

USSR

MORE
PRODUCTION
IN AGRICULTURE

—See Page 10

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USSR

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ELECTION DAY BROUGHT 133.5 MILLION TO THE POLLS TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT.

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NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV AT AN ELECTION MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW'S KALININ AREA, WHERE HE WAS RUNNING AS A CANDIDATE FOR DEPUTY TO THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET.

Elections in the Soviet Union

ELECTIONS on the local, regional and national levels are of great importance and concern to all Soviet citizens. The voting for all elective offices at every level is by secret ballot. Each citizen, on reaching the age of 18, is eligible to vote regardless of race, creed, sex, national origin or religious belief.

Once every four years the country's population chooses the deputies for the USSR Supreme Soviet—the national parliament. Early this year the term of the old Supreme Soviet expired and an active nominations and election campaign was launched that was climaxed last March 16 by the balloting for the seats in the two chambers of the national legislature.

These elections and the campaign that precedes them provide the country's population with a thorough accounting of the outgoing Supreme Soviet's record of accomplishment compared with the platform upon which it was elected, and they furnish the voting public with another opportunity to study and debate the program for the over-all development of the country in the coming period. The deputies who have been renominated report on their record and accomplishments and, along with new candidates, discuss various aspects of future policy.

All of the reports are made at public meetings that draw their participants from all groups of citizens. Workers of industry meet

in their plant clubs or in the shops; there are assemblages of collective farmers in villages; meetings are held in remote outposts from border to border across the great breadth of the Soviet land.

The deputies recalled in their reports the various measures which had been taken during their tenure of office to carry out the tasks of the 1954 platform of the Communist and non-Party slate. Many examples were cited to show what had been done to help ensure the further development of the nation's economy and culture, to improve the well-being of the people, to work for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace.

The record, of course, was well known to the people, because the facts and figures on industry and agriculture, on educational progress and all matters of common concern are regularly reported both in the press and at meetings, and the improvement in the well-being of the people is self-evident.

During the four years of the former Supreme Soviet's tenure there was an expansion of 55 per cent in industrial production. In the same four-year period more than 3,000 new large industrial enterprises were placed in operation. There was a 45 per cent increase in the output of consumer goods.

Both the candidates and the general public joined in discussions on how to maintain and increase the rapid growth of all branches of

industry in order to attain the chief task of the national economy: to overtake and then surpass the per capita output of the world's leading powers.

As a matter of fact, the 1958 platform of the Communist and non-Party slate proposed that within the next fifteen years the Soviet Union double and triple its output in the decisive branches of industry as a major step toward this goal.

In the agricultural field it was recalled in the course of the campaign that four years ago the platform had held forth the prospect of a speedy rise of farm production in a relatively brief space of time to satisfy the greatly increased demand. The record showed that by cultivating millions of acres of new lands in the eastern regions, the country had produced hundreds of millions of extra tons of grain despite severe drought conditions in a number of areas.

There was also an increase of 42 million head in the country's livestock herds during the four-year period. The volume of marketable milk rose by ten million tons. For the purpose of comparison, it was shown that in 1913 the entire marketable production of milk was only seven million tons.

All of the reports touched on the movement launched on the initiative of the country's farmers to overtake the United States

Continued on next page

Elections in the Soviet Union *Continued*



ANASTAS MIKOYAN, FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER, WITH HIS CONSTITUENTS IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA.

within the next few years in the per capita production of meat, butter and milk.

In the past four years many measures were undertaken to improve living standards at an ever-quickening pace. There was legislation to boost the wages of lower paid workers; to repeal or reduce various taxes; to increase old-age pensions and grants to students. There was a changeover to a seven- or a six-hour workday, depending on the type of job, with no reduction in pay. Social insurance benefits and appropriations for free education and free medical services increased.

Housing has been and remains one of the country's major concerns, although much has been done to alleviate the shortage. During 1957 alone more than 1,600,000 new apartments were made available for tenancy in urban communities and additionally the rural regions saw the completion of 770,000 new houses. The program for the coming period calls for building at an increased rate throughout the country so that the solution of the housing problem will be attained in ten or twelve years.

Carried on in meetings, reported in newspapers and on the radio and TV, these discussions, speeches and reports bring the issues and the candidates into clear focus for voters everywhere. Soviet voters naturally feel they are closely involved in their Government's operations and make their decision at the polls on the basis of a long and studied consideration of the situation. One example is the nationwide discussion on the reorganiza-

KLIMENT VOROSHILOV, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, ADDRESSING A MEETING OF THE VOTERS IN HIS ELECTION AREA IN LENINGRAD.



tion of the machine and tractor stations which coincided with the election campaign.

During the month of March alone some 50 million individuals attended meetings to discuss the problem. Some three million took the floor to voice their remarks on it or make suggestions. In addition, during the discussion period the press, radio and TV carried some 100,000 letters, articles and speeches dealing with one phase or another of the reorganization question.

In the past four years there were other national issues that brought about similar widespread discussion. They include the law adopted last year for the transfer of industrial management from the central ministries to the local level, where it is now administered through regional economic councils.

In selecting deputies for the Supreme Soviet the voters bend every effort to pick the best qualified and most representative citizens.

Nominations are made jointly by the Communist Party, the trade unions, the cooperatives, youth, cultural and other non-Party organizations. They are made after a most thorough debate and discussion of each nominee—pro and con.

Anyone dissatisfied with one or another of the nominees has the right to place the name of his own choice before the meeting. He is granted the floor to elaborate on the qualifications of his candidate. The final choice is decided by the majority of the meeting. Should two or more candidates be nominated in a given district, representatives of the meet-

ings of this district gather in conference, and the winner of the majority vote is declared the common candidate.

When the final slate of nominees is completed and ready for balloting, there are no rival candidates because there are no competing parties in the Soviet Union, nor are there any antagonistic or conflicting groups.

All candidates run on the united slate of the Communist and non-Party bloc. This is actually a national coalition that campaigns on a common platform reflecting the interests of the whole nation. The platform is dedicated to the assurance of the country's continued growth and prosperity as a means to attain a constantly rising standard of living for all in an atmosphere of world peace, understanding and good will.

The single party system has been proven in forty years of experience under the most trying and difficult conditions. Before the Socialist Revolution of 1917 there were several political parties in Russia. But with the victory of the Revolution only one party met the challenge of history and was able to respond to the people's demands. That party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was at the head of the nation's drive to create a new, socialist society. All other parties, having failed to win the support of the masses, were rejected by the people.

The balloting is preceded by the registering of the candidates and the setting up of election commissions to handle that task as well as the mechanism of the election itself. For the

March 16 elections these commissions had a total membership of 1,200,000, of which 57 per cent were non-Party people.

Every election district is divided into precincts. Election commissions of the precincts make up the list of voters for each election, adding the names of new voters and removing those who have moved away or died. The entire system is so set up that voting is made readily available to every citizen no matter where he may be. The end result is that Election Day brings a mass outpouring of citizens to the polling places.

Out of a total electorate of 133,836,325 voters on March 16, only 0.03 per cent failed to exercise their franchise. More than 99.5 per cent of those who voted cast ballots in favor of the coalition slate of candidates. Thus the elections proved that the nation had endorsed the record of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party made in the preceding four-year term and the program for the future as set out in the election statement.

Of the 1,378 deputies elected to the new Supreme Soviet, 738 are members of the Soviet of the Union and 640 of the Soviet of Nationalities—the two equal chambers of the country's parliament. They represent a cross-section of the voters themselves, the working people of the country, both manual and intellectual. Among the deputies are 614 workers and collective farmers directly engaged in production, comprising 44.6 per cent of the Supreme Soviet's membership. The remainder are people from the various professions, scientists, writers, artists and people in public life. A total of 26.4 per cent of the deputies are women.

Soon after the election results were certified, the Supreme Soviet met in its first session and immediately got down to business. One of the first actions was a debate on the reorganization proposal concerning the country's agriculture, followed by the adoption of a law that spelled out the operation in detail. (For a complete article on this subject see Page 10 of this issue of the magazine—Ed.)

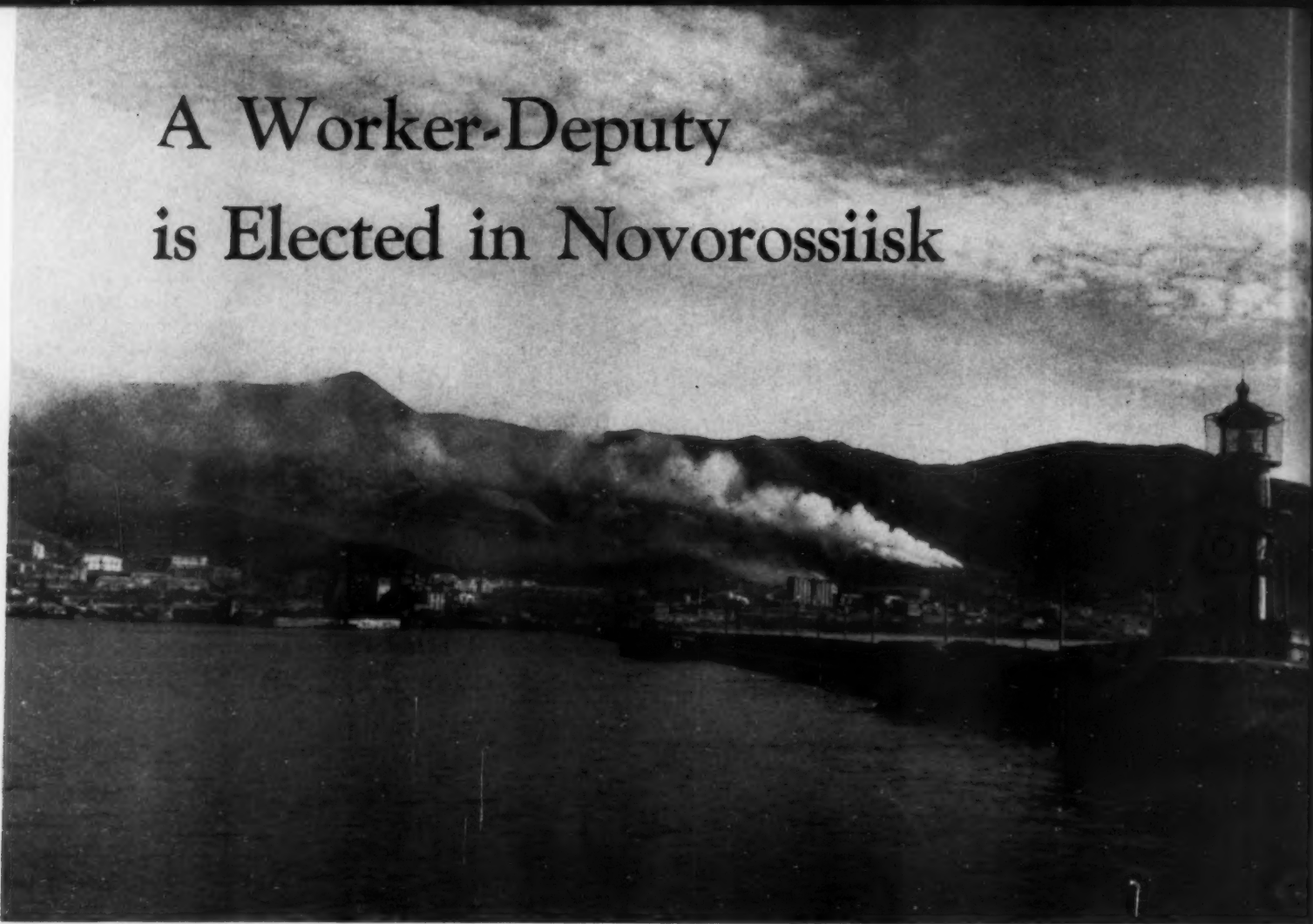
After that there was another equally important debate—in the field of international affairs. By unanimous vote the Supreme Soviet approved with legislative action the Government's proposal to abandon the testing of hydrogen and atomic weapons as a unilateral step to contribute to world peace in the hope that the other Great Powers will do likewise.

Members of the Supreme Soviet continue working on the jobs they held before being elected as deputies. To meet the responsibilities and duties of public office they are granted time off from their regular work. Back home between sessions, they are in constant touch with the people whose ballots made them legislators. They are able to help their voters in many ways and at the same time they receive many valuable suggestions from them.

Because of this continuous and direct contact, the legislative actions of the Supreme Soviet always reflect the people's ideas. In serving their constituents the deputies contribute to the national welfare, to the advancement of the people's standard of living and to international good will and understanding. ■



A Worker-Deputy is Elected in Novorossiisk



NOVOROSIISK, A CITY ON THE BLACK SEA, COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY THE NAZIS IN WORLD WAR II, HAS SINCE BEEN REBUILT. ITS MAJOR INDUSTRY IS CEMENT.

DOCKERS TAKE A BREAK TO READ THE ELECTION NEWS. ALL NEWSPAPERS RAN DAY TO DAY COVERAGE ON THE CANDIDATES, THE ISSUES, AND OPINIONS OF CITIZENS.



By Yakov Mikhailov

NOVOROSIISK is a port city on the Black Sea. Its major industry is cement. The city was completely razed by the Nazi invaders during the war and had to be rebuilt from the ground up. Now Novorossiisk has grown past the old city line with dozens of new residential and industrial areas.

In mid-January, two months before the March 16 elections for deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet—the country's parliament—a sign was posted outside the public library on the main street of Novorossiisk. It read "Office of the Election Commission for Novorossiisk Constituency."

The Soviet of the Union, one of the two equal chambers of the parliament, is elected on the basis of one deputy for each 300,000 of the population. Novorossiisk and the adjoining communities, which together formed a constituency, were entitled to elect one deputy to the Soviet of the Union.

Following the formal announcement by the Presidium of the outgoing Supreme Soviet of the new election, public meetings were held to choose the Election Commission for the Novorossiisk constituency. Those who were finally elected were locksmith Nikolai Orlovsky of the Proletary Cement Factory, construction engineer Alexander Kopichev, tool setter Raisa Loginova from the Krasny Dvigatel Metal Plant, garment worker Klavdia Nosova, collective farmer Anna Skorobogatova from the outlying Abin rural district and schoolteacher Taisiya Tokarenko from the city Communist Party organization. Engineer Alexander Sekutov from the slate factory was elected chairman.

Election Precincts

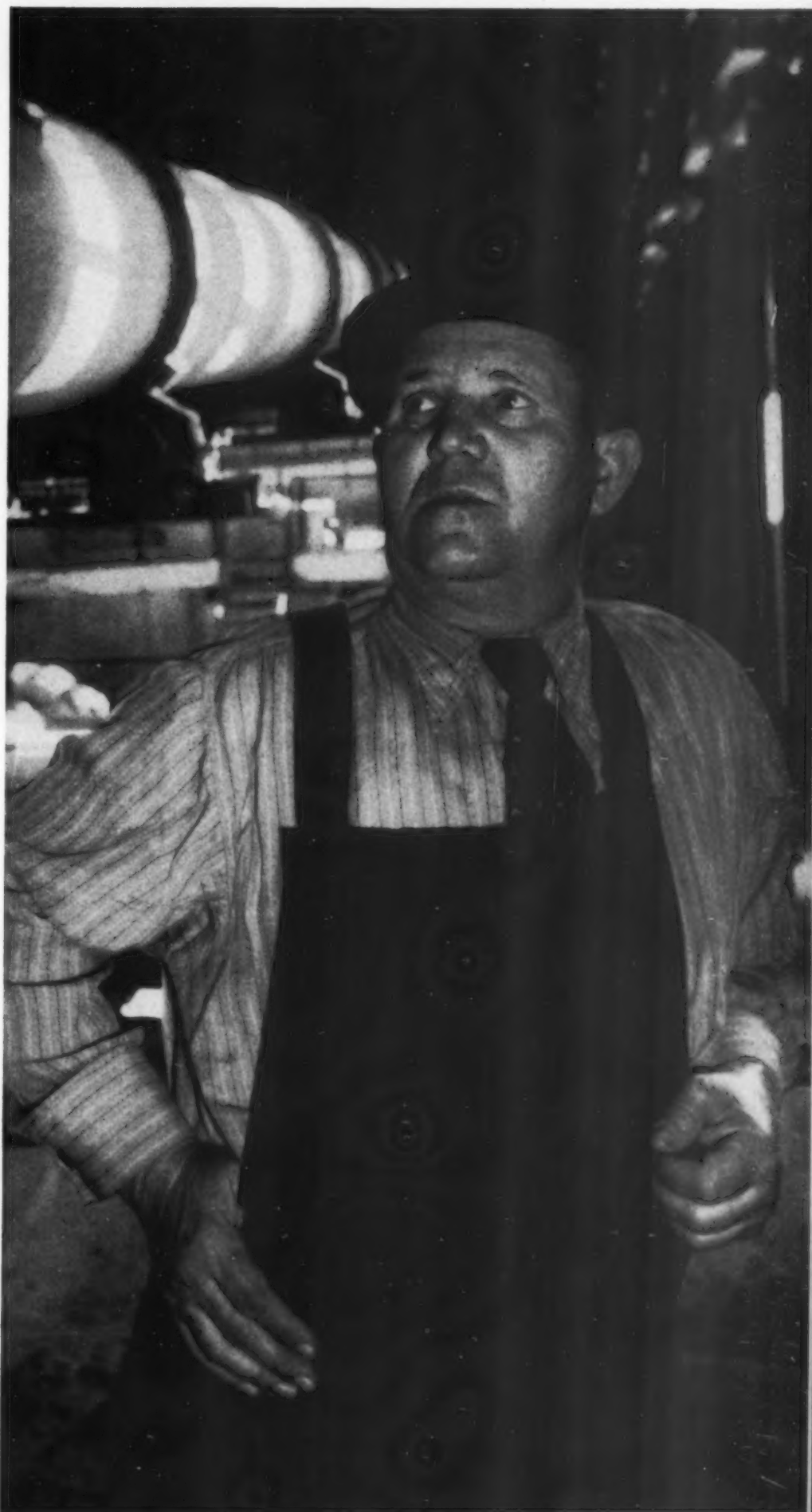
The commission's duties were to compile voting lists, to set up election precincts, to provide ballots and voting places, to register candidates, in short, to see that the provisions of the election law were carried out in every detail.

The commission held its first meeting on January 25 to budget its financial requirements. The Regional Council, by law, appropriated the sum of 7,000 rubles for commission expenses.

The constituency was then divided into 173 election precincts, each one with a population of 1,500 to 2,000. In addition, precincts were formed in hospitals, sanatoria and aboard ships, as required by law, wherever 50 voters are gathered.

Each of the precincts was administered by a precinct election commission of 11 citizens. These were all unpaid offices with the exception of the election precinct secretary who obtained a month's leave from his regular job at full pay. A total of 2,000 Novorossiisk citizens served on the precinct election commissions.

To acquaint the voters with election regulations and the background of the candidates running for office, canvassing centers were opened in each precinct. Excellent public premises were provided free of charge for each center, which consisted of a meeting room, library and offices. *Continued on next page*



SEMYON MEDVEDEV, NOVOROSIISK'S CANDIDATE, HAS WORKED AT A CEMENT FACTORY FOR 30 YEARS.



THE CANDIDATE WAS CALLED UPON TO ANSWER ALL SORTS OF QUESTIONS ASKED BY CONSTITUENTS.

MEDVEDEV WAS INTERVIEWED BY NOVOROSSIISK REPORTERS AND THE OTHER NEARBY NEWSPAPERS.



A Worker-Deputy

Continued

The job of the canvassers—there were 17,000 of them in Novorossiisk, all working on a volunteer basis—is to visit citizens and provide them with the information they need to vote intelligently. A new voter may want to have some information on the mechanics of casting a ballot, or somebody who just moved into the area may want some biographical data on the candidate.

These centers were always humming with activity. In addition to the canvassers darting around, the voters were always dropping in to pick up election literature, ask questions about the campaign, or attend a meeting at which the candidate or some other citizen was speaking.

How a Candidate Is Nominated

Semyon Medvedev is a furnaceman who has been working at the Proletary Cement Factory for 30 years. He is a well-liked and respected man of 54. In the last national election in 1954 he served as a member of the election commission in the precinct in which the cement plant is located.

The evening of February 5 the factory trade union committee scheduled an election nominating meeting. The meeting was held in the assembly hall of the factory club and was opened by trade union chairman Yekaterina Grineva. "Order of business," she said, "is to nominate a candidate as Novorossiisk deputy to the Supreme Soviet. The floor is open for nominations."

The name of Nikita Khrushchev was offered for nomination by rotary furnaceman Vladimir Krasny. The next name to come up was that of Alexei Kirichenko, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Then the name of Semyon Medvedev was placed in nomination. The following theme ran through all the speeches made in his behalf: "Many of us here know Semyon Medvedev very well. He has helped train a whole generation of young people in the plant. You can see many of them in the audience. Beside that we have his fine record of performance when he served as a member of the City Council."

Several people seconded the nominations. Among those who took the floor to speak were furnaceman Alexei Talanov, electrician Ivan

Continued on page 9

THESE VOTERS-TO-BE SAY HE'LL MAKE A GOOD DEPUTY.





TEACHER YELENA NIKOLAYEVSKAYA, ONE OF THE 17,000 VOLUNTEER CANVASSERS WHO CAMPAIGNED FOR MEDVEDEV, ANSWERS QUESTIONS AND LEAVES ELECTION LITERATURE.

REGISTERING A CANDIDATE AT ELECTION COMMISSION. SOME 2,000 CITIZENS WERE ELECTED TO WORK AT THE AREA AND PRECINCT COMMISSIONS DURING THE CAMPAIGN.





NEW RESIDENT MAKES SURE HIS NAME WILL APPEAR ON THE VOTERS' LIST.



ELECTION COMMISSION WAS KEPT ON ITS TOES DURING THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN.

GETTING THE BALLOT ON ELECTION DAY. ALMOST ALL ELIGIBLE VOTERS IN NOVOROSHIISK — 99.9 PER CENT — CAME TO THE POLLS; 99.6 VOTED FOR MEDVEDEV.





VOTER LEAVES A BOOTH WITH HER FOLDED BALLOT.

A Worker-Deputy

Continued

Peredkov, plant director Frantz Veber and young Roman Plyasov, who worked as apprentice under Medvedev.

A committee of 10 was then chosen to bring the names to the constituency election conference which was to decide on the common candidate from Novorossiisk.

On February 9 the Soviet newspapers published a letter written by a group of public officials and Party leaders who had been nominated as candidates by various cities and regions. Since a candidate can run in only one constituency, the letter indicated that Nikita Khrushchev and Alexander Kirichenko had accepted the nomination of constituencies other than Novorossiisk.

Thereupon Semyon Medvedev was registered by the commission as the candidate for Novorossiisk, after he had officially informed the commission that he accepted the nomination.

Campaigning

During the period between his nomination and final selection as candidate, Medvedev and supporters of his candidacy had been speaking at election meetings to groups all over the city—to longshoremen, railwaymen, workers

at the slate factory, fishermen, teachers, medical workers.

At these meetings voters brought up various local issues and requirements and wanted to know what Medvedev thought about them. They ranged from complaints about the slow progress of a half-finished school building, to questions about housing in the crowded city and the needs of the young people for a sports stadium. On each of these and many other questions, Medvedev was asked to state his position. The voters liked his straightforward replies and were impressed by his record of service.

The flaring newspaper headlines on March 16 read: "All Out for Elections to the Supreme Soviet." Campaigning was over and voters flocked to the polling places. Appropriate to a national holiday, everyone was in holiday best—clothes and mood both.

The election returns were broadcast over the local networks next day. Of all the people who went to the polls in Novorossiisk, 99.6 per cent had cast their ballots for Semyon Medvedev.

At its final meeting on March 18, the Novorossiisk Election Commission formally presented to Semyon Medvedev, furnaceman at the Proletary Cement Plant, his credentials as deputy to the parliament of the Soviet Union. ■

BACK AT THE SHOP, THE DEPUTY IS CONGRATULATED BY HIS FELLOW WORKERS. MEDVEDEV WILL REMAIN ON HIS JOB, WITH TIME OFF TO PERFORM HIS NEW DUTIES.



Moving Ahead in Agriculture

REORGANIZATION OF THE MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATIONS

By Nikolai Stepanov

OUTSTANDINGLY significant among the major legislative actions of the first session of the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet last April was the national program for the further development of agriculture involving the reorganization of the machine and tractor stations. The program opens new possibilities for the expansion of mechanization in all branches of agriculture and quickens the pace of the collective farms toward the goal of achieving an even sharper boost in agricultural production to meet the greatly increased demand.

The new law reflects the interests not only of the farmers but of the population as a whole. This explains the participation of millions in the nationwide discussion held in town and countryside before the draft proposals were presented to the Supreme Soviet in a report delivered by Nikita Khrushchev.

During this discussion, which preceded the debates in both chambers of the Supreme Soviet, many valuable suggestions and amendments were voiced by people in every walk of life. Thus, when the legislators met to take action on the report and draft it into law, they were thoroughly cognizant of the popular sentiment on this major change in farm organization.

Pages of History

In the first decade after the Socialist Revolution of 1917, the country's peasantry continued to use the old tools and primitive machines inherited from czarist times. There were only 27,000 tractors working in the fields in 1928. Expensive machinery was beyond the means of millions of small individual households.

In the late twenties and early thirties the peasants throughout the country began to unite into collective farms. With the rapid expansion of large-scale agriculture, there was an ever-growing demand for all kinds of machines to increase farm productivity and lighten farm labor. By that time Soviet industry was beginning to turn out farm machinery in larger and larger numbers. As early as 1932 agriculture had at its disposal 148,000 tractors, 14,000 harvester combines and thousands of other machines.

As collectivization became more prevalent and farm machinery more plentiful, the question arose as to how to use this machinery to the best advantage of the collective farms. There were two alternatives. The first was to sell the machines directly to the farms. The second was to set up stations which would service the farms.

The answer was provided by the facts of the situation. The young collective farms, still weak economically, did not have the funds to buy machines or to build maintenance shops. Nor did they have trained operators and servicemen. And of prime importance, Soviet industry had not yet developed to the point where it could turn out enough machines to supply all the collective farms.

As a result, state-owned machine and tractor stations were set up. The first was built around a ten-tractor detachment in 1928 at the Shevchenko State Farm in Odessa Region. Thereafter the stations multiplied rapidly. By 1932 their number had grown to 2,500; by 1941 to 7,000; and by 1957 to more than 8,000.

The machine and tractor stations became a highly important segment of Soviet agriculture. They serviced the collective farms with tractors, harvesters, trucks and other machines, as well as with all the technical personnel required. Their specialists helped introduce modern methods



Nikita Khrushchev addresses the recent session of the Supreme Soviet which unanimously enacted the law to reorganize machine and tractor stations.

in farming and stockbreeding. Along with the farm machine has come electric power, an essential factor in technical progress.

In a very short period the stations have changed the entire character of farm life by substituting machines for much of the old hand labor. A veritable army of skilled workers for all branches of agriculture has been trained from among the farmers. In 1957 the stations themselves employed two million tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics and technicians.

The establishment of the machine and tractor stations provided a guarantee for the efficient use of farm land and increased labor productivity, thus ensuring the constant growth of collective farm income. The stations served to prove in living practice that large-scale, mechanized collective farming meant a higher living standard for millions of the country's rural population.

Without any doubt, the machine and tractor stations were a major force in the revolution in the country's agriculture. They helped to consolidate the collective farm system, to increase agricultural production and to narrow the gap between countryside and city, giving the farmer a fuller and richer life.

The Collective Farms Today

Soviet agriculture today, thirty years after the first machine and tractor stations were set up, is much transformed, both qualitatively and quantitatively. It has at its disposal 1.7 million tractors, 450,000 har-

vester combines and millions of other modern agricultural machines working the fields.

Most collective farms today are large-scale agricultural enterprises which are economically much sounder than ever before. The average farm runs close to 5,000 acres of cultivated land and many have as much as 25,000 acres. They are immeasurably better equipped in the way of machines. Of the total of 660,000 trucks used in agriculture, for example, half are owned by collective farms. Many farms have their own power stations, various workshops and processing and other plants.

Another index of the economic progress of the collective farms is the increase in their incomes. As a result, the allocations of each farm for the commonly-owned fund used for the development of its economy have been rising steadily. The measure of the wealth of the country's collective farms can be judged by the fact that these funds increased from 1.5 billion rubles in the early days of collectivization to 63 billion in 1952, and now amount to nearly 100 billion.

Paralleling this increase is the accompanying growth of personal earnings. The real income per working farmer is now four times that of the pre-Revolutionary level, and if one includes the value of free education, free medical services and other benefits financed from the national budget, the increase is found to be six times that of the pre-Soviet period.

The growth of income was especially rapid in recent years, since a series of measures were undertaken to raise the level of collective farm production. The total incomes in cash and kind per working farmer increased by 33 per cent between 1953 and 1957. This resulted in larger purchases of manufactured goods and an accelerated pace of housing construction. During these four years 2.5 million new houses were built in the countryside.

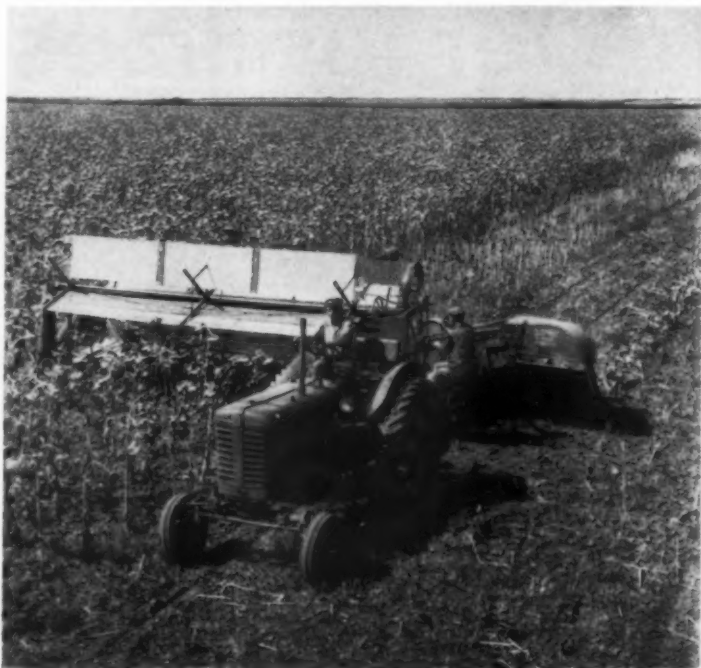
One of the major developments which helped to transform rural life was the tremendous cultural progress made during these past decades. Almost total illiteracy has been replaced with universal schooling and a real opportunity for college education open to everyone.

Translated into the activities of the collective farms, this means that they now have personnel trained in all the necessary skills. With each passing year the number of people with specialized secondary and college educations increases. As recently as 1953 the collective farms had only 18,500 such specialists; now they have 150,000. The number of specialists for all of agriculture, including machine and tractor stations and state farms, is 277,000.

Searching for Answers

Thus today, with collective farms having the funds needed to purchase complex machinery and the trained people to operate and maintain it,

Collective farms, with their increased wealth and abundant trained personnel, are now able to buy machines like this one to further expand production.



the question arose as to whether the time had not arrived for a change, whether the machine and tractor stations had not outlived their usefulness, and whether it would not be decidedly advantageous for the machines to be owned and operated directly by the collective farms.

In the present stage of development of large-scale collective farming, the divided responsibility, it was felt, tended to duplicate management and to delay and hinder, rather than speed the work. Why two separate groups of trained personnel when a single group would obviously make for greater efficiency?

The problem thus was to change the present relationship of collective farm and machine and tractor station, to provide an organizational form suited to present needs—one which would avoid duplication of management and superfluous personnel, would fix responsibility, would secure more complete use of machinery, would provide greater material incentive, and in general would make for still greater productive use of both land and machines.

To Meet New Needs

Any national economy, in order to grow productively, must periodically re-examine its structural make-up and working methods to find if they are sufficient for the tasks at hand. If they are outmoded, new ones must be fashioned to meet the new needs.

This was the case when Soviet industrial management was thoroughly overhauled. The old and highly centralized control from ministries at the capital had been proved to no longer meet the requirements of the gigantic industrial complex it had developed. After nationwide discussion, the Soviet parliament decided to transfer management to local bodies. In a relatively few months of operation, industrial decentralization has proved itself in more efficient production and in making industry more responsive to both local and national needs.

It is the same now with the reorganization of the machine and tractor stations, and the Soviet people have every reason to believe that it will be equally fruitful and successful.

The new law as passed by the Soviet parliament provides that the tractors, combines and other machines which now belong to the state-owned stations be sold to the collective farms. This does not mean the immediate elimination of the machine and tractor stations but their gradual reorganization into maintenance, repair and supply stations.

In addition to technical services, the collective farms will be able to buy new machinery here. The terms of sale will be either cash or credit, at prices slightly above manufacturing costs, in order to provide farm machinery plants with sufficient funds for development and improvement.

The stations will also sell spare parts, gas, oil, grease, fertilizers, insecticides and other items needed by the collective farms. They will display demonstration models, will have on hand manuals, catalogs and other pertinent reading material, and will rent those machines which a collective farm might not own.

Changeover

The reorganization of machine and tractor stations will vary in character and degree, depending upon the needs of the collective farms in the specific area. In districts where there are at present several stations, they may be combined into one repair, maintenance and supply unit. In some districts it may be that more than one such unit will be needed.

To be avoided during the changeover period is haste and a carbon-copy approach. To be emphasized in all cases is careful consideration of local conditions.

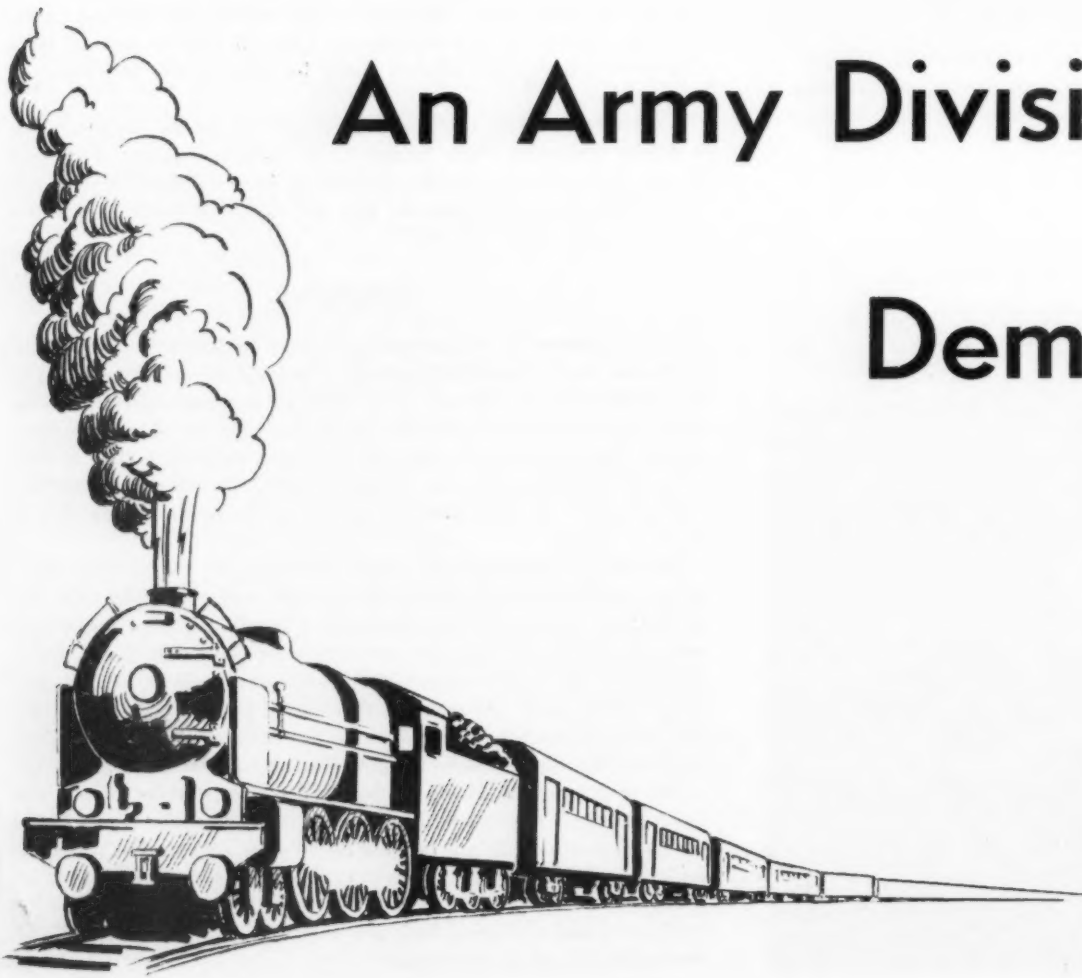
Preliminary estimates show that most collective farms, particularly those in the Central Asian Republics, in Transcaucasia, the Ukraine and the Kuban, are able to buy machinery from the machine and tractor stations immediately. In some areas there are fewer such farms, and it is apparent that the machine and tractor stations still have a function there. As the collective farms in these areas grow, however, they will gradually accumulate funds to buy out the stations' machinery. Installment buying will also make the transfer easier for the collective farms.

The reorganization of the machine and tractor stations starts a new chain reaction. With machinery available and at hand for more efficient use, labor productivity will rise and farm output with it. The result will be lower production costs. This in turn will mean more food at lower prices to the consumer.

The new law is another long step toward making the Soviet Union the world's largest food producer. ■



YURI PIVOVAROV'S DAUGHTER HAS TO GET USED TO HER DADDY AS A CIVILIAN. HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN DEMOBILIZED ARMY DIVISION STATIONED IN THE CARPATHIANS.



An Army Division

Demobilizes

By Yuri Pavlov

FOR the last time the division was lined up in formation. Final inspection—and then the order for demobilization was read.

The men fell out, went back to their barracks. The barracks had already been stripped down, personal belongings packed. Conspicuous on the walls were posters announcing jobs open.

In a matter of hours the barracks emptied. The men seemed to shed their army anonymity with their uniforms. They became construction men, miners, farmers, university students on the way to job or school.

"The division no longer exists," General Batov, in command of the Carpathian Military District, had announced. "Its men are demobilized. Barracks, administration buildings, vehicles have all been turned over to the Lvov civil authorities."

The single man who remained in uniform was the division commander. He was an old soldier and he had preferred to remain in the army as instructor in a military academy. The other officers and men were ex-soldiers now, civilians ready to take up their old trades and professions or to learn new ones.

This Soviet army division was not the first one to be demobilized, nor is it to be the last. The first was a demobilization of 640,000 men in 1955, the second a 1,200,000-man demobilization in 1956-1957, and this was a third cut of 300,000—all within a three-year period.

Along with this demobilization of 63 divisions went a cut in the number of military schools and the drydocking of 350 ships. This was disarmament in practice, to implement the Soviet Union's proposals for world disarmament and to demonstrate its will for peace.

With this large cut in army personnel went a reduction in war materiel. Scores of plants that had been producing weapons were con-

Continued on next page



Final division inspection. The order of the USSR Ministry of Defense to disband the division is read. During the past three years the Soviet Union has reduced its armed forces by 2,140,000 men.

Into the fire go the now useless service records. Cutting down armed forces means conversion of military plants to consumer goods production, drydocking warships and closing military schools.



Sergeant Larionov removes the division commander's nameplate, his last army duty.



An Army Division Demobilizes *Continued*

verted to consumer goods production. Military budget figures have been steadily reduced year by year and the funds have been channeled off into civilian housing, consumer goods and welfare.

This most recent cut in military forces affects not alone troops on Soviet territory but those outside the country as well—men stationed in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

More than 41,000 men were withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic and then demobilized. Units included two mechanized divisions, one anti-aircraft artillery division and three artillery brigades. Similarly several units totaling 17,000 soldiers were withdrawn from Hungary and demobilized when they returned to the Soviet Union.

An Honored Division

The demobilized division we spoke of earlier has a 40-year-old service record. It was organized in the twenties during the period shortly after the Socialist Revolution of 1917 when foreign armies invaded Soviet territory. During the Second World War the division fought



This soldier feels that the best thing about army service is having it over and returning home, where civilian work and family await him.



There isn't a sad face in the crowd as the men leave the barracks for home. Some of them plan to continue their schooling, while others will go back to old jobs or try their hand at new ones. The law provides for up to a year of on-the-job training at full pay for ex-servicemen.



◀ Help Wanted posters tacked up in the barracks list jobs openings all over the country for skills in every imaginable field of endeavor.

in many of the big battles, among them were those which forced the fascists out of Czechoslovakia and the battles that freed the Soviet cities of Berdyansk, Chernovitsi and Uzhgorod.

The division has proved its mettle both in war and in peace. Last winter, in the near disastrous flood in the Carpathians, it did yeoman service. A sudden sharp temperature rise melted the heavy mountain snow and in a matter of hours great masses of water flooded the valleys below and engulfed fields and houses. The division's amphibious trucks rolled into action to save lives and property.

On another occasion building workers on a local construction site unexpectedly uncovered a former fascist ammunition dump which had escaped detection. It was full of unexploded aviation bombs. To follow the usual—and the safest—procedure, the bombs should have been detonated where they lay. But that would have meant blowing up a half finished factory and several new houses.

The division's sappers headed by Captain Yuri Pivovarov broke army safety rules to dig the rusty bombs out of the frozen earth and move them elsewhere. "It was a ticklish job,"

Continued on next page

With the new skills learned during army service tucked under their belts and a welcome waiting wherever they go, there is cause for jubilation.





Ex-Colonel Klavdi Nikonov is sure he'll have no further need of his shoulder straps. His wife watches with approval as he cuts them off his uniform, to be stored with other souvenirs. He is manager of a bookshop now.



Nikonov says he much prefers working at his new job to military service.

An Army Division Demobilizes

Continued

recalls Pivovarov, now ex-captain, when he talks about it, "and uncomfortable, especially since we knew we were going to be demobilized in a few days."

It's hardly exaggerating to say that the division served the country almost up to the last minute that it was disbanded.

Plenty of Jobs

What does the future hold for the hundreds of thousands demobilized from the army?

Most of the men were going back to the towns and cities where their families lived, but some of the young, unmarried ones were taking advantage of job offers in far-off places in the country and satisfying a desire to travel, see new places and try new skills. Every one of them had job offers in abundance to pick from. The job posters had been very closely studied for weeks before demobilization.

Jobs are no problem in any part of the Soviet Union. Trained men are in demand everywhere, and especially ex-servicemen. In addition to teaching skills useful in civilian life, the army provides the men with educational advantages which broaden their cultural interests. The average ex-serviceman is a well-rounded individual.

Even if a man wants to try his hand at a job he hasn't done before, Soviet law guarantees up to a year of on-the-job training for every demobilized soldier at any trade or skill he chooses. During his free training period he is paid the average wage the job calls for.

Some of the ex-servicemen are heading for college. Since tuition is free in all schools throughout the country and student stipends are paid by the state, no special financial provisions are necessary for servicemen. Everyone who fills the academic requirements is eligible, but the way it works out in practice is that, all things being equal, servicemen are given preference over other applicants.

Many of the men from the Carpathian Division had the future mapped out long before demobilization. Sergeant Ivan Reshetnikov was going to matriculate at Lvov University. His friend Alexander Portnov was going to work in the lumber industry. Pyotr Labinsky had already accepted a job in a mine in Vorkuta, in the North. Vladislav Larionov had taken a job in one of the Lvov taxi garages. Corporal Nikolai Klimenko was going to work in a radio shop in his native Ukrainian town of Kramatorsk.

And so it went, with jobs available in plenty and posters urging men to apply to the nearby Lvov Bus Plant, to construction jobs, to collective farms, to heavy and light industry, jobs for men of every interest and every skill.

Of one thing every ex-serviceman is sure. Wherever he goes, whatever he decides to do, he will be helped. The people of the Soviet Union see in demobilization not only the further improvement of their own living standards, with men and resources diverted to civilian production, but the promise of a more relaxed international climate. So the ex-serviceman is a welcome sight to everyone. ■

The division left all its trucks as a gift to the City Council and other civic bodies in Lvov.



1. Слесари по капитальному ремонту металлоконструкций 6-7 разряда.
2. Строгальщик 6-7 разряда.
3. Инженер-конструктор.

СТАЛИНАБАДСКОЙ МАШИНО-ЭКСКАВАТОРНОЙ СТАНЦИИ ТРЕБУЮТСЯ:
каменщики, плотники, подсобные рабочие.
Оплата сдельная. Обращаться по адресу: ул. Новая, 5.

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по предложениям обращаться по адресу: Карагандинская область, Жандыковский район, подхоз «Биданк» (115-4).



EVERY DAY SIX THOUSAND NEW WORKERS LIKE THIS ONE ARE ADDED TO THE COUNTRY'S GROWING LABOR FORCE.

perfectly free to do so. Any worker, regardless of where or at what he is working, may leave his job after giving two weeks' notice.

Pick up any newspaper at random, from any region, listen to the radio or TV, look at the billboards, and everywhere you will find want ads. In Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, the Komunas Plant advertises daily for metallurgy engineers, mechanics, electricians and foundry workers. The city's automobile repair plant wants designers, engineers, fitters, lathe operators. An electric meter plant advertises for tin-smiths, carpenters, masons. A silicate plant wants crane operators and furnacemen. Help wanted ads are also placed by the municipal departments of transit and sanitation, by a fur factory, refrigeration plant and several other Vilnius enterprises.

These are a few examples taken from only one newspaper, and they come from a city whose industry, although growing, is just average in size. In large industrial centers there is a much greater demand for labor, and the help wanted columns carry ads for the most diverse occupations.

There are about 100,000 construction projects in the Soviet Union—new industrial, agricultural and transport developments, new housing and municipal jobs. During the past four years alone more than 3,000 large industrial enterprises were commissioned all over the country and all of them, of course, needed new workers.

Construction is especially intensive in the eastern regions, where new land is being cultivated, new factories built, new mines dug, new towns and villages springing up. People, mainly young ones, are eagerly moving from the larger metropolises in the European part of the country to the new areas.

This migration is stimulated by the special privileges offered them there: higher wages, lump sum benefits, defrayment of the cost involved in transporting families and belongings. In most cases new housing is available at state-fixed low rates. Where it is not, long-term loans are granted for building private homes. And, of course, there is always a helping hand extended to the newcomers by the older settlers.

Continued on next page



Students who have just received their engineering diplomas from a steel institute have accepted jobs in various plants and are trying to locate the places where they will soon be working. More than 6,000,000 special-

ists—scientists and engineers, technicians and agronomists, teachers and physicians, artists and writers—are now employed in the country and 4,000,000 are being trained in colleges and specialized secondary schools.

Unlimited Help Wanted *Continued*

Industrial Growth and Man Power

Unemployment was inherent in the economy of pre-socialist Russia. The only change was in the number of permanently unemployed, swelled during the periodic depressions by the flow of pauperized peasants to the cities in search of any kind of work at any kind of wages that could keep body and soul together.

National ownership of all industry, production for use, and national

planning have ended unemployment in the Soviet Union for good. For Soviet workers in their middle thirties and those younger, unemployment is an academic concept; they have had no experience with it in their own working lives.

The country's expanding economy has been constantly clamoring for more and more workers since the time when the first industrialization projects were started in the late twenties. In spite of an extensive educational system, in spite of a country-wide system of on-the-job training, there has been a labor shortage in most major areas of employment, critical in some, less pressing in others.

Before the Socialist Revolution of 1917 the number of workers employed was never more than 8.6 million. By 1932 the employment figure had reached 22.6 million, and by the beginning of 1958 it was 52.1

million. By the end of 1958 the figure is estimated to reach 54.4 million. But even this increase will not suffice to meet the demand for labor which increases at an ever faster rate than the supply.

The reason is apparent in the phenomenal growth of industrial production. Since 1953 alone, output of Soviet industry increased by 55 per cent. In one year the country's industry can now produce an amount of goods that would before have taken it 15 to 20 years to produce.

Within the next 15 years Soviet planners forecast a doubling and tripling of production in key branches of industry, basic and consumer, and in food farming and stock raising. An ambitious goal, certainly, but one based upon the accelerated development of productive potentials that has been so characteristic of the Soviet economy.

Overcoming the Labor Shortage

The question being grappled with now in the Soviet Union is this one: With the pressing shortage of labor, where is the labor force to come from that will be required to reach these productive capacities? What new resources are to be drawn on for this needed army of workers?

The major source of new labor power is in natural population increase. Between the years 1926 and 1939 the increase ran to two million yearly. In the postwar years the annual increase has exceeded three million. But in terms of the working population, the country will feel, for the next few years, the delayed effects of the war in a decrease in this figure.

Planning of the nation's economy, however, makes it possible to use most rationally the available labor resources. Data compiled by the government planning organizations gathered from all parts of the country and from every branch of the economy not only indicate the immediate needs for labor but also help in the preparation of estimates for future needs.

On this basis plans are worked out for training skilled workers in those specialties which are required in industry, agriculture, construction, and other fields. Planning ensures the required proportions between the various fields of the economy as well as the required geographical distribution of labor resources.

There was a time when the country's agricultural areas served as the main source for recruiting industrial workers. But since the collective farm system helped boost the peasants' incomes and improved the life of the countryside beyond recognition, the flow to the cities has slowed down.

However, increasing mechanization is constantly releasing labor from the collective farms. The recent law on the reorganization of machine and tractor stations will accelerate agricultural progress and raise labor productivity in farming and livestock breeding. This will surely decrease the number of people required for agriculture with a resulting move toward industrial jobs.

Mechanization and Automation

Rapid growth of mechanization and automation in all branches of the economy is an important source that helps to make up for the shortage of labor power. The replacement of man power with modern machines is particularly true of such labor-consuming fields as iron and steel, coal, ores and timber, agriculture, construction and transport.

As a result of more extensive mechanization more people are released from arduous jobs each year. They are trained at state expense for more skilled and better paid work which is waiting for them elsewhere in industry.

The planned character of the country's economy makes it possible to effect the required redistribution of labor resources between productive and non-productive spheres. The measures to abolish the waste of national labor resulted in the fact that now 85 per cent of all those employed are engaged in production. There is also a constant increase in the number of workers engaged in public health, education and scientific research. This number rose from 4.4 million in 1940 to 7.5 million in 1956. Opposed to this is the constant shift from administrative jobs of all levels to productive areas.

In recent years the country's economy has received a good part of the labor resources which had previously been forced to remain in military service. Without waiting for general agreement on disarmament, the Soviet Union reduced its armed forces by 640,000 men in

Continued on next page



JOB IN NEWLY DEVELOPED AREAS OF THE COUNTRY LURE THESE YOUNG PEOPLE.

20

Unlimited Help Wanted *Continued*

1955, by another 1,200,000 men in 1956-57, and by a third cut of 300,000 at the beginning of this year.

These are some of the sources from which the country will be drawing its manpower needs.

The Right to a Job and Free Training

For the Soviet citizen the right to a job, guaranteed him by the Constitution, is translated into reality by the living facts of an economy whose rate of production increases with every working day. But that is only one side of the picture. The demand for workers in almost every area of Soviet life means that a worker has a wide variety of fields from which he may choose. More than that, with trade and professional training at every stage offered free, and usually paid for during the learning process, the only limits are those established by the worker's own interest and willingness to meet the qualifications for his job.

Most of the young people who graduate from secondary schools go into various branches of industry, agriculture or one or another of the cultural areas. For this new generation of workers long-range plans are now being evolved which presume a labor force with a good educational background.

During the early years of the country's industrialization the trade schools accepted pupils who had only a minimum of general education. As educational facilities expanded and the needs of the economy grew more demanding, the requirements for these schools became more rigid.

In recent years a new type of technical school was established. These schools, with courses of study ranging from one and a half to two years, train highly qualified industrial personnel and base their instruction upon ten years of prior education. At the same time there are still the old vocational schools which admit students with seven-year general schooling.

In both, tuition, room, board and clothing are provided without charge to the future worker and are financed from the national budget.



MINING ENGINEERS KEEP ABREAST OF THE LATEST TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

WITH AGRICULTURE DEMANDING MORE PEOPLE WITH A SPECIALIZED SECONDARY OR COLLEGE EDUCATION, THESE AGRONOMY MAJORS HAVE A PROMISING FUTURE.





MILLIONS OF WORKERS ATTEND FREE TRAINING OR SKILL IMPROVEMENT COURSES.

Last year these two types of schools trained 686,000 young workers who took jobs in industry, construction, transport and farming.

The national budget also provides large funds for on-the-job training, for retraining for new occupations, and for improving skills. In 1957 these free courses were taken by 7.8 million workers.

Advancing General Education

Many industrial enterprises are universities, in a manner of speaking, where workers can not only advance their general education but get a technician's or engineering diploma. The Kharkov Tractor Plant in the Ukraine, to cite one example, in addition to its vocational schools and on-the-job training courses, has two evening high schools, an evening department of a specialized secondary school and a correspondence division of a polytechnical institute. Every third worker in this plant is taking advantage of one or another of these facilities. At the Tbilisi Silk Mill in Georgia, to cite another instance, every second worker is studying. Every fifth worker in this mill has a high school or college education.

Education for the Soviet worker is a vital matter, not only to improve his job skills, but to round him out as a cultured person. It is a phenomenon which seems an eternal surprise to foreign visitors, educators included, that in a country which was largely illiterate only 40 years ago, there is so widespread an interest among workers, young and old, in educating themselves. The number of workers who attend school after work exceeded 3.5 million last year.

Insofar as it immediately affects the national economy, an educated worker is a better equipped worker, one who can use his labor power more effectively and more creatively.

Confidence in the Future

An economy in which the aim of production is the fuller and better satisfaction of the constantly growing requirements of the population is guaranteed an unlimited market. Since there is no point at which one can say a certain standard of living is adequate, there is no limit to the expansion of production. Such an economy is not plagued by a surplus of labor power.

The more man power, the more goods produced. The more goods produced, the more cheaply they can be made available to the consumer. The more the machine takes over to reduce working time and increase production, the more the working day can be cut to give the worker more leisure to relax, to study and to develop his own interests and capabilities.

This creates an atmosphere of real security and confidence in the future. Aging workers know that as the years pass they will still have guaranteed employment at suitable jobs, and when they retire their old age will be secured by a pension. For young people, the country's full and stable employment and the certainty of a job means that they can choose whatever trade or profession suits them. This is a guarantee for the full development of their talents and initiative, which benefits both the individual and the nation.

In the wake of science's fast advances old jobs are changing and new ones appearing. But one thing remains unchanged. This is the guaranteed right to work reinforced by the fact that there has been no unemployment in the country since the early thirties. ■

EITHER JOBS OR SCHOOL AWAITED 2,140,000 ARMY MEN RECENTLY DEMOBILIZED.





OLGA PONOMARENKO WITH SOME OF THE PUPILS SHE HAS TAUGHT DURING HER 20 YEARS AS SCHOOLTEACHER.

THE village of Samarskoye is not far from the city of Rostov-on-Don in Southern Russia. It is a steppe village that has lived through many changes.

The older people still remember the peasant plots of forty years ago worked with hand tools, the wretchedly low standard of living, the almost universal illiteracy. They see the change in the big collective farm fields worked by machines, in the spreading orchards, in the electrically-lighted cowbarns equipped with automatic milkers and feeders that have replaced the old sheds.

But the most striking change is in the village people.

It was not too long ago that you could count the number of educated people in Samarskoye Village on the fingers of one hand. Now there are better than 200 men and women in the village working in the professions. They are the agronomists, technicians and other specialists of the local collective farm; the teachers in the four village schools; the doctors and nurses of the village hospital; the trained librarians in the five village libraries; the staffs that direct the amateur art groups of the two social and recreation centers.

Another manifestation of the change is an institution comparatively new to the countryside—a society to sponsor all kinds of lectures established by the village intellectuals. The subjects of these lectures cover agronomy and stockbreeding, medicine and literature, art and history, current events at home and abroad. Their popularity with the villagers is evident from the attendance. Last year the combined audience totaled 50,000.

Teacher Olga Ponomarenko is the village resident who is perhaps most aware of the changes the years have brought. For her, the

past is very much alive; she meets it walking down the village street. Most of the men and women in the village were her pupils when they were children. Pyotr Krapivny, the principal of the school, who has a weakness for rhetoric, called her “the living history of our village’s culture”—a somewhat overblown phrase, but apt nevertheless.

The Past and the Present

Olga Ponomarenko does not look at all the ancient relic that the phrase brings to mind. She is getting on in years but is still very active. We spoke of the village past and of the present, of her pupils and what they had made of themselves, of her own children.

She mentioned Anatoli Savchenko, one of her former students who is now a physician in the village hospital. When the fascists had overrun the village during the war, Anatoli was a young boy.

Olga Ponomarenko was sick and bedridden, and Anatoli had smuggled food past the Nazi soldiers to feed her and the children. He had done the household chores until she was well enough to take care of the house herself. How he managed to avoid detection she never knew. Had he been caught, it would have gone hard with him, since Olga was the wife of a Soviet officer.

Her husband was killed at the front and she had brought up her children by herself. The youngest daughter will graduate from high school this year, another is preparing to enter college and the third is a college student. Her son, the eldest, has already received his Master of Science degree and is now teaching at an institute.

Olga Ponomarenko did not want to talk of

AND HERE



By Mikhail Sukhanov

the difficulties and hardships of the past, she said, but of the way the life of the village has changed.

“How fast time goes,” she said. “How everything has changed. We teachers see the changes in the children we teach and watch grow up.”

She told me of something a peasant had said to her twenty years ago. The people of Samarskoye had wanted to make a village green out of a bare stretch of earth. “We planted some young saplings. There was a gusty wind blowing and the weak young trees bent and shivered against the wind. ‘Will they survive?’ I asked an old peasant. ‘They will if we help them,’ he answered.

“Have you seen the tall trees in our village green?” she asked me. “They are not afraid of wind any more.”

A Village School

All education in the Soviet Union is free, from elementary school through college and graduate work. The allocations from the national budget for public education comes to 84 billion rubles this year, 46 billion more than in 1946.

This great sum of money is spent for thousands of new schools and great stocks of books, for teachers and equipment, to bring more and more schooling into every corner of the country. Samarskoye Village is one of these corners.

Olga Ponomarenko began to teach there more than twenty years ago. At that time most children from the village and the surrounding farms took only four years of schooling. A very few completed the seven-year course. Now every child takes seven years of

A VILLAGE SCHOOLTEACHER FOR PUPILS



COLLECTIVE FARM HORTICULTURIST NIKOLAI TOLOPCHENKO IS TAKING A COLLEGE AGRONOMY COURSE BY MAIL.

schooling and many go on to complete the full ten-year course.

In the cities, the ten-year course is already general. It soon will be in rural areas, too.

"Our old school is getting crowded," the teacher said. "It's as though the children were growing out of their clothes."

In the postwar year of 1946 there were 20 in her school who graduated after ten years of schooling. "This year," she said beaming, "we have eight full classes of tenth-year students and we have had to open an evening session for the young men and women who work during the day and want to finish their secondary school courses."

She teaches in the Samarskoye Secondary School, a combined elementary and high school. The course of study covers the same material as the city secondary schools and includes literature, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, foreign languages, crafts, a study of machinery, and physical culture.

The school has 37 teachers, well-equipped laboratories and a large library. Theoretical work is closely linked with practice. Pupils make a study of the automobile, tractor and other machines as part of their work in applied physics. They apply their chemistry and botany in serious farm work.

A group of tenth-year students led by one of them, Alla Ivanchenko, has been experimenting in growing rice, a crop new to Samarskoye. They do their experimentation not on small school plots, but on the collective farm fields and are paid for the work they do on the farm at the same rate as adults.

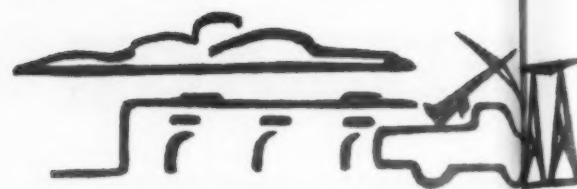
Many of the students take jobs at the farms after graduating. With their rounded educa-

Continued on page 27





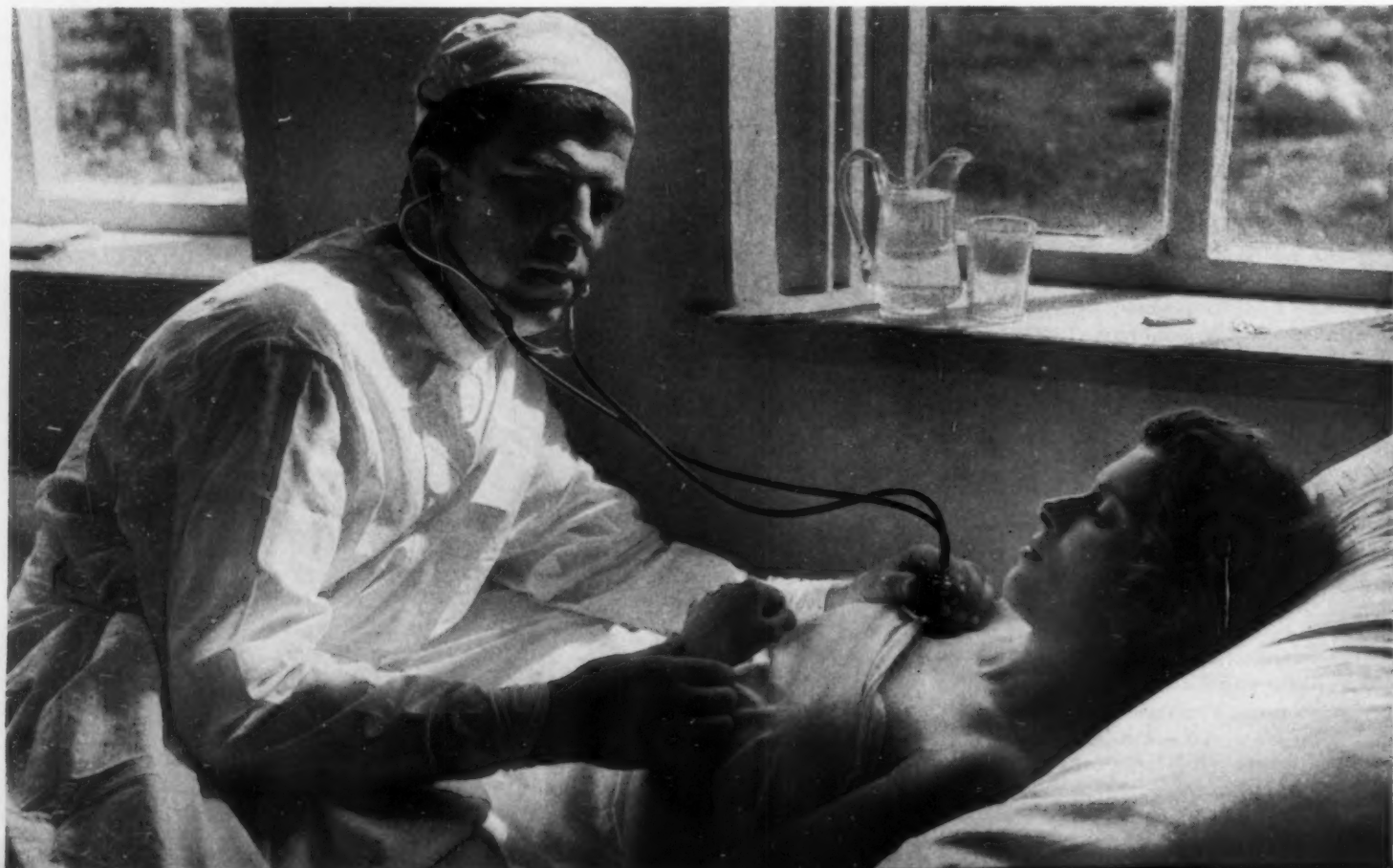
ALLA TISHCHENKO, SCHOOL LAB ASSISTANT, IS A CORRESPONDENCE STUDENT OF ROSTOV UNIVERSITY.



**A VILLAGE
SCHOOLTEACHER
AND HER PUPILS**

Continued

ANATOLI SAVCHENKO, ONE OF OLGA PONOMARENKO'S PUPILS, IS A DOCTOR IN THE VILLAGE HOSPITAL. HE RETURNED TO SAMARSKOYE AFTER FINISHING MEDICAL SCHOOL.





tional background, they have the equipment to specialize as agronomists, livestock men, or in other fields of farm work.

A good many graduates go on to further study. In the past three years more than 100 boys and girls from the village have entered colleges, universities and professional schools in the cities.

College by Correspondence

Olga Ponomarenko spoke of one of her old pupils, Alla Tishchenko, who very much wanted to become a naturalist. But when she was through secondary school and was ready to go on to college, her mother took seriously ill, and Alla decided that she had to stay home to take care of her.

But there is an alternative for people like Alla, not as satisfactory, of course, as attending college, but a very good second best. She enrolled for the correspondence course at the

biology faculty of Rostov University. She works in the Samarskoye Secondary School as a biology laboratory assistant and studies evenings at home. It's not easy, since correspondence school students must complete the same course of study as regular students in attendance, but Alla is managing.

There are other village residents who work during the day and take correspondence college courses—Nikolai Tolpchenko, collective farm horticulturist; livestock breeder Nikolai Karpun; builder Pyotr Shevchenko.

This is the kind of people who work on the collective farm today. They are no longer satisfied with seven or even ten years of schooling. More and more of them are going on to college.

In the words of Olga Ponomarenko, "You can't achieve much in the village nowadays without a good education. Life itself demands it, and you should see how eagerly our young people respond to this demand." ■



VICTOR YUNISHCHENKO IS A VETERINARY ASSISTANT.

NIKOLAI KARPUN IS A TRAINED TECHNICIAN IN THE LIVESTOCK BREEDING SECTION OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM. HE IS ENROLLED IN A COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.



THE DESERT BLOSSOMS

By Andrei Ionov

Photos by Georgy Zelma and Alexei Stuzhin



THE KARA-KUM CANAL HAS ALREADY CUT ACROSS 250 MILES OF DESERT. WHEN FINISHED IT WILL BE 575 MILES LONG, ONE OF THE GREATEST WATERWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

WATER means life—the old Turkmen saying goes. The byword carries the force of many parched centuries endured by the people who live near the great sand desert of the Kara-Kum in Central Asia.

Today's traveler watches the gulls gliding over the road which meanders through the great dunes. As he follows their flight for a few miles the dry heat seems to moisten and cool and then suddenly, unexpectedly, he sees the sparkling mirror surface of a lake set in a frame of green and, beyond, the 160-foot-wide ribbon of a river that runs to the horizon.

Canal That Brought Life

No desert mirage. This is the Kara-Kum Canal, one of the largest of modern irrigation projects. Near the town of Kerki, water from the Amu-Darya River is gravity-fed into the interior of the southeastern Kara-Kum Desert. The new canal, destined to become a major waterway, has already cut across 250 miles of desert to the town of Mary located in the ancient oasis on the Murgab River.

The channeled river flows into the artificial lake, a reservoir with a cubic capacity of many millions of gallons of water imprisoned behind a dam. The flow is regulated by a complex series of locks and spillways.

The revivifying waters, newly arrived, have already begun to transform the life of the region, both plant and animal. The southeastern part of the Kara-Kum Desert is changing into a great blossoming oasis.

In the new pastures near the canal one sees sheep, cows, ducks, and geese—animals and fowl strange to these parts which only a matter of years ago supported nothing but the most tenacious desert life. On the dunes and sand ridges one finds leafy thickets. Closer to the canal, in the evenly spaced rows of machine planting, are young bushes and three-year-old trees leaning over the water, growing into the future forest shelter belt.

All this is new, some of it not even finished. There is still not much traffic on the new roads through the desert, nor do many ships as yet have reason to use the canal. The few settlements on the canal banks are separated by long stretches of sand.

New Towns and Their People

It is 37 desert miles from Kerki, where the canal begins, to the next nearest settlement, Chaskak; 53 miles to Karamet-Niyaz; 110 miles to Nichki; 186 miles to Zakhmet. None of these settlements are old enough to be listed on the map.

It is mostly young people who live in these new towns—people like Stepan Kucherenko and his wife Svetlana. They are citizens of Pionerny, a fast growing community which can hardly be called a settlement any longer. Their three-year-old daughter Oxana is a person of historical consequence. She is Pionerny's first native, born in a tent on the construction site.

Her father and mother, both hydraulic engineers, had come straight from college to their first job, her father from the Ukraine, her mother from Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia. The birth of their daughter was a civic event. Now Pionerny takes such events more calmly. Last year 17 young Pionerny citizens were born in the town's new maternity clinic.

For the young people who make up the majority of the settlers in Pionerny and the other new towns along the canal these years have been rigorous, but they have also been most rewarding. When they came, this was a waterless region of waste sand without the most elementary necessities. Everything they now have they created themselves, necessities and luxuries both.

They gathered from all parts of the country—mechanic Nikolai Voloshin, for instance, is from the Don steppes, scraper operator Ivan



THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC IS THE HOTTEST REGION IN THE COUNTRY, AND ITS FERTILE LANDS GROW FINE CROPS ONLY WHEN THEY ARE PROPERLY IRRIGATED.

Rudko from the Ukraine, hydrotechnician Pyotr Yanov from the Volga River area, Konstantin Tsereteli from Georgia and the supervisor of the project, Semyon Kalizhnyuk, from a place a thousand miles north.

The newcomers are good specialists in their trades, and as they worked at their jobs they trained the local people. Many of these Turkmenians are now skilled hydrotechnicians, mechanics, construction workers and machine operators.

The builders of the canal developed new methods of hydraulic construction to speed the work. Perhaps the most original and productive was to work from both ends of the future canal simultaneously.

The canal was built by using its own water. Moving out from the Amu-Darya River, floating dredges sucked up the earth from what was to become the canal bed and dumped it on the bank. There big bulldozers pushed it into place. Following the dredges came floating electric power plants and prefabricated houses on barges.

Practically all the construction work—90 per cent of it—was mechanized. On stretches of sand 6 to 10 miles long as many as 40 dredges of various sizes were used, as many as 15 bulldozers and 25-ton dumptrucks.

The machines came from plants in the Volga region, the Urals, and Byelorussia; lumber came from Siberia. This was a national project and plants from all over the country contributed to it.

Fertile Lands

Although Turkmenia is the hottest region in the Soviet Union, it is very fertile. The oases of the Murgab and Tejen Rivers grow fine-fiber cotton. The Atrek River valley south of

Ashkhabad produces dates, figs, persimmons, pomegranates, almonds and olives. Turkmenian grapes and melons are justly famed for quality and are shipped elsewhere in the country. Millions of the noted karakul sheep are raised in Turkmenian pastures.

Turkmenia is a region of rich natural resources—of non-ferrous metals, raw chemicals and sulphur and oil. These valuable deposits are all being tapped and processed.

But most of the area between the Caspian Sea and the Amu-Darya River is desert—one great shifting ocean of sand with a rare and infrequent oasis and its precious greenery and water.

East of the Atrek River the sand stretches for hundreds of miles, all the way to the Tejen River. Beyond the desert and the waterless land is the Murgab Oasis, and then sand again

Continued on next page

TURKMEN FAMILIES THRIVE ON THE NEW OASIS.



FORMER DESERT LAND IS PLANTED TO COTTON. WATER IS THE MEANS TO PROSPERITY FOR THESE FARMERS.



THE DESERT BLOSSOMS

Continued

to the Amu-Darya. Only where there is water is there life. And there is very little water.

The Turkmenians say, "Not land but water gives life." So it is in this parched land where a temperature of 105 degrees and more is normal in the summer and where the desert sands heat to 170 degrees. It is land where every acre of cotton must be watered six or seven times a summer.

With effective use of water resources, the area sown to cotton in Turkmenia has been expanded to 500,000 acres. Total production has increased five times over during the Soviet period, and the yield per acre has increased ten times over and is still on the upswing. In 1956 the yield was 1,520 pounds per acre and in 1957 it was 1,800.

Many large reservoirs and canals, more than 1,500 hydrotechnical structures and 350 miles of collectors and dams have been built. The irrigation capacity of the rivers that feed the oasis are now fully utilized with the single exception of the Amu-Darya, the largest river in Central Asia.

But the most fertile lands in the delta of the Murgab are being used to only about a third of their potential. By bringing additional water to the valley of the Tejen it is possible to extend the area of the irrigated lands from 60,000 to as much as 1,730,000 acres. The Kara-Kum has 2½ million acres of potentially fertile land and there is another 2½ million acres in the region near the Caspian Sea.

The first section of the Kara-Kum Canal is being used to irrigate part of these lands to begin with. The advantages of this man-made stream are already apparent. The area

of irrigated land in the Murgab Oasis alone is in process of being doubled. The Kara-Kum collective farms, which last year planted the virgin lands near the canal, have harvested large crops of lucerne, watermelon and muskmelon and from 3,500 to 4,000 pounds of cotton per acre.

Irrigation Network Expands

More and more branch irrigation channels are being built into a widely ramified irrigation network to carry water to cotton plantations and stock farms. The canal will irrigate close to 2½ million acres of desert pastureland and at least 250,000 acres of farm land.

The 250 miles of the Kara-Kum Canal already built from Kerki to Mary is only the first section. As the builders finish a section, they move on farther west. They have already begun work on the second section from Mary to Tejen, a 105-mile stretch. Ahead of them surveyors are working on the third section of 220 miles.

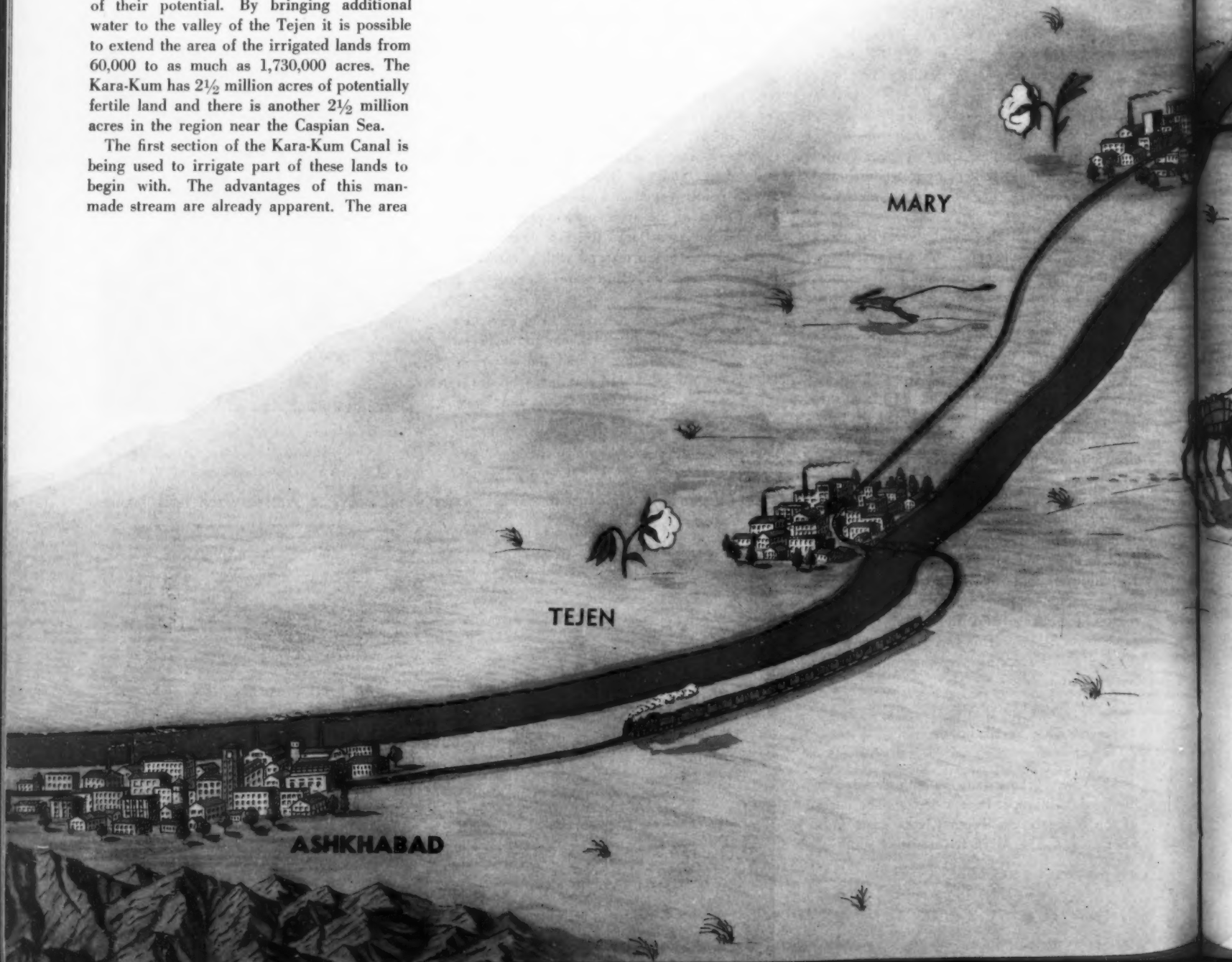
The entire Kara-Kum Canal when completed will be carrying water across 575 miles of desert. The drain from the Amu-Darya will be less than one-fifth of its capacity, with plenty of water left to irrigate more and more land on both shores of its middle and lower reaches.

The Amu-Bukhara Canal, which is to be

built on the river's right bank, will make it possible to cultivate even more land in Turkmenia and to irrigate more than 2½ million acres of exceedingly fertile land in the neighboring regions of Uzbekistan.

In process of constructing canals, irrigation systems, wells and reservoirs in the Kara-Kum region and elsewhere, geologists have found water sources previously unknown—pools and veritable lakes of water buried deep under the sand of the Central Asian desert.

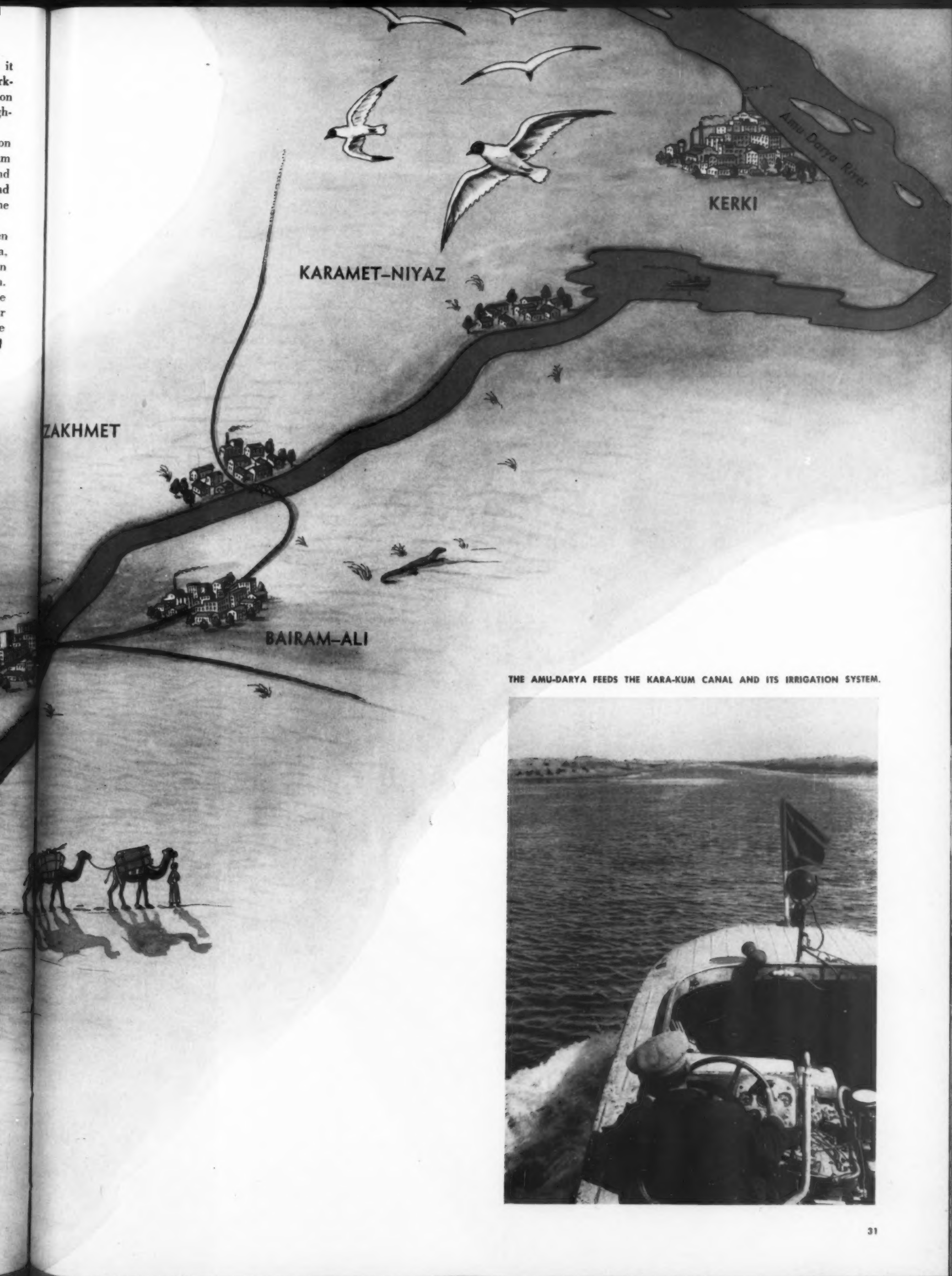
Some of these underground pools have been found in northwestern and western Turkmenia, around Krasnovodsk, a city on the Caspian Sea coast, and in the middle of the Kara-Kum. They are being studied now and it will not be long before they become additional water sources which will also be used to irrigate the desert regions. ■



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THE AMU-DARYA FEEDS THE KARA-KUM CANAL AND ITS IRRIGATION SYSTEM.



ferrous metallurgy, transport, oil and chemical get there in four weeks

VACATO



HEALTH RESORT FOR IRON AND STEEL W THE C



TON TIME

By **IVAN KOZLOV**

*Head of Social Insurance Department,
USSR Central Council of Trade Unions*

SUMMER spells vacation time in the Soviet Union, just as it does elsewhere. Everyone makes plans long in advance. City people take advantage of life in the countryside and rent summer houses or visit relatives in villages. There are devotees of the seashore and partisans of the mountains, and others who favor resorts in the woods or on rivers. Many prefer to keep moving and go touring within the country or take a trip abroad.

Guaranteed by Law

The right to an annual paid vacation is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and is further specified in the labor laws and union contracts. The basic vacation is two weeks, but many categories of workers are entitled to additional time. The length of this additional vacation depends upon the industry and working conditions.

Production workers in such industries as mining, iron and steel, non-

ferrous metallurgy, transport, oil and chemical get three or four weeks. Those employed on especially difficult or hazardous jobs and in remote regions receive as much as five to eight weeks.

Special vacation privileges are also given to those who have been working at the same enterprise for a long time. In the industries listed above and also in textile mills and on large construction projects, workers remaining on the job for more than two years get three days extra added to their regular annual vacation.

People who work in the lumber industry and in forestry get an extra two-month holiday every three years added to their basic annual month's vacation. Teachers in schools and colleges get a two-month summer vacation. Young people training in factory and vocational schools get a month's paid vacation.

The right to a vacation is carefully safeguarded by law, with provision made for various contingencies. If, for instance, a worker for one reason or another misses his vacation, he is entitled to its equivalent in money or to a double vacation the following year, whichever he chooses. No worker can be discharged while he is on vacation.

In case of illness the vacation is not canceled, it is merely postponed, while the worker is put on sick leave for the duration of his disability. His income is not affected since he receives sick benefits and all medical services are free. If he falls ill while on vacation, he is entitled to be paid for each day he spends in the hospital, just as though he had become ill while on the job.

Resort Accommodations

The right to a vacation is not merely a matter of having the free time or money. As the term is defined in the Soviet Union, it includes the right to the facilities that will make the vacation restful and pleasant.

This means that every citizen has the right to enjoy the services of vacation and health resorts at very reasonable prices and in some cases

Continued on page 36

STEEL WITH THE CAUCASIAN COAST OF THE BLACK SEA. THE HIGHWAY TO THE LEFT CONNECTS THE MANY VACATION SPOTS IN THIS AREA, ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR IN THE COUNTRY.



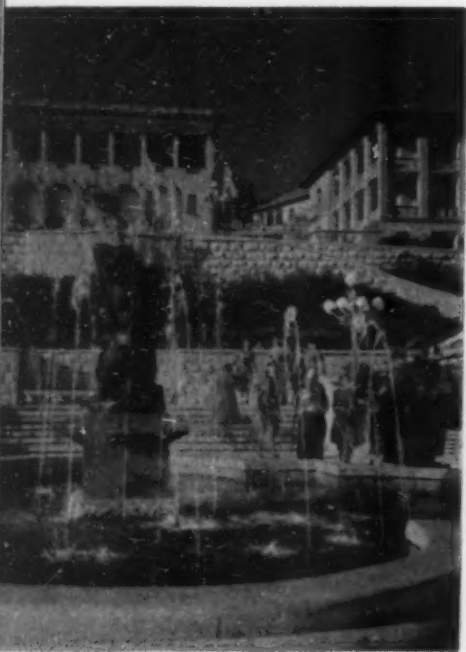


THE WARM SEA, INVIGORATING MOUNTAIN AIR AND THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE SOUTH ATTRACT THOUSANDS OF VACATIONERS TO THE CAUCASUS.

VACATION TIME

Continued

SOUTHERN RESORTS ARE OPEN ALL YEAR.



THE SEASON FOR FLOWERS NEVER ENDS IN THIS CLIMATE.



THERE ARE PUBLIC PARKS IN ABUNDANCE IN RESORT TOWNS.





THE SWIMMING SEASON HERE AT THE "CAUCASIAN RIVIERA" HEALTH RESORT LASTS FROM MAY THROUGH OCTOBER, AS IT DOES AT MOST OF THE BEACHES IN THE SOUTH.

EVERY KIND OF MEDICAL TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT.



SPORTS AND SUN ARE THE BEST REMEDIES OF ALL, THE YOUNG PEOPLE FIND.



Continued on next page



DONBAS MINERS ON VACATION IN SOCHI. PEOPLE FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE CAN BE FOUND AT THIS WORLD-FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT.

VACATION TIME *Continued*

without cost. These facilities include not only board and lodging, but medical checkups, treatment if needed and consultation on health problems. All this is financed through the national budget and from funds distributed through the trade unions.

Each union has its own social insurance fund. The money for it comes from contributions made by every enterprise in the country. The worker contributes nothing. In 1957 the national social insurance fund was 43.5 billion rubles, and in 1958 it reached 57.5 billion.

A large slice of that sum is used to provide summer rest and recreation for the workers and their families. More than two billion rubles are to be spent this year to subsidize cut-rate or free accommodations at health and vacation resorts and tourist camps for 3,350,000 people, almost 200,000 more than in 1957. Accommodations are also arranged each year for additional thousands of people by the management of enterprises and the public health services.

Planning a Vacation

Let us see how Pyotr Salamatin, a textile worker at the Tryokhgornaya Mills in Moscow, arranges his vacation. He had decided to go to a health resort, as he had done in previous summers.

Salamatin is an older man and he likes the combination of quiet, relaxed atmosphere, beautiful country, informal gaiety, well prepared food and pleasant room that he will find in one of the Black Sea resorts in the Caucasus.

There will be a variety of sports activities if he cares to participate, a library and game room at his disposal, theater and motion pictures, dances, concerts, excursions to points of interest—all sorts of activities to make his vacation pleasurable. If he needs it, he can have a special diet arranged or get medical treatment or mineral baths, all without extra cost.

Once his mind is made up, Salamatin goes to the trade union committee of his shop which will arrange for his stay at the resort of his choice. The regular charge for a two-week stay is 300 rubles, but Salamatin was required to pay only 30 per cent of that sum in past summers, the rest was paid by his union out of its social insurance funds. This year, however, because of his long and good working record, the union decided that Salamatin is entitled to get his accommodations without cost.

As a matter of fact, accommodations free of charge or at reduced rates are given to old workers, people in low income groups, those with large families and workers who need a vacation to keep them in

Continued on page 38





TOURIST CAMPS PROVIDE OVERNIGHT SHELTER FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.



THERE ARE MANY RIVER AND LAKESIDE RESORTS IN THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF THE FAR EAST MAINTAINS A VACATION RESORT ON THE USSURI RIVER WHERE THE WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES CAN SWIM, BOAT AND FISH.



VACATION TIME

Continued

good health. About 20 per cent of all accommodations at health resorts and 10 per cent at vacation resorts are given free of charge. The cost in each case is covered out of the social insurance fund administered by the unions.

All Kinds of Vacations

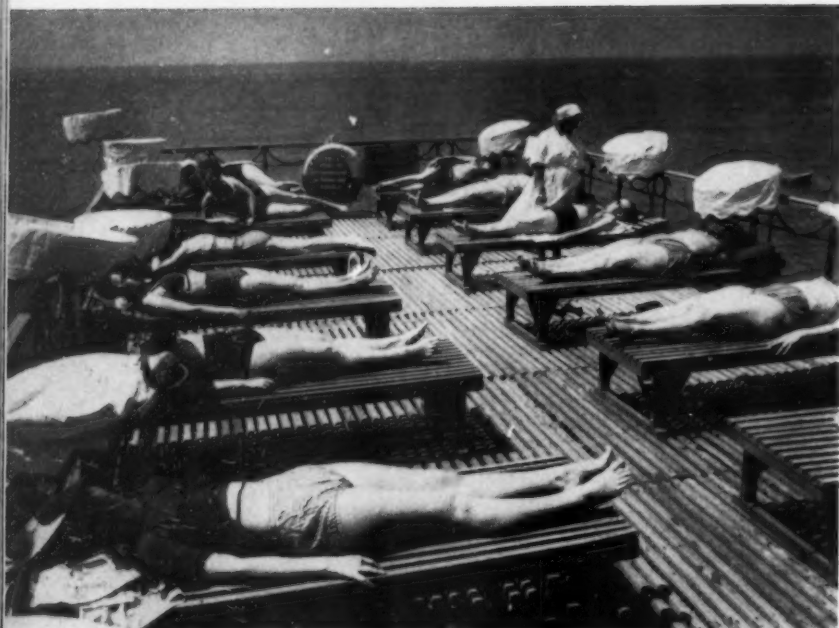
The Soviet Union is a vast country with a great variety of scenery and with climates that range from subtropical to arctic. Those who like southern nature go to the traditionally famous Crimea and Caucasus, with their sunny beaches on the warm Black Sea and the invigorating air of the mountains. But there is beauty in northern nature, too, and people say that the beaches on the Baltic seacoast are even better than in the South, although the sea is not as warm. No less popular are the resorts in the Ural and Carpathian Mountains, on the plains of Central Russia and Siberia, or in picturesque spots in Central Asia and the Far East.

There is hardly a region of the country without its health or vacation resorts, famed either for fine climate, mineral springs, lovely beaches, scenic beauty, or a combination of several. Nearly all of these resorts have been built in the past forty years. Nothing of the kind was available to the working population in czarist times, when the few existing resorts were within the reach of only the aristocracy or the wealthy.

The first vacation resort for the general public was opened in 1920 at one of the old aristocratic watering places. Shortly afterward the trade unions were given the responsibility of building resorts with the help of social insurance funds. The Ministry of Public Health built its own resorts with money appropriated from the national budget. The network long ago developed to the point where it has become quite commonplace for anyone who wishes it to spend his vacation at one or another of the country's resorts.

But the resorts, as popular as they are, do not account for all Soviet vacationing. Hiking and mountain climbing attract a substantial number of the hardier characters to the tourist camps and hostels that have been set up at the foothills of the towering peaks, in the woods, and on the banks of rivers and lakes.

There are the perennial tourists who count a vacation lost unless they travel across country either alone or with family. There are the anglers who can spend twice their vacation watching the fish rise to the bait. And the gardeners who leave the bustle of city life for their summer houses. But whatever kind of vacation, and however spent, everyone enjoys the right to rest and relax from the year's work. ■



NURSES ARE ON DUTY AT EACH RESORT TO PROTECT OVER-EAGER SUN BATHERS.

IT TAKES A GOOD SWIMMER AND SOME COURAGE TO DIVE OFF THIS HIGH SUN DECK.



WITHOUT A CARE IN THE WORLD TWO PLAYERS BATTLE IT OUT ON SUNNY BEACH.



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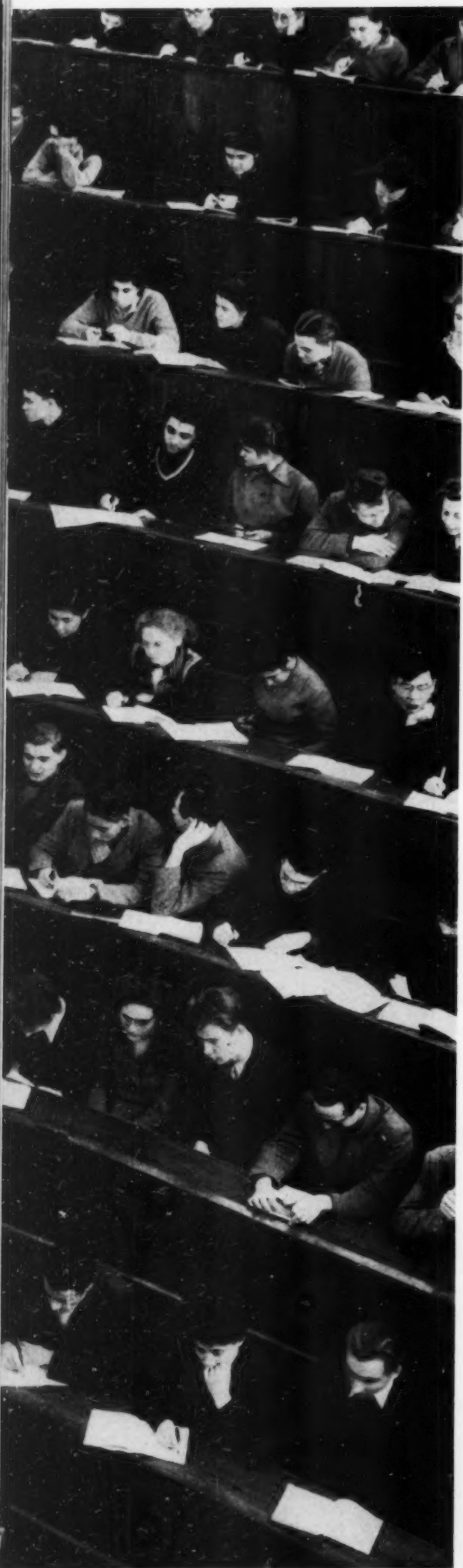
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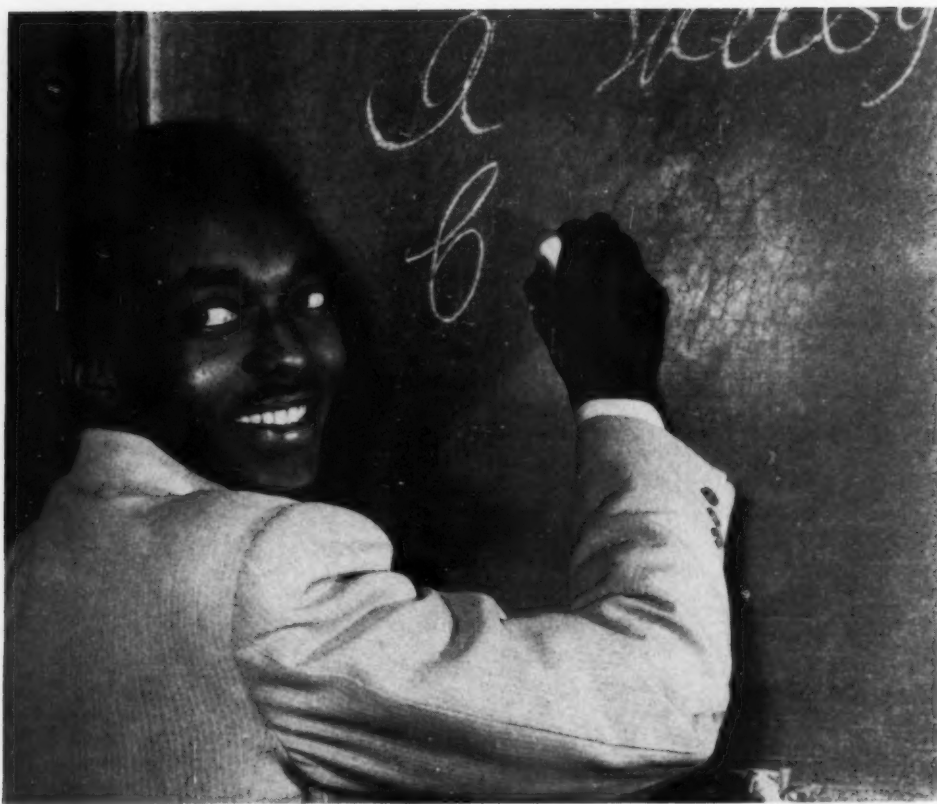
THE COUNTRY'S NETWORK OF HEALTH AND VACATION RESORTS IS CONSTANTLY EXPANDING. THIS IS A RECENTLY BUILT HOLIDAY CENTER ON THE AMUR RIVER IN THE FAR EAST.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH FOR GOOD VACATION SPOTS. ALL OVER THE COUNTRY THERE ARE LOCAL RESORTS LIKE THIS ONE NOT FAR FROM MOSCOW.





Among the students at Moscow University are 1,500 young people from 30 foreign countries.



MUKHAMMED KHAMED SALEKH ALMEK, SUDANESE STUDENT, FINDS CONJUGATING RUSSIAN VERBS ISN'T EASY.

Foreign

THERE are 15,000 students from foreign countries now studying in Soviet colleges. They come from countries as far apart as France and Paraguay, China and Mexico, Iceland and Vietnam, Finland and the Sudan, Italy and Indonesia, Czechoslovakia and India, Syria and Poland. Countries on every one of the continents are represented in the foreign student colony.

There are no Americans as yet, but the cultural agreement concluded a few months ago provides for an exchange of students between Harvard and Columbia and Moscow and Leningrad universities. So that students from the United States will soon be joining these student groups where different tongues, temperaments, customs and traditions mingle.

How do students from other countries get to study in the Soviet Union?

The arrangements are made by government agreements. There are several dozen such agreements now operating between the Soviet Union and other countries. As a rule, these student exchanges are bilateral. For example, 14 French students are now attending Moscow University, while 12 Soviet students are studying at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Many students from foreign countries come

to study in Soviet colleges through the International Union of Students. The Student Council of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations provides scholarships, while the International Union distributes them and nominates candidates from various countries.

Some of the foreign students attend on scholarships provided through the United Nations, the USSR Slav Committee and the Ministry of Culture. But the great majority of scholarships are provided through the Ministry of Higher Education.

The Course of Study

The language problem is, of course, the most immediate one for a foreign student. To meet the problem, Moscow University provides a special one-year course for study of the Russian language. Most students arriving in the Soviet Union enroll for this course which gives them opportunity to become "acclimatized" and to find their way around.

The course is intensive and demands five or six hours a day of classroom work, beside independent study. Once the student has acquired reasonable fluency in speaking and

Continued on page 42



GERMAN, RUSSIAN, CZECH AND POLISH STUDENTS.



TWO BULGARIANS MEET RUSSIAN GIRLS AT PARTY.



LEBANESE SPIRO FAHURI IS STUDYING MEDICINE.

Students in the Soviet Union

By Adolph Pikov

THE YOUTH OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES STUDYING TOGETHER—KOREAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND RUSSIAN STUDENTS LISTEN CAREFULLY TO EXPLANATIONS OF A MUSEUM GUIDE.





LIU SUNG-LIN (CHINA), NGUEN KIM LIET (VIETNAM) AND VICTOR GOZZA (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) ARE ALL PURSUING A COMMON OBJECTIVE IN THEIR STUDY OF PHYSICS.



POLISH HISTORY STUDENTS XANA MAXIMIUK AND BOLESLAW KAPITAN.

FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE LA ROSA, FROM MEXICO, GETS SWIMMING INSTRUCTION AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY.



Foreign Students

Continued

writing, he chooses his field of study and the college he wishes to attend.

The preference of foreign students is toward the technical and natural sciences, followed, in the order given, by medicine, the agricultural sciences, economics, the humanities and the arts.

The Soviet college course is five years, except for the medical school course, which is six. The academic year is nine months long. The average age of the graduate is 23.

During the first year, attendance is required at all lectures. In the second year there are some lectures which the student may attend or not as he chooses. The number of such non-obligatory lectures increases with each succeeding year of study.

Specialization begins in the third year. The main part of the work is done in class and attendance is obligatory. Since classes are small—usually some ten students—faculty members can devote attention to every student individually.

Education in all colleges and universities, including graduate work, is free. Every student with good progress receives a monthly stipend at state expense.

Moscow University

The majority of foreign students in Moscow are enrolled at two of the city's medical schools, at the Bauman Higher Technical School, the Power Engineering Institute, the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy and, of course, Moscow University.

Moscow University is, to all intents and purposes, a multilingual school. In addition to the 60 Soviet nationalities represented in its student body, it has students from 30 foreign countries. Its student body of 24,000 includes 1,500 from abroad. Most of the foreign students are enrolled in the natural sciences and humanities courses.

The science faculty includes such men of international reputation as Academician Nikolai Semenov who won the Nobel Prize in 1957, Academicians Pyotr Rebinder, Alexander Oparin, Andrei Kolmogorov, Pavel Alexandrov, Sergei Sobolev and Alexei Balandin.

Lectures are frequently given by eminent foreign scholars. There are some 50 who have lectured at the University during the past few years.

It has also become the custom for leading statesmen and men in the arts who visit the Soviet capital to address the student body. Within the relatively recent past Jawaharlal Nehru, Jules Moch, President Sukarno, Edgar Faure and Jean Paul Sartre have spoken before Moscow University students.

The University library has literature in all fields and all languages. It maintains a book exchange with 50 foreign countries.

Students live in university dorms in single rooms, with shower and toilet for every two rooms. The rent is 15 rubles monthly. Each floor has a lounge with piano, radio, TV, and easy chairs for the interminable student talk on every subject under the sun.

Each wing of the large dorm building has a dining room where meals are served at modest prices. A typical breakfast costs two and a half rubles.

Extracurricular

International student forums and seminars have become traditional in the Soviet Union. Leningrad architectural and construction engineering students are now preparing for a forum on "The Modern City." In Moscow a seminar will be held for students of Russian language and literature in which prominent writers will participate. Another seminar, on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, is scheduled for science students.

For the less scholarly side of college life there are frequent student parties and get-togethers. The various national holidays of countries from which the foreign students come are observed with appropriate ceremonies.

Students from foreign countries studying in Moscow have organized their own national fraternities on a city-wide basis where they thrash out their common problems. The leaders of these fraternities maintain contact with the administration of the colleges in which their members are enrolled.

Foreign students are active in hobby clubs
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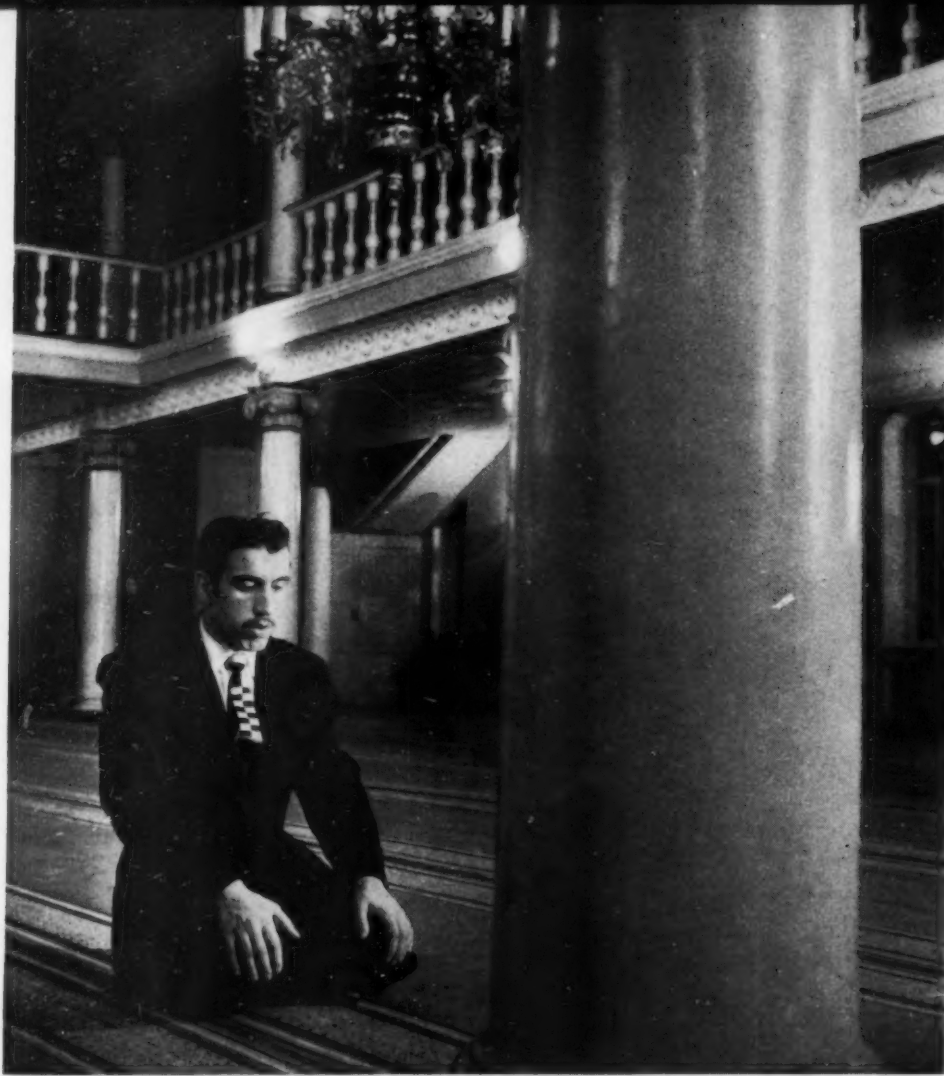
MOKHAN PARADKAR, ENROLLED FROM INDIA, IS AN EAGER PUPIL AT HIS FIRST LESSON IN RUSSIAN DANCING.



A UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTOR HELPS CHINESE, CZECH, RUSSIAN AND TATAR STUDENTS WITH A RESEARCH PROJECT.

FUTURE MOVIE ACTORS, PRODUCERS AND CAMERAMEN FROM USSR, POLAND AND BULGARIA SHOOT A SCENE.





DJAFAR DECK EL-BAB, A STUDENT FROM SYRIA, GOES TO PRAYERS IN MOSCOW AS HE WOULD BACK HOME.

Foreign Students

Continued

and circles. On March 1 of this year they presented a big variety show which was televised by the Moscow network. They participate in most indoor and outdoor sports.

The youth organization in every college not only helps the foreign students in their studies but also does its best to make their leisure time enjoyable. During semester breaks the student-guests, like their Soviet friends, stay at one or another of the country's many vacation resorts or go on tours to various cities and places of interest.

These young people are convinced, on the basis of their own experience, that there is no better way to mutual understanding than for students of many countries, many backgrounds, many religious and political beliefs to study and live together.

That sentiment, too, is implicit in the pleasure which Professor Kuzma Ivanov, vice president of Moscow University, expressed when he heard of the USA-USSR agreement to exchange students. "We will be happy," he said, "to welcome American students to the University and will spare no effort to make them feel at home." ■

THIS INDONESIAN STUDENT FINDS IT HARD TO GET USED TO THE COLD RUSSIAN WINTERS. IT TAKES A WHILE FOR VISITORS FROM WARMER CLIMATES TO BECOME ADJUSTED.



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LAJOS RADICS, A STUDENT FROM HUNGARY, IS GUIDED IN HIS RESEARCH WORK AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY BY ACADEMICIAN NIKOLAI SEMENOV, A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER.

ANTONIAS PROTOPOPAS (RIGHT) FROM CYPRUS, AT A RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSON.



PHILOSOPHY STUDENT A. HANNIBALSSON (RIGHT) OF ICELAND, AND RUSSIAN PAL.





Twelfth Row Orchestra

By Alexei Morov

WHAT'S the audience like at a concert in a Soviet city? To find out I talked to a row of people in the Gorky Conservatory Hall at a symphony concert conducted by Semyon Lazerson. They were, I should suppose, as representative a group of concertgoers as you would be likely to find anywhere, and as individual—with individual likes and dislikes, individual musical idiosyncrasies and individual reactions to program, conductor, and everything else.

Gorky is an overnight express train ride from Moscow and hears many of the country's leading artists. Its big musical events last year included a violin ensemble from Moscow's Bolshoi Theater; the Pyatnitsky, Urals and Volga choruses; the composers Dmitri Shostakovich and Marian Koval in performances of their own compositions; recitals by the Berlin Opera star Margaret Klooze and by several leading Soviet singers.

Among the instrumental performers were such world renown artists as David Oistrakh, Emil Gilels, Mstislav Rostropovich, Daniil Shafran, Igor Oistrakh, Igor Bezrodny, Galina Barinova, Victor Merzhanov and the Bulgarian pianist Snezhanka Barova.

Dance groups from Leningrad and Warsaw performed for Gorky audiences, as did a variety band from Armenia, a folk instrumental group from Hungary, the "Moryana" ensemble made up of Caspian fishermen, and a troupe of young singers and dancers from China.

It is apparent that Gorky people are hardly starved for music. On the whole, I should say, because of the many opportunities to draw

comparisons, they make up rather critical and musically sophisticated audiences, as I discovered when I talked to my fellow concertgoers in the twelfth row.

Teacher, Soldier, Student

Sitting in the seat next to me was an older man, Pavel Vinogradov, a university instructor. We spoke together during intermission and he told me that the local music society was an old one. He compared the five or six annual musical events that the society used to arrange back in the old days with the very abundant musical fare the city could now choose from.

He had been particularly pleased, he told me, with the summer concert series of the Gorky Philharmonic Orchestra led by the nationally known guest conductor Kirill Kondrashin of Moscow. Vinogradov thought the orchestra's best performance had been the Tchaikovsky Sixth Symphony. He admitted to being partial to Tchaikovsky music, but, said he, "even for friends of mine who do not share my partiality for Tchaikovsky, it was a concert to remember."

With Vinogradov was his daughter Tanya. How did she like the program, I asked. It was made up of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the overture to Wagner's *Rienzi*, and a Brahms's violin concerto, with Igor Politkovsky as soloist. Tanya said she liked Tchaikovsky too, but this time had come particularly to hear the Brahms concerto.



SEMYON LAZERSON CONDUCTING GORKY PHILHARMONIC IN BEETHOVEN'S SEVENTH.



STUDENTS OF THE GORKY CONSERVATORY FOLLOW CONCERT WITH MUSICAL SCORE.

SERGEANT NECHMOGLOT AND PRIVATE KRYLOV DISCUSS THE PROGRAM'S MERITS.



Two army men sat alongside the Vinogradovs, Sergeant Vladlen Nechmoglot and Private Yevgeni Krylov. The sergeant, I learned, was a graduate of a music school and until a short time ago led the amateur chorus in his unit. Someone with a better musical background is now chorus leader and he sings solo parts and accompanies the group on the accordion.

When I asked him why he had come to the concert, the Sergeant explained that he rarely missed either a symphony or opera performance when he had time free. "I like music," he said simply. That seemed to be adequate enough reason. Private Krylov shared his friend's love of music.

Farther down the row sat Galina Shchelokova, who is doing graduate work in medieval history at Gorky University. She confessed that she didn't attend symphony concerts too often. She prefers lighter music and has records at home with popular jazz tunes. Among her favorites are the French Yves Montand and the American Duke Ellington. She also likes Negro folk songs.

Why did she come to the concert, then? Oh, to hear Wagner. She likes Wagnerian music because it has "a medieval quality," and medieval history is her field. Among Russian composers her favorite is Rimsky-Korsakov for his *Scheherazade*.

The young man with her, Lazar Shereshevsky, a philology student, was a regular concertgoer, with decided musical opinions. His prefer-

Continued on next page



Students Galina Shchelokova and Lazar Shereshevsky love music but have different tastes.



Engineer Vitold Strelkov (left) and his friend, dental technician Lev Vovse during intermission.



It was not that he loved music less but that he needed sleep more, said artist Boris Krotikov.

Twelfth Row Orchestra

Continued

ence, if he is "pushed to a choice," is chamber music, and he prefers Beethoven to all other composers. After Beethoven, in no particular order, he likes Moussorgsky, Scriabin and Shostakovich. Of Shostakovich's compositions, he finds the Seventh Symphony particularly moving because of its associations with the war.

The most interesting concert he had heard in recent years was a performance of Verdi's *Requiem* by the Gorky Orchestra and the Russian *a cappella* choir with Kirill Kondrashin conducting. "A talented conductor," Shereshevsky said, "and a rare performance that really got into Verdi's great work."

Regular Concertgoers

Farther down the row sat the Naumovs, Alexander and Anastasia, an elderly couple. Alexander retired as of six months ago. For the 37 years before, he had sailed big rafts down the Volga from Gorky to Saratov and Stalingrad. Now he spends most of his time gardening.

The Naumov's are regular subscribers to the Gorky Philharmonic concert series. This season they will be hearing violinists Igor Politkovsky and Olga Kaverzneva; pianists Stanislav Neigaus and Isaac Mikhnovsky; singers Natalia Schpiller, Georgi Dudarev and Sergei Shaposhnikov, and balalaika player Pavel Nechiporenko.

Mechanic Yuri Kuryshev, another season-ticket holder in Row 12, was an old-time concertgoer, too. He had heard composers Tikhon Khrennikov and Dmitri Kabalevsky in performances of their own works, and a good many years ago, he reminisced, he had heard Reingold Gliere conduct the overture to his opera *Shah Senem*.

"The one recent concert I could kick myself for missing," he said, "was when David Oistrakh and his son Igor played together. By the

time I got to the box office, there was not even standing room left."

One or two people in Row 12 were following the music with scores and I passed them by. They were obviously either students or musicians. A man two rows ahead of me, I had noticed, was having trouble staying awake during the *Rienzi* overture. I uncharitably buttonholed him during the intermission. It wasn't the music that had put him to sleep, he said laughing, he was an amateur fiddler himself. It was just that he had stayed up late the night before and he guessed he needed sleep more than he needed music.

Critics

I was beginning to think that everyone in Row 12 liked the performance until I met a couple of rather outspoken critics, Emilia Galygina, a teacher of music in one of Gorky's high schools, and Anna Goldina. Emilia thought that the conductor, Semyon Lazerson, was much too smooth and gentle in the Beethoven symphony, that his interpretation lacked the fire that the symphony demanded.

Anna delivered herself of a rather sweeping criticism. "I don't like lukewarm tea," she said, "and I don't like music played without feeling. I can't for the life of me understand why with all the fine musicians the orchestra has, the music is so cold and unfeeling. And it's not the first time," she added, heating up to her subject. "Take last year's performance of the Beethoven Ninth that Boris Khaikin conducted. He's a first-class musician and he worked hard with the orchestra. But somehow it wasn't the way the Ninth should have been interpreted. Somebody I know in the orchestra told me that Khaikin spent so much time rehearsing the chorale that the other movements were neglected.

"Or take today's program. It's obvious that the orchestra didn't spend enough time rehearsing the Brahms concerto. And they gave the oboe solo to an inexperienced conservatory student. With that kind of thing, what can you expect?"

She was prepared to go on with other examples to make her point, but I excused myself to talk to Vitold Strelkov, an engineer, and his friend Lev Vovse, a dental technician.

Strelkov told me he was very fond of symphonic music. Vovse confessed that he'd take a jazz concert any day. He goes to an occasional symphony concert as a sort of educational duty he owes himself. But, says he, "when a famous jazz band comes to town, I'm first in line for tickets."

He plays percussion—drums and xylophone—in an amateur band. The band, he told me with excusable pride, has been around. It went to Moscow to compete in a nationwide amateur band contest, and he himself won first prize at a Gorky music festival.

Well, that's for the audience, or the representative slice of it that sat in Row 12. What about the men and women who make the music? Do they like Gorky audiences? When I asked this question, I was given the Visitor's Book to leaf through—guest musicians always write a greeting or a comment along with their names after a performance. This one, by singer Ivan Petrov, is typical of many others in the book.

"... It was gratifying to have an audience listen so appreciatively to the music of Glinka, Tchaikovsky and Kabalevsky. . . . I hope that I shall have the opportunity to perform for Gorky audiences many more times. It was a great pleasure. . . ."

(Abridged from the magazine *Musical Life*)



Pensioner Naumov and his wife look forward to such musical evenings.



Mechanic Kuryshev's season ticket assures him a seat at all concerts.

Jewish Folk Singer

By Alexei Grigoriev



ZINOVI SHULMAN, FOLK SINGER, OFFERS OLD AND NEW YIDDISH SONGS.

THERE is a considerable audience for Jewish songs in the Soviet Union, to judge by the popularity of folk singer Zinovi Shulman. His concerts of old Yiddish favorites and of new songs written in recent years have won him a large following.

Shulman has a busy concert schedule. Last year he gave 80 recitals on a tour of the country and managed besides to do a good deal of radio and recording work.

SHULMAN'S CONCERTS ALWAYS ATTRACT BIG CROWDS.



On his return to Moscow after a recent tour of the Volga region and the Urals he presented a series of recitals in the capital to enthusiastic audiences. Now he is on a four-month tour of the Ukraine.

Zinovi Shulman has been singing professionally for some 30 years now. He inherited his love for the old Yiddish songs from his father and began singing when quite young. His voice, strong and mellow, attracted the attention of musicians and he was urged to take professional training.

He studied at the vocal division of the Institute of Theatrical Arts and then joined the Stanislavsky Music Theater. His strong interest lay in concert work and in Yiddish folk-singing, and he left the theater for his long and successful concert career.

His wide repertoire includes such old and well tried favorites as "Nohemke Mein Zun" ("Nohemke, My Son"); "Mahetoneste" ("Son-in-law's Mother"); "An Alte Vig Lied" ("An Old Lullaby"); the poor man's song "Nitu Kein Brot" ("No Bread"); the song of the young shepherd who lost his only lamb, "Yunge Yorn" ("Young Years"); "Der Frailicher Shneiderl" ("The Merry Little Tailor") and many, many others.

Shulman's repertoire also includes such modern Yiddish songs as "L'Haim" ("Toast to the New Life"); "Pioneer Moishela"; "Mein Shtetele," a song about a little town that was razed by the fascists and rebuilt from the ruins; the partisan song "Hand in Hand"; "Tefe Gruber" ("Deep Graves"), written by Mikhail Weinberg to words by Samuel Galkin; "Shpilt a Freilahs" ("Play a Merry Tune") with music by Mikhail Polonsky and text by Itsik Feffer.

Not infrequently, people in the audience will give Shulman songs he is unfamiliar with.

This happened at a recital he gave not long ago in Tashkent. An old man came up after the recital and sang some very old Yiddish folk songs for him. Shulman subsequently added a number of them to his repertoire.

Like most folk singers he is constantly on the hunt for songs, new and old. With the help of the staff of the Lenin Library in Moscow—the Soviet Union's largest—he constantly adds to his repertoire songs from the library's rich collection of Yiddish folklore, some of them a hundred years or more old.

Following the lead of Esther Rochl Kaminskaya, the remarkable Jewish actress who widened her repertoire from the purely Yiddish play to the great classic plays translated into Yiddish, Shulman now includes in his recitals Werther's aria from Massenet's opera of same the title, Mozart's "Lullaby," Schubert's "Organ Grinder" and Canio's aria from *Pagliacci*.

Sung in Yiddish, this interesting departure from the customary folk-song recital has been most warmly received by audiences. Shulman has recently added to this group a number of songs by Tchaikovsky which he sings in Yiddish.

His audiences are by no means confined to Yiddish-speaking people. The Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians or Uzbeks who come to hear Shulman may not understand the language, but they are charmed with the lovely melodies and the singer's moving renditions.

Shulman is one of a number of Jewish folk singers who sing to large audiences in Soviet cities. Others are Sidi Tal, Emil Gorowets, Marina Gordon and Anna Guzik, all talented singers who are warmly received by appreciative listeners throughout the country.



WHO WILL GET THE PUCK? NIKOLAI SOLOGUBOV (RIGHT) IS TAKEN ON BY WELDON OLSON (NO. 8) AND GORDON CHRISTIAN. SOLOGUBOV CAPTAINED THE SOVIET TEAM.

Implementing Cultural Accord

American Hockey Team plays picked Soviet Squad in Moscow

By Lev Petrov



SOON after the windup of the world ice hockey championship games in Oslo, 20 young men in short, gray overcoats bearing the shield-shaped emblem of the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association landed at Moscow airport. They included 17 players and three members

of the managerial staff of the American squad that had placed fifth in the international contest.

The Americans came to Moscow at the invitation of their Soviet colleagues. The visitors' roster included such celebrated players as Dan McKinnon, defense man; John Mayasich, wing; and Willard Ikola, goalie, whom the hockey fans remembered from the games at Cortina d'Ampezzo. They also included the youngsters of the team—18-year-old Oscar Mahle, wing; Larry Lawman, defense; the three Christian brothers, Gordon, Roger and William.

The American athletes aroused the great interest of the country's millions of hockey fans. It was not only because there was a big demand to see the American team in action, but also because this was the first visit in the program of strengthening sports ties between

the United States and the Soviet Union as envisaged in the agreement signed last January for exchanges in the fields of culture, technology and education.

Addressing the sports people and representatives of the press, radio and television welcoming them at the airport, Manager Donald Clark of the American team said that all the members of the U. S. team had waited impatiently for the moment when they could come to Moscow. He described the arrival of the American hockey team in the Soviet Union as a firm confirmation of the necessary and important agreement recently concluded. He said that the more there are of such meets, the better it will be for the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union.

During the following three days the American stick-wielders made their acquaintance with Moscow, and despite the shortage of time,

they were shown all of the principal sights of the capital.

Trainer Stanley Wilson, who hadn't seen all he wanted to, put it this way: "Never mind, this is a sort of reconnaissance for us. Next time we come to Moscow, we'll stay longer. We'll play more games with the Muscovites, and they'll show us a greater number of interesting sights."

In general, Wilson was luckier than the others. He had made friends in Oslo with Nikolai Sologubov, captain of the Soviet national team, and the Russian took charge of Wilson's schedule during his stay. He came for Wilson in a car and drove him about town all day long, showing him the sports facilities in the capital. Wilson used three rolls of film in his Rolleiflex, anxious not to miss a single shot. He took everything: the winter open-air swimming pool with its heated water, located in the center of the city; the sports club of Moscow University; numerous



GOOD DEFENSIVE WORK OF U.S. GOALIE WILLARD IKOLA CLEARS A DANGEROUS SHOT DURING A MOSCOW GAME.



AMERICAN TEAM AT THE TRETYAKOV ART GALLERY.

projects for turning Dynamo Stadium into an immense indoor sports palace; wrestlers, gymnasts and weightlifters in training; and even a ski-jump with skiers in action.

The rest of the delegation took in the Kremlin, Moscow University, the Moscow subway, the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum, and the art exhibition at the Tretyakov Gallery.

But the highlight of their stay in Moscow, of course, came with the encounters on the hockey rink.

In their two contests—against both the Moscow and the national picked teams—the Americans displayed great skill and technically splendid individual play along with strong determination. Although they finally lost both matches, holding the short end of 1:2 and 3:5 scores, they went down hotly contesting their opponents until the final second. The fans also rose to the occasion, justly appraising the skill of individual players in particular and of the entire play in general.

Coach Cal Marvin, addressing the press conference just prior to the team's departure

for home, said: "I like your fans very much. They are absolutely objective and forgive neither their own players nor the visitors for mistakes. In general, the atmosphere of friendship and hearty hospitality which we felt at every step was in many ways conducive to clean and highly technical play.

"As we left for the Soviet Union," he went on, "we weren't counting too much on a victory over the Russian national team. We saw the Soviet hockey players in action in Oslo, and we know that they are now in excellent playing form. But our boys, too, had plenty of fight in them. It is true that the leading players on our team unfortunately could not take part in these games, since almost all of them suffered severe injuries, but despite this we did our best to win and to show the Soviet fans a good game of hockey."

In bidding farewell to Moscow and the Soviet team, the Americans expressed confidence that they would even the score in the 1959 Winter Olympic Games which are scheduled to be held in California. ■

HARRIET CLARK AND JOHN MAYASICH THUMB THROUGH AN ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY.



THE AMERICANS WERE SHOWN THE HISTORIC SIGHTS OF THE KREMLIN.



BATTLE of the CHESS MASTERS



MIKHAIL TAHL RECAPS MOVES IN A CRUCIAL GAME, AFTER RETAINING SOVIET UNION CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

By Grandmaster Alexander Kotov

A WHOLE MONTH was spent in Riga recently to fight out the chess championship of the Soviet Union. At the same time this battle was to decide on the foursome who would qualify to participate in the Interzonal tournament—the bridgehead for the final battles of the best players from various countries for the world chess crown.

Mikhail Tahl, the 20-year-old grandmaster, repeated his remarkable performance of last year in beating the country's leading players to win the USSR chess crown once again. Following him, in order of victory, came grandmasters Tigran Petrosyan, David Bronstein, Yuri Averbakh, Yefim Geller and Boris Spassky.

Tahl's was brilliant playing, especially in his game with Yefim Geller. This was a real struggle for mastery. The diagram on the opposite page shows how the game shaped up after Black's 17th move.

Playing Black, Geller had just captured the Pawn on Kt5 with his Bishop. He was hoping also to take the Q-Pawn after the retreat of White's K-Rook. But Tahl evidently had no intention of bothering about a measly Rook.

18. R-Kt1!

BxR

It turns out that Black not only wants to capture the Rook, but is actually forced to. In case of 18. . . . KtxP decisive is 19. BxPch KxB 20. Kt-Kt5ch with a very strong attack.

19. RxB

R-K1

20. P-Q6

Q-B1

21. B-Kt5!

R-K7!

Both are playing an intricate situation brilliantly. By compelling White to exchange the formidable Knight for his inactive Bishop, Geller very considerably reduces the strength of his opponent's threat.

22. R-B7

Q-K3

23. KtxB

RxKtch

24. K-R2

R-Q1!

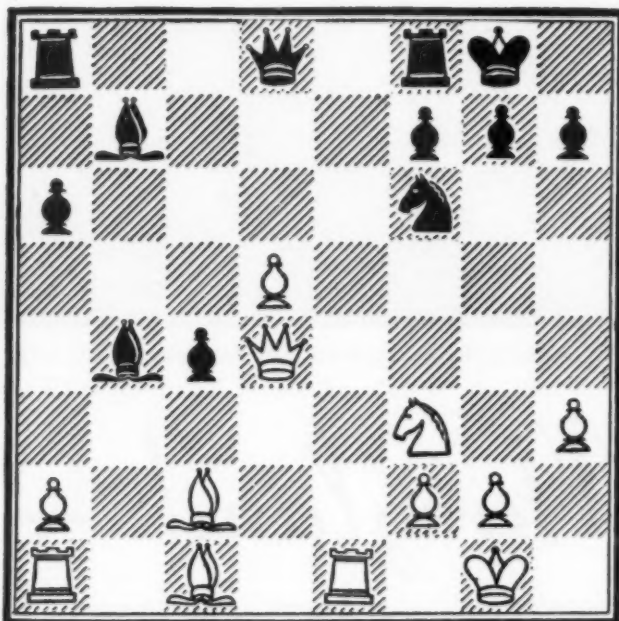
25. BxKt

. . .

The logical continuation of the attack tied in with a cunning trap. If Black now takes the Bishop with the Queen, after 26. QxQ PxQ 27. P-Q7 the result would probably lead to a draw. But Geller is so carried



GRANDMASTERS ALEXANDER KOTOV (LEFT) AND DAVID BRONSTEIN CAUGHT IN TENSE MOMENT OF STUDY DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT IN THE USSR NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.



fine. His games in this meet were worked out with such beautifully involved design that chess fans readily forgave him for not going in for head-whirling combinations.

Yuri Averbakh played with a similar style. He is the author of a study on the end-game, the first volume of which has already been published. Perhaps this might explain why he always strives to exchange as many pieces as possible and bring the game into the position he describes in his book. Whatever the case may be, he owes his success in this tournament to a delicate and intricately designed pattern in the concluding stage of each game.

David Bronstein had a very practical task in the Riga meet. In order to take part in the subsequent struggle for the world chess crown, he first had to qualify for the Interzonal Tournament by taking one of the four top places. In spite of a poor start, he succeeded in capturing the third prize and ensuring a berth for himself at this year's Interzonal in Portoroz, Yugoslavia.

A short word about the unlucky ones at the Riga meet. Boris Spassky led the field for a good part of the match, but he couldn't stand the tense pace at the home stretch and he picked up only 11½ points in the final six games. It was not enough to place, even with his winning start.

Yefim Geller was especially unlucky. He started with a bang, but his playing in the latter half of the tournament was simply unrecognizable. Blame it on the costly oversight in his game with Tahl which was shown here. It must have thrown him off badly.

Soviet Team To Meet U.S. Players

Most probably the quartet of grandmasters who won top billing at the Riga match will be among those representing Soviet chess in the match with the United States. The Soviet national team will also include grandmasters Vasili Smyslov, Mikhail Botvinnik and Paul Keres. These three chess musketeers didn't play at Riga, but they are in fine match shape.

Then there is a "second line reserve" in the persons of grandmasters Isaac Boleslavsky and Mark Taimanov, whom American players know from the 1954 and 1955 matches, and the young grandmaster Victor Korchnoi, who has come to the fore in recent tournaments. They are all in fine shape and it is not their fault that there were only four prize places in the USSR championship.

Soviet players are waiting eagerly to meet with the latest American tournament winners. None of our men has had the chance yet to play against Bob Fischer, but everyone recognizes him as a strong and interesting opponent. We look forward to seeing him across the board at the forthcoming American-Soviet meet and to renew old friendships with William Lombardy, Samuel Reshevsky, the Byrne brothers, Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans. ■

away by his anxiety to get more out of this position, that he overlooks Tahl's plot.

25. ... PxB?
26. R-K7! ...

This move was impossible previously because of the Rook's capture by Black's Queen. Now the situation is changed. The capture is not dangerous because White's intermediary check on Kt4 puts him a Bishop ahead.

26. ... QxPch
27. QxQ RxQ
28. RxR ...

and, possessing an extra Bishop, White wins easily.

Tahl's big rival was Grandmaster Tigran Petrosyan. Tahl is a native of temperate Riga on the Baltic Sea, while Petrosyan is from the torrid Caucasus. But they seem to have exchanged traditional temperaments. Tahl is fiery, impetuous, audacious in his moves, while Petrosyan is the very model of sagacity and prudence. He plays with the care of a man many times his age.

Petrosyan reminds one of Jose Raoul Capablanca, his technique is so



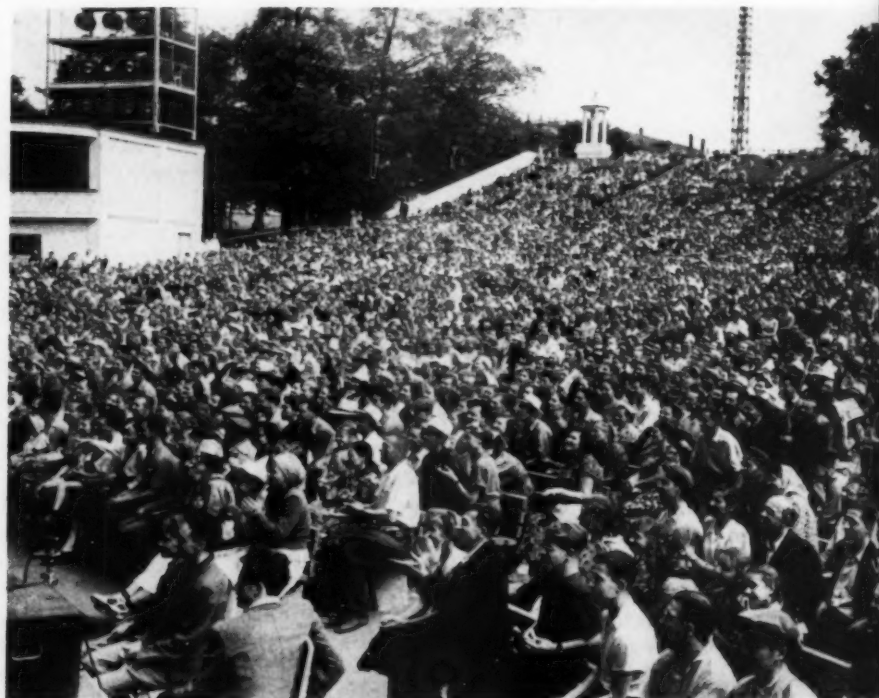
IN MOSCOW'S GORKY CENTRAL PARK, ONE OF 10 IN THE CITY, ITS 470 ACRES ON THE MOSCOW RIVER INCLUDE BOTH FORMAL GARDENS AND UNTOUCHED NATURAL AREAS.

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Merryland—One of Moscow's City Parks

Continued



THE YOUNGER SET FINDS ENDLESS DIVERSION IN BOATING.



THE TEEN-AGERS ALWAYS FLOCK TO THE SECTION OF THE PARK WITH AMUSEMENT ATTRACTIONS.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE AND THE SURROUNDING GARDENS OFFER A RIOT OF COLOR AND THE DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE OF COUNTLESS VARIETIES OF SUMMER FLOWERS IN BLOOM.





IN A SECLUDED SPOT THE OLDER GENERATION MATCHES WITS AT CHESS AND CHECKERS.



THE SLIDES AND SAND PILES GIVE PLEASURE TO THE LITTLE ONES.

NIGHTFALL IS WATER CARNIVAL TIME, AS COLORED LIGHTS PLAY OVER THE BOATERS.



FERRIS WHEEL OFFERS A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GREAT PARK.



Merryland—One of Moscow's City Parks

Continued



ALL THE THRILLS OF STUNT-FLYING ARE EXPERIENCED VICARIOUSLY HERE.



STREAMS OF COSTUMED CELEBRANTS FLOCK TO THE PARK FOR A CARNIVAL NIGHT.



THE PARK HAS BOATHOUSES ON RIVER FRONT AND TWO LAKES FOR CITY SAILORS.

READING ON THE VERANDA OF A PARK LIBRARY IS A PLEASANT WAY TO SPEND LEISURE HOURS, BUT STUDENTS, ALSO, COME HERE TO STUDY IN QUIET COMFORT.



Parks
continued

NIGHT.

OLORS.

FORT.



THESE SWIFT STEEDS OF THE COLORFUL MERRY-GO-ROUND ARE EAGER FOR JUST ONE MORE RACE.

NO PARK WOULD BE COMPLETE WITHOUT SHADED WALKS LIKE THIS ALONG THE MOSCOW RIVER.



FAMILY BALL GAME WHETS APPETITES FOR THE PICNIC.



ARTISTS FIND SUBJECT MATTER IN PICTURESQUE NOOKS.

THIS YOUNG FATHER SEEKS THE PARK'S QUIETER SPOTS.





**BUILDING MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP**



AMERICAN AND SOVIET TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETES BECAME FRIENDS AT THE MELBOURNE OLYMPIC VILLAGE IN 1956.

By **GAVRIIL KOROBKOV**

USSR State Coach

USA-USSR TRACK and FIELD STARS to COMPETE in MOSCOW



VERA KREPKINA IS OFF IN THE 100-METER DASH. THE SOVIET UNION WOMEN'S TEAM IS SHOWING PROMISE.

WHEN the U. S. Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) accepted the invitation of the USSR Track and Field Section to compete in Moscow this July, sports fans all over the world, I am sure, were very pleased. Those of us in the Soviet Union who had made friends with American athletes at the Olympics and other tourneys were gratified at the chance to renew old friendships and make new ones.

Coaches in the Soviet Union don't go in for predictions. We leave that to sports editors and radio and TV commentators. Our job is to train our men to put on their best possible show, and perhaps, if we are fortunate, even a little more than the possible.

Here in the Soviet Union, we had been following the progress of American track and field athletes for a considerable time before we first met them in competition at the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952.

The next time we met was at Belgrade

Continued on page 62

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VITALI CHERNOBAI, ONE OF THE BEST SOVIET POLE VAULTERS, IS SHOWN HERE CLEARING THE BAR AT THE HEIGHT OF 14 FEET 9 INCHES AT A MOSCOW MEET.



WORLD RECORD HOLDER YURI STEPANOV BELIEVES HIS 7 FEET 1 INCH IN THE HIGH JUMP IS NOT THE LIMIT.

USA-USSR TRACK and FIELD STARS to COMPETE

Continued

three years later. Sprinters Rodney Richards and Dick Maiocco, pole vaulter Robert Smith and runners Lang Stanley and Joe La Pierre were competing. The group was coached by Clyde Littlefield of the University of Texas, one of the four U.S. coaches at the Helsinki Olympics.

It didn't take us long to get acquainted and soon after we met we were using first names. Our athletes Leonid Bartenev, Ardalion Ignatiev and Vitali Chernobai were managing to do a good deal of talking with Bob, Rod, Dick and the other Americans in spite of language difficulties.

But it was at the Olympic village in Mel-



ANATOLI MIKHAILOV, WHO SEEMS TO BE FLYING THROUGH THE AIR, WAS TIMED AT 13.8 SECONDS IN THE 110-METER HURDLES—VERY CLOSE TO THE WORLD RECORD.

bourne in 1956 that we really got to know each other. The day after the American team arrived, there was a knock on the door of the cottage where the Soviet decathlon men were quartered. Yuri Kutenko answered and there at the door stood a stocky, broad-shouldered fellow in a blue track jersey with the striped shield emblem of the U.S. team sewed on his sleeve.

He looked at Yuri and asked, "Kutenko?" Then he pointed to himself and said, "Richards." That was the start of a warm friendship between our decathlon men Yuri Kutenko and Vasili Kuznetsov and famous "Flying Pastor" Bob Richards, twice Olympic pole vault champion.

Later on that evening Richards introduced them to Rafer Johnson, holder of the world decathlon record. After that, they did all their training together.

Richards, a first-class decathlon man himself, once said to them, "I'll teach you how to jump very high with a pole, if you teach me the other nine events." His laugh was so infectious that everyone around joined in, even those who hadn't understood him.

Another time he asked our athletes whether they prayed before a meet. When they told him they didn't, he said, "I pray and I find that it helps me. Of course," he added with a laugh, "training helps a little bit too." Our different approach to religion and politics was no barrier when it came to being friends. We respected each other's convictions.

We coaches also made friends with Dan Ferris, Jim Kelly, Jessie Mortensen, Frank Anderson and other athletes of the American group. We all had a grand time together and we all of us hoped to be together again at some future USA-USSR track and field meets.

It was Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the AAU who promised me at Melbourne that he was going to manage somehow to arrange such a meet. And he did, just before retiring after a half-century of service in amateur athletics.

The July Meet

The Moscow meet will be held on July 27 at Lenin Stadium. We expect that the American athletes will be in top form, since they will be coming so soon after the June U.S. meets.

That holds for our athletes too, who will be competing earlier in July for a place on the national team that will be representing the Soviet Union in the Sixth European Championship games scheduled for August 19-24 in Stockholm.

As far as the sports fans are concerned—the 110,000 who will be crowding into the stadium and the many hundreds of thousands who won't be able to get in and who will have to content themselves with seeing the meet on TV—they are certain to be in top form, even without training, and are eagerly looking forward to the great sport event of the year.

Some of our athletes who will be competing are known to American track and field fans—hammer thrower Mikhail Krivonosov, 400-meter runner Ardalion Ignatiev, long-distance runner Vladimir Kuts, high-jumper Yuri Stepanov, hurdler Yuri Lituyev, javelin throwers Vladimir Kuznetsov and Inessa Jaunzeme and shot-putter Galina Zybina.



ENGINEERING STUDENT OLEG RYAKHOVSKY IS THE WORLD RECORD HOLDER IN THE HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

Others will be new names. Anatoli Losev, student at the Leningrad Institute of Pedagogy, is one. At a meet last year he did 100 meters in 10.3 seconds. This may be a unique performance for him—he is a young and inexperienced track man—but it is also possible that at the Moscow meet he may do the century in 10.2 seconds, which would be championship performance. We hope so.

Another is Jonas Pipine, from Lithuania, a junior track champion who did the 1,500-

meter run in 4 minutes 24 seconds when he was 16. Last year at the Third International Youth Games he defeated two world record-holders in the metric mile race—Stanislav Jungwirth, the Czech star, and the famous Hungarian runner, István Rozsavölgyi—and set a new USSR record of 3 minutes 41.1 seconds. Jonas is now studying at the Kaunas Institute of Pedagogy.

Then there is Oleg Ryakhovsky, a student

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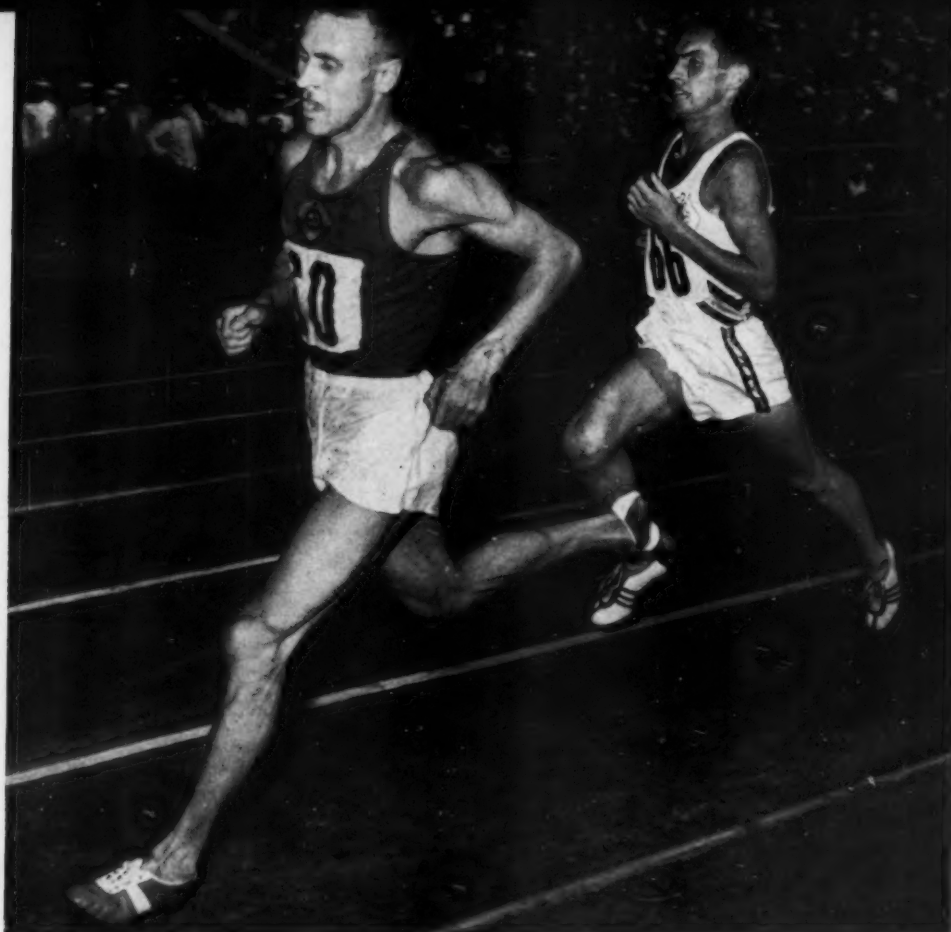
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USA-USSR TRACK and FIELD STARS to COMPETE

Continued

at the Tashkent State University who last year chalked up a new world record in the hop, step and jump—53 feet 5 inches.

Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, a Lvov student, is the son of Aram Ter-Ovanesyan, a veteran Soviet track man. Igor, all our experts agree, has an amazing potential in sports. What his particular forte is going to be is something for the future to decide. But as of now, at 19, he has chalked up this kind of record: 25¼ feet in the broad jump, 10.4 seconds in the 100-meter dash, 6½ feet in the high jump—this in a decathlon competition!—and 6,782 points in his first try at the decathlon. Besides all this, he is a talented hurdler and nobody will be



PYOTR BOLOTNIKOV IS OUTPACING ALAN LAWRENCE IN THE USSR-BRITISH MEET HELD IN MOSCOW IN 1957.

NINA KAZMINA COVERS 21 FEET IN THE BROAD JUMP.



surprised to see him doing the 110-meter hurdles in under 14 seconds before very long.

Among the ladies, we have Nina Kazmina, a student at the Krasnodar Medical Institute who does 20½ feet in the broad jump with ease and who has done 21 feet without any overstepping whatsoever. I am not going out on a limb when I guarantee that Nina will register 21 feet in the July meet.

All through 1957 we had young and upcoming athletes offering very serious competition indeed to old Olympic champs. At the USSR Competition, Alexandra Zolotukhina did better in the women's discus throw than Nina Ponomaryova. Anatoli Mikhailov outran Boris Stolyarov in the 110-meter hurdle. So did Mikhail Nikolsky running against Ardalion Ignatiev in the 400-meter race and Pyotr Bolotnikov in the 10,000-meter run against Vladimir Kuts. It looks as though our young people are going to be offering equally stiff competition to our American friends.

Mutual Learning

Although our track and field men have advanced to first place in Europe, this is a very new sports area for us. We first began competing in international meets in 1946. In the United States track and field goes back a hundred years or so. We believe our athletes have much to learn from American experience.

Our young people can learn by watching Bob Morrow, Lindan King, Greg Bell, Parry O'Brien, Robert Gutowski, Glen Davis and other outstanding American athletes. We have long admired American sprinters, hurdlers,

jumpers and throwers for their technique.

There are questions like these we hope to find answers to: Why do Bob Morrow, Thane Baker and Ira Murchison get off to a faster start in the sprints than our Yuri Konovalov, Leonid Bartenev and Boris Tokarev?

Does the secret of Robert Gutowski's spectacular vaulting—he has almost approached the coveted 16-foot mark—lie in his pole?

How did "Human Cannon" Parry O'Brien develop the "explosive power," you can almost call it, to throw the shot, a 16-pound slab of metal, the phenomenal distance of 63 feet, 1½ inches?

Not that we don't think that American track and field doesn't have its weak points. We feel that the standards of women's track and field sports in the USA lag noticeably behind those of the men's. Then again the U.S. Olympic team didn't finish at the top in the hop, step and jump; the walks, the steeplechase and marathon.

I venture a guess that the American hop, step and jump contenders might be able to pick up some points here and there from our Leonid Shcherbakov; Max Truex from Vladimir Kuts; and Earline Brown from Galina Zybina and Nina Ponomaryova.

As far as we are concerned, we are all for this mutual learning. It makes for better understanding. And we are going all out for this Moscow meet and look forward to the return visit of our athletes to the U.S. in 1959. This is the beginning of what we hope will become a tradition of friendly competition in track and field between athletes of our countries. ■

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IGOR TER-OVANESYAN, DECATHLON ENTRY, BROAD JUMPS 25¼ FEET. HE IS A 19-YEAR OLD STUDENT FROM LVOV AND MAY BE ENTERED IN THE 110-METER HURDLES.

SETTING UP CAMP (See story on page 32)

