon to them and of which they were the proud and privileged builders.

A continuous propaganda in favor of the Five-Year Plan kept up the enthusiasm of the people and whipped them up to fresh endeavor. Great public interest was taken in the building of the huge hydroelectric works and dams and bridges and factories and communal farms. Engineering was the most popular profession, and newspapers were full of technical details about great feats of engineering. The desert and the steppes were peopled, and large new towns grew up round each big industrial concern. New roads, new canals and new railways . . . were built and air services developed. A chemical industry was built up, a war industry and a tool industry, and the Soviet Union began producing tractors, auto-mobiles, high-power locomotives, motor engines, turbines, airplanes. Electricity spread over large areas, and the radio came into common use. Unemployment disappeared completely, as there was so much building and other work to be done that all available workers were absorbed. Many qualified engineers came from foreign countries and were welcomed. It is worth remembering that this was the time when depression spread all over Western Europe and America and un-

employment increased to enormous figures.

The work of the Five-Year Plan did not go on smoothly. There was often great trouble and lack of coordination and upsets and waste. But in spite of all this the tempo of work went on in-creasing, and the demand always was for more and more work. And then came the slogan "The Five-Year Plan in Four Years," as if five years Five-rear Plan in Four rears, as in five years had not been a short enough time for this amazing program! The plan formally came to an end on December 31, 1932, that is, at the end of four years. And immediately from January 1, 1933, a new Five-Year Plan was started.

a new Five-rear Plan was started.
People often argue about the Five-Year Plan.
One thing is clear; that the Five-Year Plan has completely changed the face of Russia. From a feudal country it has suddenly become an advanced industrial country. There has been an amazing cultural advance; and the social services, the system of social health and accident insurance, are the most inclusive. ces, the system of social health and accident insurance, are the most inclusive and advanced in the world. In spite of privation and want, the terrible fear of unemployment and starvation, which hangs over workers in other countries has gone. There is a new sense of economic security among the proprior.

What is Soviet power? What is the essence of this new power, which people in most countries still will not, or cannot, understand?
The nature of this power, which is attracting larger and larger numbers of workers in every country, is the following: In the past the country was, in one way or another, governed by the rich, or by the capitalists, but now, for the first time, the country is being governed by the classes, and moreover, by the masses of those classes, which capitalism formerly oppressed. Even in the most democratic and freest republics as long as capital rules and the land remains private property, the government will always be in the hands of a small minority, nine-tenths of which consist of capitalists, or rich men In this country, in Russia, for the first time in world history, the government of the country is so organized that only the workers and

the working peasants, to the exclusion of the exploiters, constitute those mass organizations known as Soviets, and these Soviets wield all state power. That is why, in spite of the slander that the representatives of the bourgeoisie in all countries spread about Russia, the become not only intelligible but popular all over the world, has become the favorite word of the workers and of all working We know very well that

there are still many defects in the organization of Soviet power in this country. Soviet power is not a miracle-working talisman. It does not, night, heal all the evils of the past-illiteracy, lack of culture, the consequences of a harbarous war, the aftermath of predatory capitalism. But it does pave the way to socialism. It gives those who were formerly oppressed the chance to straighten their backs and to an everincreasing degree to take the whole government of the country, the whole administration of the economy, the whole management of production, into their own hands. Soviet power is the road to socialism that was discovered by the masset of the working people, and that is why it is the true

road, that is why it



great revolution of

which Russia has been the sword-bearer and crusader,

has ushered in a new stage

in human history. It is too early to judge the fruit it

is going to bear. Such a colossal experiment, under-

taken in the arduous condi-

tions at the close of a disastrous war, amidst the devastation of Europe and

the convulsions of the hu-

man soul embittered by the

four years of foul massacre, could not have been car-

ried out without groping

On December 5, 1936, the All-Union Congress of Soviets endorsed the Constitution of the USSR. The draft had been discussed for more than five months by over 50 million people They contributed some two million proposals, additions endments and changes

peoples of the USSR.

welding of so many diverse

people into one powerful union where all remain

equal is in many respects

the greatest peacetime achievement of the Soviets.

The Soviets have shown

that one of the most plaqu-

ing problems facing moder

man, the need for peaceful

reconciliation of seemingly

conflicting national aspira

tions, can be successfully

solved. The right kind of

ter instead of tears, culture

Jerome Davis

nationalism can bring laugh

nstead of bloodshed.

In Kazakhstan and Turke-stan, before the Revolution colonies of czarist Russia the native children were ut terly illiterate Conditions were even worse than they are now in Alabama. In Asia the czar supplied no schools for the education of the conquered peoples. Central Asia all that is

THE 1936

CONSTITUTION

OF THE USSR

Each Soviet Constitution

Our first Constitution—the

Constitution of the RSFSR

of the October Revolution

of 1918-codified the gains

of a particular stage

in the life of our state.

and defined the class

substance of a state of

The Constitution of the

USSR of 1924 laid down the

principles for the formation

of a federal socialist state.

The Constitution adopted

by the Extraordinary Eighth

1936, reflected the changes

that had occurred in Soviet

society since the adoption

and codified the victory of

The draft constitution was

people for over five months,

that is, from the day it was

discussed by the Soviet

published until the

congress. Newspapers

additions, amendments

and comments that were

"All power in the USSR,"

Constitution reads, "shall

Soviets of Working People's

Deputies." The exercise of

Soviet power is ensured by

economy and the socialist

instruments and means of

Constitution introduced the

equal and direct suffrage

Article 123 proclaims the

equality of rights of the

citizens of the USSR.

irrespective of their

nationality or race. All

citizens are guaranteed the

maintenance in old age and

disability. The Constitution

press, freedom of assembly,

including the holding of

mass meetings, street

processions and demonstrations.

right to work, to rest and

leisure and to education,

as well as the right to

in case of sickness or

guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of the

principle of universal,

be vested in the working people of town and country

as represented by the

the socialist system of

ownership of the

production. The

by secret ballot

printed thousands of

taken into account

in finalizing the text.

Article 3 of the USSR

socialism in our country.

of the 1924 Constitution

All-Union Congress of

Soviets on December 5.

the dictatorship

of the proletariat.

reflected the main features

Now of course, in Soviet

changed. The world knows

of this change. But the sur-prising thing to a visitor from abroad, coming to Uz-bekistan or Turkmenia, is the rapidity with which this change has been brought about. In less than 10 years a new system of education has been introduced, and not only introduced but put into amazing working order. Teachers have been developed; students have been graduated: and illiteracy not only of children but of adults, has been greatly reduced.

I hope by now the reader has some idea as to what the USSR stands for. He may still be puzzled—as every visitor is until he learns—as to how, out of this welter of nations, peoples and tribes, of landifferent religions and such varied social customs, the Communists have been able to create a homogeneous entity. . . . The way was the way of the educationist and psychologist. . . . The ap-proach was never that of the conqueror imposing tribute on the conquered. but that of the friend and equal offering help.

Beatrice King 1936

blundering and immense suffering. The people who initiated this revoluton must themselves have been the field it plowed. Whoever said "the Messiah" said "the Crucified" Indeed such heroic suffering, such superhuman tolerance, such gallant sacrifice and selfabnegating devotion to the idea of the Man of the Future, make all the other peoples indebted to the USSR.

The challenge of communism is not bread for all or even cake: not freedom from insecurity and warall of which might conceiv ably be assured to the fat-ted underlings of some other system. Communism proposes nothing less than the re-creation of the world in the unitary image of the toiling masses. With the perfection of the machine and the abolition of profits, the toil of the masses will diminish. They will have leisure and they will em-ploy that leisure to create Communism proposes that the actual workers shall be the new world's creators and its rulers.

Waldo Frank 1932

The field of race relations is one area in which the West can humbly learn

guages and dialects,



CHA

Corre

C

and the Volga, and though they are on different continents, have different characteristics and pass through different mountains and forests, they flow peaceably on the same planet and finally merge in the same world ocean. So, too, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America should live in peace and join their efforts to make life better and more beautiful. Valeri Chkalov

There are two rivers

the Columbia

## FOUR MEN AT THE NORTH POLE

When Soviet polar explorers Ivan Papanin, Pyotr Shyrshov, Ernst Krenkel and Yevgeni Fyodorov landed at the North Pole in May 1937, they never suspected that they would be-come a legend for millions of their contemporaries. Excerpts from two of the

men's accounts follow.

wes accounts follow.

We started out with the most difficult job of measure and the started of t

dark, snakelike crack had turned from the weather tent to our kitchen and dived right under the tent where we lived.

By the morning of February 2,1t was a mere three steps to the black water, to the abyss and infinity.

From the Reminiscenses of Ernst Krenkel,

February 19. Everything continued as before: Zhenya made his meteorological observations, Ernst transmitted four games of chees to Petya. Coming out of the tent, we saw a beam from the sky Al-140th peters of the continued of the tent and made fast. I could not control myself: I turned adwin myself: I turned adwin myself: I turned adwin myself. I turned myself. I turned adwin myself. I turned m

The men's unprecedented drift lasted for 274 days. Having traversed the distance from the top of the Earth to the shores of Greenland, they were finally taken off their melting ice floe by the Soviet icebreaker Taimyr.

The flight has proven to be fresh evidence of the Soviet Union's outstanding efficiency in the field of aviation. The flight has brought our countries closer together in time and space.

Admiral Richard Bird on the Chkalov-Baidukov-Belyakov Flight (1937)

The route across the North-Pole from Moscow to the United States taken by Valeri Chkalov, Alexander Belyakov, Georgi Baidukov (below, left to right) on June 18-20, 1937. Their ANT-25 flight covered the distance in 63 hours and 25 minutes and was an outstanding achievement for the aviation of that period. A monument was erected in their honor by the people of Vancouver, Washington, near which the historic landing took place



In 1932 on the Icebreaker

Shmidt (left) led the

It was not until April 7, a fair day, that the first five passen-gers from the Chelyuskin were brought to the mainland. The shuttle flights made by the seven rescue planes became the pioneers of Arctic air ser-vice, and the seven pilots were awarded the just instituted title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

THE CHELYUSKIN

RESCUE

huge ice mass was seen mov

port side apart and threw the

ship back some 10 meters.

Within a few hours the Chel-

vuskin had sunk to the bottom

A government rescue com-mission, formed the same day, sent the icebreaker Krasin and

several planes to the scene of the accident. Forty dog

sleds left the Dezhnev Cape, headed for the same spot. "We are living in tents and

Markov noted in his diary.

Bad weather held up the

rescue flights for a long time.

of the Chuckchi Sea.

a radio transmitter

"We are living in tents and sleeping in sleeping bags. We get into them dressed in our felt boots and quilted jackets. We will survive, we are strong people," Chelyuskin navigator Even with the ice holding them captive, the crew of the Chelyuskin was able to put out a newspaper for two months under the banner "We Shall Not Surrender!" Its final edi-tion was headlined: "We Have Not Surrendered!" Book cover for Alexander Kazantsev's The Arctic Bride Moscow gives a grand welcome to the Chelyuskin heroes.



## AN ARCTIC BRIDGE: FROM THE USSR TO THE USA IN TWO HOURS?

N 1939 the 33-year-old engineer Alexander Kazantsev suggested the possibility of direct travel between the USSR and the USA via a tunnel floatting 100 meters under the Arctic ice. In his provocative book The Arctic Bridge, Kazantsev proposed a tubelike metro-sized tunnel stretching from Murmansk to Alaska across the Arctic Ocean. The perfectly straight pontoon bridge would be supported by steel ropes and anchored to the ocean floor. The bridge's branch pipes

would rest on two smaller pipes Even present-day supersonic aircraft is slower than the vehicles that could cover 4.000 kilometers\* in two hours proposed in Kazantsev's book.

Kazantsev wrote the follow ng in the preface to one of the ditions of his science-fiction novel:

The time will come when the mutual gravitation of people will smash the invented "steel" and "iron" curtains, and then inter-continental aircraft will be needed by passengers only and not as bomb-carriers; ocean-going express ships will be needed and not aircraft carriers; an Arctic bridge will be needed then. The 71-year-old Kazantsev, a

solidly built man wearing oldashioned glasses and sporting a gray professorial beard, has etained his youthful enthusi-

"I am faithful to my ideas of he thirties," he said. "For me the Arctic bridge remains the prototype for intercontinental transport of the future."

The author of the best sellers A Guest from Outer Space (on the enigma of the Tunguska meteorite), The Ice Returns and Stronger Than Time is now completing his new novel, The ome of Hope.

ometer equals .621 miles

Komsomolskaya Pravda polled 11 Moscow school-children. Some of the questions and answers follow

What is your goal in life?

Lyudmila Atanasova, age 11: I want everything to be free of charge for every-Vasili Andreyev,

age 14: I want to study and work What do you dislike most? Marina Rait, age 12: I dislike inequality among classes, and children,

What would you do if you were Chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR? Anatoli Makeyev, age 11: I would develop the taiga and raise the living standards of the peoples living there.

Yuri Timoshkov, age 14: I would give all working people good apartments.

## HISTORY IN STAMPS

From top to bottom below The most expensive Soviet stamp, it was issued to honor Cigizmund Levanevsky who tried to fly from Moscow to San Francisco via the North Pole in 1935. A Soviet dirigible. issued in 1932. Valentina Grizodubova, the famous Soviet pilot of the thirties.







## STORM GATHERING OVER EUROPE. NOT INEVITABLE

The Congress Directive

From June 26 to July 13, 1930, the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party was held in Moscow. instructed the party's Central Committee "to con tinue the firm and resolute

### "To Make War Impossible"

On February 2, 1932, a neneral conference on the eduction and limitation of armaments opened in Ge neva. Sixty countries participated. The Soviet delegation defined its position, impossible" and submitted a detailed plan for genera and complete disarmament.

Those of our readers who

generation will remember

the alarming events of the

thirties in Europe: Germany's

rearmament, its withdrawal

from the League of Nations,

the joint military intervention

invasion of Austria and

war, which, once it broke

out, was bound to envelop

are some historical facts

the whole world

belong to the older

### The Definition of Aggressor

Between July 3 and 5 1933, a convention to define of the German and Italian an aggressor was signed in fascists in Spain and the London on the Soviet Union's initiative. A state was considered to be an ag-gressor if it was the first to Czechoslovakia by Hitler's commit one of the following armies When the Nazis came actions: 1. The declaration to power in Germany, Europe of war on another state: 2. moved step by step toward An invasion of the territory of another state by armed forces, even without the declaration of war; 3. An attack by ground, naval or air forces, even without the Could the world war have declaration of war against territory, naval vessels been prevented and could or aircraft of another state: the aggressors have been 4. Naval blockade of the curbed by coordinated shores or ports of another state: 5. Support of armed actions? Yes. That was the bands invading the territory firm and consistent stand of of another state the Soviet Government. Here

"Let Us Pool Our Efforte!"

In September 1934, the Soviet Union accepted the invitation of 30 countries to join the League of Nations. In his first address to that body, Soviet representative Maxim Litvinov said he was aware that the League had no way of completely elimi-nating war. He was convinced, however, that, given the firm will and unanimous cooperation of all its members, much could be don at any given moment to reduce to the minimum the possibility of war. This was a sufficiently honorable and noble task, whose fulfill

ment would bring immense penefits to humanity.

The Soviet Government had been working at this for the entire period of its existence, he said. From now on, it wanted to pool its efforts with those of the other states represented in he League.

### **Treaties That Could Stop** The Aggresso On May 2 and 16, 1935.

TO LIVE

NEIGHBORS

LIKE

GOOD

mutual assistance treaties vere signed in Paris and Prague by the Soviet Union with France and Czechoslovakia. The countries committed themselves to render one another immediate assistance should any one of them be subjected to an unprovoked attack. Howthe protocol of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty included a reservation, at the insistence of the government of Czechoslovakia. that mutual assistance commitments would be in force between them only if the side that was the victim of aggression was given assistance by France.

### Meeting Their Obligation

In the summer of 1936. General Franco staged his revolt in Spain Hitler and Mussolini thereupon intervened with military forces against the Spanish Republican Government. The socalled policy of nonintervention adopted by the Western powers played into the hands of the aggressors. In a secret report at the time, one of Hitler's diplomats wrote that Britain and France were not to be taken seriously, that the risk was small and success as



On October 10, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt. President of the United States of America, in a message to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, proposed the establishment of normal diplomatic relations hetween the two countries representative Maxim Litvinov vere concluded successfully on November 16, 1933. Later Roosevelt cited, by way of illustration, an event in the sphere of foreign policy of which he was proud: the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States in 1933





The well-known revolutionary Alexandra Kollontai

was the first Soviet woman ambassador. She was an outstanding speaker and writer.

The Soviet Pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair in New York came as a revelation to many Americans—it was their first glimpse of the young Soviet state.

On October 16, 1936. Pravda and Izvestia pub-lished a telegram from Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Central Com-mittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Rolsheviks) to José Dias. leader of the Spanish Communists. The message said that the working people of the Soviet Union were only meeting their obligation in rendering all possible assistance to the revolutionary masses of Spain. They realized that the liberation of Spain from the yoke of fascist reactionaries was not the private affair of the Spaniards but the common cause of all advanced and

people was launched in the Soviet Union. Money was collected, and volunteers joined the international brigades. Dozens of transports with arms, as well as tanks and aircraft, were sent to Spain from the USSR.

"Tomorrow It Might Be Too Late" March 12, 1938, Hitler's government sent its troops into Austria, thereby ending that country's exist ence as an independent state. On March 17 a statement was issued by the Soviet Government. It said, in part, that the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss with the great powers immediately, in the League

time, provided all states, the great powers in partic-ular, took a firm and unprogressive people.

A broad movement of solidarity with the Spanish equivocal stand on saving posal.

of Nations or outside it, practical measures dictated by the circumstances. To morrow it might be too late, but today there still was

> peace collectively. The British Government urned down the Soviet pro

## **Prepared To Meet**

**Treaty Commitments** On April 26, 1938, in the tense atmosphere of threats by Hitler Germany against Czechoslovakia. President of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Kalinin declared that the treaty on mutual assist-ance between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia did not forbid either one's coming to the other's assistance without waiting for

rance. On September 21 in his speech at the plenary meeting of the League of Naions, Maxim Litvinov reiterated that the Soviet Unon was prepared to meet its commitments as stated the League of Nations Pact. Addressing the governments of the Western powers, he said that to avoid a problematic war to day and experience a real and all-embracing war tothe price of satisfying the appetites of insatiable gressors and destroying and crippling sovereign states— was not acting in the spirit of the League of Nations

On September 29-30, Ne. ville Chamberlain and Édouard Daladier concluded the so-called Munich Pact with Hitler and Mussolini Czechoslovakia lost one-fifth of its territory, about one-quarter of its population and 50 per cent of its industrial capacity. The German border was 40 kilometers from Prague. This is how the aggressor was appeased. What for? In the first page of the Paris newspaper Le Matin an article appeared under the headline: "Let us direct German expansion to the East, then we in the West shall be calm

## THE LAST **ATTEMPT**

The War in Europe could have been prevented and Hitler and Mussolini forced to renounce any further plans of aggression had the outcome of the military negotiations between the Soviet Union, Britain and France, which took place in Moscow between August 12 and 21, 1939, been successful. The Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army, General Boris Shaposhnikov, declared that the Soviet Union could undertake a commitment to move against the aggressor in Europe 120 infantry and 16 cavalry divisions, 5,000 heavy guns, 9,000 to 10,000 tanks and 5 000 to 5 500 aircraft. The preparedness of the Soviet side for resolute and coordinated action was corroborated by Marshall Kliment Voroshilov, People's Commissar of Defense. The British and French delegations however kent delaying the talks and avoided making concrete commitments and discussing realistic military plans. The hopelessness of the talks finally became obvious. The well-known French journalist Genevieve Tabouis wrote in her diary: "Send us, at least, a plenipotentiary delegation, the Kremlin insists. Bonnet and Chamberlain remain indifferent. Only some time later did they decide to send their delegations to Moscow. It will take them 15 days to reach their destination because they are to travel by boat! Voroshilov is angry. Bonnet and Chamberlain again did not empower their representatives. On August 23, 1939, the Soviet Government was forced to sign a nonaggression pact with Germany. That pact delayed the Soviet Union's involvement in the war for almost two years.

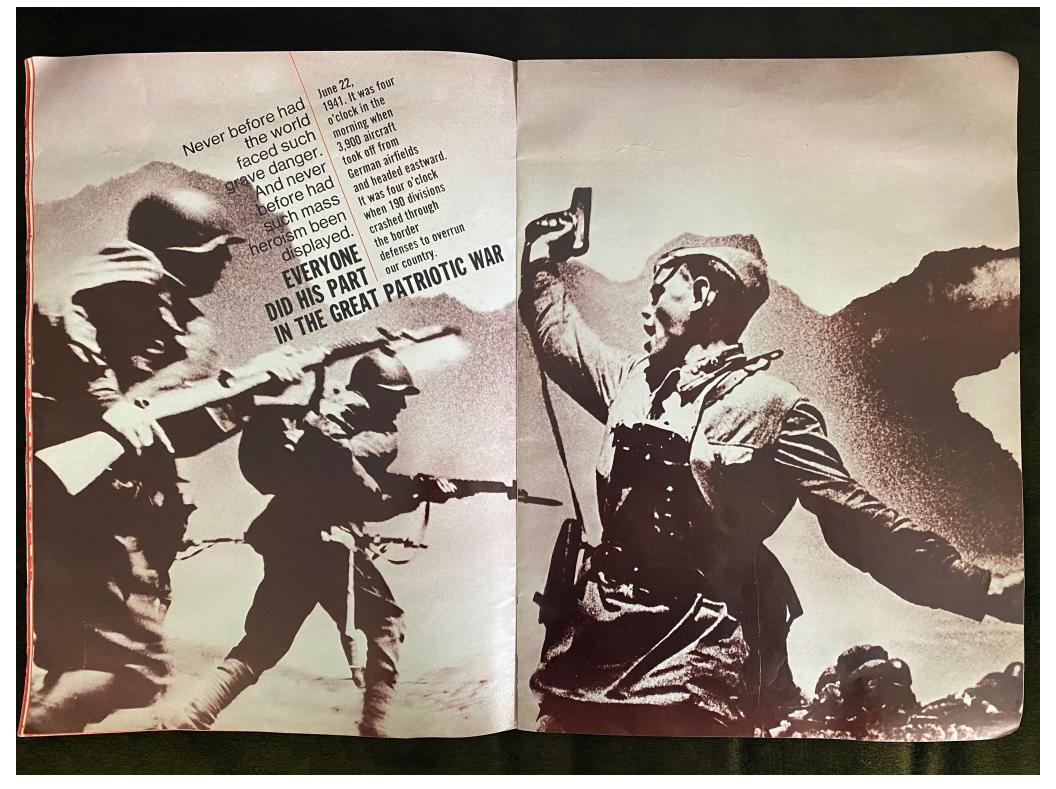




Moscow railroad station he had been welcomed as though he were Marx himself! Below: H. G. Wells with Ivan Pavlov.







## **Everything** For the Front. **Everything** For Victory!

By 1942 the Soviet Union surpassed Germany in war output. At the same time, many new plants were being built in the Volga re-gion, the Urals, Kazakhstan and other eastern areas. "Our nation is wielding a sword in one hand and a hammer in the other. The country is fighting and building," said the news-paper Pravda.

One item merits special mention. The contribution of Soviet women to the vic-tory was tremendous. At After seeing the Russians in action factories and collective and state farms, they took the place of the men who had left for the front. By 1942 they constituted more than 50 per cent of the country's

during the first week

of war, I never for a

suggestion of

history.

frivolousness in the

Their all-out effort to

win the war is probably

character of the people.

moment doubted their work force. ability to stop the "If there were scales," Leonid Brezhnev once said, Germans.... The "on one side of which we could put the martial exattitude of the people ploits of our soldiers and on the other the labor extoward war and their ploits of the Soviet women. duties was as stern and the scales would probably stand firmly balanced, just flexible as their as the heroic Soviet wo stood firm and unflinching adherence to the beside their husbands and socialist plan of their sons in the storm of the state. There was no

> **Partisan** Hero

Nikolai Kuznetsov was a partisan engaged in intelliunique in the world's gence Before the war he orked as a draftsman at a factory. He taught himself German and acquired a per-fect command of the lan-Erskine Caldwell 1942 guage. When the war broke out, he was assigned to a partisan unit in the Ukraine In the uniform of a Wehrmacht officer he carried out such operations as the re-moval of high-ranking occupants. In March 1944, at the age of 33, he was killed in a battle with a German patrol near Lvov. Below is an excerpt from a letter he wrote which was to be opened only in the event of his Stalingrad, the winter of 1943: One of the fiercest battles in the history of war. There was hard fighting for every square meter of land, for every house and staircase landing house and staircase landing.
On February 2 the Soviet
troops surrounded the enemy
and smashed its grouping
of more than 300,000 men.





The Battle of Leningran lasted more than 900 days. Its entire population together with Soviet troops defended the city. In the photo: Antiaircraft gunners beat back a fascist air raid Relow: The Battle of the Kursk Bulge (Central Russia) was one of the greatest tank battles of World War II.

## WARTIME LETTERS

The Soviet youth newspa-per Komsomolskaya Pravda carried more than 10,000 readers' letters during the war years. Here are a few.

To Our Sons June 24, 1941 At this grim hour, as you go off to fight the fascist bandits for our freedom and happiness, we Soviet mothers say to you, dear sons, fulfill your duty so that every mother can be proud of her fighting heroson. We will work in the fields without respite so that you are supplied with everything you need.

Collective farmers

from Altai Territory Fyokla Salenova Sofya Krenyshnaya Mariya Mamonova Arina Stepanova

In the name of the people of the **United States of** America, I present this scroll to the City of Stalingrad to commemorate our admiration for its gallant defenders whose courage, fortitude, and devotion during the siege of September 13, 1942 to January 31, 1943 will

## Linkup On the Elbe

Two participants of this momentous event in our military cooperation against fascist Germany say:

Joseph Polowsky: "Our consciences and

our recollections tell us: world with the same persist-The logical conclusion for ence.'

ve swore there." A. Silvashko, lieutenant in the reserves and principal

of a school in Byelorussia "We were good soldiers -today let us continue to work for peace all over the

icans and Russians must

and will meet again as

friends. Let us be as deter-

mined today as we were on

the Elbe. We must pool our efforts to fulfill the oath that

Throughout the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) Leonid Brezhnev was with the army in the field. He was chief of the Political Department of the Political
Department of the Army and
then the Front, and took an
active part in many military
operations, including the
Battle for the Caucasus. He Battle for the Caucasus. ne was a part of the marine landing group that wrested a strip of land along the Black Sea near Novorossiisk from the Nazis. In the photo: Leonid Brezhnev talking to the soldiers of the Black Sea Army group (1942). Below: American and Soviet troops met on German soil on April 25, 1945.



"OUR PEOPLE CANNOT BE VANQUISHED"

August 25, 1942, 24:05. I bailed out to avenge the blood and tears of our mothers and brothers groaning beneath the yoke of the German occupation.

For 11 months I studied the enemy. Wearing a German officer's uniform, I penetrated into the lair of that satrap—Erick Koch, German tyrant in the Ukraine. Now I switch to action.

I love life and I am very young. But if my motherland, which I love as dearly as my own mother, needs me to sacrifice my life, I shall not hesitate. The fascists must know what a Russian patriot and Bolshevik can do. They must know that our people cannot be vanquished, just as the Sun cannot be extinguished.

July 24, 1943



stubborn battle for Berlin, in which 2,500,000 Soviet men and about 1,000,000 Germans participated The fighting in the city itself went on for more than a week. The last enemy grouping surrendered at 3 P.M. on May 2. There were short exchanges of

Lenin's Mausoleum

at the Victory Day

fire here and there, but it was clear Berlin had fallen. Above left: Partisans operating on enemy-occupied territory, like the boy and the old man in the picture, rendered the regular

bove: The Soviet

flag was hoisted on top of the Reichstag on May 2, 1945. It

was the end of the

"Stalingrad Is at My Back" October 18, 1942 Dear comrades at Komsom-

olskaya Pravda, I want to tell the whole country about Guards Deputy Political Instructor Las-tovsky. I can't write much the situation doesn't permit The Germans will soon be pushing forward. So I'll

Three German tanks appeared on the hillock and stopped as if undecided. It was a trying moment; our antitank rifle crew had been put out of action, and the German tanks were actually free to roll over us. At that very moment Lastovsky dashed toward the antitank rifle emplacement right under the enemy's heavy army great asisstance. fire. Flames enveloped two of the tanks one after an-Continued on page 33

Franklin D Roosevelt May 17, 1944

inspire forever

the hearts of all

glorious victory

of invasion and

turning point in

the war of the

**Allied Nations** 

of aggression.

against the forces

marked the

free people. Their

stemmed the tide





## The T-34 medium tank. Above right: The YAK-3 fighter VICTORY Right: The BM-13 combat rocket truck, commonly known as the "Katyusha." A Faster Pace

ARMS THAT FORGED

Testifying at the Nurem-berg Trial, Albert Speer, the Third Reich's Minister of Armaments and War Production, said that from the standpoint of production, engineering and the economy, Germany had lost the war by the beginning of the summer of 1944.

The party was everywhere,

reaching into the depths

of the Byelorussian

forests to organized

factories to step up

collective farms, into

Communists had the

leadership, the program

needed they had them.

needed to improve morale,

they had the songs - and

stirring ones, too. When

a plant urgently required

channel was the quickest

way around wartime red tape.

a high-priority building

material, the party

The party recruited,

Every day it spoke to

spoke through the

Army and Navy; it

spoke through the

underground, through

trained members who

remained behind when

the Germans moved in:

Richard E. Lauterbach

it cemented the fortress.

millions in "Pravda"; it

political advisers in the

trained, propagandized.

... When a song was

and above all, the means.

the Army. . . . The

When slogans were

guerrillas, into Siberian

the production, onto the

the press, ... the radio,

### Sensational T-34

"The enemy," wrote Hitlerite General H. Guderian, "had a new type of tank, T-34, which greatly surpassed German tanks in cross-country ability, armor thickness and gun armo niercing." Another Hitlerite military leader, General E. Schneider, reported that the T-34 tank had created a sensation. Its shells pierced the armor of German tanks at a distance of 1,500-2,000 meters, while German tanks could hit the Russian machines at a distance of no more than 500 meters

## Four Fighting Sixteen

"At an altitude of 4,500 and even 5,000 meters we can do anything we want to the enemy," the French pilots of the Normandy-Niemen Regiment counted. "The YAK-3 gives us complete superiority over the Germans. The craft has high maneuverability and speed. Two mum speed: 450 kilometers YAK-3s can fight four per hour; celling: 4,000 enemy machines, and four meters. can beat sixteen.

Air Force received in 1943, also greatly surpassed the German Junker-88 and Heinkel-111 bombers.

The YAK-3 fighter. Armament: two 12.7-mm, machine guns and one 23-mm. cannon: maximum speed: 650 kilometers per hour; ceiling: 10,700 meters; maximum flying range: 800 thickness: 90-120 mm. kilometers.

two 23-mm. cannons, one 132-mm. rocket shells, with 12.7-mm. machine gun, a firing range of 7.9 kilo-eight rocket shells, 400 meters. kilograms of bombs; maxi-

smoking ruins. Life is life,

even in war. Right: During

of the second World War women took the

place of men who had gone to the front. Below: Those

on the home front did their best to supply the Army

ammunition. The

with arms and

the years

The T-34 medium tank. The PE-2 modified dive Weight: about 28 tons; bomber, which the Soviet speed: 55 kilometers per hour; armament: a 76-mm and then an 85-mm. cannon and two machine guns endurance: up to 300 kilometers; armor thickness: 45- 52 m

The IS-2 heavy tank Weight: 46 tons; speed: 37 kilometers per hour: armament: a 122-mm. cannon four machine guns; armor

The BM-13 combat rocket The IL-2 attack aircraft truck ("Katyusha"). It had ("Flying tank"). Armament: 16 launch rails, carrying

"The Motherland calling on her sons to stand up against the enemy a sculpture by Yevgeni Vuchetich at the memorial complex on Mamayev Hill in Volgograd. Some of the fiercest battles of the war were fought on this hill, the highest point in the city.



## WARTIME LETTERS

Continued from page 33 construction. I am a lathe operator. Please don't turn my request down. V. Golovin

YCL member (Kirov)

At Long Last March 1, 1945 Germany. Columns of liberated war prisoners and foreign workers-Frenchmen, Belgians, Italianswere moving in an endless stream along roads toward the rear. We could tell who they were by the national ribbons in their berets. People exchanged greetings,

exclamations, handshakes. A tank of ours was heading past a crowd of Russian and Ukrainian girls. Sitting on the armor, the tank commander was shouting gaily to them. Suddenly he went pale and jumped to the ground on the go.
"Olya!" he cried out,

throwing his arms around a pale little girl. "Sister dar-

The girl sank to his chest and burst out crying.
Major V. Smirnov (Army in the Field)

## **MAJOR BATTLES**

	Soviet	German
personnel	760,000	800,000
artillery	5,600	10,400
tanks	670	1,000
aircraft	860	600

Summary - Thirty-seven Hitlerite divisions were completely de-stroyed (300,000 nazi officers and men were killed and wounded).

the Wehrmacht suffered in World War II, and it shattered the myth of its invincibility.

## **STALINGRAD**

February 1943)

Counteroffensive

## KURSK BULGE

(July-August 1943)

Hitler's defeat at Stalingrad and restore the German Command's strategic initiative on the Eastern Front

The Battle of the Kursk Bulge, one of the biggest in the war, in-volved on both sides more than four million officers and men, about 70,000 guns and mortars, some 13,000 tanks and self-propelled

... No nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union suffered in the course of the Second World War. At least 20 million lost their

Countless millions of homes and farms were burned or sacked. A third of the nation's territory, including nearly twothirds of its industrial base, was turned into a wasteland-a loss equivalent to the devastation of this country east of Chicago.

President John F. Kennedy June 10, 1963

## THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW

(December 1941)

Combat Forces in the Decisive Phase of the Battle

	Soviet	German
personnel	760,000	800,000
artillery	5,600	10,400
tanks	670	1,000
aircraft	860	600
		and the same of th

This was the first major defeat

(November 1942-

Combat Forces at the Moment of the Soviet Army's

ersonnel	Soviet more than	German
	1,000,000	1,000,000
artillery	13,500	10,300
anks	900	675
aircraft	1,414	1,216

Summary-From November 1942 to February 1943 the Wehrmacht's losses near Stalingrad totaled 800, 000 officers and men, 2,000 tanks 10,000 guns and 3,000 aircraft One hundred thousand nazi officers and men were taken prisoner.

Operation Citadel was to avenge

guns (including the heretofore secret German Tiger tanks and Ferdi-nand self-propelled guns) and 12,-000 aircraft. The Wehrmacht threw over 100 divisions into this battle. Five divisions and five air groups were brought over from France

The biggest tank battle of World War II was fought near the village of Prokhorovka. Twelve hundred tanks took part on both sides and 586 Hitlerite tanks were destroyed in a single day!

in a single day!
Summary—In the course of the defensive fighting and then during the Soviet Army's counteroffensive, the Hitlerites lost more than 500,-000 officers and men, 1,500 tanks, 3,000 guns and 3,700 aircraft.

## THE MINSK "POCKET"

(July-August 1944)

Two and a half weeks after the Allied troops landed in Normandy, the Soviet Army delivered a crushing blow at the Wehrmacht in Byelorussia. This battle, fought along a front 620 miles long and 370 miles deep, involved on both sides four million men and officers, 62,-000 guns, 8,000 tanks and 9,000

aircraft Summary—Sixty-seven enemy divisions were destroyed completely. Some 100,000 nazi officers and men were encircled in the Minsk "pocket" and taken prisoner.

To bolster up the collapsing Eastern Front, the Wehrmacht urgently had to move 48 divisions from the Western Front.

## BERLIN-THE LAST BATTLE IN EUROPE

(April-May 1945)

Total combat forces on both sides: 3.5 million officers and men. 52,000 guns, 7,800 tanks and 10,-800 aircraft

Summary-The unconditional surrender of nazi German. Fighting on the Soviet-German Front went on for 1,418 days and nights (338 on the Western Front). Apart from the battles covered above, there were any number of others much larger in scale than those fought on other fronts of the anti-Hitler coalition. Thus 10 Hitlerite divisions were completely destroyed during the Soviet Army's winter offensive of 1943-44, which spread over an area of 870 miles. The Germans here lost 75 per cent of their personnel. During the sum-mer-fall campaign of 1944 the Soviet Army on the Soviet-German Front completely destroyed or took prisoner 96 Hitlerite divisions and 24 brigades, putting 219 enemy divisions out of commission.

During the 1945 January opera-

tion in the Oder area the Soviet Army destroyed 35 Hitlerite divi-

## THE PRICE **OF VICTORY**

Reprisals

The following are far from complete figures on reprisals committed by the invaders against the people in Soviet cities and vil-lages: The invaders killed 2.2 million peaceful inhabitants in Byelorussia, 1.1 million in Lyoy and Odessa regions and in Kharkov (the Ukraine), 172,000 in Leningrad Region and 125,000 in Es-

### Fascist Slavery

The occupation troops deported about five million Soviet citizens to Germany for slave labor.

### Cities and Villages in Ruins

As the Hitlerites retreated, they left behind "desert zones": 1,710 Soviet cities, 70,000 villages and settlements, 40,000 hospitals, 82,-000 schools, technicums and institutions of higher learning, and 32.-000 industrial plants were destroyed during the war years.



What do Soviet youth think about their generation? To Komsomolskava Pravda's questions: What traits of Soviet young people are the strongest? How are they most strikingly manifested?-the most frequent answers were:

patriotism internationalism high moral standards (will power, courage, honesty compassion, etc.) thirst for knowledge; collectivism activity, enthusiasm: yearning for everything new: love for neace To the question: Do you feel you have attained your goal?-the majority replied

Novosti Press Agency posed these three questions in a questionnaire What is your main goal in

life? How do you intend to attain that goal What do you mean by career Fifteen hundred young people from Moscow the town of Podolsk a suburb of Moscow Kharkov and Zaporozhve in the Ukraine answere the questionnaire. Their average age is 23.5 Thirty-two per cent have a higher education 37 per cent are factory and office workers, and 12 per cent are schoolchildren The others did not give the information Below are sample replies to the first question: 'To know that I am useful

and that my work is

engineer, Moscow.

"To feel needed." Victor

Senin, 22, turner, Podolsk.

that children would want to

"To be the kind of person

emulate." Nina Yushkina, 24. teacher, Zaporozhye. To develop transport in the North." Vladimir Mitrokhin, 23, student, Moscow. "To be where things are hardest." Gennadi Chekalin, 17, student of a technical school, Podolsk. Many described how they would like to go about achieving their goals. I'm studying. I will study. I'm entering an institute. These words were found in 1.043 questionnaires. "The less I know," writes Muscovite Tanya Makarova, a stenographer of the

## YOUTH ON YOUTH

Do We Feel Less?

Andreyev, student: "What, in my view, are the distinguishing features of some of my fellow students? I would say the instability and inconsistency of their feelings and actions. The early YCL mem-bers witnessed tremendous changes in our country. They saw them with their own eyes and from their own experience. Young people in those days were, perhaps, less educated and their cultural standards were lower. They did not have the opportunities we have today. But they had more character, and their feelings were stronger too. What holds us back, I think, is our inhibitions."

### Rationalists

V. Davydov, engineer: "I do not believe that we are emotionally less developed than our fathers' generation. Yes, we are rationalists But reason does not smother emotion. On the contrary, it makes our feelings deeper, more varied. We are only more restrained in showing our feelings. We dislike sentimentality.

The Farth seems to have ome smaller, distances have shrunk, enabling get together more often. Here, the World Youth and Students Festival.

Two poets of different

generations, Joe Wallace and Andrei Voznesensky,

exchange ideas, Below

A meeting of Soviet and

American youth in Minsk. Bottom: An

Times are changing. How do Soviet youth keep abreast of the times? What do they think about themselves? Highlights from interviews,

questionnaires and panel discussions offer some insights.

"Our major obsession is seeking the truth, acquiring firm convictions and acting accordingly.

If I Work Only For Myself, What Purpose Would My Life Have?

"Your duty to society is simply to express yourself in it, If you waste all your time on purely personal interests, you are stealing it from yourself as a citizen (Excerpt from a television panel discussion)

Rolshol ballerina Nadezhda Pavlova Nadeznaa Paviova, poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko (talkin below with Robert Frost) and world chess champion Anatoli Karpov (left) are very different people indeed. But what unites hem is the fact hat they all pelong to the postwar general and all possess ts common eatures: a love for the work they are doing, diligence and loyalty to ideals.

Whom Do You Look Up To?

Nikolai Gorshkov, stu dent: "I have always admired people who have ideas and who are capable of realizing their ideas. My ideal is the late Academi cian Sergei Korolyov, the man who developed our space rockets."

## Which Event in Our History Would You Have Liked to Participate In?

Valentin, barber's apprentice: "I would like to have lived at the beginning have been able to take part n the Revolution and see enin.

Gennadi Golovanov, engineer: "I would have liked o have taken part in stormng the Winter Palace and n the Victory Parade on Red Square

## What Are Your Plans For the Year?

Mukhabat Mukhitdinova eleventh grade student:

1. Favorite subject? "Mathematics or, to be more exact mathematical analysis. To make progress, intend to solve more problems

2. Your hobbies?

"I used to love dancing, but I haven't danced for two years now because don't have the time for it.

3. What are you going to do to broaden your knowl edge?

"I have special plans with respect to philosophy. have always thought of my self as a person with firm convictions. However, have just discovered for myself that it is not easy to defend your convictions. As I see it this is because we sometimes take things we believe to be right for granted, instead of delving deeper.

### Language Students

"The two met during a competition in linguistics and mathematics. Immedi ately thereafter they had to part. Because they lived far apart and had no telephones, they decided to write to one another. Sasha wrote the first letter in Latin. An answer came in Italian with an analysis of Sasha's errors in Latin. His feelings hadly hurt Sasha wrote in Italian about the errors of his new friend's Italian-which was about as bad as his own Latin. The reply was in Esperanto After that the correspondence ceased, because both had gotten telephones and they decided to carry on the exchange in Polish."

(Excerpt from a report on the third competition of seniors in linguistics and mathematics)

who is taking a correspondence course in philosophy at Moscow University, "the less creative my work will be. That is why I am studying, and that is my road in life. The road to knowledge is complex, but gratifying. It alone can make one's most cherished dreams come true." Almost everyone surveyed had a clearly defined way to achieve their goal. But approximately half of them treated the word career

Ministry of Automobile

the Russian Federation,

Transport and Highways of

negatively. 'I don't like the word career" Valya Vinokurova, 16 student Podolsk 'In the word career I see promotion at work by means of pull or toadvism' Victor Bychkov, 21, worker, Zaporozhye. "Career spells an egoistic attitude toward life." Oleg Vinogradov, 25, engineer, Zaporozhve Others had a different understanding of the word "Career is good if it really means progress, a step forward from the point already reached." Vera

Loban, 26, engineer.

Kharkov.

"Career-if it is honest and well-earned-means the materialization of your dreams." Gherman Lavrov, 27, technician, Moscow Studying the replies, we recalled the time several years ago when a group of graduates from the Moscow Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers asked to be sent to work on the Abakan-Taishet railroad in Siberia. Work conditions there were very difficult. From the outset the young engineers were faced with great responsibility. "You want to be chiefs?" one of the members of the job placement board asked with a smile. "Of course." replied the young people. 'We're careerists, you know."

Komosolskaya Pravda approached its readers with this question: What must you do to achieve your aim? The replies: "Make money" (63); Improve my gifts in the chosen field of endeavor (3,597):

'Work hard" (4,841): 'Study" (10,576).



## THE SOVIET CHARACTER

When I asked myself what distinguished Soviet society from ours, I knew the answer at once. It was human warmth

This quality is a peculiar sort of alloy made up of components which at first seem totally incompatible, namely, recognition of people as individuals, the joy of association with others like yourself, the acceptance and understanding of your neighbors' weaknesses, which were part of their makeup yesterday and which will be part of it tomorrow, and an instinctive desire to come to the assistance of anyone who may need it.

In the West these characteristics tend to strengthen the spirit of individualism. In Soviet society, in which some people live better than others, where there are those who have higher cultural standards and are better educated and still others have more possibilities for success in life, these very differences produce results quite the opposite of their effect in Western societies. They weld people together, making a more unified society. Why? Because the basic element of Soviet society is not the individual, it is the human

I believe that Western society has a number of commendatory characteristics. However, so many things-the habitual need for approaching everything seriously, the collapse of the vain, ambitions of the individual, backbreaking labor (if you are eager to succeed in life), the arduous struggle for the right to a job, the indifference that results from rampant individualism, hypocrisy and the necessary adjustment to the relentless rhythm of highly advanced technology-all of this has caused such human feelings as love, compassion and sympathy to be repressed. In the West they prize the individual's complete independence and the right to solitude. If some people are strong, that's quite all right

... But what if some are weak?
For a long time the crowds on
Gorky Street got on my nerves.
And I shared the indignation of
letter writers who complained
about the situation in the Soviet
press. The crowds angered me
until one day I accidentally hit
against a fellow countryman at
Orly Airport. For some reason
known only to himself, this
Frenchman must have enter-

by Jean Raffaelli Chief, Moscow Bureau France-Presse News Agency

tained a very high opinion of himself. You would have to see it to believe the scene he made. Brushing at the sleeve I had barely touched, he made a face as if he had put his foot into something unpleasant. That day I remembered the crowds in Gorky Street with great pleasure.

In a trolley bus in Moscow you might hear people express opinions-about a girl's skirt being too short or the color of another girl's stockings. In the West people keep such observations to themselves so that other people will not hear them. But one cold winter night in 1963 I realized what a good thing it was to give voice to your sentiments. The temperature in the streets was 30 degrees below zero Celsius, but I had no hat on. Suddenly was surrounded by a group of middle-aged people who were angered by my "childish behavlor." They stopped me and nearly forced me into a taxi. This outburst of touching comradely care by some grumblers I did not know warmed my heart.

These are only small things, perhaps, but they help give you an idea of the general atmosphere.

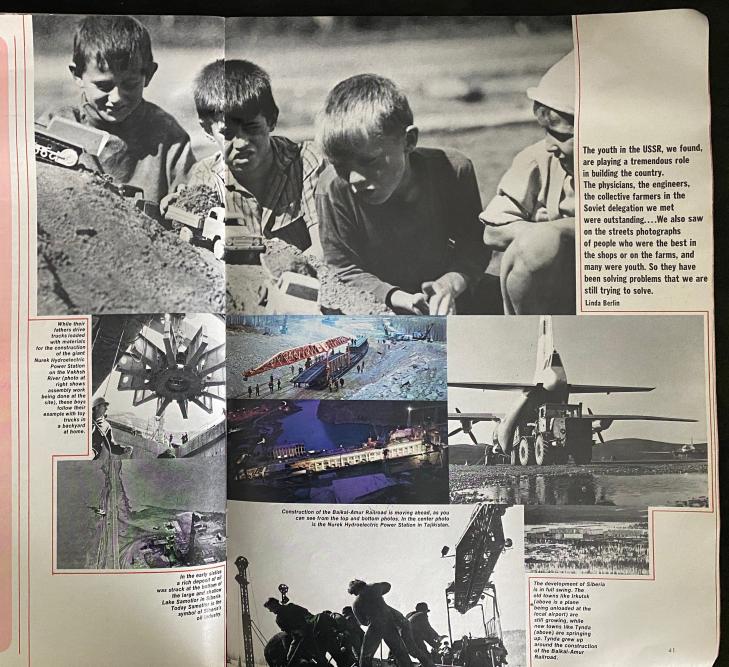
Throwing etiquette to the winds, you can ask a stranger in Moscow for a cigarette, for advice or simply for help. And you may be sure the person who helps will not disappoint you. I am sure that if you go up to people in the street and say, "Please help me," they will never turn their back on you. It doesn't mater whether you are well dressed or poorly dressed, or whether or not they like your face.

It is precisely this kindness of the Russians that impresses you most. It is the most valuable characteristic of Soviet society. Here the boys call you 'uncle." And when you address people by their first name, you must also know the name of their father.

Not long ago an Englishman (briefly in Moscow) and I went to an exhibition together. Both of us were struck with how the Soviet people shower their love on children. I asked him what best characterized the people.

"They've got something we haven't got. I would call it the all-consuming capacity for

Abridged from Zhurnalist, No. 11, 1967



## HOW THE SPACE AGE BEGAN

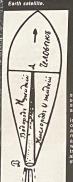
On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union Launched the World's First Artificial Earth Satellite, Starting the Exploration of Space





A picture of the Earth taken before it dips behind the Moon's edge by the Zond 7 automatic station in 1989. The discharge is a station of the Moon was 2,000 Alban the distinct outlines of Central Asia, the Arbandian Peninsula and Australia, At left. This photograph of Lake Balkal in southern Siberia was transmitted from the Soyu-22 spectral.





## Yuri Gagarin's First Interview

By N. Denisov

Two days after Yuri Gagarin returned from his unprecedent, ed light around the Earth was interviewed by Pravda and Izvestia correspondents. He sat in front of us, full of you think that the first many control of the property of the proper

"How did the surface of the water look?"
"Dark, with slightly sparkling spots."

spots."
"Was the circumferace of "Was the circumferace"
"Was the circumferace of the Earth well defined?"
of hyes. When tooked at the horizon, I saw the sharp contrasting transition on the light-colored surface to the light-colored surface to the say, Our planet seemed to say. Our planet seemed to say our planet seemed to say. Our planet seemed to say our planet seemed to say, Our planet seemed to say our planet seeme

Pravda, April 14, 1961 Abridged



launch the Vostok and Vostkhod sees, artificial satellites of the Earth and Sun, automatic robes of the Moon, Venus and Mars, and to make a soft landing on the Moon. Left: The first man to walk in outer space was Alexi Lenony, in March 1965 from the Voskhod 2.



This announcement "for all who are interested in the problem of interplanetary tave!" was published in the newspaper Vechennyas Moskva in 1930. Left: Valentina Nikolayeva: Tereshkova—so far the only woman commonut in the world—made her flight around the Earth aboard the Voslok 6 in June 1963.

## Milestones Of Space Research

Soviet Union puts world's first artificial Earth satellite into orbit. International Astronautical Federation declares this the beginning of space age.

Luna 3 photographs far side of Moon.

First spaceship-satellite launched. Beginning of flight tests in preparation for putting manned spaceship in orbit. Second spaceship-satellite carries dogs Strelka and Belka. Ejector capsule returns them to Earth.

1961 Yuri Gagarin makes world's first manned flight in Vostok 1.

Vostok 3, carrying Andri-an Nikolayev, and Vostok 4, carrying Pavel Popovich, make world's first group

First automatic station aunched toward Mars.

Valentina Tereshkova, world's first woman cosmo-naut, and Valeri Bykovsky make joint space flight.

Single carrier rocket places Electron 1 and 2 in different orbits, making possible simultaneous investigation of outer and inner radiation belts.

New multiseat spaceship, Voskhod, put into orbit with Vladimir Komarov, Konstan-tin Feoktistov and Boris Ye-

Alexei Leonov makes first outer space walk during flight on Voskhod 2 with

flight on Voskhod 2 with Pavel Belyayev. Molniya 1 initiates satel-lite communications system serving territory of Soviet Union. Includes several dozen Orbita ground sta-tions for relaying television broadcasts to remote parts of country.

1966
Luna 9 automatic station
soft-lands on Moon and
transmits television pictures
from its surface.

1967 Soyuz 1, manned by Vlad-mir Komarov, put into orbit.

## USSR-USA SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The first Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in the fields of science and technology was signed more than five years ago, at the USSR-USA summit meeting in Moscow in May 1972. This was followed by inter-Inis was followed by inter-governmental agreements covering major fields of scientific and technical development. At the summit meetings in 1972-1974 the USSR and the USA concluded 10 specialized agreements. These include agreements on environmental protection, the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, medical science and public health, agriculture, studies of the world ocean, transportation, peaceful uses of atomic energy, power engineering, housing and other construction, and artificial heart research and development. These agreements are being carried out by nine Soviet-American joint commissions which have formed nearly 100 working groups to 150 problems The photograph on page 45, right, shows Dr. Robert Miner and Soviet chemist

Dina Churina. In the spring of 1975 the American scientist spent more than two months in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Institute of Organic Catalysis and Electrochemistry of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. Chemical catalysis was the first field in which

cooneration reached the stage of working on collaborative programs. Between 1973 and 1976, 16 Soviet specialists spen six months in the United States, and 23 Americans stayed in the Soviet Union for three to six months.

They tested catalysts elaborated by the scienlists of the two countries and published the results of their investigations in 20 articles that appeared in Soviet and American journals. It is expected that joint studies will make it possible to develop more effective catalysts and catalyst systems and also to improve the methods of purifying the air from nitric

Earthquake forecasting is an important project in Soviet-American cooperation. Strong quakes can be forecast on the basis of the statistical processing of numerous data on small displacements of the Earth' crust, American specialists
have developed highlysensitive gauges to register

## **Milestones** Of Space Research

1969

Docking Soviet space-ships form world's first experimental orbital station, with Vladimir Shatalov, Boris Volvnov. Alexei Yeliseyev and Yevgeni Khrunov aboard. Yelisevey and Khrunov change ships in outer space.

First orbital station, Salyut, begins new stage in spacecraft use Vladimir Shatalov, Alexei Yelisevey and Nikolai Rukavishnikov dock Sovuz 10 with station. Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladislay Volkov and Victor Patsayev work on board for 23 days.

1974

Salvut 3 and 4 put into orbit. Manned by Pavel Po-povich and Yuri Artyukhin (15 days), Alexei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko (30 days) and Pyotr Klimuk and Vitali Sevastyanov (62 days) Salvut 4's work ends after more than two years of service.

1976

Salyut 5 put into orbit. Manned automatically and by consecutive crews—first: Boris Volynov and Vitali Zholobov; second (since early 1977) - Victor Gorbatko and Yuri Glazkov.

Valeri Bykovsky and Vladimir Aksyonov, in Soyuz 22 photograph part of the territories of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic with a multispectral camera manufactured by the Carl Zeiss Jena plant.

Cosmos satellites explore rrestrial space. More than 900 launched to date

ogy, communications and other purposes being per-fected. Third generation of Molniya satellites and sta-tionary satellites of the Raduga and Ekran series in operation. TV programs transmitted via communica-tions satellites viewed by 30 million Soviet people. Luna, Venera and Mars automatic interplanetary stations exploring outer

space and planets. Venera 9 and 10 take remarkable photographs of Venus, Luna brings back a two-meter ong core of lunar rock.

It is like something right out of Alice in Wonderland, said an American physicist after seeing [in 1966—Ed.] plans for the machine projected by Gersh I. Budker at the new Academik Town, or Akademgorodok, near Novosibirsk. It would generate a cloud of antimatter over a day's time, accelerate it almost to the speed of light. Then smash it head on into a comparable cloud of matter traveling in the opposite direction at the same speed. The resulting particle collisions would be at energies far above those achieved in any laboratory in existence or under construction. In the United States, the American said, I don't know where you would get the money

for such a wild scheme Walter Sullivan Science Editor, N.Y. Times 1967

Aircraft designer Andrei Tupolev (1888-1971). He created the world-famous series of TU planes. This photo dates back to 1936. Tupolev's son also became an aircraft designer. Below left: The Tokamak-10





Soviet nuclear physicist, played an important role in the development of nuclear physics and nuclear physics and engineering. Left: Plant breeder Ivan Michurin (1855-1935) opened a new page in horticulture. He developed more than 300 varieties and 125,000 hybrids of fruit trees. nyprias of trult trees.
Center: Experiments
continue on the Soviet
U-25 magnetohydrodynamic
generator. In the photo: A superconducting magnet rom the United States Bottom left: American scientists

n Taiikistan for the USA-USSR Complex Seismological Expedition learn some local songs. Bottom right: Dr. Robert Miner.

## SIBERIAN SCIENCE CITY

The Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences-the only branch of its kind-has been in existence for 20 years now.

How did the science city

come into being? Academicians Mikhail Lavrentiev, Sergei Sobolev and Sergei Khristianovich proposed organizing a Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In May 1957 the USSR Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the establishment of such a department, and the construction of the science city began amid the birch groves, not far from Novosibirsk.
Today the Siberian Branch

of the USSR Academy of Sciences incorporates 43 research institutes and three special design bureaus, which are staffed by 35,000 researchers, including 64 full and corresponding members of the Academy, and more than 300 doctors and 3,000 candidates of sciences.

## Bottom right. The joint mission **FIRST** ATOMIC REACTOR

In 1939 the outstanding physicist Igor Kurchatov be gan his theoretical and experimental work on splitting uranium nuclei under the ac

By November 1943 the highly sensitive pulsed boron trifluoride installation had been put into operation. The installation made it possible to carry out highly important measurements. Later on the first experimental plant was built, where problems relating to the propagation of thermal neutrons in graphite and water were hammered out. Control and shielding systems as well as control and measuring systems were de

The assembly of the reactor unit was completed in December 1946.

During the development of the first reactor Igor Kurch-atov surrounded himself with brilliant theoretical and ex-perimental physicists.

of the Soyuz and Apollo spaceships in July 1975 will be remembered as one of the our century

Space exploration by its very nature, is international. It helps us see ourselves and our neighbors from a different perspective and reminds us of the solving our problems jointly.

Right: Soviet physicist Sergei Vavilov (1891-1951) He was at one time President of the USSR



Professor Valeri Shumakov (in the center at left) is director of the Institute of the Transplantation of Organs and Tissues in Moscow. The institute maintains close ties with American specialists

doing transplant work.

O

## **ICEBREAKER** RESEARCH SHIP

The Otto Shmidt, named in honor of the famous Soviet explorer, will not be as powerful as the well-known Soviet atomic icebreakers Lenin and Arktika. Its purpose is different: to carry out comprehensive studies of the Arctic Ocean the year round. This type of icebreaker is being built for the first time. So far the "floating institute" exists only in a mockup. Tests have shown that the future vessel will move easily through the ice floes with a thickness of up to 60 centimeters\* at a speed of about

The Otto Shmidt will reach the farthest corners of the Arctic Ocean, where conventional oceanographic craft run the risk of being crushed. Its diesel engine power plant will have a 5,400-horsepower capacity, displacement is to be 3,650 tons and range 11,-000 miles. It will be able to make a voyage from Leningrad to the Antarctic without refueling.

The Admirality Shipyard in Leningrad is now in the process of making molds for the construction of the icebreaker's hull

One centimeter equals .3937 inches

## COOPERATION

**USSR-USA** 

such displacements. Soviet experts have formulated effective methods for the methods for the computerized processing of data and the collection of information necessary for forecast preparation. These methods were used to forecast three earthquakes in the United States in 1974. Instruments that register movements of the earth's crust are being tested on the Garm-Dushanbe proving grounds, Tajikistan, where there is constant high seismic activity. Soviet and American experts are jointly studying seismic phenomena connected with the filling of the water reservoir of the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Soviet and American oncologists are conducting ioint studies connected with the chemotherapy of tumors. They have exchanged 150 preparations and tested them. American scientists note the effectiveness of Soviet preparations for mammary gland, and Soviet doctors highly appraise an American preparation used for tumors of the lymphatic system. Soviet and American specialists have prepared a book, Elaboration of Preparations for the Treatment of Cancer, for publication. At the oncological conference which took place in Leningrad in April 1976, Soviet and American doctors signed a protocol on the joint development of new preparations and methods for use in methods for use in oncological chemotherapy. The 10-year agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, signed on June 21, 1973, provides for collaboration in the collaboration in the following fields: controlled thermonuclear synthesis, fast neutron breeder reactors, studies of the fundamental properties of matter. The Soviet Union was the first to develop the Tokamak experimental thermonuclear unit (far left photograph on page 44 shows the Tokamak-10 model). About 65 per cent of America's cent of America's allocations for thermonuclear synthesis is channeled into the development of a Tokamaktype unit.
By the beginning of 1976
Soviet and American
physicists had conducted
about a dozen joint experiments with the aid of the world's most powerful accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois. The gas jet target at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, the USSR, was used for the purpose

Why do we build giant hydroelectric power stations? Because they use recoverable resources and produce relatively cheap electric power Hydropower costs 83.3 per cent less to generate than thermal power. Construction of hydroelectric stations is concentrated now in the eastern part of the country, where they stimulate the economy and form the basis of large territorialproduction complexes. During the 1971-1975 period about 20 hydroelectric stations were put into operation, among them the world's largest station, Krasnoyarsk (6 million kilowatts). The Yenisei River and its tributary, the Angara, are the main regions of hydroelectric power construction in Siberia. The energy potential of the Yenisei and the Angara together is 300 billion kilowatt-hours. This means that stations with the over-all capacity of about 50 million kilowatts can be built here. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) construction of the Ust-Ilim (4.5 million kilowatts). Boguchany (4 million kilowatts) and Sayano-Shushenskaya (6.4 million kilowatts) stations will be completed. New cities are often built around large stations where low-cost energy is available. Job opportunities for the local population are endless. For instance, the Bratsk station supplies power to run an oredressing plant, an aluminum factory and a timber complex, while the Ust-Ilim station resulted in the establishment of an industrial center based on two ore-dressing plants and a pulp-and-paper factory. The Nurek Hydroelectric Station in Central Asia made possible the building of the Tajik Aluminum Factory and an electrochemical

The eastern part of the Soviet Union possesses vast water resources. The country's Unified Power Grid (now entering the final stage of completion) will allow channeling part of the electricity to the western areas. At present the Unified Power Grid supplies the entire European part of the country, Transcaucasia, the Urals and North Kazakhstan. The capacity of the 900 stations in the system is rated at 160 million kilowatts. In the near future the grids of Central Asia, Siberia and the Fai East will be connected with the Unified Power Grid. This will make it possible to handle efficiently the flows of electricity generated by atomic, thermal and hydraulic stations and to vary the operation scheme of the country's major energy centers. The Soviet Union plans to generate 1.4 trillion kilowatthours of electricity in 1980.



## **USSR-USA:** RATE OF GROWTH

By Professor Boris Alexandrov Doctor of Science (Economics)

accounted for less than 3 per cent of losses of products than in the USA. Reeverything produced on our planet. In pairs, construction, office work and 1913 Russia's industrial output was 12.5 everyday services have consumed and per cent of the USA's; in 1975 the USSR's was more than 80 per cent of the USA's

In the last 25 years the average annual rate of growth of national income was 8.1 per cent for the USSR and 3.2 per cent for the USA, while industrial output advanced at a rate of 9.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Whenever we compare growth rates, someone is sure to point out that at a up the holes through which the relower level, it is easier to build up the percentage. To a certain degree this is example, if we allocate one million true. That is why I propose to take absolute ratios. Here it is difficult to raise objections. In the past 60 years U.S. industry has been developing at a much higher rate than ever before. Despite this, the USSR has been steadily catching up with it. And in a number of vital products, the USSR has long been lead-

What are the prospects?

The "absolute size" of each per cent in the USSR is increasing with every year that passes. Naturally, you cannot expect it to show the rate of growth characteristic of the thirties and forties. But that isn't the point. What we are trying to figure out is whether the Soviet Union will continue to develop at a higher rate than the USA in the foreseeable future, as it has done so far.

The basic data show that both the Soviet Union and the United States have a sufficient supply of raw materials and enough skilled labor and powerful production facilities. Why do I think (and not only I) that the Soviet Union will continue to make more rapid progress?

Until recently it was impossible for the Soviet economy to support the comprehensive and simultaneous development of all sectors, and this incurred serious losses. For example, sowing and harvesting operations were nearly 100 per cent mechanized, but drying, cleancalled for considerable labor input. Lack future.

THE SOVIET UNION produces 20 of storage space and elevators as well per cent of the world's industrial output loday, but only 60 years ago Russia port facilities often caused greater continue to consume larger quantities of social labor than in the United States. While making more rapid progress directly at the point of production, we lose in the sphere of infrastructure and "rear service bodies.

Now that we have for the most part appeased our hunger for the main industries, we have been focusing our attention more and more on patching sources of our society are leaking. For rubles for the elimination of disproportions between separate adjacent areas of production, the return is far greater than the expenditure because we make the whole system work.

Another factor in our favor is public ownership of the means of production and economic development along planned lines. The combination makes it possible to concentrate colossal resources in decisive sectors for short periods of time.

Still another factor is more efficient use of the advantages offered by the economic laws of socialism and improvement of the economic management mechanism. It should not be overlooked that we are pioneers blazing untrodden trails. No one before us has developed a socialist economy. We have been gradually finding the possibilities inherent in planning, prices, incentives and responsibility. We have discovered many things and incorporated them into our work, but life is constantly confronting us with new problems that call for new solutions. And these solutions have been producing an ever greater effect.

To this we can add the total absence of class antagonisms—the contradictions between the worker and the entrepreneur-and the absence of unemployment and inflation. Our socialist economy has been developing steadily and without any crises. This, of course. ing, storing and transporting grain makes us feel very optimistic about the

# SOVIET PEOPLE— A NEW HISTORICAL COMMUNITY

## OUR WAY OF LIFE

Earlier this year Komsomolskaya Pravda asked people of different ages and professions the following two questions: 1. What is the "Soviet way of life"? 2. What character traits, goals and intellectual standards have become natural and traditional for the Soviet people?

Here are some of the answers: Frnst Henry a distinguished journalist: 1. "The Soviet people do not stand still but strive to become citizens in a communist society. The worthiest of the Soviet people have been and continue to be those who do continue to be those who do not accept a life without struggle and dedication." 2. "People in a communist society free from social fetters and enjoying individual freedom, will be not only stronger and cleverer than their ancestors but better and kinder as but better and kinder as For the 1972-1973 acawell. This is very important. The older I grow, the clearer I see the power of morality.

People in a communist society will not be soulless, monumental and merciless 'supermen' as conceived by Nietzsche. They will be great scientists and great travelers." Zoya Pukhova, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and manager of the March 8 Textile Factory in Ivanovo, Central Russia: 1. "I shall refer to just one

feature of the Soviet way

## Features Of a **Cultural Revolution**

Rising educational standards are one of the decisive preconditions for a successful cultural revolution. The following statistics for the So-viet Central Asian republics further illustrate this point. Let's begin with Uzbeki-stan. (The census figures below are for the present bor-ders of the republics.) In 1897, 3.6 per cent of the pop-ulation between the ages of 9 and 49 were literate; in 1926, 11.6 per cent. By 1939 the number had dramatically jumped to 78.7 per cent, and in 1959 and 1970 the figures were 98.1 and 99.7 per cent, respectively. Tajikistan in 1897 claimed only 2.3 per cent of its population as literate. The 1926 census and 1939, when 82.8 per cent were recorded as literates. In 1959 the figure was 96.2 per ent and in 1970, 99.6 per cent. Kirghizia went from 3.1

demic year, the USSR had demic year, the USSR had 186 students per 10,000 in-habitants. The proportion of students per 10,000 people in the Kirghiz Republic (156), the Uzbek Republic (179) and the Tajik Republic (145) outraphed Creat Brit (145) outranked Great Brit-ain, France, Italy and the am, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. At present, the Uzbek Re-public alone employs more people with higher or spe-cialized secondary education than the entire Soviet na-

tional economy did in the

late twenties.





of life-women's equality as practically exercised. There are 475 women among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet-31 per cent of its total membership. In Ivanovo women hold over half the seats on the City Soviet.' Tolomush Okeyev, Kirghiz film director: 1. "The Soviet socialist way of life was not born in a test tube. It is a centuriesold dream of the masses that has come true." 2. "Collectivism: It is as natural for us as air, bread or water. Internationalism: Color and race makes no difference to us: what matters is a person's practical and human qualities. For example, we have from 70 to 80 people engaged in our filming team. They are Kirghiz, Russians. Kazakhs, Germans, Tatars, in fact, I have not yet sorted out who is who."

Yulia Khomutova, a village librarian, Urals: 1. "I shall mention only what I hold dearest-the right to an education guaranteed for everybody without exception. Before the Revolution there were only two persons who could read and write in our village of Kuyarovo, the pastor and the creamery owner. Now we have 20 teachers and 26 specialists having a high school or college education." 2. "The striving for mutual assistance and unselfish aid "

Nurmurad Tachmuradov, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen Republic:

1. "During one of my foreign tours I was asked whether it is true that before the Revolution only one person in a thousand could read and write in Turkmenia.

## **Equality Is a Fact**

Tajikistan provides a good example of how the cultural revolution, the high rate of economic growth and the socialist restructuring of the mode of life have combined to help the Central Asian re-

It is true, I replied. I was a

mother and I were given a

plot of land following a land and water reform (my father,

a poor peasant died at a very

early age). I remember my mother crying with happiness when we reaped our first harvest Later I was admitted to one of the first Turkmen boarding schools where I learned to read." 2. "On the basis of my wartime experience. I

maintain that the readiness

trait of the Soviet people.

The human being has been and continues to be the

major value in our society."

collective farm chairman in

clearest manifestation of our

Soviet way of life is that the

once downtrodden peasants

now have an identity. This is,

perhaps, a more important

gain in the Soviet people's

you like to live in a city?"

Only 49 said, Yes."

life than many of their

material benefits."

Stavropol area, southern

1. "What I see as the

Alexander Bleskov,

Russia:

for self-sacrifice is a national

15-year-old boy when my

Fields of cotton grown under the hot Turkmen sun look like immense expanses covered with dazzling snow The modern farm equipment used for harvesting the cotton





STATE EMBLEMS

OF THE USSR

architectura complex is built in the epicenter of the 1966 earthquake. All the republics helped to capital of









Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic





Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic



Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

This poste Ilustrates society: 'Everythingsake of man.









Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic





Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic





## **A Family Tradition**

The Karryvayev brothers live in Ashkhabad, capital of the Turkemen Republic. Baimu-khamed is a full member of the republic's Academy of Sciences, a linguist, folklorist and one of the creators of the Turkmen alphabet. Nuri designs lasers. Aba is a mathematician and Said, editor of the six-volume "History of Turkmen Literature, is a historiam.

All four brothers, sons of a peasant, attended high school and then college, like thou-sands of other Turkmen boys and girls brought up in Soviet

Incidently, the Karryvayev brothers have 12 daughters and 9 sons. Seven are students, and as many have already graduated from colleges or

Most Americans believe that the Soviet citizen must be a basically unhappy person. One of the shocks that await a visitor to the Soviet Union is the discovery that his preconceived stereotype does not fit the facts as he finds them. It is disconcerting to find them not only happy but remarkably like Americans -friendly, informal, hospitable, with a sense of humor.

Konrad B. Krauskopf

## Minister Djeren Mamedova

For years she wrote poems without ever making them pub-lic. But one day she ventured lic. But one day she ventured to mail some to a television station without indicating her address. The poems were recited, printed and finally set to music. Yet nobedy suspected that the poet Dieren Mamedova and the woman enjoying a republic wide reputation as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Republic and its present Minister of Social

of the Turkmen Republic and its present Minister of Social Security were the same person. The Minister has her hands full timing and financing the work on nursing homes for the sick and the aged and prosthesis factories, among other responsibilities.

For example, in one year 19 million rubles was naid out in million rubles was naid out in

million rubles was paid out in benefits to mothers of large families.





A sign of the times Modern aircraft has completely changed the concept of distance. But some things never change— Above: "Our teacher is getting married!" Far right: The pleasure of hearing

lic, about the jobs that were now open to the Tajik wom-en. Her answer: 2. "A conscientious "The high educational narticipation in social labor. standards of the Tajik womsocial activity and spiritual en, who account for 45 per pursuits. These are, cent of the graduates of higher and secondary educaincidentally, fostered by the ional institutions in the renew mode of living in the public, assure them employcountryside as well. The nent as well as opportunities present-day village offers or promotion in skilled occupeople that which before ations. Over 42 per cent of could be gotten only in a ndustrial managers and half the civil servants and ecocity, such as enjoyment of nomic executives are women the arts. Once we distributed In some sectors, such as edu-575 questionnaires: 'Would cation or the health services. hey are an absolute major-

publics resolve the women's

question, which probably was

the most acute problem there.

A Novosti correspondent asked Ibodat Rakhimova,

chairperson of the Women's

Council of the Tajik Repub-

a fine artist



The rapidly diminishing gap between the city and the countryside has become a reality. Modern villages with well-appointed stone houses and a large network of community services have sprung up in different parts of our country. The main buildings of the collective farm provide a center of urban life among the endless fields. Right: Alexander Citalov, twice decorated ther of Socialist Labor and leader of a team of tractor operators, has been active in basines we operators, has been active in helping to transform the Ukrainian countryside and change the villagers' way of life.



## FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Socialist Countries: Rates of Economic Growth THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES today account for 26.1 per cent of the world's territory, 32.6 per cent of its population and more than 40 per cent of its industrial output. They produce more than one-third of the aggregate national mome. The establishment in 1949 of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance largely facilitated their rapid economic growth. Present CMEA members are Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolish Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia while Yugoslavia participates in the work of certain bodies.

while Yugoslavia participates in the work of certain use. The interrelated economic development of Council me bers has ensured the swift and stable pace of expansional their combined potential. The average annual rates of groof industrial output in the CMEA countries are twice as his as in the European Economic Community. In the perform 1951 to 1976 they were 9.5 and 4.9 per cent respectively. The CMEA countries, whose industrial output if was 1.2 times less than that of the West European Community.

Mutual trade among the CMEA countries is expanding rapidly. In the years of the CMEA's existence, Soviet trade with the other Council countries has gone up by more the

16 times and in 1976 came to 28.8 billion rubles. As a result of the international division of labor, CMEA countries in 1975 met 62 per cent of their import requirements for machinery and equipment, 65 per cent for consumer goods and from 60 to 90 per cent for ferrous and nonferrous metals, energy resources and limber.

The Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, adopting in 1971, is of great importance to the nalional economies of the CMEA countries. The coordination of national plans for 1976-1980 has resulted in a target for the mutual supplying of goods over this period exceeding 300 billion rubles, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the previous five-year planning period.

## MAJOR JOINT PROJECTS OF THE CMEA

The trunk 2,750-kilometer gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR being built by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

One kilometer equals .621 miles.

The Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant being built by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union. It will be capable of producing 500,000 metric tons of bleached sulfate pulp annually, with the USSR taking 295,000 tons and the other countries 205,000 tons.

The Kiyembayev asbestos mining and dressing plant, a joint project of Blugaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Capable of producing 500,000 metric tons of asbestos a year, it will raise the CMEA countries' asbestos resources by one-fifth.

The copper and molybdenum mining and dressing plant, Erdenet, in the People's Republic of Mongolia, a joint Mongolian-Soviet venture. This plant will become one of the world's 10 largest for the production of nonferrous metals.

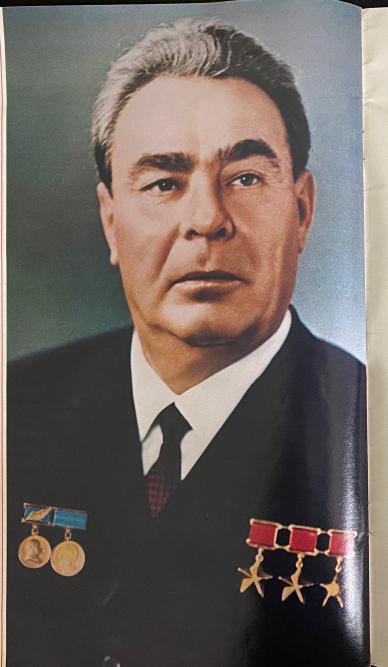
world's 10 largest for the production of nonterrous metals. The capacities for the production of nickel- and cobaltcontaining products in Cuba, being reconstructed and newly built by Cuba, the USSR and other CMEA countries. When the capacities become operative, Cuba's annual nickel production will exceed 130,000 metric tons. A part of it will be supplied to the USSR and other CMEA countries.

One metric ton equals 1.1 short tons.

This poster by Vyacheslav Davydov symbolizes the unity of socialist nations—there are now 15 in Europe, Asia and Latin America, 26.1 per cent of the world's territory and 32.6 per cent of its population.

Six decades is less than man's average life span. But in that period our country has traveled a way equaling centuries We have created a new society, a society the like of which mankind has never known before. It is a society with a crisis-free, steadily growing economy, mature socialist relations and genuine freedom. It is a society governed by the scientific materialist world outlook. It is a society of firm confidence in the future, of radiant communist prospects. Before it lie boundless horizons of further all-round progress. . . . Finally, there is Soviet man, the most important product of the past 60 years. A man who, having won his freedom, has been able to defend it in the most trying battles. A man who has been building the future unsparing of his energy and making every sacrifice. A man who, having gone through all trials, has himself changed beyond recognition, combining ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy, culture, knowledge, and the ability to use them. This is a man who, while an ardent patriot, has been and will always remain a consistent internationalist. Leonid Brezhnev

> Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet



There is no country or people in the world, in fact, with which the Soviet Union would not like to have good relations; there is no topical

By Vadim Nekrasov SOVIET LIFE Commentator

international problem

to whose solution the

Soviet Union would

not be willing to

there is no seat of

military danger in

whose removal by

peaceful means the

Soviet Union would

not be interested;

there is no type of

armaments and, first of

all, of weapons of mass

destruction which the

Soviet Union would

reciprocity, in

arsenals

not be ready to limit,

agreement with other

The Soviet Union will

always be an active

negotiations or any

international action

aimed at developing

peaceful cooperation

and strengthening the

firm belief, that realism

in politics and the will

to pursue détente and

triumph and that

to step into the

mankind will be able

twenty-first century

with peace more stable

than ever before. We

shall do everything in

our power to see that

this happens.

Leonid Brezhnev

progress will ultimately

security of peoples.

It is our belief, our

participant in any

states, and then to

remove it from the

prohibit on the basis of

contribute;

ENIN called the 1917 Revolu-tion in Russia "a revolution against war." Peace was the watchword of the October Revolution and of the new social system it established. Addressing the governments and peoples of all countries the day after the victory of the Petrograd rebellion, the Soviet Government confirmed the strong commitment of the newly emerging state to a just and democratic peace. Two years later, at the peak of the bloody Civil War, the Seventh All-Russia Congress of Soviets, the highest legislative body in Soviet Russia at that time, issued a special resolution, proposed by Lenin, in which it reaffirmed that our country "wishes to live at peace with all peoples and devote all its efforts to internal development." Ever since, the first socialist state in the world has firmly stood by this principle in settling international disputes by peaceful means.

This policy underlies the Soviet stand on détente. The Soviet Government believes that the immediate objective of the current process of restructuring international relations is to gradually reduce the importance of military strength as a means of ensuring security. Incidentally, this is the basic difference between our approach to security problems and the still widespread view that military strength is of primary importance, at least as a "deterrent." The advocates of this doctrine fail to realize the old maxim which still applies today: The higher the level of armaments, the more likely are the guns to go off.

## PEACE PROGRAM

The Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (March 30-April 9, 1971) drafted a comprehensive program for the promotion of peace and co-operation among nations and the freedom and independence of peoples. The program included the following objectives:

1. Elimination of the hotbeds of war in Southeast Asia and in the

the following objectives:

1. Elimination of the hotbeds of war in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East and promotion of a political settlement in those areas rebuff to any acts of aggression and arbitrariness; conclusion of international agreements on the repudiation of the threat or use of force in settling outstanding issues.

2. Final recognition of the tertrorial changes that look place turpe as a result of the Second World War; radical turn toward the second defente and peace on the continent, convocation of a content of the second continent of the dismantling of their military crossivations of the continent or the dismantling of their military crossivations.

of their military organizations.

3. Ban on nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons; discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests by everyone everywhere; establishment of nuclear-free zones; convocation of a conference of the nuclear powers on nuclear discontinuation.

4. Intensive work to end the arms race, convene a world disammament conference, dismantle foreign military bases, reduce armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and curtail military spending.

spending.
5. Implementation of the UN decisions on the abolition of the remaining colonial regimes and struggle against racism and apart-

Development and deepening of cooperation between nations in various fields.

various fields.

The Peace Program proposed by the congress was fully supported by the socialist countries as well as by progressive public forces in other countries. It has become the spine of a foreign policy program for all the communities of the socialist countries. Purposeful, unitagging and consistent efforts in carrying out the program are key elements of the Soviet Communist Party's activities in the international arena.

Doesn't the Soviet Union's antimilitarist position clash with its well-known view on history? Our belief that the world will inevitably become socialist in no way means that we plan to export revolution and impose the socialist system on other countries.

We believe that social transformation of the world is inevitable, but it will not be the result of a crusade. It will be brought about by the profound social and economic changes in the world resulting from the objective laws of development. The Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union emphasizes that "the revolution is not made to order" and that no country can impose any "felicity" on another country without thereby undermining its own achievements.

Profound social change cannot be brought about by an agreement, nor can it be abolished by an agreement. Any interference from the outside to stop social change will eventually come to nothing.

Current developments in armaments and technology have made it abundantly clear that interference in the internal affairs of other states is senseless. The concept of peaceful coexistence means that each nation should recognize the right of every other nation to live by the social system it chooses.

The principles of détente do good only when applied to relations between states. Any attempts to spread one's own way of life to the sphere of international relations, where criteria of a higher order—averting a thermonuclear conflict and the preservation and progress of civilization—are at work, are harmful and tutile.



The right of every Soviet citizen to work at a job of his or her own choice is not only proclaimed in the new Constitution, it is guaranteed by the vitality of the planned economy. There has been no unemployment in the country since 1930, with jobs available always exceeding human resources.

> Above left: Twelve thousand workers listen to Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the meeting to celebrate the Likhachov Auto Plant's sixtleth anniversary. A thousand were awarded and the statement of orders and medals for their outstanding work. Left: A department of an industrial design office in Moscow. Below: These young workers of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Mill are carrying bouquets of flowers to present to the veterans who built Magnitka in the thirties.

## WHAT RIGHTS DO WE HAVE?

By Vladimir Kartashkin Candidate of Law

A comparison of the new Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with what the covenants on human rights and other international documents say about basic human rights and freedoms shows clearly the basic dis-tinction of the Fundamental Law of the Soviet state. This distinction can be grouped under two principal headings. First, the basic human rights and freedoms recorded in the international covenants are already a reality in the Soviet Union, and the new Constitu-tion of the USSR goes much further. Secondly, the new Constitution of the USSR, unlike the international cove-nants, in addition to proclaim-ing rights and freedoms, offers real guarantees for exercising

A detailed list of rights and freedoms contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights opens with the right of everyone to work (Article 6). Article 40 of the new Constitution records the right of all citizens of the USSR not only to work, but to guaranteed employment and remuneration for their and remuneration for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality, includ-ing the right to choice of profession, type of occupation and employment in accord-ance with their inclination, abilities, training and educa-

The Covenant on Eco-nomic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes the right of everyone to education, which comprises free and compul-sory primary education and also the gradual introduction of free secondary and higher education (Article 13). The new Constitution of the USSR new Constitution of the USSR confirms the principle of free education at all levels and proclaims the universal com-pulsory secondary education of the youth (Article 45). The right to education, this to himself. This is wrong. He criticizes more and far more effectively than we do. A French worker will say: "My master is a villain." A Soviet worker will not say: "The manager of my factory is a villain." But he will say: "This measure is absurd." The difference is that a French worker will say this in a bar, while a Soviet citizen will speak out IN PUBLIC, taking the responsibility for this criticism before an official audience, for instance, before a session of a Soviet or a technical group of which he is a member, or a party meeting. His criticism may often be scathing, but it will always be positive in its meaning. What I have said about workers one can say about everybody else.

In my judgment a Soviet

the kind of criticism that

It would be a mistake to

think that a Soviet citizen

does not voice his opinion

or keeps his criticsm

citizen enjoys complete freedom to criticize. But this is

concerns actions, not people.

The Bratstvo gas extend from the Ukraine to Czechoslovakia. Far left: Moving a drilling rig through the desert in Turkmenia. Left: The helicopter crew servicing the Central Asia—Cente

article stresses, is en-sured by the extensive de-velopment of vocational, specialized secondary and higher education; develop-ment of education by correspondence and evening instruction; provision by the state of scholarship grants and other benefits to pupils and students; free issue of school textbooks; the oppor-(Continued on page 63) Jean-Paul Sartre 1954

## SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL: HARMONY OF INTERESTS

By Vladimir Lomeiko SOVIET LIFE Commentator

nterests of society into harmony with those of the individual. In the previous stages of civilization, individualism had been encouraged, the individual was guided primarily

by personal interests. The state became an instrument of subjection and suppression of the individual, and a psychology of distrust loward it developed. The socialist state started off by abolish-

ng the privileges of the propertied classes and making all citizens equal, not only politically but also economically and socially. It oledged itself to provide each person with vork (unemployment was eliminated in the early thirties) and with free health services and education. It guaranteed pensions for the old and disabled. The effect of the growing evidence of concern for their people's well-being was to deepen the citizens' trust

n the state. While introducing public ownership and

The Soviet Union is the

world's first state and

society to rest on the

premise that peaceful

source of human progress

and happiness, both for

individuals and for the

community as a whole.

that one must not

The USSR is a state

to every person not

intending to shirk his

to fulfill his mission

honestly without

human duty and willing

preventing others from

peacefully doing the

Martin Andersen Nexo

This is a society realizing

scrounge at the expense

of someone else's labor.

building the new way of

life. Does this not appeal

work is the only true

he collective management of our economy, we also tried to change the psychology of the individual to get people to realize that when they worked for society, they were working for themselves, that their personal prosperity depended on the prosperity of the entire society; therefore, it was in the interests of each to contribute to the well-being

I think that the participation of ordinary citizens in governing society and distributing the public wealth is central to harmonizing the interests of society and the individual. Here socialism grants each citizen unprecedented rights and opportunities. All sections of the population, and especially the workers and farmers, are represented in the local Soviets, the Supreme Soviets of the autonomous and union republics, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the leadership of all mass organizations. At present, for example workers and collective farmers comprise more than half the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet-the highest organ of state power in our country.

The broad participation of ordinary citizens in the administration of the country compels them to develop a concern for the

A FTER ACCOMPLISHING a socialist revolution 60 years ago, we set ourselves the difficult task of gradually bringing the fifth Congress of the Communist Party of fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1976, Leonid Brezhnev. General Secretary of the party's Central Committee, stressed: "We see the improvement of our socialist democ racy as consisting . . . of a steady effort to ensure the ever fuller participation of the working people in running all the affairs of This is our goal.

A collective consciousness presupposes an understanding of the priority of public welfare over self-interest and personal gain That is why, in addition to our broad rights, we have a number of responsibilities. Far from being forcibly imposed on us by society, they are consciously accepted by and constitutionally confirmed in the interests of all citizens of our country. In our society, for example, every able-bodied person must be engaged in socially useful work. We cannot just consume while giving nothing in

Does collectivism mean the leveling of individuals? Not at all. We believe that, on the contrary, it encourages the individual to self-expression and self-assertion within the collective. Broad rights and freedoms make people socially active and permit the fuller development of their creative potential.

To live not only by personal but also by public interests means to live a more fullblooded and richer life. When thousands of our people go off to develop the virgin lands of Kazakhstan and areas in the Far East and the Far North or to build the Baikal-Amur Railroad, their primary reason is a desire to help their country, though nobody will deny that higher wages are an incentive. They leave their friends and relatives, wellappointed apartments and the comforts of urban life in order to be of maximum use to their society. And the number of such people is growing all the time in our country. Our national goal of building communism, a society in which the main principle is "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs," also greatly facilitates the harmonization of public and individual interests. The blueprint for this society, outlined by Marx, Engels and Lenin. has been adopted and endorsed by the citizens of our country. Our Constitution states that communism is the chief objective of Soviet society. It is toward this we have been steadily moving since the formation of

## "COOKS" CHILDREN" IN GOVERNMENT

By Alexander Mikhailov

N THE 1890s Ivan Delvanov, Minister of Education n the czarist government, issued an order sharply limchildren not only of pea sants and workers, but also of handicraftsmen, trades people "and other non-gentlefolk." There is no room for the children of cooks in high schools, said the

This was when Vladimir Lenin was organizing the first cells of the future Com munist Party in the workingclass districts of St. Peters burg, at that time the capital of Russia. When the Soviet Government was estab lished Lenin as if in reply to Delyanov, proclaimed the slogan: "Every cook should learn to take part in the administration of the state. The cook, of course, per-

sonifies all working people

After the Great October Socialist Revolution it was necessary to solve the problem of participation of the working people in the management of production. This was an entirely new situation. There was no previous experience to rely on. The communists of Russia knew from the experience of the Paris Commune\* that it was necessary to nationalize the banks. With rare exceptions the railroads in Russia were already state-owned. But what about the industrial enterprises? To transform capitalist property into socialist property was the most difficult of all problems. The capitalists fiercely resisted the economic measures of the Soviet Government. As the textile ty-

The world's first working class government set up in 1871 as a result of an uprising of Parisian workers.

coon Pavel Ryabushinsky put it, they were eager to strangle the Revolution with the "bony hand of hunger." They stopped production at the factories and plants, concealed reserves of raw material and finished products and refused to deal with the issue of wages to

the workers.

To prevent economic dis geter the capitalists had to be kept under control and their efforts at sabotage stopped. Immediate expro priation was the only way this could be done. But when the proletariat took ence in economic manage-ment, nor had it yet set up any economic agencies that would be capable of taking over the management of the country's economic life. That was why the new gov-

decrees on the nationalization of industry, but introduced workers' control at the factories and plants that belonged to the capitalists. This meant that the workers of a given plant would cial workers commissions to supervise oper-

However, in a few months after the Revolution the capitalists began to take part n the Civil War, unleashed by the reactionary forces. The Russian counterrevolutionaries very soon joined hands with the foreign interventionists, and the Soviet Government was compelled to nationalize industry and appoint to executive posts foremen, workers and specialists who were willing to cooperate with the new

Thus, the actual conditions under which Soviet society took shape prompted the ways for solving its

The forms of participation of the working people in the management of production have advanced very far in the 60 years that have passed since those days. e managers of the factories and plants are now the children of workers, peasants and working intel-

The work of the administration of any factory or

plant is controlled by the local Soviet. Since the deputies to the Soviet live in the town over which th many of them work in the town's enterprises, there is a very close link between the Soviet and local indus-

The party and trade union organizations and the public control groups elected by the factory and office workers have the right to control and participate in management.

Every enterprise has what economic analysis bureau and societies of inventor and rationalizers. There are also other forms of partic pation in the management of an enterprise. Millions of workers, peasants and intel lectuals act as correspon dents of newspapers and periodicals. They are openly critical when they find things wrong. When a paper or magazine publishes a critical article about some official, the person concerned must reply to the criticism within two weeks.

At the present time the problem of introducing elected management at the factories and plants is being discussed. Volunteer personnel departments are being set up in lieu of administrative departments The role of workers meetings and Permanent Production Conferences is being increased. Counterplans i.e., plans elaborated by the factories and plants, and not those coming from the "top," have been playing an ever more important par in the work. Life does not stand still. Self-manage ment is developing new and increasingly effective demo

FORMULA, PREJUDICES, **FACTS** 

By Professor Alexander Birman

ENIN'S FORMULA "Communism is Soviet country" was contained in his report to the Eighth Congress of Soviets in December 1920. ts importance is valid in our time, 57 years later except that now we say: We must organically combine the advantages of socialism with scientific and technological revolution.

Today, hardly anyone would deny the sucesses of "electrification," that is, the developnent of science and technology in the USSR, but all those years ago the plan for Russia's electrification was received with skepticism in the West. A utopian dream is what they called it. But that is the past. The attacks these days are directed against the system of economic management in the USSR.

Let's analyze this matter

First let's determine the initial position Many progressives believed and continue to believe hat the ideal solution is to turn the enterprise over to the people who work in it. The collective to distribute the income. This, it would seem, is the ultimate in democracy, something that cannot be improved upon.

Scientific communism, however, has always described such notions as anarchosyndicalism, pointing out that they do not meet the objective demand for the socialization of production and its incorporation into a national economic plan This, it can be said, is capitalism turned inside out. There is no exploitation, but social inequality and the absence of planning remain: One collective gets a modern electrical engineering plant, while another gets an old flour mill.

No, Marxism has a very different approach to democratic economic management.

The gigantically increased productive forces and the tremendous dynamism inherent in them require centralized guidance just as do Kennedy Airport in New York and Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow, which cannot function without dispatcher control. A centralized and long-term economic plan encompassing the economy as a whole is objectively necessary, whether we like it or not. The creation of the Common Market and other such palliatives show that even under capitalism it is no longer possible to do without coordination and planning.

But perhaps the single plan fetters the initia tive and enterprise of economic managers? No more than, or perhaps I should say as much as a music score impedes musicians. After all, they do have to keep to it.

By forming a firm and stable basis of economic interrelationships and tasks, the single economic plan ensures the best organization of the work of designer and technologist, supplier and marketer, economist and commodity expert.

But, of course, we should not turn a blind eye to the problem that arises here. It is by no neans that simple to combine the stability of

the plan with the dynamism of the scientificpower plus the electrification of the whole technological revolution. This problem, however is solved by perfecting planning, not by discard-

> What we consider to be the basis of economi management is not just centralism, but democratic centralism. What does this mean in practice?

First of all, the active role of the masses in planning and administration. Today a great many working people are very much in volved in the management of production. The collective agreements signed with management regulate virtually the entire work routine. The go "from bottom to top," to the USSR State Planning Committee, forming, in effect, the very same centralized plan that we have already mentioned. Its fulfillment is carried out under conditions of competition between work collectives. The list of indicators assigned to enter prises has been drastically cut since 1966. Fo example, there are two indicators for transport itself should decide what to produce and how and trade and from five to six for industry and construction.

Impermissibility of set patterns. What is ood for the Ukraine may not be good for Uzbekistan, Railroad transport has one set of conditions, the textile industry another, and still other conditions exist in viticulture or constru-

Impermissibility of dogmatism, Thing change. What was good 15 to 20 years ago may turn out to be an impediment today or two years from now. To administer means to foresee.

Close connection between theory and practice. Impermissibility of abstract, pedantic, voluntaristic projects and plans. Everything new must be tested in practice, because practice is the criterion of truth.

The social part of the plan has become inseparable from its economic part and has acquired equal status with it. It provides for the satisfaction of the cultural, occupational and daily requirements of working people as formulated by the workers of every enterprise

All this is what we call the road of gradual transition to communism: Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country, as we understand this in present-day conditions.









