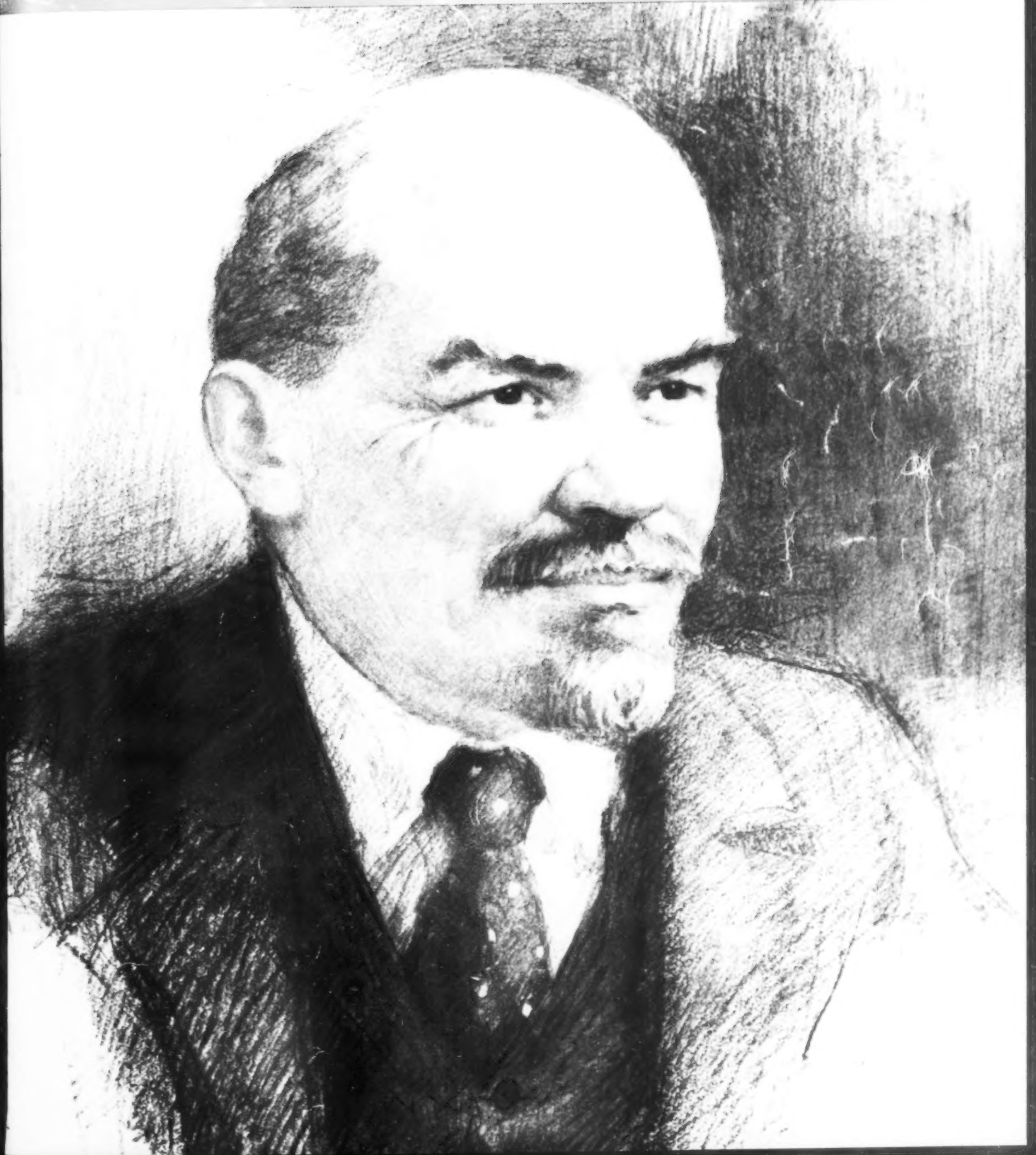


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USSR

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April 1960

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THE LENIN MUSEUM IS A HISTORY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND OF THE BIRTH OF THE SOVIET STATE.



Lenin made time to talk to people who worked at the factories and on the farms, to find out what their needs and hopes were, in spite of the pressures of his office as head of government. Here he visits water supply workers near Moscow.

LENIN lives on in our hearts and minds

By Arkadi Vasilyev

IT IS 90 YEARS this April 22 since Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was born, a day commemorated everywhere in the Soviet Union and by countless millions throughout the world. But Lenin is more than a venerated memory—he lives on in our hearts and minds.

Not far from the Kremlin is an old mansion of red brick—the Central Lenin Museum. Here one finds people of every nationality inhabiting our country, and visitors from all over the world. The exhibits they come to see are not only the relics of a great thinker, revolutionary and statesman but the memorabilia of a continuing history. All of present-day Soviet life is linked with the name of Lenin.

His kindly face is familiar to our children from their earliest years. They know him as the founder of their country. When they grow up

they read his works and get to know more about him. Whether or not they later join the Communist Party he organized, they treasure the memory of this great man.

The Soviet people frequently turn to Lenin for advice. On the modest bookshelf of a factory worker, in the dormitory room of a college student, in the library of a research scientist—everywhere we find books by Lenin. They provide people of a multitude of interests with insight and knowledge.

We see the manuscripts displayed in the museum written in his small, vigorous handwriting and are impressed by the incredible number of works he wrote on economics, politics, history and philosophy. With our mind's eye we conjure up a vision of the thousands of books,

LENIN lives on in our hearts and minds

records, diplomatic documents, workers' and peasants' letters he must have read.

Large editions of Lenin's writings are frequently reprinted in many languages and all are rapidly sold out. In his books we find a profound foresight of the march of history, a prevision of the building of socialism. The history of the Soviet Union is living proof of the vital force of Lenin's ideas.

For the Working Man

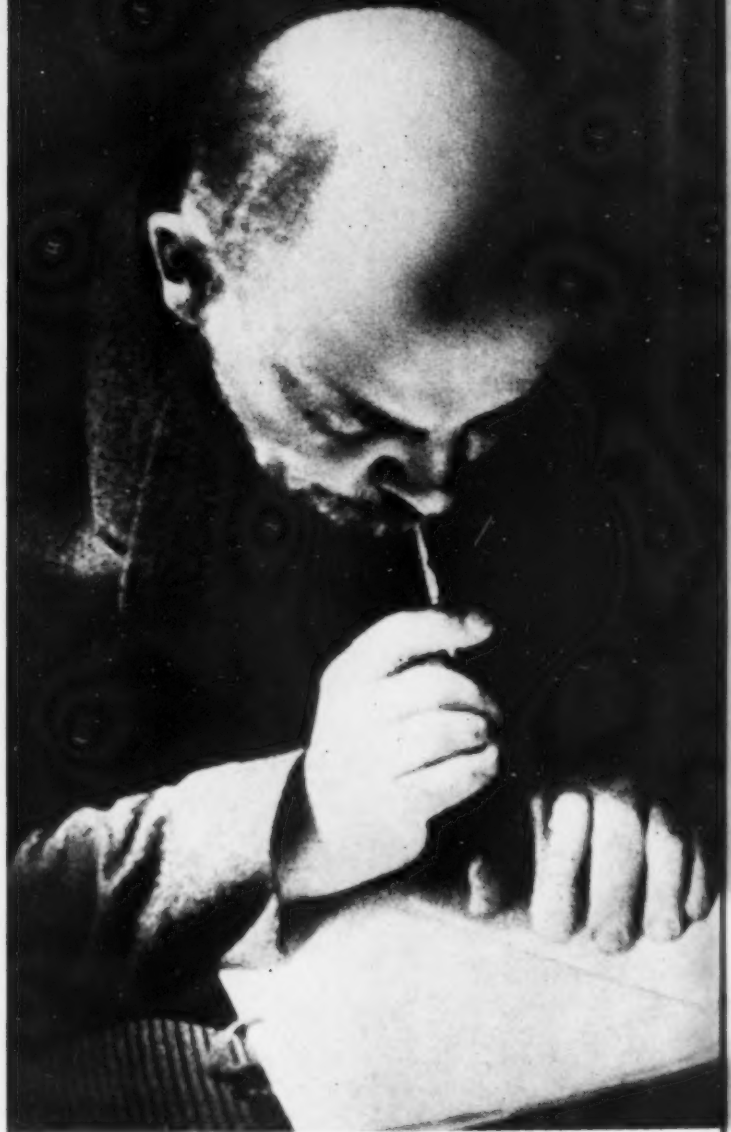
Visiting foreigners will occasionally comment on the frequency with which they find the portrait of Lenin in Soviet homes. It is not hung from any sense of duty, but from a feeling of gratitude and affection for a man who spent his lifetime fighting for our freedom and happiness.

His entire life was given over to the service of the working man, dedicated to the struggle against all forms of social oppression. He founded the Communist Party and infused it with his own inexhaustible strength and energy. It is Lenin's party that led our people through three revolutions and a civil war to build the first state in the world where exploitation of man by man has forever been done away with.

I have talked about Lenin with many different kinds of people, but their response is always the same. Their faces light up with a smile and their voices become warmer. Older people can rarely talk about him without being moved.

People of the older generation know from harsh personal experience the destitution that was ended by the October Socialist Revolution of 1917 inspired and led by Lenin. They know a kind of reality that the younger generation knows only from books—unemployment, for example. That depressing, heartbreaking word is only a historical term now, as are such words as "labor exchange" and "unemployment compensation."

With his profound faith in the future, Lenin used to say that our wealth of natural resources and manpower and the limitless creative energy generated by the Socialist Revolution give us all we need to build a flourishing and prosperous socialist republic. It was this faith in the powers of the liberated people that united millions under the



Lenin was a man of encyclopedic knowledge. He wrote voluminously on a wide range of subjects. His collected works fill 50 sizable volumes

V. I. LENIN *of P*

1917. October 25 (November 7, New Style Calendar). On the very day that the people of Russia made their socialist revolution and established Soviet power, Lenin, speaking as the head of the newly formed government, called upon all belligerent countries immediately to end the war. In a report at a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, he said:

The proposal for a just and immediate peace made by us to the international democracy will awaken an ardent response among the international proletarian masses everywhere.

1917. October 26 (November 8, New Style Calendar). A peace program, outlined by Lenin in his report to the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, was unanimously adopted by the delegates. This was the Decree on

Peace, whose main principles became the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy—the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social and economic systems.

We reject, said Lenin, all clauses dealing with plunder and violence, but we shall welcome all clauses containing provisions for friendly relations and economic agreements. Those we cannot reject.

1917. December. From an article by Lenin published in *Pravda*:

One particularly acute problem of national life is the problem of peace. A really revolutionary struggle for peace was started in Russia only after the victory of the Revolution of October 25, and the first fruits of this victory were the publication of the secret treaties, the

conclusion of an armistice, and the beginning of open negotiations for a general peace without annexations and indemnities.

To Live in Peace with All Nations

Great work for the peaceful rebuilding of the country was begun right after the Revolution. But early in 1918 it was broken off by counter-revolution supported by the intervention of foreign armies. The Soviet government, true to its principles, repeatedly proposed that peace be concluded.

1919. In the draft resolution on foreign policy for the Eighth All-Russian Congress of the Communist Party Lenin wrote:

The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic desires to live in peace



All of Lenin's life and manifold activities can be embraced by the single word—humanist. His concern was the people. At a May 1 parade in Moscow.



A volunteer army had to be built in 1918 to defend the country from foreign attack. Lenin early in 1919 inspects a unit of armed workers.

With his sister, Maria Ulyanova in 1919. The summer previous he had been shot by an assassin. Barely recovered, he plunged back into work.



of PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

with all nations and to concentrate all its forces on internal construction in order to normalize production, transport and public administration on the basis of the Soviet system which was hindered hitherto by the intervention of the Entente and the hunger blockade.

1920. Trade relations between Russia and other countries had been interrupted during the period of revolution and civil war. Speaking to the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets Lenin said:

We must do the maximum possible to bring about the rapid restoration of trade relations.

1920. A correspondent of the British *Daily Express* asked Lenin what Soviet Russia aimed to do after the foreign powers ended their armed intervention. He replied:

Our aim, as has already been said, is peaceful economic construction.

1921. When the Civil War ended and the foreign interventionists were driven out, the war-ravaged country took up the task of reconstruction. Lenin said in one of his speeches:

We are prepared to make the greatest concessions and sacrifices as long as we can preserve the peace for which we have paid such a dear price. . . . We say to ourselves, once having undertaken our peaceful construction, we shall exert all our strength in order to continue it uninterruptedly.

1921. Analyzing the international situation and relations of Soviet Russia with other countries, Lenin wrote:

We place full reliance not only upon

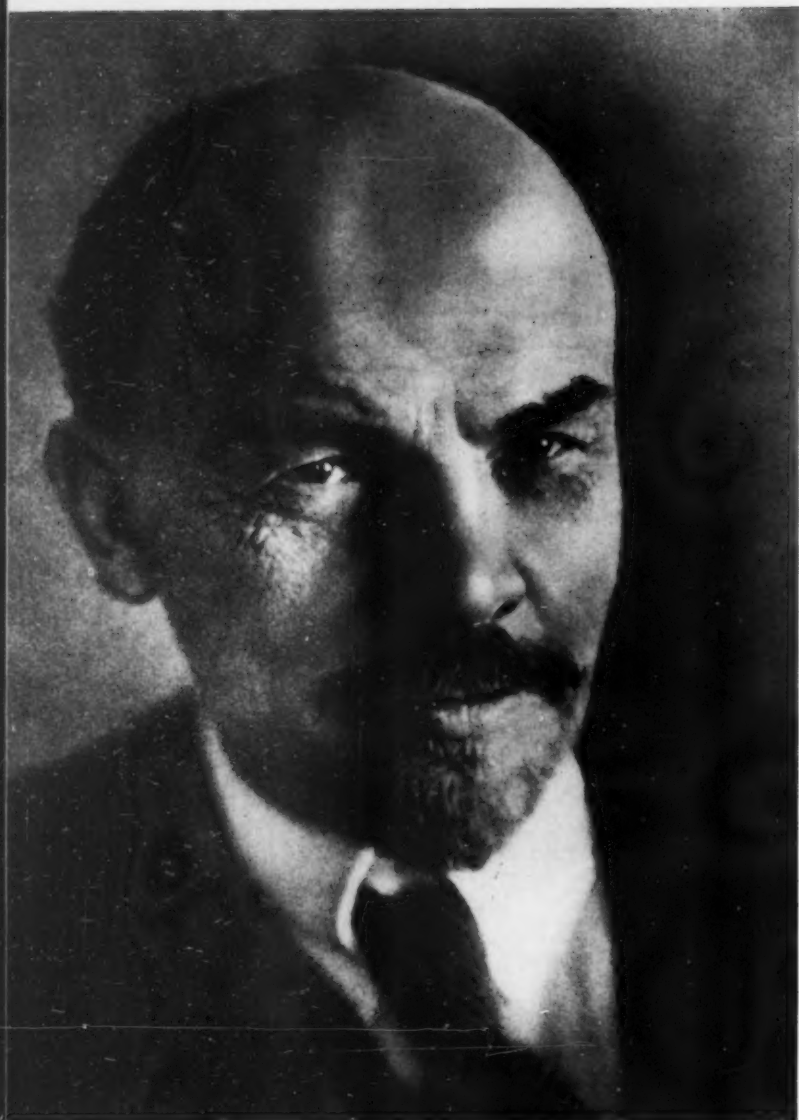
the peaceful sentiments of the workers and peasants of all the countries mentioned, but to a considerable degree also upon large sections of the sober-minded representatives of the bourgeoisie and the governments.

1921. In his speech at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets Lenin said:

We shall use all our strength to safeguard peace in the future, we shall not hesitate to make big concessions and sacrifices in order to uphold this peace.

Socialism and Capitalism Can Coexist

1919. In reply to questions put by a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, Lenin said:



LENIN lives on in our hearts and minds

banner of the new society inscribed: "Man Is a Brother to Man."

After the Revolution the working people became the ruling class in the country. They took over the factories and mines and railroads and banks and started the great work of building a new life for the happiness of man.

The workers became their own masters. Carrying out Lenin's teachings they set about to create a modern heavy industry which became the foundation of the nation's economy and its present prosperity. It has ensured the all-round development of the country and a constant rise in living standards.

The peasants, too, were their own masters now. One of the first decrees of the Soviet Government signed by Lenin was the Decree on Land, which confiscated the estates of the big landlords and gave the land to the people who worked it.

My grandmother, who had been a serf, used to tell me of the way the Decree on Land was received in the countryside. "On that day," she said, "we felt drunk with joy. Your grandfather, who hardly ever said a kind word to me, kept hugging me all day long and repeating that life was wonderful."

One can not even begin to compare our modern villages with those that existed before the Revolution. The prosperity of our collective farms is the best proof that Lenin was right when he declared that only collective work would free the peasant from degrading poverty. The very word "village" has a different meaning now. The day of the illiterate peasant is gone. His sons and daughters are agronomists, mechanics, teachers, doctors, librarians.

If Lenin Could See Today

Lenin was a dreamer in the best sense of the word. Even during the grim days when our country was suffering untold hardships, when it was fighting the domestic and foreign enemies of the revolution, he

V. I. LENIN oPH

We stand emphatically for economic agreement with America, with all countries, but with America especially.

1920. Lenin's answer to questions transmitted to him by radio by a Berlin representative of the *New York Evening Journal*:

Let the American capitalists not trouble us. We shall not touch them.

1920. In a speech at the Moscow regional conference of the Communist Party Lenin said:

If we look at the conditions in which we have smashed all the attempts of the Russian counter-revolution and have achieved the formal conclusion of peace with all the states of the West, it will become clear that we not only have a respite; we have a new stage in which our fundamental international existence

within the network of capitalist states has been won.

1921. When the Civil War was concluded, Soviet Russia signed treaties with a number of countries of the West and East. Speaking at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Lenin said:

Is it conceivable in general that a socialist republic should exist in a capitalist encirclement? That seemed unthinkable either in the political or in the military respect. That it is possible both in the political and in the military respect has already been proved; it is already a fact."

1922. After trade relations had been established with Britain, Germany, Norway, Italy and other countries, Lenin said at the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party:

I cannot vouch for the date, I cannot vouch for success, but at this gathering we can say with a fair amount of certainty that the development of regular trade relations between the Soviet Republic and all the capitalist countries in the world is bound to continue.

1922. In an interview with a correspondent of *The Observer* and *The Manchester Guardian*, Lenin spoke of the need for concrete actions for peace against war:

Our experience firmly convinces us that only the utmost attention to the interests of the various nations can obviate the cause for conflict, remove mutual distrust and fear of intrigue, create the confidence, especially on the part of the workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which neither peace-

never wavered in his belief that the enduring strength and constructive energy of the people who had broken the chains of autocracy would produce miracles. H. G. Wells, in his *Russia in the Shadows* published in 1921 after he had visited our country, wrote:

"Lenin, who like a good orthodox Marxist denounces all 'Utopians,' has succumbed at last to a Utopia, the Utopia of the electricians. He is throwing all his weight into a scheme for the development of great power stations in Russia to serve whole provinces with light, with transport, and industrial power. Two experimental districts he said had already been electrified. Can one imagine a more courageous project in a vast land of forests and illiterate peasants, with no water power, with no technical skill available, and with trade and industry at the last gasp? Projects for such an electrification are in process of development in Holland and they have been discussed in England, and in those densely-populated and industrially highly-developed centers one can imagine them as successful, economical, and altogether beneficial. But their application to Russia is an altogether greater strain upon the constructive imagination. I cannot see anything of the sort happening in this dark crystal of Russia, but this little man at the Kremlin can; he sees the decaying railways replaced by a new electric transport, sees new roadways spreading throughout the land, sees a new and happier communist industrialism arising again. While I talked to him he almost persuaded me to share his vision."

What this writer of books of fantasy and imagination was unable to see was clearly visible to Lenin, the dreamer of dreams who relied not on magic but on science and the inexhaustible forces of an emancipated nation.

Nikita S. Khrushchev recently said: "If Lenin could see what the people have accomplished, what miracles they have done in transforming their free land, he would take off his cap and bow low to them. Lenin's life-long goal, what he dreamed and planned, our people and the Party are now translating into reality. When he was drawing up the plan for the electrification of Russia, Lenin was dreaming about the future of our homeland, about communism. He saw far into the future. At a time of economic chaos and famine he brought forward this bold and magnificent plan. In those days it seemed fantastic and unbelievable. Even such a writer of imagination as H. G. Wells called Lenin a dreamer, an unrealistic man. What would Wells have said today?"

Following a course outlined by Lenin, the Soviet people led by their

Leninist Communist Party have gone far beyond this once ambitious plan for electrification and industrialization.

Soviet science and technology was the first to build an atomic power plant, to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles, to launch artificial earth satellites. The world's first atomic icebreaker, named for Lenin, stands as symbol for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Lenin, from the earliest days of the Soviet Union, did whatever he possibly could as the head of the government to forward scientific progress. It was he who saw to it that the necessary research facilities and funds were granted to Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, who conceived the jet propulsion theory and demonstrated the feasibility of cosmic flight.

Lenin and Peace

The first words spoken by Lenin the day the Soviet government was established demanded an end to the war. The first decree he signed was the Decree on Peace. It called on all belligerent nations and their governments to initiate immediate negotiations for a just and democratic peace.

The decree condemned war as a way of settling disputes and called it a crime against mankind. It declared new concepts of international relations, set forth the idea that nations with different social systems could live together peaceably.

The young Soviet republic, struggling for its very life in a bloody civil war, was invaded by the armies of foreign powers. Not a single Soviet soldier, then or since, passed over the frontier of the Soviet Union or set foot on foreign soil for purposes of aggression. When we crossed our borders, it was to drive invaders from Soviet soil.

The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence has always been the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. Today our government, headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev, follows that Leninist tradition and way of international life when it strives to prevent the outbreak of another war, when it works to achieve general and complete disarmament and peaceful cooperation for the benefit of all nations.

All of Lenin's life, his work and his writings can be conveyed in the single word—humanist. His concern was with people and their needs. Nor was it confined to those around him—it embraced those thousands of miles distant. It carried beyond his own time—to future generations. His great vision was a world without war, without slavery, without poverty.

N of PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

ful relations between nations nor anything resembling successful development of all that is valuable in modern civilization is at all possible. . . .

The world has had more than its share of pacifist phrases, professions and assurances, even of solemn pledges against war and against peace, but in most countries, and especially in the modern civilized countries, there has been all too little readiness to take effective steps, even the simplest, to ensure peace. Yet on this and similar issues we wish a minimum of general statements, solemn pledges and florid formulae, and a maximum of simple, clear decisions and measures that would really lead to peace, or, better still, to complete removal of the danger of war.

Lenin in his study with an American visitor—Parley Christensen, 1920 Farmer-Labor presidential candidate. Lenin was pleased to receive foreign guests and wanted friendship with all countries.





LENIN AND HIS WIFE NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA. THEY LIVED FRUGALLY, IN ACCORD WITH THEIR PRINCIPLE THAT THEY OUGHT NOT TO BE MORE FAVORED THAN SIMPLE WORKERS.

LENIN

through the eyes of his

contemporaries

SPOKESMAN FOR THE PEOPLE

Nadezhda Krupskaya

Nadezhda Krupskaya met Lenin through her work in the revolutionary movement in which she was active from the 1890's. She subsequently became his wife. After the October Revolution she worked in the educational system. These recollections of Krupskaya's relate to April 1917, when Lenin returned to Petrograd from exile abroad. Petrograd, then the country's capital, was later renamed Leningrad.

PREPARATIONS FOR OCTOBER began at that moment. Lenin observed everything going on around him. He listened to the people speaking, for this was a time when the question of war and the question of revolution were discussed in the streets day and night.

We were staying with our relatives, at the home of Vladimir Ilyich's elder sister. Sometimes we would open the window at night and look out. Opposite the house would sit a soldier and gathered around him workers, housemaids, young people, all eagerly discussing what the Soviets meant, what things would be like, would the revolution spread

farther or not, what about the war—should it be continued, and so on.

The people were living all these questions. It was a time of revolutionary upsurge. But Lenin pointed out that the people did not yet understand that they had to seize power. And when the Party conference met three weeks later, he declared that our chief task was to carry on explanatory work. He said that the widest use had to be made of this revolutionary upsurge—to make the masses understand what the Bolsheviks were fighting for, to make them understand that the Bolsheviks were fighting for peace.

The slogan "Fight for Peace" was one which united all working people. This slogan spread also to the countryside because the majority of the soldiers came from the villages. These soldiers who crowded all the Petrograd streets stood resolutely for peace. But, said Lenin, we must explain how we are going to get peace, how we intend to win it. When carrying on propaganda among the masses, he wrote at the time, one must always be very concrete, not speak in general slogans but give explanations, give truthful answers to all questions.

One of Lenin's characteristics was that in talking to the people his approach was very concrete. He never made any promises but said only what he himself thought. And so the workers said of Lenin: "He talks to us seriously."

POLITICAL REALIST

Georgi Chicherin

Georgi Chicherin, the son of a Russian diplomat, himself became a diplomat after graduating from college. He joined the Communist Party in 1905. In 1918 he was appointed People's Commissar (Minister) for Foreign Affairs of the world's first socialist state. He negotiated several treaties for the young Soviet Republic, among them the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

THOSE OF US who worked with Lenin learned from him how vital it was to look for the real facts. When his opponent in debate began to theorize or to resort to that deductive reasoning we so commonly fall back on, Vladimir Ilyich always directed his attention to the real, the definite, the precise facts of life. This quality of his was especially apparent during the discussion on signing the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk early in 1918.

To the endless theoretical arguments Vladimir Ilyich countered with the bare, ruthless facts. When the diplomats of foreign countries, with a skill carried down through the centuries, masked the real state of affairs and their real intentions with fine words, polite sentiments or pleasant statements, Vladimir Ilyich with a few words reduced it all to rubbish and confronted them with the naked facts.

This is what made him an unparalleled master of politics and such a formidable opponent of the best of the foreign diplomats. Everyone of us needs to learn this basic rule from Vladimir Ilyich—look for the real facts of life, do not substitute for them book theories or comforting illusions.

... But his greatest attribute in day-by-day work, we must conclude, was his conscious compliance with the will of the collective, even when he thought the decision was wrong. In the majority of cases he was able, by virtue of his great prestige, to convince his comrades in the Party or government organization in question. There were instances, however, when he found himself in the minority, his opinion voted down. His compliance with the decision was nevertheless complete and unconditional.

He won support not by reason of his authority, but with argument and persuasion. He never used his overwhelming influence to batter down the opposition. He always sought for the reasoned argument and would not give up until he had found it and it had served to convince.

Whenever he was trying to persuade me of a point, I would get notes from him one after another, each one presenting a fresh argument. I recall his debate with a very prominent comrade on a painful and personal Party matter. After presenting his arguments, Vladimir Ilyich said: "I am certain that I shall be able to prove to any Party meeting that you are not right, and that any Party meeting will agree with the points I make."

His concept of victory over those who held different views was that this victory should be reached in no other way than through reasoned argument within the framework of the organization.

FIGHTER FOR PROGRESS

Gleb Krzhizhanovsky

In 1920, at a time when the young Soviet Republic was fighting for its very existence, Lenin was meeting with a group of engineers led by Gleb Krzhizhanovsky to work out a master plan for electrifying the country. Krzhizhanovsky, active member of the Communist Party since 1893, was a prominent power expert long before the October Revolution.

IN THE FEW MINUTES Vladimir Ilyich could spare me for a friendly chat I thought that the best way I could take his mind off his great cares was to steer the conversation to scientific developments and especially to recent accomplishments in technology. He was naturally most interested in work that could be applied to Russia.

... The speed with which he handled very complicated technical problems led me to say to him in jest that I thought we were all the losers because fate had decreed that he study law rather than technology in his college days. But it was not only his faculty for getting to the heart of technicalities quickly that made his cooperation so

invaluable to all of us technicians who pinned such great hopes on the technical reorganization of the country. It was primarily his buoyant vigor and his ever-present readiness to fight against obstacles before which not only the faint-hearted would hesitate and waver.

... Recall the situation we found ourselves in at the dawn of 1920. We still had a war front, and the postwar chaos was making itself felt everywhere creating one enormously urgent state problem after another. The brunt of this titanic burden fell, first and foremost, on Lenin's shoulders, those shoulders which so selflessly carried any burden as long as it served the proletariat.

The evenings of that winter he would often ask me over to discuss some problems we were working on. He listened very closely to what I told him about similar efforts in the West. In one talk I quoted the figure for the output of electric bulbs in the United States. Comparing it with the 100-million population in the United States we concluded that electric lighting was becoming quite democratic.

I remember that Vladimir Ilyich and I arrived at the conclusion that after we got through the first ten years of desperately pressing difficulties, we could, with our Soviet system, distribute the fruits of scientific and technological victories to our people at an even faster rate than the Americans.

A few minutes in his company were enough to sense that feeling of heartening power and strength he gave—this passionate, resourceful and successful fighter, this man of great erudition.

... No matter whether he was going to an important meeting of the Party's Central Committee or the Council of People's Commissars, whether he was about to address a factory meeting (he was always especially keen in this case), to speak at the Bolshoi Theater or was expecting a visitor at home, in these intimate Kremlin rooms, it was always the same Vladimir Ilyich we saw, always well prepared, well-armed to fight against everything that prevents people from living decently, always simple and irresistibly persuasive whatever it was he said. And what he said would be the essentials he thought the people listening should know, the great truth of life. He would always place them squarely before his listeners even though some did not welcome the truth brought home.

... No better advice can be given to people than to tell them to turn more and more often to the works of Lenin, to study the endless riches he left us in his writings and in his exemplary life.

... Vladimir Ilyich was a Party comrade in the finest sense of

Lenin saluting the people parading in Red Square on the holiday to commemorate the October Revolution and the birth of the socialist state.



LENIN

through the eyes of his contemporaries

the word, unmatched in this respect. We were always conscious of his friendly, attentive eye and his readiness, most tactfully, to help a comrade in difficulty. When he spent time with close friends it always meant the heartiest kind of talk and the merriest laughter. He had a remarkable gift for singling out the personal characteristics of each comrade and for approaching him accordingly. The only things he would not tolerate were hypocrisy, posing and phrase-mongering.

He spent all his energy, his great mind in the service of the greatest of revolutions the world had seen. A little while before his last fatal illness, barely recovered from a previous painful attack, he said to me with a diffident smile: "Yes, I think I must have shouldered too great a load." This he said as though he were asking a question. Dying, he still questioned whether his life's work had been sufficient.

TEACHER OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Yevgenia Gerr

Yevgenia Gerr fought in the October Revolution and the Civil War. She heard Lenin make his famous speech to the Third Congress of the Young Communist League in 1920.

LENIN stepped to the edge of the stage, looked closely at the intent faces and said in a quiet voice:

"Today, I should like to talk about the fundamental tasks of the Young Communist League, and in connection with this, I should like to consider what, in a general way, youth organizations in a socialist republic should be like."

The hall became even quieter than it had been and Lenin went on as though he were talking to each one of us and to all the youth in the country directly:

"The tasks of the youth and the Young Communist League can be summed up in one word—learn."

To be frank not all of us grasped the full meaning of the word. Many delegates had come to the Congress straight from the front, others from factories and plants, still others from the villages. Together we had fought the enemy, worked, carried on propaganda, done an endless number of things every day. Without thought of self, we had been putting all our strength and feelings into building a new world. It had seemed to us that this was the limit of our task. And suddenly we were being told—learn!

Lenin saw our bewilderment. In words simple and easy to understand, sometimes repeating what he had already said, emphasizing the sense of the most profound theoretical propositions with examples from our everyday life, from the struggle of the working people, he explained what communism meant and why communist society could be built only on a foundation of science, of the knowledge mankind had accumulated.

"But this society can be built only by workers and peasants," he said. "The older generation won Soviet power and thereby provided all the conditions for the construction and the triumph of communism. But it is the generation now fifteen or twenty years old that will build the communist society and will live in it."

Lenin's words left a deep impress on our hearts and minds. To learn communism meant stubbornly and persistently to learn mathematics and chemistry, history and building technology; to combine this knowledge with productive work at factories and farms; to become educated people and workers; to devote all our strength for the victory of communism.

We listened to Lenin, and from a dream of a far off, hazy future, communism became a tangible living thing which we could build, could create.

ARCHITECT FOR THE FUTURE

Ivan Zholtovsky

After the October Revolution the prominent architect and member of the Academy of Sciences Ivan Zholtovsky worked on city planning and rebuilding. He helped to draw up the first plan for the reconstruction of Moscow described in this excerpt from his memoirs.

BY 1918 the necessary offices had been set up in Moscow to plan and direct the city's reconstruction—an architectural drafting office, a legal division and departments for above-ground and below-ground work.

... In talks with us, Vladimir Ilyich placed great stress on planting greenery in the city. He thought we ought to allow for a great many green spots in planning Moscow anew. He advised us to study the European capitals—London with its big green Hyde Park, Paris with its Champs Elysées, Vienna with its picturesque Ring. Vladimir Ilyich wanted to provide Muscovites with a permanent reservoir of health-giving fresh air and for this purpose he suggested that we plant greenery on the embankment of the Moscow River.

... Listening to him I could clearly envision the beautiful city that Moscow of the future would be.

... He often spoke of our obligation, as the city was rebuilt, to preserve the ancient and priceless architectural monuments that the artistic genius of the Russian people had created. He took occasion at these times and others to stress the importance of the cultural legacy and the use that must be made of achievements in science, technology and art.

... In one of our talks Lenin spoke of the direction of development of Soviet culture and expressed himself vigorously on true beauty in art. We must, he said, proceed from the beautiful as the basic pattern for artistic development in a socialist society.

PEASANT-MESSENGERS

Maria Skrypnik

Maria Skrypnik was Secretary of the Council of People's Commissars (the national government) during Lenin's lifetime.

EVERY DAY, from morning till evening, I saw dozens of people who had come from the provinces to see Vladimir Ilyich. They sat in the reception room at the Council of People's Commissars, patiently waiting to be received. Despite all reasoning, they refused to go back home until they had seen Lenin, even if only from a distance.

Some of them, after being received, asked the secretary for "a paper" that would declare that so-and-so had actually been received by Lenin. Most generally, such a document had to be issued to peasant-messengers, who would take it up reverently, like a holy object, wrap it in a clean rag and stow it inside their shirts.

At the time those peasant-messengers who had seen Lenin and heard his wise advice were held to be the foremost men in the villages and people in heavy homespun garments would flock from miles around to hear a man "who had visited Lenin and spoken with him."

TROUBLE IN THE VILLAGE

Stepan Gil

Lenin's Chauffeur

ONE SUNDAY, as usual, I drove Vladimir Ilyich far out of town. Vladimir Ilyich liked to stop in an unfamiliar place to talk with peasants he might meet. That's what happened that morning in the village of Bogdanikha where we stopped.

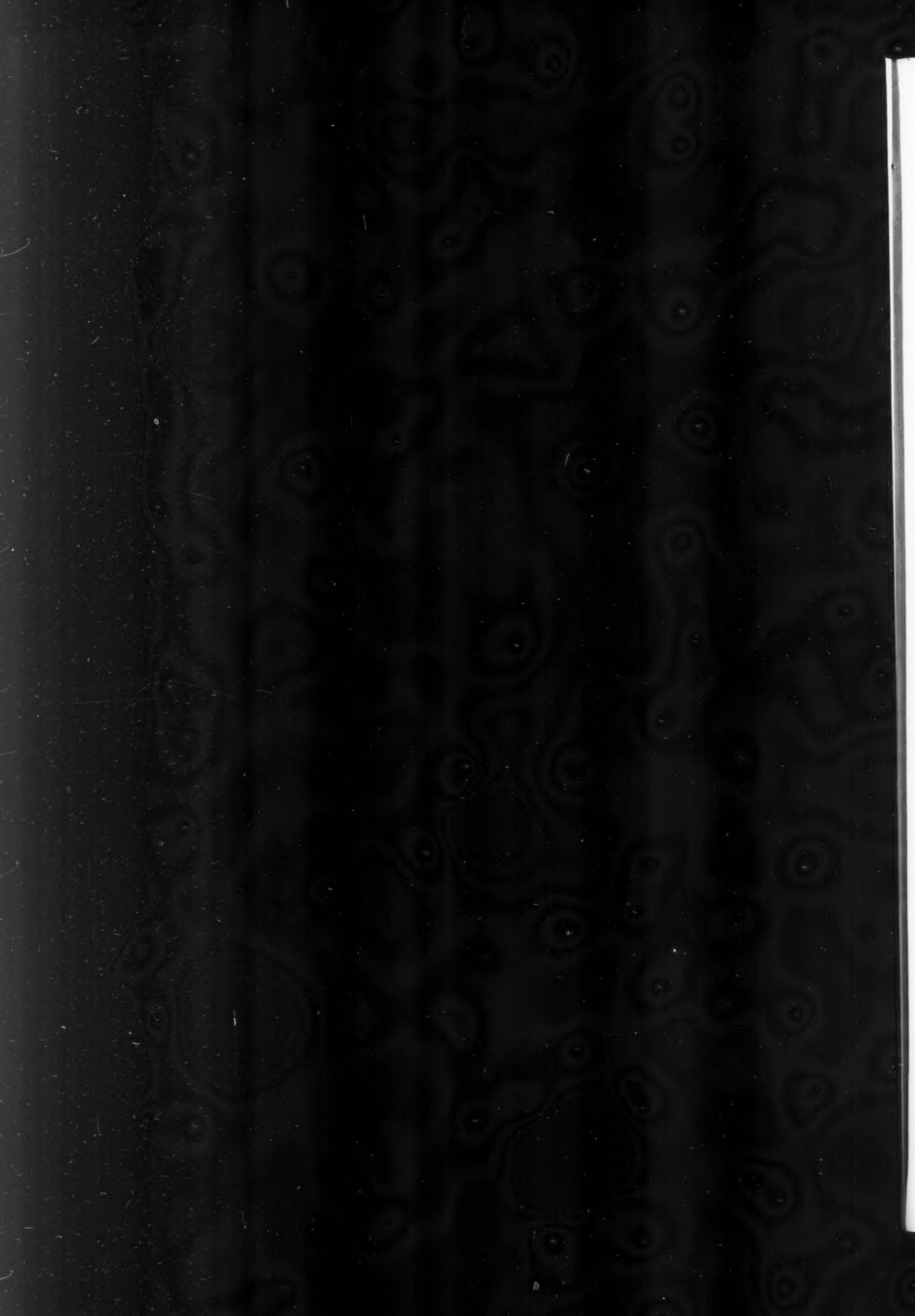
Vladimir Ilyich got out of the car and walked over to the huts. A group of poor peasants came toward him. One was an old man who had been a peasant-messenger and recognized Lenin. He told his fellow-villagers and they crowded round Vladimir Ilyich and the discussion began.

Continued on page 12

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VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN PROCLAIMS SOVIET POWER—Painting by Vladimir Serov

NEWS FROM THE FRONT—Drawing by Nikolai Zhukov



Portraits of Lenin



VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN AND MAXIM GORKY—*Painting by Boris Yefanov*

LENIN SPEAKING—*Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev*



Portraits of Lenin

LENIN WITH CHILDREN—*Painting by Alexei Varlamov*





LENIN WITH PEASANTS—Painting by Vladimir Serov

VLADIMIR LENIN—Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev



GOOD NEWS—Drawing by Nikolai Zhukov





LENIN TALKS WITH SOLDIERS—Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev



LISTENING TO MUSIC—Drawing by Nikolai Zhukov

IN THE TRAIN—Drawing by Nikolai Zhukov



LENIN

through the eyes of his contemporaries

Continued from page 8

Soon a fairly big group of peasants had gathered. They all wanted to see, hear and ask questions. Vladimir Ilyich willingly listened and answered each one.

Suddenly, an old gray-haired peasant stepped out of the crowd and addressed his fellow-villagers: "Listen to me, folks! Here, before us is the chief Bolshevik, Lenin. Let us tell him about our trouble. If he won't help us, nobody will."

The gray-bearded old man told Vladimir Ilyich about the trouble in the village. It appeared that the village Soviet, to collect the tax in kind, was confiscating all the grain and seed from the poor peasants. The Soviet hadn't left them a pound of flour or potatoes.

Vladimir Ilyich listened very attentively. He heard them out to the end and then asked that they write it all down for him, without leaving out a single fact or name.

"This is the work of enemies who are trying to provoke trouble. We'll investigate and give a drubbing to those who deserve it," he said.

Three hours later, on our way back, we stopped at Bogdanikha again. The letter was ready. Vladimir Ilyich put it into his pocket carefully, said good-by to the peasants, and we drove away.

Lenin's suspicion proved to be justified. Enemies of the Soviet power—kulaks and criminals—had been at work in that village.

DURING THE FAMINE

A. A. Bulyshkin

Worker

WE CAME TO THE SMOLNY in unusually high spirits. We all had the same wish—to see Lenin and to give him our presents and the warm greetings we brought from the workers of Samara. Vladimir Ilyich received us very kindly and cordially.

We were struck by the modesty of his room with its plain furniture. We put our loaves of white bread on the table, reported the arrival of a trainload of grain and spoke of the difficulties we had met with on the way. Vladimir Ilyich listened very attentively, a smile hovering on his lips. He thanked us warmly. Then he called his wife, Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, and said to her:

"Look, Nadya, what the Samara comrades have brought for the workers of Petrograd. All this white bread, and also the flour, must be distributed immediately to the hospitals and the children's homes."

LENIN'S STYLE OF WORK

Lydia Fotiyeva

Lenin's Secretary

Vladimir Ilyich demanded accuracy, organization and discipline from those who worked with him but he himself set the example by the way he planned his work and organized his working day. For this reason, in spite of the enormous pile of work, the endless engagements, receptions and telephone calls, Vladimir Ilyich was never nervous or irritated, never hurried or flustered.

He worked calmly and always managed to get done with everything he had planned. He was conscious of the value of time and looked for ways to save it. He never lost a moment. He always arrived at his office at the same hour in the morning, looked through many newspapers and documents, gave orders to the secretary, received visitors, chaired meetings and always went home for dinner at 4 P.M. sharp.

After dining and resting a while, he would return at 6 P.M. with innumerable notes written on paper torn from a pad—instructions for the secretary—and full of energy and creative vigor, he would work to a late hour at night.

... All of us who worked closely with Lenin felt our work significant because Vladimir Ilyich with his sound judgment of people, assigned each one the work he could do best and taught each of us to carry through a job in terms of its practical results. This made for interest and great enthusiasm, and in spite of his great demands and the very strenuous work, an ordinary day with him always had the feel of a holiday.

AN EQUAL AMONG EQUALS

Clara Zetkin

The name of Clara Zetkin has been associated with the labor movement in Europe since the 1870's. She was one of the founders of the German Communist Party and contributed much to the international women's movement. This is how Clara Zetkin described her meeting with Lenin in 1920.

HE WAS completely fused with the mass of the comrades, was homogeneous with it, was one of the many. He did not want to exert any pressure as a "leading personality" either by a gesture or an expression of the face. This was quite alien to him because he actually was an outstanding personality.

Messengers kept delivering reports from various establishments, civilian and military, and he often gave his answer jotting down a few lines. He had a friendly smile and a nod for everyone and this never failed to bring an expression of joy to the face of the one to whom they were addressed. At a conference he would now and then discuss various problems with one or another comrade without attracting anyone's notice.

... Lenin bore himself as an equal among equals. He is linked with the people by all the fibers of his heart. There was not a trace of the "man of power" about him, and his prestige in the Party was that of the most ideal leader and comrade whose superiority commanded respect because everyone was aware that he would always understand and that he wanted to be understood.

Lenin lived in the Kremlin. His private apartment was extremely simple and unpretentious. I saw working class flats which were better furnished than the residence of the "omnipotent Moscow dictator."

I found Lenin's wife and sister at supper, and I was immediately invited in the heartiest manner possible. This was the modest supper of any Soviet employee of that time. It consisted of tea, rye bread, butter and cheese. Then Lenin's sister had to see if there was "something sweet" for this "special occasion." Fortunately she found a small jar of jam.

It is common knowledge that peasants brought "their Ilyich" white flour, lard, eggs, fruit, and so on, in abundance. It is likewise known that nothing of it remained at Lenin's house. Everything was sent to hospitals and orphanages since Lenin's family adhered strictly to the principle of living under the same conditions as the working masses.

HE KNEW THE LIVES OF ORDINARY PEOPLE

Martin Andersen Nexø

The famous Danish novelist Martin Andersen Nexø paid his first visit to Soviet Russia in 1922. During his stay in Moscow he met Lenin and heard him speak at a public meeting.

LENIN'S THOUGHT was bright and lucid when he touched on the greatest problems of mankind. He showed graphically that the future developed inevitably out of the present. He seemed to be living all human lives. He knew the situation in all countries, the lot of the poor and the methods of exploitation used in each; and he showed us how these methods had developed up to the present time. This was a science, but quite new and special—it had no flavor of booklore. It was life itself; it illuminated the lot of an industrial worker, a coolie, a seamstress and a streetsweeper.

Lenin's appearance, his simplicity, stamped him as a man of the new times. Speaking to him, even the most ordinary man felt that here was one of those extraordinary people who are born once in a century or perhaps once in a thousand years. Yet this rarest of men shook hands with him and said: "Now tell me about yourself and your life."



PORTRAIT OF LENIN—Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev

LENIN IN RED SQUARE—Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev





LENIN MUSEUM IN MOSCOW



LENIN SPEAKS AT A PETROGRAD PLANT—Drawing by Pyotr Vasiliev

LENIN AND KRUPSKAYA WITH GORKI PEASANTS—Painting by Nikolai Sysoyev



LENIN

through the eyes of his contemporaries

Lenin, who was the wisest of all, was extremely sensitive to the voices and moods of ordinary people. He learned from them. He elevated them and their lives by demonstrating that an ordinary man and his work is the foundation of life. This alone was a reward for the thousand-year-long poverty and obscurity. Never before have the common folk faced a man who knows them and their lives as well as Lenin does.

INFLUENCE OF LENIN'S EXAMPLE

Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited the Soviet Union in 1927.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY with the October Revolution led by the great Lenin, we in India began a new phase of our struggle for freedom. Our people were involved in this struggle for many years and suffered oppression with courage and patience. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, we traveled a path different from Lenin, but we admired him and were influenced by his example.

STRUGGLE FOR A NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM

Theodore Dreiser

The famous American writer Theodore Dreiser visited the Soviet Union twice: in 1927 and 1928. During his visits he toured many parts of the country to get a better understanding of the nation "united by the spirit of Lenin," as he phrased it.

LENIN WAS A MAN who dedicated his entire life and mind to the scientific search and struggle for a better social system and who ultimately obtained the greatest opportunity any apostle of progress has ever had, the opportunity to rule a vast but downtrodden and backward country.

I maintain that what has held the attention of the whole world most and what will always hold it is Lenin's sweeping, manifold and clear understanding of what ought to be done and what could be done with a vast country spread over a sixth of the world which was hundreds of years behind the economic and social levels and the scientific progress of contemporary America and Europe because of czarist tyranny.

It was not only an old and despotic regime that had to be overthrown. Among these masses in this country the men and money had to be found to create a social order that would be both fair and feasible. While satisfying the vital needs of the masses, it was necessary at the same time to surmount all the prejudices, fears and religious superstitions that tyranny had produced and which still dominated people. It was harder still to make these people understand the full significance for themselves of what he wanted of them.

The French Revolution, the American Civil War, and the Russian Revolution taught the masses much. The Russian people whom Lenin freed will never let themselves be made slaves again. They will fight, inspired by the spirit of Lenin. I have no doubt of the outcome. Lenin and his Soviet state will triumph.

Whatever the early result of this struggle Lenin and his Russia, his humanism and fairness in ruling the country will ultimately win out. Although Lenin is no longer alive, the social system he created and which his comrades and successors have since brought to its present might and majesty will never be lost to future generations.



GORKI-LENINSKIYE. In this village 22 miles from Moscow Lenin spent the last year of his life. The house he lived in and the grounds around it are preserved as a national shrine, visited by many tourists who come to Moscow. There are still elderly people in the village who remember meeting Lenin on his walks and the talks they had with him.

Where Lenin Worked

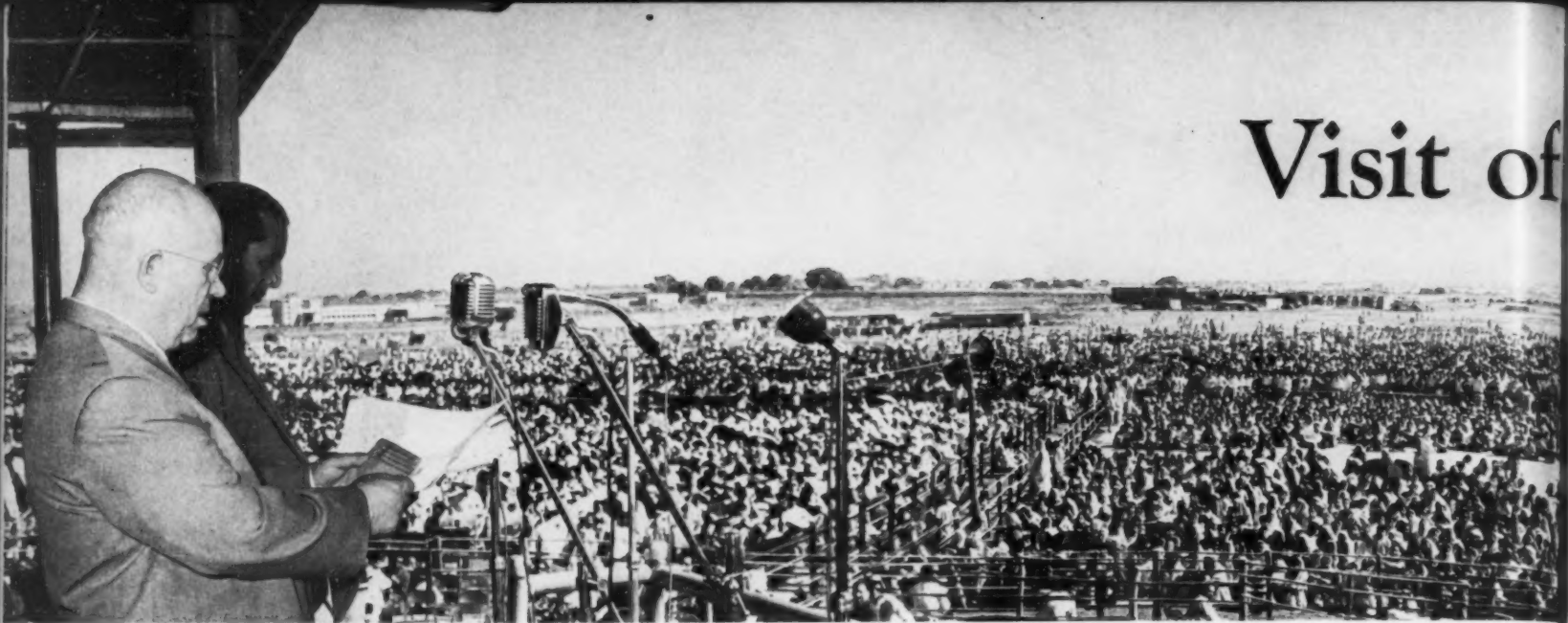


LENINGRAD. Smolny Institute was headquarters for the new government set up after the Revolution. Historic documents, including the decrees on peace and land, are viewed by visiting American longshoremen.

MOSCOW. Lenin's study in the Kremlin with everything left as it was during his lifetime, even to the sign tacked to the wall which reads "No Smoking." A tour of the Kremlin and a look at this memorable workroom is a must for the tourist.



Visit of C



PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT TO INDIA, BURMA, INDONESIA AND AFGHANISTAN WAS MOTIVATED BY THE SAME WISH AS HIS AMERICAN TOUR—TO STRENGTHEN PEACE.

IN OUR TIME, when war would be a catastrophe for all nations, personal meetings of government leaders take on a new significance. All people of good will today look on meetings of heads of states as a most important means of resolving world problems and easing international tensions.

The visit of Premier Khrushchev to the United States last September and the talks at Camp David with President Eisenhower served to set the cold war thawing and opened the way to a summit meeting. With their envoy to this top-level conference, the Soviet people will be sending their earnest hope and wish for a world no longer threatened by nuclear bombs and missiles.

The visit of Khrushchev to India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan in February and early March was inspired by the same motive as his American visit—to improve understanding among all countries and thereby facilitate the improvement of relations between states and of the whole international situation.

The Soviet leader met with most cordial greetings in the countries

he visited. The welcome accorded the head of the Soviet government was a demonstration of these Asian nations' friendship and respect for the Soviet people.

"In Delhi," read the joint Indian-Soviet communiqué, "the people accorded N. S. Khrushchev a warm and friendly welcome characterized by general enthusiasm. This demonstration of good will is tribute to a world statesman who faithfully promotes the cause of peace. It is also an expression of the harmonious relations that exist between India and the Soviet Union and the people of the two countries."

President Sukarno similarly, when he spoke of the reception accorded the Soviet leader in his country, declared that the people of Indonesia see Premier Khrushchev as symbol of friendship between the two nations, symbol of struggle against colonialism and imperialism, symbol of humanity's striving to live in peace and friendship.

The relations that have taken shape between the Soviet Union and the Asian countries prove the validity and the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence on which Soviet foreign policy is founded. The

WITH NEHRU AFTER SIGNING AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION. KHRUSHCHEV IN PHOTO ABOVE IS SPEAKING AT AN INDIAN STEEL PLANT BUILT WITH SOVIET AID.



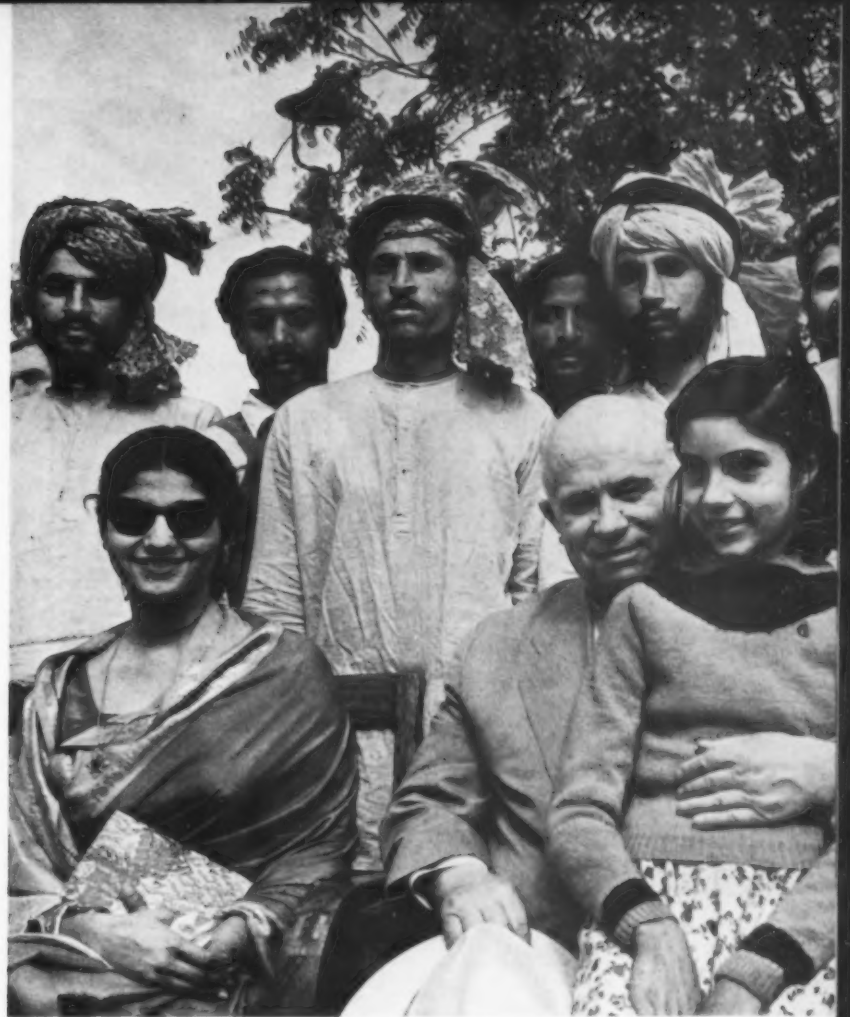
of Good Will and Friendship

By Shalva Sanakoyev

*Assistant Editor in Chief
of the magazine International Affairs*



KHRUSHCHEV PLANTS A SYMBOL OF LASTING INDIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP.



WITH FARMERS AT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT FARM NEAR SURATGARH.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION BUILT THE GIANT BHILAI STEEL PLANT.



AN INDIAN ENGINEER AT THE BHILAI PLANT GETS A MEMORABLE AUTOGRAPH.





WITH PREMIER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD.



A VERY YOUNG INDIAN ADMIRER WELCOMES A FRIEND FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

THE RUSSIAN SIGN READS: KHRUSHCHEV—VALIANT FIGHTER FOR PEACE.



meetings and the talks between Khrushchev and the leaders of these Asian nations have contributed much to extend the area of economic, political and cultural cooperation of these countries and their peoples with the Soviet Union.

To those underdeveloped countries that have won sovereignty, the Soviet Union has given large-scale economic aid. In many of these countries—India, Indonesia and Afghanistan among them—scores of industrial plants and power stations are being built with Soviet assistance.

In his address to the Indian Parliament, Premier Khrushchev said: "We want these countries to stand on their own feet, to build up an industry of their own that will be able to manufacture not only consumer but producer goods as well. This will help them to develop an industrial base and so speed their economic development."

It is to do precisely that—to speed their economic development—that the Soviet Union extends foreign aid to other countries. This is without any strings attached. Nor is there any financial profit asked or expected from this aid. The guiding aim is to help the people of these former colonies to economic independence, to help raise their living standards as speedily as possible.

During the Indian visit Khrushchev reemphasized this point when he stated that the Soviet Union's program of economic and technical cooperation with the countries of Asia and Africa "is based on the sincere desire to help these countries in the offensive against backwardness, poverty, disease and illiteracy." These are no longer purely national problems—not in a world that can be spanned in minutes by a long-range missile.

At the request of many countries the Soviet Union has extended aid not only in the form of credits but also by sending experts, equipment and blueprints. India is a case in point. In addition to credits totaling 1.5 billion rubles, Soviet technicians are helping to build up the Indian ferrous metal, machine-building, mining, oil and pharmaceutical industries. They are helping to set up a thermal electric station, an optical glass factory and are working with Indian petrologists in oil exploration. The giant Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant—first offspring of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation—is in operation and turning out increasing amounts of pig-iron and steel.

Wind Friendship



BURMA'S PRESIDENT U WIN MAUNG GIVES KHRUSHCHEV A DOVE.



THE CHILDREN ARE A SYMBOL OF GROWING SOVIET-BURMESE FRIENDSHIP.



IN RANGOON, BURMA. THE SOVIET UNION EXTENDS WIDE ECONOMIC AID TO BURMA AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES WITHOUT ANY STRINGS ATTACHED.

Visit of Good Will and Friendship



PRESIDENT ACHMED SUKARNO OF INDONESIA GREETING NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV.

The Soviet Union will help Indonesia build two steel mills, a large superphosphate plant and other industrial units. With Soviet experts participating, a sports center is under construction in Jakarta.

Economic cooperation and better understanding go hand in hand. This is peaceful coexistence in practice—a principle of international life to which the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Burma and Afghanistan all subscribe. It is the way to peace.

Khrushchev's Asian tour demonstrates once again how universal is the desire for peace and coexistence. It will serve, just as his American tour did, to help translate this wish into the realities of disarmament, cultural exchanges, economic cooperation and trade agreements.

Upon his return to Moscow Khrushchev reported to the Soviet people: "Our visit to India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan has once again shown the growing friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union with the peoples of the East on the basis of peaceful coexistence, our mutual determination in the struggle for the further relaxation of international tension, for the consolidation of peace. Everyone now recognizes that the Soviet Union is a standard-bearer of peace. Marching in the same ranks with it are the great People's China and the other socialist countries. With us are the peoples of the East who have taken the path of independent and peaceful development.

"Ahead are serious and important talks, first with the leaders of France, with President de Gaulle, and some time later with the leaders of the USA and Britain. The Soviet Union is coming to these negotiations fully prepared for seeking ways, together with the other states, of further easing international tension, of peacefully settling disputed problems. We, on our part, have been doing everything necessary to create a favorable atmosphere for the forthcoming talks. We intend to work for the success of future meetings. And if our Western partners have the same intentions, there is hope for the success of the summit conference. The most important thing now is to see to it that no state aggravates the situation by any action. We hope and expect that the Western Powers, if they are sincerely striving for success, will create no new difficulties and will make their contribution to the attainment of positive results at the forthcoming meetings."

A WARM WELCOME AWAITED THE GUESTS THROUGHOUT THEIR ASIAN VISIT.



KHRUSHCHEV STROLLS WITH SOME OF THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE SUKARNO FAMILY.

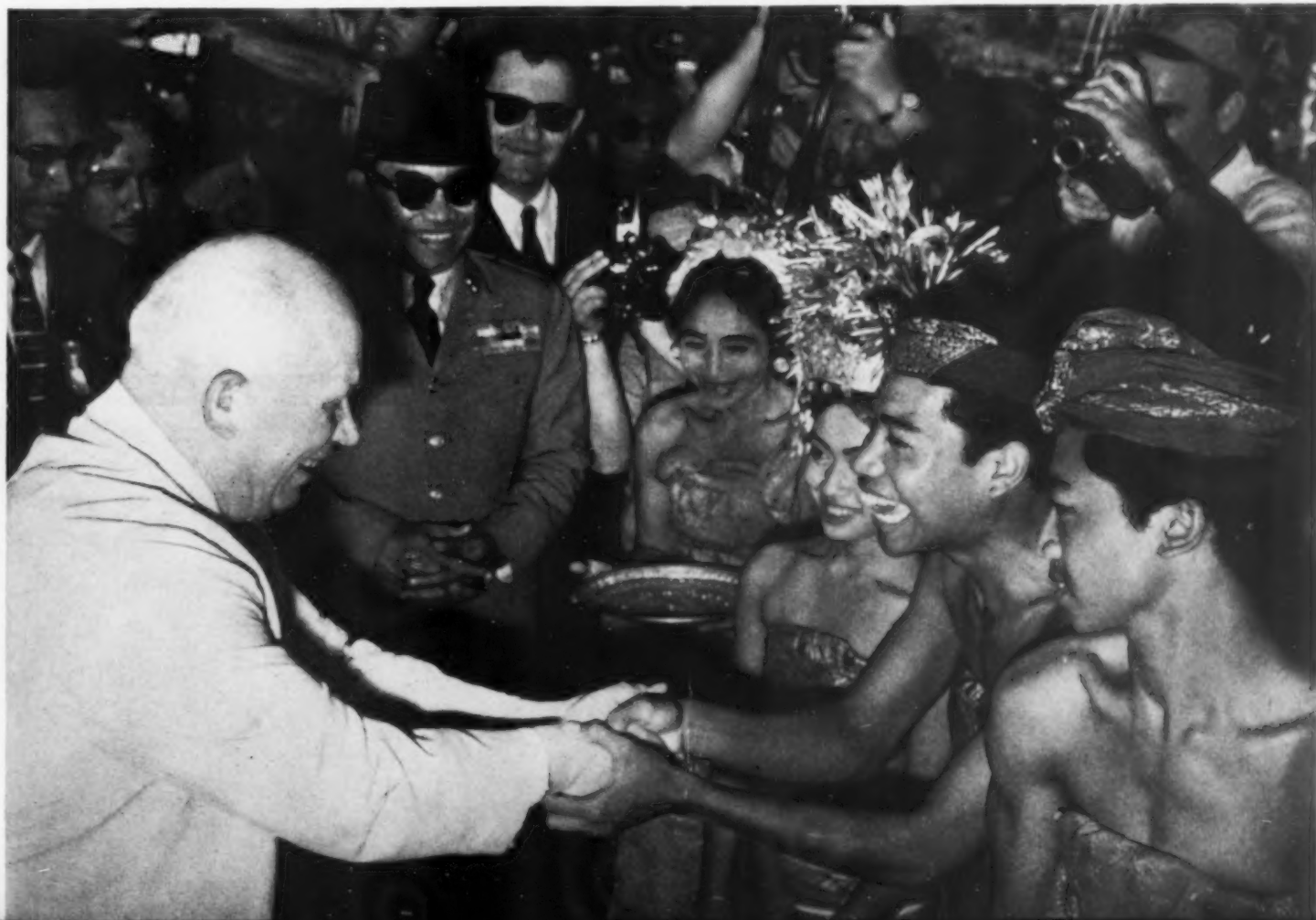


INDONESIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN CAME OUT TO GREET THE SOVIET DELEGATION.



PRESENTING THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN WITH A REPLIC OF THE MOON PENNANT.

AT DENPASAR ON THE ISLAND OF BALI, THE SOVIET PREMIER WAS ENTERTAINED BY A NATIVE TROUPE WITH A PERFORMANCE OF THE BEAUTIFULLY EXOTIC BALI DANCES.



Soviet Statesmen Tour The United States



The Soviet officials visited Independence Hall in Philadelphia. They found the Liberty Bell reminiscent of Russia's old Czar Bell.

Greeting the delegation of visiting Soviet statesmen on their arrival at New York's Idlewild airport in one of the huge TU-114's.

A DELEGATION of twelve Soviet statesmen toured the United States for 23 days at the invitation of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference. They were returning the visit of nine U.S. governors who toured the Soviet Union last year.

The delegation was headed by Dmitri S. Polyansky, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and included N. T. Kalchenko, Chairman of the

Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic; G. D. Dzhavakhishvili, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Republic; M. A. Iskenderov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic; D. A. Kunayev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Republic; V. I. Konotop, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Regional Soviet; N. I. Smirnov, Chairman of the Executive

Committee of the Leningrad Regional Soviet; I. S. Pankin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad Regional Soviet; S. V. Ladeishchikov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Omsk Regional Soviet; I. V. Bobkov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ryazan Regional Soviet; V. B. Trunov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vitebsk Regional Soviet; and H. Dzhililov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the

Dmitri Polyansky tells Margaret Goertzen, food processing worker at the Boise, Idaho, Simplot plant that Soviet working women can retire at 55.

The visitors were shown through a new cooperative housing development in suburban Denver and breakfasted at the home of architect Eugene Sternberg.





During the delegation's visit to Charleston Dmitri Polyansky addressed the West Virginia legislature.



Soon after arriving in Springfield the delegation visited the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. Left to right: Governor Stratton, D. Polyansky, N. Kalchenko, D. Kunayev, G. Dzhavakhishvili.

Tashkent Regional Soviet, the Uzbek Republic.

The members of the delegation have many good friends in the United States who had visited them in their home towns in the Soviet Union and they enjoyed reminiscing about their cordial meetings in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, at a Georgian collective farm and in Kazakhstan's city of apples, Alma Ata.

During their three weeks' stay in the United States, the Soviet governors, as Americans called them, visited New York, Philadelphia and the country's capital, Washington. They had a chance to see how people live in New Jersey, West Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and North Dakota. They visited industrial enterprises, farms, state legislatures, universities, colleges, high schools. They were guests in the homes of Americans, had frank and cordial talks with workers and farmers, businessmen and statesmen, with people of all walks of life. They gave radio and TV interviews and answered the many, many questions asked them about the Soviet Union.

Everywhere they went they were met with warmth and friendliness. As their tour of the country progressed, the words "Soviet guests" were replaced by the words "Soviet friends."

Almost as soon as the plane landed Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey told the delegation that his countrymen intended to repay with interest the hospitality shown the governors from the United States when they visited the Soviet Union, and Americans proceeded to do just that. It was real competition in hospitality and friendliness with everyone participating.

E. Hampton, a Utah farmer, plowed through 150 miles of snow in order to meet the Soviet guests and to present them with cans of honey from his own hives. Preston R. Tisch, President of the Americana Hotel in Miami, Florida, stepped in and settled the "major political dispute" of the day as to who would pick up the tab for the big dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation in Miami. "We are happy," said Tisch, "to offer the banquet and recep-

tion as our contribution to the state and nation in the hope for better international understanding."

Y. Flemer, owner of a nursery near Trenton, New Jersey, gave the delegation a gift of some decorative plants to take back to Nikita S. Khrushchev and said that the American people hoped that such exchanges would help to strengthen relations between the two countries.

Dmitri Polyansky was the guest of Farmer Bay, who lives near Springfield, Illinois. He was given such a warm and friendly reception and so thoroughly enjoyed sitting around the family table talking that neither he nor his host noticed that night had turned into day. It was early morning when Polyansky left the Bay family.

The hearts of the Soviet guests were deeply touched when the student chorus of the Westminster College Choir, of Princeton, sang the Soviet Anthem and when the students of Colorado University sang a Russian folk song.

Two of the Soviet officials, D. A. Kunayev and G. D. Dzhavakhishvili, make a stop at a supermarket in Springfield and compare notes with a shopper.



Friendly chat with a worker at the Sangamo Electric Company plant in Springfield, Illinois. He and others sent their greetings to Soviet workers.



Soviet Statesmen Tour The United States



At Boulder the delegation went through the University of Colorado buildings, had dinner with members of the faculty and guests and were entertained by the university choral group.

Governor Robert Meyner and New Jersey officials explain the state's legislative procedures to the visitors. The delegation included a number of executive heads of Soviet republics.



Mayor John Shanklin gives the delegation's leader Dmitri Polyansky the key to the city—the first Charleston has ever presented to a foreigner.



Everywhere the Soviet officials went they saw evidence of the American people's sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people.



Wherever they went, the Soviet statesmen were keenly aware of the friendliness and hospitality of the American people and their sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people. By their warmth and cordiality, by their sincere friendliness, the American people helped the Soviet delegation to fulfill its noble mission—to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The tour was followed with real interest by people in every one of the states visited. Newspapers gave it columns of copy and the radio and television networks wide coverage. The friendship and cordiality was, of course, a mark of the traditional hospitality of Americans, but there was something else, something new and important the Soviet visitors were conscious of everywhere they went—the beneficent effect of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States. The strength of feeling which Americans had for the "Spirit of Camp David" and their earnest wish to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people—this was evident every minute of the time.

The Soviet guests were asked several times if their impressions of the United States had changed as a result of their visit. Dmitri Polyansky, replying to this question at Boise, Idaho, said: "We had a very good opinion of America and the American people before we left Moscow. Now we have seen for ourselves that Americans are wonderful and talented people who desire peace and friendship with the USSR. We have the finest impression of Americans."

With strong feeling and conviction Americans of many callings and vocations spoke to the Soviet visitors of their hopes for world peace and disarmament.

Gene Bowdren, an engineer at the power



AT THE WHITE HOUSE THE GUESTS WERE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND PRESENTED HIM WITH A GIFT—A MODEL OF THE ATOMIC ICEBREAKER LENIN.

station the Soviet guests visited at Ridgefield, New Jersey, said: "The American people don't want war. I think that the time has come to abolish all armaments."

Andy Billet, U.S. Steel Company, told the Soviet guests: "I hate war, I can't bear the word. Anyone who wants another war should be committed to an insane asylum."

Robert Hayes, a worker at the Sangamo Electric Company in Springfield, Illinois, asked the delegation to convey to Soviet workers the best wishes of the American people and then hope for lasting peace.

The cordial meeting with President Eisenhower made a deep impression on the delegation. The President sent his sincere greetings to the Soviet people and to Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev. President Eisenhower expressed the opinion that the Soviet and American people should discuss the problems which unite them instead of those which divide them.

"These words," said Dmitri S. Polyansky upon his return home, "are absolutely right. They are right not only for the American people; they are right for the Soviet people too, for the Soviet government, for all the people of the world. We support them fully and we hope they will be matched by deeds."

Left to right: Soviet Ambassador Menshikov, Secretary of State Herter, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Republic Dmitri Polyansky and Undersecretary of State Dillon.





OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH
SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IN ACTION. THE 49-DAY PACIFIC DRIFT OF FOUR SOVIET SAILORS IS OVER THANKS TO THE FRIENDLY HAND OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Stronger Than The Ocean

THE FATEFUL DAY for these four Soviet sailors was January 17, 1960. Philip Poplavsky and Anatoli Kruchkovsky from the Ukraine, Askhat Ziganshin from the Volga Region, and Ivan Fedotov from the Amur River were at their everyday duties at the Kuril Islands north of Japan when a battering storm came up. The smashing waves broke their T-36 craft away from its anchors. Rescue boats went out, fought the mountainous waves, but had to pull back. The T-36 drifted away. A few hours afterward this message came through: "Engines working hard. Fighting storm and strong current. We feel all right. Sergeant Ziganshin."

There were radio calls the rest of the night from other big ships having storm trouble but no other word from the T-36. In the morning rescue squads went searching the shore and planes crisscrossed the sea. They found a sign marked T-36 and a safety belt—nothing more. But the search went on.

The T-36 was drifting out to sea at the time—the beginning of a heroic journey that lasted 49 days. The sailors tell the story: "We kept radioing our position to shore until the motors stopped. Then the waves broke away the boxes and cans that held our coal and engine fuel. There was a lot of water in the craft and we had to bail like mad to keep

afloat. We had a peck of potatoes, 4 pounds of pork, a can and a half of pork, a loaf of bread and about 50 gallons of fresh water. To keep warm we huddled around the engines. After a while we managed to get the stove burning with some cartons and wooden boxes that were lying around in the boat.

"We had no idea where we were drifting. The days stretched out to weeks. We passed the time playing dominoes and reading and rereading a couple of books that Ivan Fedotov happened to have along. Philip Poplavsky played an old accordion he had with him. We'd talk about our relatives and friends we had at home. We didn't lose hope that sooner

or later we would be picked up. We kept our spirits up that way.

"The only good thing about the storms that hit us from time to time was that they gave us water when our supply ran out. At first we ate every day, then every other day. On the 27th of January we made a "special" dinner to celebrate the 21st birthday of Anatoli Kruchkovsky.

"On the 23rd of February we commemorated Soviet Army Day with a dinner of our last potato and a last cigarette. There was no more food on the craft. We tried to catch fish but had no luck.

"At first we dismantled the accordion. We tried to make the leather straps more palatable by boiling them in water. We ate them with engine oil. Then we began to cook our shoes the same way and tried eating them. To conserve our strength we spent most of the time lying down. We moved as little as we had to.

"The morning of March 2 we saw the first ship. We signaled frantically but it was too far off to see us. The night of March 6 Askhat Ziganshin saw the lights of a ship far off, but it didn't spot our signals. And at 2 P.M. on March 7, in the middle of a storm, another ship passed us.

"At 4 P.M. that same day we heard the noise of planes. Several of them passed over our craft. They noticed our signals and one of them began circling us. Very soon the helicopters came and they threw us a rope. A flat top appeared and somebody yelled to us in poor Russian, 'Here's help for you.' And very soon we were on the deck of the American carrier *Kearsarge* which was on the way to San Francisco from Japan."

The boys had drifted a thousand miles in the 49 days. They were physically exhausted but in good spirits when the *Kearsarge* picked them up. They had lost 30-odd pounds apiece, but after medical treatment, food and rest they got strength and weight back.

When they arrived at San Francisco Mayor Christopher—who had just returned himself from a trip to the Soviet Union—gave each of them a foot-long key to the city. And to Fedotov—who had become a father while he was drifting in the Pacific—he presented the appropriate cigar.

Before they left the carrier the sailors printed their thanks to the *Kearsarge* crew on a sign in Russian. It read, "We Soviet sailors, with all our hearts, thank the officers and crew for our rescue and for the kind treatment they gave us on the ship."

Premier Khrushchev added his thanks in a message to President Eisenhower: "The Soviet people see in the noble gesture of the American sailors, in the solicitous attitude of the American authorities toward the Soviet young men, an expression of the friendly relations which are developing between the two countries. May this serve the further development of relations between our states to which you and I devoted so much time during our recent talks in the USA, and for which, I hope, we will spare no effort during our coming meeting."

And to the sailors the Premier sent this message, "We are proud and thrilled by your notable achievement—a vivid example of the courage and spiritual strength of Soviet people in struggle with the elements."



LAND. The Soviet sailors, in fine spirits, approach San Francisco on the U.S. carrier *Kearsarge*. This was the first leg of their journey home after a storm tore their T-36 craft from its anchors.



WELCOME TO SAN FRANCISCO. Keys to the city and a cigar for the new father Ivan Fedotov.

HOMeward BOUND. Soviet Naval Attache B. Yashin greets the four heroes in New York.





THEME OF THE NATIONWIDE CONFERENCE OF PEACE DELEGATES—"DISARMAMENT IS THE WAY TO PEACE."

IF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

By Yevgeni Dolmatovsky, *Poet*

FOR TWO MEMORABLE DAYS I heard people who had journeyed to Moscow from every corner of the Soviet Union speak their minds for peace. This Public Conference on Disarmament was attended by 700 delegates, envoys of local peace committees representing all the republics and nationalities of the Soviet Union and many mass organizations, and by guests from foreign countries.

This was a conference of people who had

set aside their daily tasks to gather at the Kremlin Theater and express their feelings as Soviet citizens and as citizens of a world in jeopardy on the most crucial issue of the day—disarmament.

One may ask, why this conference so soon after the Supreme Soviet had made it plain that the country was very actively and concretely for disarmament by approving a cut of 1,200,000 in its armed forces and so soon

after Nikita Khrushchev had proposed to the United Nations a program for general and complete disarmament?

This was a conference, not of government officials and statesmen, but of people from a hundred walks of life—a conference of the "public," the "masses" or whatever name you want to call the people by—that in every country in the world are uniting their strength for peace.

There was a village schoolmistress who spoke at the conference, a civil aviation pilot, a writer, a patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, a farm machine operator, a steel welder and scores of others. Together they were speaking with the voice of millions in a plea to the world to disarm. To make war impossible is the insistent demand of all the people, and neither governments nor leaders can any longer turn a deaf ear to that universal demand.

The Statistics of War

Nikolai Tikhonov, gray-haired writer, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, declared that if the will of the people can get a summit meeting arranged, it can, by the same token, see that the summit meeting moves on world disarmament.

One of the points he made was cruelly convincing. The amount spent for arms today is equal to the world's trade turnover. That means: stop arming and you can double the world's standard of living. This is the arithmetic of President Eisenhower's statement that every gun produced, every man-of-war moved down the ways, every rocket launched, means, in the long run, stealing from those who are hungry and have nothing to eat, from those who are freezing and have no clothes.

Academician Konstantin Ostrovityanov, the noted economist, presented other very meaningful statistics for peace. He noted that if at the first stage of disarmament military expenditures were cut by 30 per cent, the world could give itself a tax cut of 15 billion dollars. That sum could well be used to raise the standard of living.

Saifuddin Kitchlew, honorary chairman of the All-India Peace Council, is interviewed by a Soviet journalist at the conference.



Renowned academicians Ivan Artobolevsky, Leonid Sedov and Alexander Oparin (right to left) were among the delegates to this widely representative meeting.





They have a big stake in peace. Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya (left) lost two children in the war. Antonina Boloshova is mother of 15.



Leaders of the various religious faiths followed by the people of the USSR join in this conference on the most crucial world problem—peace or war.

But the economic factor, as important as it is, is still not the factor of cardinal importance. The elementary question is whether we live or die. That point was vividly made by the writer Ilya Ehrenburg.

There Will Be No Front Line

Modern war has no front line. The front line is everywhere when a poisoned atmosphere will carry death across a continent. Mankind is already sickening from the lethal breath of today's weapons. Academician Yevgeni Fyodorov, who participated in the international conference of atomic experts held in Geneva in 1958, spoke of the unquestioned danger of fall-out from nuclear tests. And Nikolai Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, underlined the danger from radioactive strontium.

"Disarmament is the way to peace"—these words—the theme of the conference—were inscribed on a great streamer that ran around the auditorium. An exhibition in the foyer carried the compelling head, "If the People of the World. . ." It showed graphically what the 20 million soldiers now serving in the armies of the world and the 80 million workers now spending their days in arms production could give to mankind if they were engaged in peaceful, constructive labor. How much indeed they could contribute to humanity's well-being!

The speakers did not go in for rhetoric. They were not orators or professional spellbinders, these workers and artists and scientists. They said what was in their minds and hearts.

One of the speakers, a woman with golden braids crowning her lovely head, was Nina Guseva, a village teacher from Orlov Region. She had been a prisoner in Oswiecim, the notorious Nazi concentration camp in Poland, and she spoke of the tortures she and millions of others had suffered at the hands of the fascists during World War II.

I saw that camp when it was being freed by the Soviet army and once again recently when I was invited by my Polish friends. Once you have seen this museum of horrors there is nothing additional you can be told about it.

Yet as I listened to the speaker my eyes grew moist again and my hands clenched. That is something we will never let happen again. Never! I told myself.

Ex-Soldiers Speak

There were ex-soldiers and officers of the Soviet army who took the floor to speak. One was a farmer from Siberia who had served in the navy. He said he much preferred "to ply a harvester combine in a golden sea of wheat, than to sail on the sea waves in a steel tub bristling with guns."

Pavel Mikhailov, a civilian pilot, told the audience of the way new building projects, new dams and towns in construction look to him from the air. He was a crew-member of one of the jet liners that flew Premier Khrushchev and his party from Moscow to Washington last fall. He spoke of the Americans he met. "They were all people like us," he said, "they want peace just as we do. They want to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people."

"When the cannons speak, the muses are silent," is an old saying. It was paraphrased by the Lithuanian actress Lilia Priedne-Berziny, who urged, "Let the muses speak and the cannon be silent!"

This representative conference of the Soviet public unanimously adopted several important resolutions and addressed this appeal to all peace-loving people:

"Let us join our efforts! Let us help the successful outcome of the forthcoming talks on universal, complete and controlled disarmament! Let us put aside whatever divides us! Let us rally round these simple, humane words—Down with arms! Long live peace!"

After the conference closed we left the hall and walked on the ancient flagstones of the Kremlin. The famous czar-cannon, a huge ancient gun that long ago became a museum piece, had the crowd of sightseers around it.

One of the delegates, a mason from Siberia, who was walking with me said, "It's time we put all weapons in museums. We'd be earning the grateful thanks of all the generations to come."

Louis W. Schneider and John S. Seybold of the American Friends Service Committee attended the conference which called on all peace-loving people to help ensure the success of the disarmament talks.



SOVIET UNION UNILATERALLY CUTS

1,200,000 MEN DEMOBILIZED — Each returns to

THERE IS NO JOB SHORTAGE IN THE USSR. THE PROBLEM IS TO FIND MEN TO FILL THE JOBS THAT KEEP OPENING UP AS THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRY AND FARMING EXPANDS.



TS ARMED FORCES

s to occupation of his choice

Farmer Arkadi Kolosov learned how to service engines, among other things, while he served his army stint in the tank corps. The training stood him in good stead when he went back to his collective farm in Moscow Region. Now he's a tractor driver and expert maintenance man for farm machinery.



Some of the men go back to complete the job training they had to interrupt when they were called for military service. Demobilized seaman Yevgeni Shishkov is learning how to build autos. He had a choice of free training for any of a score of trades.

The law says that an ex-serviceman must be reemployed by the factory, office or farm where he worked no later than a month after he is demobilized. Anatoli Bezrukov liked his old job as cake baker. Some men prefer to try a new job or a new place.



Ex-servicemen get priority for housing. Yuri Utkin served in the infantry and was demobilized not long ago. He applied for a newly-built apartment and got it. He bought one of these bookcases for himself. He happens to be a furniture salesman.



every third man goes back home



This industrial personnel man and the placards posted on the barrack wall say the same thing. "Help Wanted—if you have a skill, we can use you right away and if you haven't, we'll train you on the job and pay you while you learn."

Victor Dadykin much prefers the TU-104 transport jet passenger liner to the bomber he piloted. He learned to fly in the service and when he was demobilized he went back to his native Siberia and settled in booming Novosibirsk.



Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Andreyev is the leading character in this scene. It's common these days with more than a million soldiers coming home. Officers get from one to three months severance pay.





Stanislav Gusev was a signal man. As a result of the unilateral cut made by the Soviet Union in the armed forces, he was demobilized earlier than he expected and now he is back at the conservatory studying conducting.



Alexander Isayev, right, an ex-lieutenant in the engineers, teaches one of the new technical courses set up for ex-servicemen.

These young men were army radio operators. Now they are working in the radio-technical laboratory of a research institute and studying by correspondence for a degree at the Power Institute. The ex-serviceman is given priority at all schools and is not required to take the usual entrance exams. Like all Soviet students, he gets a stipend and dormitory accommodations.



SPIRIT of the ELBE

By Boris Polevoi



The meeting at the Elbe was more than the operational merger of two armies—it symbolized fascism crushed. Generals Omar Bradley and Ivan Konev.



It was a pledge these American and Soviet soldiers made to the world at the Elbe meeting—that the friendship forged in war would keep with peace.



This is the "Spirit of the Elbe"—the mutual liking and respect shown by two peoples with a history of similar interests and amicable relations.

EARLIEST IMPRESSIONS are always the best remembered, they say. When my friends at home ask me to tell them about Americans I've met, my first thought is not of the many interesting people I had the good fortune to come across during my trips to the United States, but of my first encounter with Americans on alien soil, far from both our countries.

This was on April 25, 1945, one of the last days of the war. I recall the cool, clear spring morning and the scent of wild cherry trees in blossom mixed with the acrid odor of burning wood. That day the advance units of our army broke through to the banks of the Elbe, in Germany. At the river our troops stopped, entrenched and lay waiting, hidden behind the bushes on shore.

When, over the sooty ruins of Torgau on the other side of the river, the sun rose fresh and bright as though after a cool morning swim, the men at our observation posts sighted soldiers on the opposite bank. We peered through binoculars at a dust-covered jeep and near it a couple of sturdy lads in unfamiliar khaki uniforms and helmets covered with camouflage nets. It suddenly dawned on us that these were Americans. You can hardly imagine the commotion that followed.



1945. On this side of the Elbe, our soldiers were waving to the Americans to come across. They had found a flimsy old boat and, with bench boards

in lieu of oars, they managed to paddle against the strong current. A few minutes later our men were embracing this first friendly landing party.

Our soldiers ran out from behind the bushes and in a moment the whole bank was teeming with men. They cupped their mouths and yelled across, "Hello, boys, come on over here."

On the other side, the Americans were also shouting something we couldn't hear and waving their hands. Then they ran to the water's edge, found a flimsy old boat, and paddled across the river's strong current with benchboards in lieu of oars. And a few minutes later our men were embracing this first friendly landing party to ford the river.

All the rules of military etiquette were bypassed. There were hugs, kisses, friendly pokes in the ribs and loud slaps on the back that rocked even these hefty fellows. Vodka was served in improvised cups and rations were pulled out of knapsacks to go with the shots of vodka.

Loud conversation followed, made up of the very few Russian and English words we knew and a lot of gestures. Two of the gestures everybody knew: an upraised thumb, the Russian soldier's sign for "excellent," and the circle made with index finger and thumb—the American "okay."

Then the accordions struck up a tune and we sang and danced. It sounded like a small

bomb raid with the army boots stomping away on both banks of the river.

Tver and Texas

You felt that this meeting was much more than the operational merger of two allied armies that had been battering their way through to each other for a long time. The meeting at the Elbe symbolized that goal toward which the nations had so long been fighting—Hitlerism crushed. These soldiers' handshakes, these cups of vodka drunk together, this dancing—in which a fellow from Tver, a town 110 miles to the northwest of Moscow, and one from Texas demonstrated their skill and competed for applause—all this was an expression of the admiration and respect shown each other by two peoples who lived in different parts of the globe. These were two peoples who had never fought each other, but, on the contrary, as history shows, had many mutual interests. In their talent, inventiveness and energy and in their humanism they resembled each other.

This same sentiment was expressed a century ago by two great and gifted men—one a Russian, the other an American.

"There is a whole ocean of salty water be-

tween Russia and America, but there is no abyss of inveterate prejudices, outdated conceptions, spiteful parochialism and petrified civilization. . . . Both countries have an overabundance of strength, flexibility, organizational spirit and perseverance which knows no bounds." This was written in 1858 by Alexander Herzen, the great Russian revolutionary philosopher and fighter against czarism.

"You Russians and we Americans! . . . Our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance, such is the difference of the social and political conditions! . . . And yet in certain features, and the vastest ones, so resembling each other. . . ." This was written in 1881 by Walt Whitman, the great bard of American democracy. He ends his message, "I waft affectionate salutations from these shores in America's name."

The mutual respect, the affinity, so well phrased by Herzen and Whitman, enriched by that comradeship which soldiers feel, took this most sincere, warm and uninhibited way of expressing itself that spring morning on the banks of the Elbe. The end of an unbelievably horrible war was in sight. It had been paid for with great sacrifices, through the enormous common effort of the freedom-loving nations.

SPIRIT of the ELBE



1955. On the tenth anniversary of the Elbe crossing we met again—this time at the Moscow River when a delegation of American Elbe veterans visited the USSR. In Red Square and at the House of the Soviet Army.

Handshake on the Moscow

It was a pledge these American and Soviet soldiers made to the world that morning at the Elbe—that the meeting would not be forgotten, that they would not permit the friendship forged in time of war to be weakened in time of peace and that, above all, there would never be a third world war.

What great trials this soldiers' pledge encountered! Contrary to all sense and reason, recent allies in the struggle against nazism found themselves separated by icy redoubts. And yet, the warmth of that handshake on the Elbe was not forgotten. On the tenth anniversary of the meeting the American organization of Elbe veterans sent a delegation to the Soviet Union. It was headed by Joseph Polowsky of Chicago.

This second meeting took place on the banks of a different river—the Moscow. A whole decade had rolled by and time and civilian clothes must certainly have changed our looks. And yet, several of the guests and hosts recognized each other and their embrace at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport was just as warm as that on the Elbe had been.

Later on, though, we noticed that our guests seemed to feel constrained and, naturally

enough, we were bothered. Didn't they feel that our welcome was warm enough? What was the matter?

It was only at dinner, after a couple of glasses of wine had loosened tongues all round that we found out what the difficulty was. Our guests had apparently swallowed some of the hostile newspaper reports that were circulated at the time and were worried that someone on a Moscow street, recognizing them as Americans, would insult them or the country they came from.

Of course we burst out laughing when they told that to us and I offered the following bet—my whole year's earnings against one button from the suit of anybody who heard as much as a single insulting, or even inhospitable, word. I got one taker.

To be honest, after a while I forgot about the bet completely, but my American friend did not and during the farewell dinner tendered by the Soviet Army Chief of Staff, he picked up a knife, cut all the buttons off his suit, handed them across the table to me and said, so loudly that everyone could hear him:

"They're yours. You win. Wherever we went, we were handsomely treated. These are all the buttons except for a couple on my pants

and I'd give those if it didn't mean that I'd have to hold my pants up all the way back to South Carolina."

And my friend Joe Polowsky added, "I wouldn't advise you Russian veterans to make a return bet when you visit on the Potomac River at our next anniversary meeting. We'll make sure you lose, too."

Handshake on the Potomac

In the spring of 1958 we met again in Washington. There were five of us—Alexei Marsiev, one of the flyers who covered the troop operation on the Elbe; Alexander Gordeyev, whose regiment was the first to break through to the river; Ivan Semchuk, chief of staff of the army corps whose soldiers met the Americans; and the youngest of us, Yuri Volsky, a sergeant at the time, who is now cultural counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. And we can all bear witness that the handshakes on the Potomac were just as friendly and as warm as those on the Elbe and the Moscow.

When we met our old friends and the representatives of other, and larger, American veteran organizations, we were deeply moved and, of course, happy to find the Elbe spirit



1958. We met again in Washington. There were five of us making the return visit and we can testify that the handshakes on the bank of the Potomac were as cordial and friendly as those on the Elbe and the Moscow had been. We went out to Arlington Cemetery to pay our respects to our dead comrades-in-arms.

1959. It was a tradition by that time. When Elbe Day came around we welcomed the American veterans to Moscow again. They brought a gift for Premier Khrushchev—the military map that had led the American unit to their Soviet ally—and paid tribute to our heroic dead at Stalingrad.

very much in evidence. We saw many touching proofs of this spirit and of a desire for peace and coexistence.

We are not likely ever to forget the gray-haired woman at the airport who came up to us and, without saying a word, stuck a little flower in our lapels. Later we found out that her only son had been killed in one of the last battles with the Nazis.

Nor are we likely to forget the whole squareful of people watching us lay a modest flower wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It was an ordinary working day—no holiday—and yet many Americans, learning about it from their newspapers, had come to see Soviet veterans pay tribute to American GI's killed in action.

We will remember for a long time that day at Griffiths Stadium in the capital during the final ball game between the Senators and the Yankees when the stands stood up and gave a hearty round of applause upon learning that we were Soviet Elbe veterans.

Had any one of us been rash enough to make a return bet, he would certainly have had to part with all of his buttons. We felt as though we were among friends right through to the last day of our stay in the United States.

The Camp David Spirit

We brought World War II veteran President Eisenhower a gift from Soviet veterans—a “bratina,” a giant goblet, from which, our folk tradition has it, old Russian warriors used to drink a toast of friendship.

When Elbe Day 1959 came rolling around—it was a tradition by that time—and American veterans came to Moscow, they brought our Premier Khrushchev, also a veteran, an equally precious gift—an old military map of the Torgau area—the same map that had been used by the commanding officer of the American unit to lead his reconnaissance party to that historic meeting place.

Nikita Khrushchev received them very cordially and the friendly talk he had with them was once again proof that the wartime cooperation was certainly not forgotten and that every Soviet citizen, up to and including the head of the government, is actuated by that same sentiment the American veterans call “the spirit of the Elbe.”

This phrase “spirit of the Elbe” acquired a larger significance last September when Premier Khrushchev made his trip to the United States. The hands of the men and women that he clasped in many cities across America were

as warm and as firm as the American hands we clasped at the Elbe meeting.

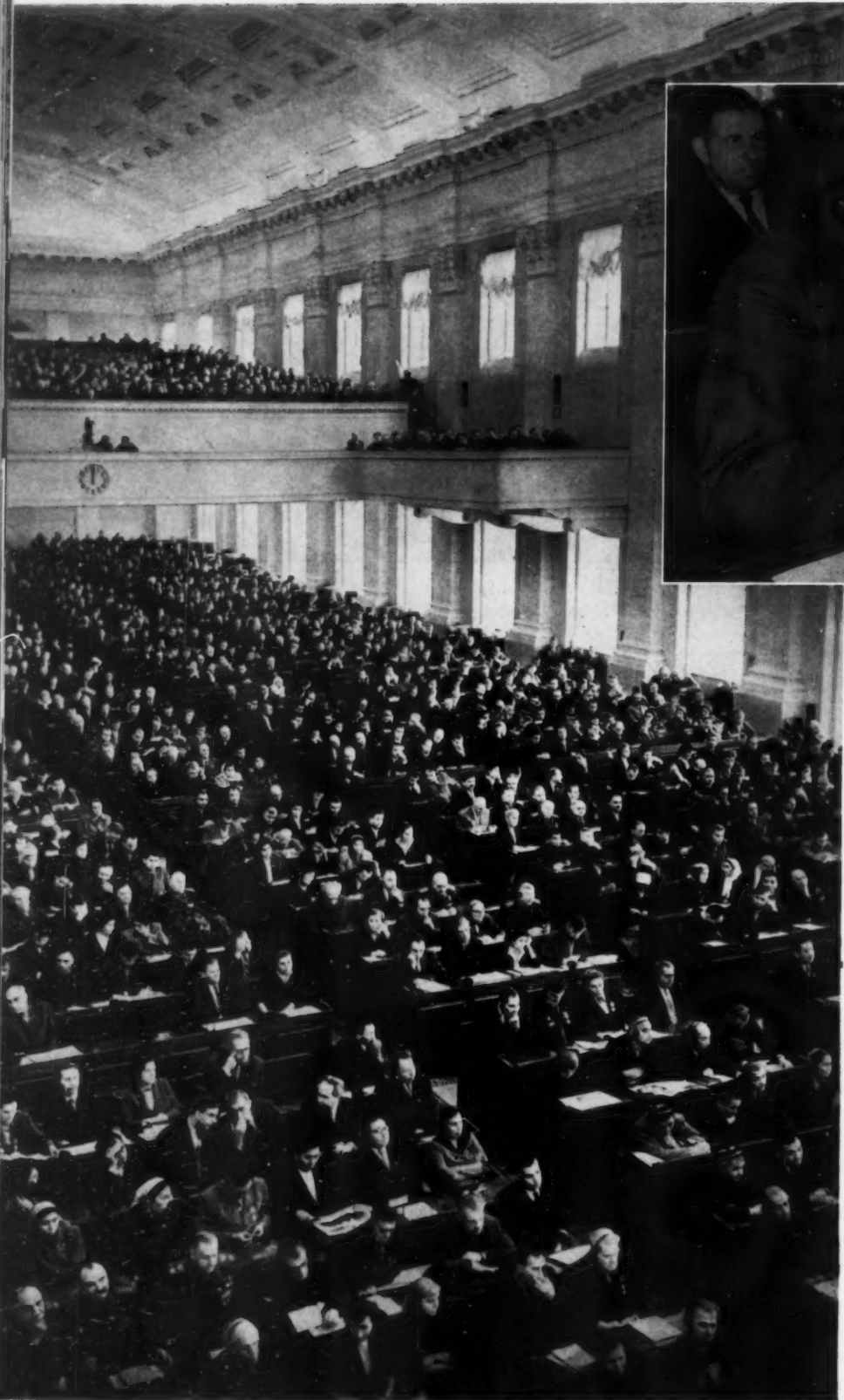
We people at home followed our Premier's cross-country trip by radio. And not we alone, but people in every country in the world awaited with hope the news of the Camp David talks. Certainly, if we talk of historic meetings, this was one.

Those of us who had clasped hands on the Elbe were certain the Camp David talks would help to advance the cause of peace. These were war veterans who were meeting, two men who knew what war meant, who were vitally concerned with the future of their countries and the peace of the world. And these two former soldiers—Dwight D. Eisenhower, one of the supreme commanders in the Second World War, and Nikita Khrushchev, a Soviet general during the war, by their handshake at Camp David justified the hopes of a world that wanted no more war.

Just as we Elbe veterans here in the Soviet Union welcomed that Camp David communiqué with a thumb upraised—in the Russian soldier's gesture for “excellent,” so I am sure, our American friends of the Elbe must have placed a thumb and index finger together to form that familiar “O” for what has now become an international word—“okay.”

WE ARE THE STATE

By Vasili Krasnoperov



Two of the country's lawmakers. Alexei Malinkin was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet by Moscow voters.

Deputy Malinkin works full time at a light bulb factory. He gets no pay for the work he does as legislator.



Like Malinkin, 60 per cent of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies work at factories or farms. The rest work in the arts and sciences.

WE ARE THE STATE, declared the workers and the peasants of Russia on November 7, 1917. The declaration had been made often enough before by kings and potentates, but never by a whole people. Led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin they had taken power into their own hands, and established a new social order that gave all the rights and privileges of citizenship to the millions disenfranchised by czarism.

It was the living force of the Socialist Revolution, the democracy of Soviet power, said Lenin, that drew these tens of millions into active participation in state administration, people who were before indifferent to this activity. In a Soviet government and a Communist Party united with the people and serving their interests Lenin saw an inexhaustible reservoir of strength. "Only a government that believes in the people, that is their living creation, will win and retain power."

Democracy is woven into the very texture of Soviet society—into its economic organization, its political structure, its social and cultural life. And like that society, it is in constant process of growth and development.

The Constitution of the Russian Republic, adopted by the Fifth All-Russia Congress of Soviets in July 1918, set up the administrative structure of the new people's state. It abolished the system of national oppression that had existed under the czar. It took away all special privileges that had been enjoyed by the ruling classes. It granted and guaranteed the rights and freedoms of Russia's working people.

The Constitution of 1924 formalized the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—a voluntary union of sovereign republics with equal rights. At the time the right to elect deputies to government bodies was not universal. To protect the interests of the work-

ing people who constituted the country's overwhelming majority and to make certain the old exploiting classes would not return to power, non-working people were denied suffrage, voting was not secret but open, and election of deputies was not direct. The electoral system also gave a greater measure of representation to the workers than to the peasantry. Hence, elections were not based on equal rights.

By 1936 a socialist society had, in the main, been built in the Soviet Union and the time reached to lift all voting restrictions. The new constitution therefore framed a new electoral system with universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. It guaranteed to all Soviet citizens inalienable rights—the right to work, the right to rest and leisure, the right to education, the right to maintenance in old age or sickness and disability—and inalienable freedoms—of speech, of the press and of assembly, including the right to hold mass meetings.

As outlined in the Constitution, the USSR is made up of 15 constituent free and equal republics whose representatives, elected for a four-year term to the Supreme Soviet, govern the country. The legislatures of the republics have jurisdiction within their own territories. The rights of the republics and local governments have been constantly increasing in post-war years. Quite recently, as example, the All-Union Ministry of Internal Affairs was abolished and its functions taken over by each of the republics.

In this and other cases the policy being followed systematically is to provide wider opportunities for the people to participate actively in government. To this end also, certain functions of the government have been transferred to such public groups as the trade unions, cooperatives and sports societies.

National Forums

The democratic participation of millions of which Lenin spoke is manifest in the nationwide debates on important legislative matters. The draft Constitution of 1936, for example, was discussed by the Soviet public for five and a half months before it was acted on. Amendments in the thousands were proposed and argued in the press and at public meetings. More than 50 million citizens took part in the debate with every opportunity to voice their objection or approval and their suggestions for changes of any of the provisions.

These nationwide forums are traditional in the Soviet Union. Not long ago, because of the great development of Soviet industry there was need to adopt new methods of industrial management that would allow for greater local responsibility and therefore for the increased initiative and participation of the people. Up to then industry had been directed by ministries from the capital. The draft proposed that management be territorial—through economic councils to be set up in each of the economic regions.

The proposed changes were published in the press. For more than a month they were discussed at public meetings by more than 40 million people. The draft finally approved by the Supreme Soviet incorporated many of the amendments proposed at these meetings.

The current seven-year plan for economic development was discussed by 70 million people with millions suggesting important changes or additions. Similarly for the new law on pensions, debated for a considerable part of 1956, and the 1958 farm law which discontinued the centralized machine and tractor stations and provided for the further development of the collective farm system.



The men and women that Malinkin works with elected him as their representative and he is subject to recall in the event he does not carry out their mandate.

Deputy Malinkin checks on construction progress. He makes periodic reports on his legislative work to his constituents.





A first voter casts his ballot. All Soviet citizens 18 and over have the right to vote. There are 134 million.

WE ARE THE STATE

At the close of 1959 the Supreme Soviet published a new draft law and called for general discussion. Its intent will be clear from the title—"A law to enhance the role of the public in combating offenses against Soviet law and the code of socialist behavior."

Schools for Self-Government

More than 50 million industrial and office workers take part in the management of the national economy through the trade unions, the country's largest public organization. They are, in effect, schools for self-government. Lenin called the trade unions "schools for communism" and considered that one of their major functions was to involve workers in the management of their industries and their government.

The Soviet trade unions have a significant voice in planning the national economy. Their functions are wide-ranging. They initiate labor legislation and check on enforcement. Their consent must be obtained by the management before a worker can be discharged. If the heads of enterprises should fail to fulfill the obligation assumed in the collective agreements or violate labor legislation, the trade unions take necessary steps to have them removed. The trade unions are consulted with regard to personnel for leading managerial posts. They negotiate annual collective agreements with management. They handle the social security fund which totaled 64 billion rubles in 1959.

With the regional economic councils many more industrial workers have been drawn into the planning of production. The councils have each set up advisory groups made up of workers and engineers. Parallel to this, in every factory there is a permanent production council made up of workers. These councils see to it that more efficient use is made of machinery, check output quotas and wage systems, suggest improvements in working conditions. On the average 25,000 serviceable suggestions come out of these production councils daily and are incorporated into industrial practice.

Two Million Representatives

"It is important to us," said Lenin, "to draw all the working people to a man into the administration of the state. This is a very difficult



A session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan. Each of the 15 republics has its own legislature with jurisdiction within its own territory and representation in the national legislature.

task. The minority, the Party, cannot build socialism. It can be built by tens of millions when they learn to do it themselves."

For the first time in the world state power had been assumed by the workers and the working peasantry. "The Soviets—from which the exploiters have been excluded—" said Lenin, "represent the masses of the people, and these Soviets hold the entire state power."

The Soviets, the Constitution affirms, form the political foundation of the country. They are representative bodies of the working people that embrace the whole nation and form an integrated system of people's government

at all levels. The deputies, whether they are members of the USSR Supreme Soviet or the Soviet of a tiny village, are the most respected people of their communities, placed in positions of trust and leadership by their constituents.

Of the 1,378 deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, 831 are industrial workers and farmers. The remainder are engineers, agronomists, statesmen, teachers, workers in the sciences and the arts. There are 366 women deputies. About 40 per cent of the total number are not members of the Communist Party.

"As you see," said Premier Khrushchev in



One of the parliamentary committees. This one is responsible for the country's economy.



◀ Malik Abdurazakov of Uzbekistan tells the Committee of his republic's special needs.



Sarkis Tevosyan, director of a big Armenian chemical works, reports on expansion plans. ▶

the television talk he gave during his American tour, "since we have no capitalists in our country we have none of their representatives in the Supreme Soviet. The members of our parliament are men and women who come from the working people. I might tell you about myself. My grandfather was an illiterate serf. He was the property of the landlord and could be sold or even, as often happened, traded for a dog. My father was a miner and I myself worked as a mechanic in a mine. I fought in the Civil War. Later the Soviet government sent me to study at a school for workers, and then to the Industrial Academy.

Now the people have entrusted me with the high post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"My two First Deputies, Anastas Mikoyan and Frol Kozlov, visited your country recently. Who are they? Anastas Mikoyan is the son of a carpenter. Frol Kozlov is the son of a smith. He started as a worker and became an engineer. In our country neither capital nor responsible posts are inherited. In Soviet society all people enjoy genuine liberty."

The USSR Supreme Soviet is the vigilant sentinel of the Constitution. It is the only

body delegated with the authority to legislate for the country as a whole. It elects the Presidium, the collective president of the USSR, forms the Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court members and appoints the Procurator-General. All these officers are subordinate to the Supreme Soviet and responsible to it.

"Member of Parliament" is not a vocation in the Soviet Union, nor can it ever become one. Every deputy, whether he is an industrial worker, collective farmer or scholar, works at his own trade or profession. For his work as a legislator he receives no pay.



To involve larger numbers of citizens in government, the total of elected deputies was increased in 1959. Almost 2 million are serving in national, republic and local Soviets.



An additional two and a half million people do volunteer civic work. Citizen patrol squads like this one have taken on some of the militia's duties. They help maintain law and order.

Nationwide debates are held on all important legislative matters, with millions of citizens speaking their minds. Students discussing the draft of the law on school reorganization.



WE ARE THE STATE

Voters and Candidates

All public organizations as well as assemblies of citizens may nominate any number of candidates. Every group which has nominated a candidate is guaranteed the right to campaign for him in the press, over radio and television, or through any other medium. A designated period is set aside for canvassing in support of nominees. Then representatives of these organizations and assemblies, elected democratically, meet and decide by vote which of the candidates they deem most worthy of a place on the balloting list.

Soviet citizens who have reached the age of 18—there are now 134 million—have the right to vote, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, property status, education or past activities.

In order to involve larger numbers of citizens in government and to improve the work of local Soviets, the number of elected deputies was increased in 1959 by about 350,000. Almost two million were elected to national, republic and local Soviets last year as compared with a million and a half three years ago.

During the election campaign the candidates present themselves at meetings where the voters formulate the program they expect their deputy to carry through. Should an elected deputy fail to carry out their mandate, his constituents may recall him and elect another in his place.

Voters are kept fully informed of the activities of their representatives through public meetings, press and radio. Citizens are invited and urged to lend their active assistance by joining the many volunteer committees that work under the guidance of the Soviets. These committees help with all phases of work—public education, housing, industry, social services, etc. More than two and a half million citizens are active volunteers in the standing committees of the local Soviets.

The mass organizations also assign their representatives to work with the standing committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They help draft new legislation, assist in planning the budget and, in general, lend their active cooperation on matters of national policy.

Expanding Democracy

Soviet democracy is a comprehensive ever-widening process. Characteristic is the fact that numbers of government functions are gradually being turned over to organizations that embrace many millions of people—the trade unions, cooperatives, sports, cultural and scientific societies.

For example, to help in crime prevention, citizen volunteer squads have been organized



Workers at the Moscow Likhachov Automobile Plant meet to consider the year's production goals. The current seven-year plan for the country's econom-

ic development was discussed by 70 million people, with millions suggesting important changes. Citizen participation in lawmaking is now traditional.



A factory director reporting to the plant trade union committee. Soviet trade unions, with their 50 million members, constitute the largest public

organization. They are schools for self-government. One of their major functions is to teach workers how to run their factory and their country.

in a number of cities. They assist the militia—as the police are called in the Soviet Union—to maintain law and order. Their principal weapon in dealing with offenders is persuasion and they have been effective enough to permit some localities to reduce the size of the police force.

Certain offenses which hitherto were brought to the law court are now judged by Comrades' Courts that meet in factories, offices and apartment houses. The judges are people from the factory where the offender works or the community in which he lives. These courts have been remarkably effective. The pressure they exert is moral, a man answers for his acts to the people who know him best, who have worked and lived with him. They do not impose prison terms; their sentence is ordinarily public censure. The offender continues to work and live at the same place where

his shopmates and neighbors can keep an eye on him and help him adjust to social living.

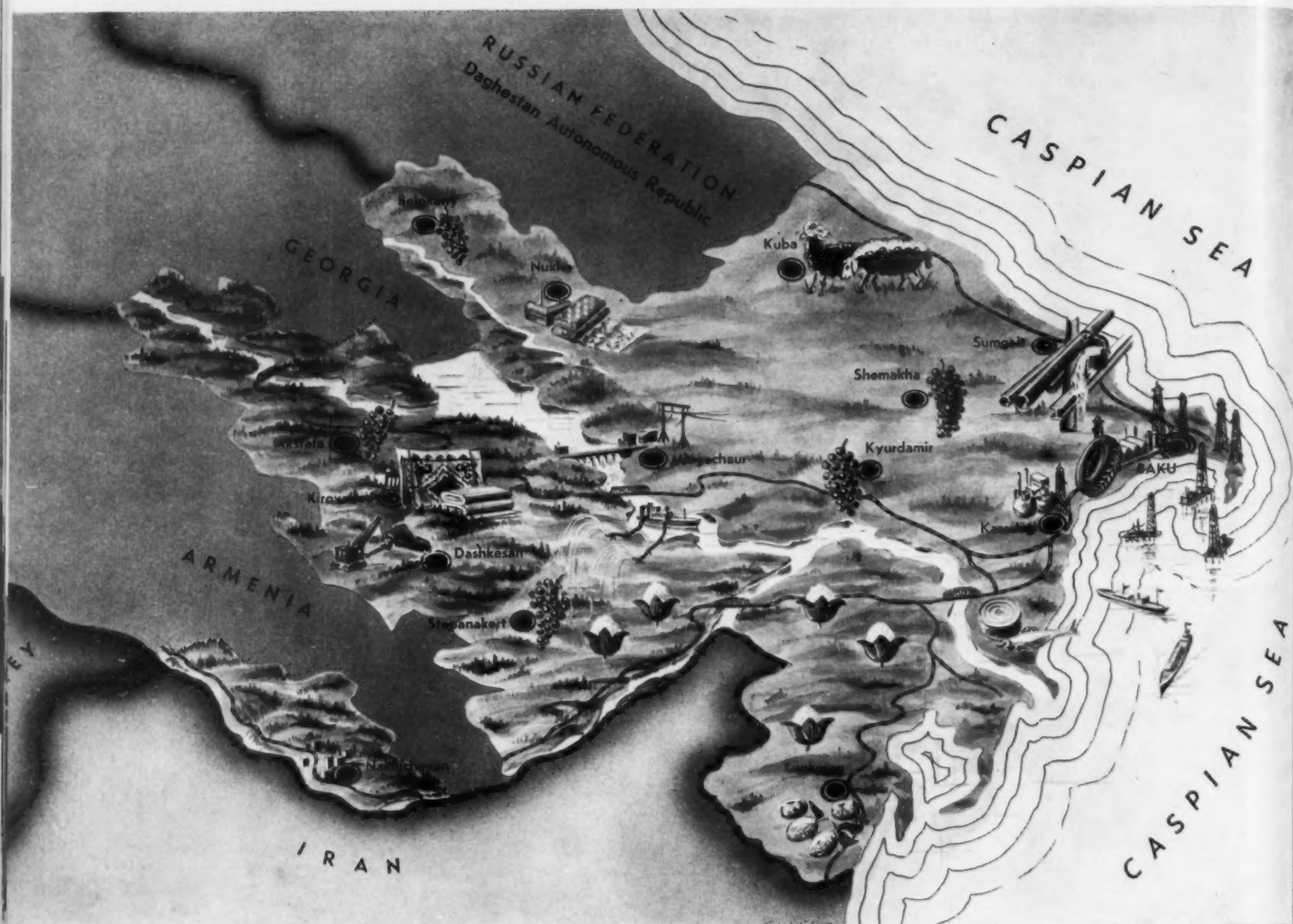
There is a proposal current that certain misdemeanors not be tried in the law courts until they have been adjudged by Comrades' Courts. The new criminal code of the Russian Federative Republic, now being drafted, provides for this procedure in instances of arbitrary acts, abusive language, slander. For offenses of this kind a delinquent is to be brought to trial only after he has been sentenced to public censure by a Comrades' Court for a previous offense.

The point of democratic development reached is also evidenced in the fact that "there are now no cases of people being tried for political offenses in the Soviet Union." This, said chairman Khrushchev in one of his recent speeches, "attests to the political unity of our people, to their solid support of the

Communist Party and the Soviet government."

In the past few years a number of other public organizations have been set up which have assumed some of the functions formerly performed by local government agencies. For example, in many towns tenants' committees have been organized on a street or house basis. The committees, which are elected at citizens' meetings, sponsor various undertakings, such as municipal improvements, cultural and educational work, and the maintenance of public order. To put it briefly, they assist the local Soviets in most of their activities. It is part of the growing trend to turn over to the people what was once considered strictly government domain.

This is socialist democracy in practice, moving toward the goal set by Lenin—"to draw all the working people to a man into the administration of the state."



Azerbaijan today

By **Mamed A. Iskenderov**
Chairman, Council of Ministers
Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic



SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, one of the beautiful corners of the earth—a country of alpine meadows and dense forests, numberless lakes and fast running rivers—lies in the south of the Soviet Union where the spurs of the Caucasian Mountain range stretch to the Caspian Sea.

This is a region of inexhaustible natural wealth—a primary source for oil, an immense storehouse of combustible gas, iron ore, cobalt and copper—where fertile soil and hot sun combine to give bumper harvests of rice and cotton, grapes and pomegranates.

Despite these natural riches, the people of Azerbaijan lived in poverty for centuries. The oil of Baku brought fabulous wealth to Russian and foreign owners—to Nobel, Rothschild and Mailov—while the Baku workers lived huddled in low-ceilinged barracks that resembled, so Maxim Gorky wrote, the cave dwellings of prehistoric man.

The oil kings, the czar's officials and local

rulers—the *beks* or landlords—robbed the working people and kept them chained to the yoke of the autocracy. Forty years ago, in April 1920, the workers and peasants of Azerbaijan, with the help of the Russian people, ended this feudal slavery and established a Soviet republic.

Forty years is a short span in the life of a country with a history many thousands of years old. But for Azerbaijan, once a depressed outpost of the czarist empire, it takes in a whole epoch of change.

Lenin's Program

The fortieth anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, by a happy coincidence, is celebrated at the same time as the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Lenin, the man who did so much to free my people. Long before the October Revolution, a diversity of proposals were offered by the different political parties to solve



Golden is the word for Azerbaijan's two basic products. Oil is the black gold—an inexhaustible pool that has been tapped for many decades. . . .



. . . . Cotton is the white gold. Fertile soil and hot sun combine to give bumper harvests of wheat, tea, and fruit besides cotton.

the national question. This was a basic problem for Russia, an empire of many nations. Our nation and others in East and Central Asia chose socialism, the solution that Lenin proposed. It was the only one which offered us independence and freedom.

Lenin's program, put into living practice from the very first days that Soviet power was established, was designed to preserve and strengthen the union of the Socialist Republics and at the same time to provide complete and genuine equality for the nations in the union. It guaranteed the free and unhampered use of the native language, and the development of the national culture. It provided for the peculiar and specific needs and interests of each of the nations. All this, Lenin affirmed repeatedly, was necessary to assure the sovereignty of the republics and to build an unbreakable tie of friendship among them.

In the first years after the Revolution, Azerbaijan, no less than the other republics, had its very grave problems. The economy of the country had been shattered by civil war and intervention and Lenin needed all his enormous talent and energy to bring order out of chaos. In spite of this mountainous burden of

duties, he nevertheless followed the progress of our small republic closely and provided us with both moral and material support when it was needed.

When he learned that in spite of a food shortage verging on famine Baku workers were laboring round the clock to extract desperately needed oil for the young Soviet state, he gave express instructions to have whatever food and clothing was available sent to Baku. It was this solicitude that helped carry us through the difficult years.

The People Rule

Azerbaijan takes up very little space on the map of the Soviet Union, but it is nevertheless an equal member of the fraternal family of 15 Union Republics. Although our population numbers less than four million, our republic enjoys the same rights as the Russian Federation with its 117 million people. We send an equal number of deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and, by virtue of my office as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, I also hold a post in the government of the USSR.

Once the republic imported everything. Now it makes machine tools for export.





Lovely Baku is growing uphill and spreading along the shore of its broad bay. It is a mixture of the ancient and modern, with the modern dominant.

Azerbaijan today

Azerbaijan has its own parliament—the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. It consists of workers, farmers, artists and scientists. The chairman, Sartar Dzhafarov, is a former worker. The 345 deputies, elected by secret ballot, decide the affairs of the republic, pass its laws and care for its people.

There was a time when the czar's governor ruled Azerbaijan. Now the people are the rulers. We help to plan the economic future of the whole country, and our deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet debate and act on the

plan. The economy of our republic is an inseparable part of the country's economy. Baku oil and ore from Sumgait are part and parcel of the country's production picture. We tie in our economic development plan with that of the central plan for the country as a whole.

The same holds true for the budget. We are apportioned a definite sum from the country's total budget. Our appropriation last year was five-odd billion rubles. We spent 40 per cent for public health, education and social services. The remaining 60 per cent went to de-

velop the republic's economy. It will be coming back to the consumer in the form of low-priced food and manufactured goods, more housing and a generally higher standard of living.

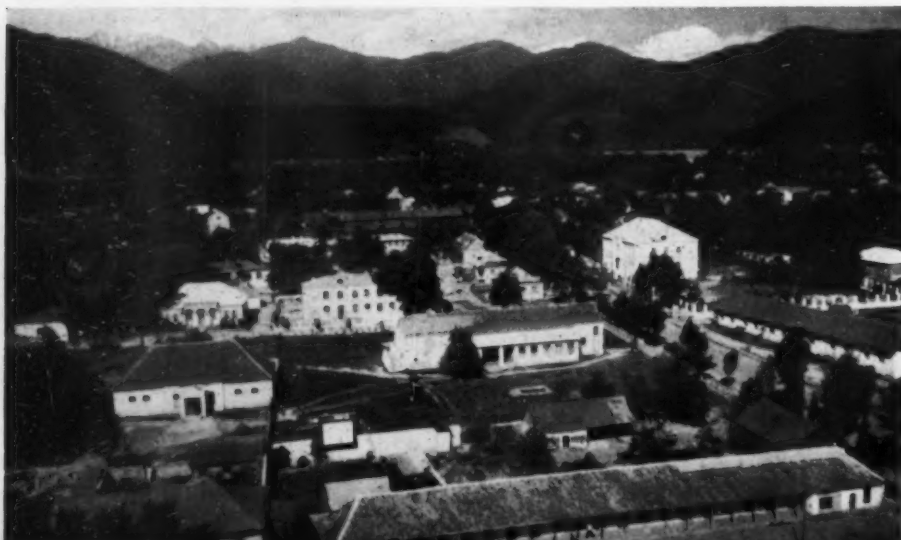
Greater Local Autonomy

Within recent years the republics have been granted a greater amount of jurisdiction. Industry and construction in Azerbaijan, for example, are no longer directed by all-Union ministries in Moscow, but by a local economic council centered in Baku and subject to the authority of the republic. These democratic changes are illustrative of a systematic trend to decentralize administration so that it will be more responsive to local needs and get larger numbers of citizens active in managing their government.

Azerbaijan joined the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voluntarily and may voluntarily secede from the Union. Every Azerbaijan citizen is proud of his Soviet citizenship, aware that his happiness and his future lie in the unity of the many peoples who live together under the Soviet flag.

The national strife and hatred that was official czarist policy—with Azerbaijanians incited against Armenians—is now a thing of the past. National quarrels and feuds have long since been forgotten. We are all equal citizens of the republic, whatever our national origin.

Belokany is typical of the new farm community in Azerbaijan. The mountain farms are raising a profitable breed of fine-fleeced sheep. The dry regions have plenty of the once precious water.



An Enlightened People

Four decades ago this was a region of superstition and disease. There were no doctors and no medicines. Epidemics raged in the villages and cities, carried off people by the thousands and left thousands of others crippled. Now all this seems like a long-forgotten nightmare. Medical services are available everywhere without cost. In every village and township there is a polyclinic, hospital or first-aid station. Healthy working conditions have sharply cut the incidence of disease and the death rate. Today there are 23 doctors for every 10,000 people in the republic.

The Azerbaijani woman in one generation stepped from a medieval society into the modern world. With Soviet power she tore the hated veil from her face that had shut her away from light and sun, and from happiness. Civil law and tradition had conspired to keep the Azerbaijani woman degraded.

Azerbaijani women now hold an honored place in private and public life. They are teachers, doctors, librarians, farm experts, architects, factory directors. Among the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet there are 15 Azerbaijani women and more than 100 women deputies serve in the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan.

In the way that parched earth absorbs rain, so did the long-deprived Azerbaijani people take to education. Forty years ago only three per cent of the Azerbaijani people could read and write. Today one has to look high and low to find an illiterate person. The republic now has 15 institutes—there were none at all 40 years ago—2,500 libraries, 13 theaters, 118 newspapers and 73 magazines.

Every fifth person—750,000 out of 3,700,000—is studying at some type of school. Out of every thousand people, 21 are college graduates and 261 are specialized secondary school graduates. The republic's 15 higher and 72 specialized secondary schools have an enrollment of 62,000 students.

The republic has an Academy of Sciences, an Academy of Agricultural Science and 80 research institutes, staffed by more than 5,000 specialists in every field of study.

The works of our composers, artists and writers are known far beyond the republic's boundaries. In America I heard the work of Azerbaijani composer Fikret Amirov praised highly. Our poets and novelists have been translated into the many languages spoken in the Soviet Union and other countries, and all the Russian classics and many books by foreign writers have been translated into Azerbaijani. Books are no longer rarities in the homes of oil workers and cotton growers. The annual printings run into millions of copies and yet the demand stays far ahead of the supply.

New Industry in Ancient Country

In ancient times Azerbaijan is written of as the land of eternal fire. People made pilgrimages from distant parts to see the rock-gas burning as it escaped through clefts in the ground. But their dwellings were lighted by tiny wick-lamps or primitive wood torches. Powerful electric stations now provide light-

ing for town and country, and drive the pumps that send water through the irrigation canals. Nowadays, the republic generates more power than the whole of Russia did before the Revolution. More kilowatt-hours of electricity are produced per capita than in France, Italy or the Netherlands.

No more than a generation ago oil was practically all there was in the way of industry in the republic. We have built up a machine-building, iron and steel, nonferrous metal and mining industry, and an especially flourishing power industry. Equipment in old Baku carried the trade-mark of foreign firms almost exclusively. These days machine tools manufactured in Azerbaijan are purchased in quantity not only by Asian, but by Western European countries as well.

Oil drilling used to be concentrated on the Apsheron Peninsula around Baku. Now the derricks have moved up into the foothills of the Caucasus and far out to sea. Sixty miles from shore an oil workers' town has been built on a trellis-work foundation of steel. Here, on these man-made islands, are streets of cottages, a theater, several movie houses, a library, school, restaurants, stores and everything else required for comfortable community living.

The working methods for oil extraction have changed almost beyond recognition. Modern machines have taken over the laborious manual jobs. Automation, the use of turbodrills, rated highly by American engineers, incidentally, the gradual replacement of the stationary derricks with traveling hoists—all this has made it possible to work the wells from remote control dispatcher points.

We have been gradually replacing human labor with automatic machines in many of our industries. But these machines are our allies, not enemies, and we have no unemployment. We need the workers they replace for other, less routine, more skilled and therefore better paying jobs. Automation brings our workers a shorter workday and higher wages.

With the rest of the country Azerbaijan is working by the seven-year plan. By the end of 1965, last year of the plan, the republic's gross industrial output will have risen by 90 per cent, consumer goods production will have increased sharply, millions of new apartments



Azerbaijan stretches to the Caspian, haunt of these sturgeon famous for their caviar.

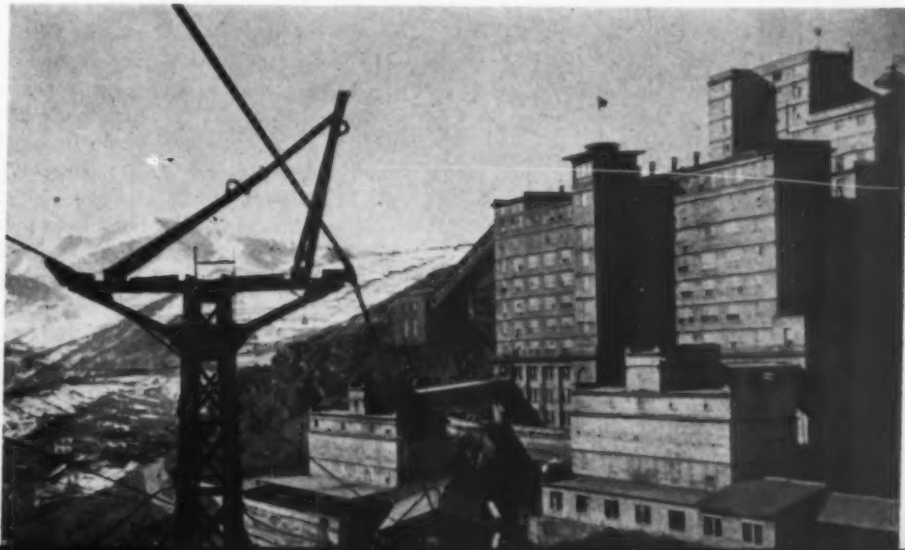
will have been built and the general standard of living will have risen very appreciably.

New Cities

In the past ten to fifteen years new industrial centers have grown up in the republic's mountains and steppes. Sumgait is the new industrial city in the steppes that turns out weldless metal piping, aluminum and synthetic rubber. High in the mountains is Dashkesan, a mining town which keeps the metal-working plants of Azerbaijan and Georgia supplied with iron ore. Around the Mingechaur Hydroelectric Station, the biggest in the Transcaucasus, has grown up a power city. Kirovabad, an old town, has become a chemical center.

With every passing day, the cities of Azerbaijan show the changes taking place. Side by side with monuments of the ancient past stand modern buildings. Streets are widened, shady

One of the republic's big mining and dressing combines. In the past few decades Azerbaijan has built iron and steel mills, machine building plants and an especially flourishing power industry.



Azerbaijan today



The yield of cotton per acre is now nearly six times as high as it was in 1920. Other crops, including grapes, tobacco, silk, have benefited in equal measure from the 28,000 miles of irrigation canals.

parks laid out, new residential districts built. The new industrial areas have been moved to the outskirts of the cities and are separated from the residential areas by green belts. In the countryside and mountain villages the people are moving out of the dark clay huts into spacious new cottages.

Lovely Baku has spread out along the shore of its broad bay and now has a population of 968,000. It is a mixture of the ancient and the modern, with the modern predominating. The graceful Khan's Palace, the Maiden Tower, and the Sukharan temple of fire-worshippers, a reminder that gas fountains flamed here centuries ago, shoulder the tall buildings of the Polytechnical Institute, the Academy of Sciences and the hotels. More than all else, wide

spreading new residential districts of modern apartment houses have changed the city's skyline.

Other cities are booming as light industry centers. Mingeaur, besides its power industry, is developing into a major textile city. Nukha, a flourishing garden town, is famous for its silk. Baku has a new worsted mill and tannery, Yevlakh a glass-blowing factory. Craftsmen in many of the towns weave the world-famed Azerbaijan rugs, much in demand by buyers at home and abroad.

Desert Land Irrigated

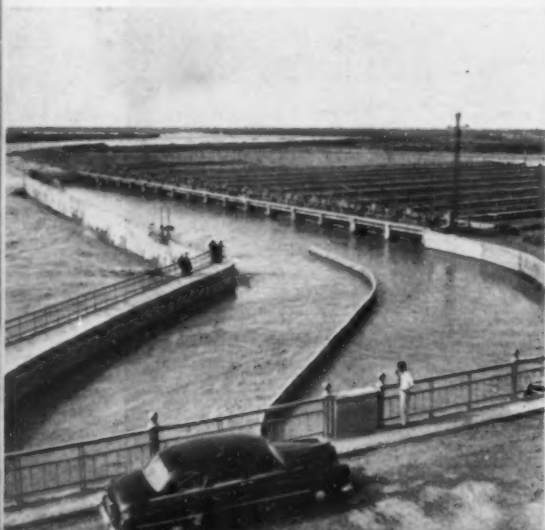
"Golden" is the word for the republic's two basic products—oil is our black gold and cotton, our white gold. Besides cotton, our most valuable crop, we grow wheat, silk cocoons, grapes, fruit, vegetables. We have been raising a new and highly productive breed of fine-fleeced mountain sheep. The subtropics of our Lenkoran lowlands have a sunny climate much like California's, excellent for tea, tangerines, lemons, pomegranates, figs, almonds and vegetables. Lenkoran farms keep Azerbaijan and neighboring republics supplied with fresh fruit and vegetables.

There are parts of the republic where water was once almost literally worth its weight in gold, and the peasant had to pay heavily to get his crops watered. This parched region now has an abundance of the once precious liquid. In the 69 districts where irrigation farming is carried on, the canals stretch for about 28,000 miles and the drainage network is some 2,000 miles long. The large sums invested in irrigation and drainage pay for themselves very quickly. The yield of cotton

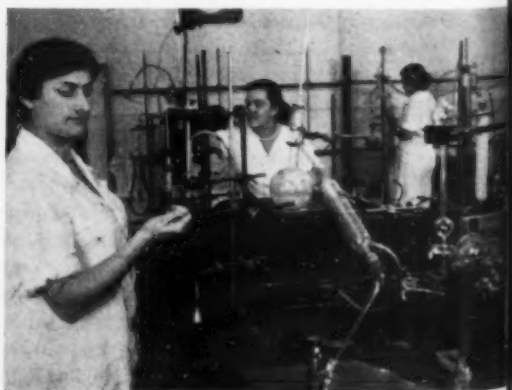
per acre is now nearly six times as high as in 1920. Other crops—tobacco, grapes, silk—and meat and dairy products have benefited in equal measure. These target figures for 1965 are an index of the rate of present-day farm development in the republic. We expect by then to have increased our meat output 3.5 times, our wool output 2.2 times and our vegetable crop more than fourfold.

Last summer I visited the village of Arayatly. It lies on the banks of the border river Araks and is a living illustration of the way our collective farm villages are changing. On either side of the road leading to the building where the farm's central offices were located stood handsome new one- and two-story cottages. Piles of stone, sand and limestone

Water conservation. In many places water at one time was worth its weight in gold.



Azerbaijan women, once domestic slaves, are now scientists, factory directors and legislators.



lay here and there for new houses in progress, with farmer-builders laying foundations, putting up walls and roofing, glazing windows.

This village set in the midst of orchards looked like a construction site. Nor is this an isolated scene. It repeats itself in village after village these days. The once universal picture of the poverty-ridden Azerbaijani peasant looking on helplessly while his crops burn up grows dimmer every year. The fields, now watered plentifully, yield rich harvests of cotton, wheat and fruit. The income of the collective farmer is high enough for all of the necessities and a great many of the luxuries.

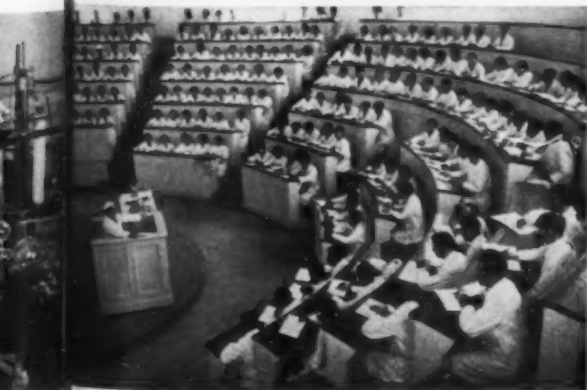
Building for Peace

It is almost 15 years since the Second World War ended. Although not a single shell fell on Azerbaijani soil, we carry deep and ineradicable wounds. Our sons and fathers fought and died to defend the whole country when they battled in the streets of Rostov and Stalingrad, Taganrog and Riga. They were also fighting for the safety of their own cities and homes, for their mothers and wives and children.

I visited the United States not long ago and told many interested Americans about our republic and the way our people are living now. Among other things, I spoke of the 1,200,000 soldiers who are being demobilized as a result of the cut in the Armed Forces approved by the last session of the Supreme Soviet. There will be a good many of our Azerbaijani boys coming home earlier than we had expected. We need every one of them—and more—for our program of peaceful building. We also have dozens of uses for the republic's share of the 17 billion rubles released from the national budget by this Armed Forces cut. Every kopeck of it will be used for consumer goods production, housing, irrigation and the like.

When I spoke to my American friends, I asked them to visit us. An article or a speech or a whole column of figures can hardly begin to give an inkling of today's Azerbaijan. It must be seen. I told them what the great French writer and humanist Henri Barbusse had said when he visited our republic—if you want to see the miracles a free people are capable of performing, go to Azerbaijan.

Medical students. The ratio of doctors to population is 23 to 10,000, higher than the USA's.

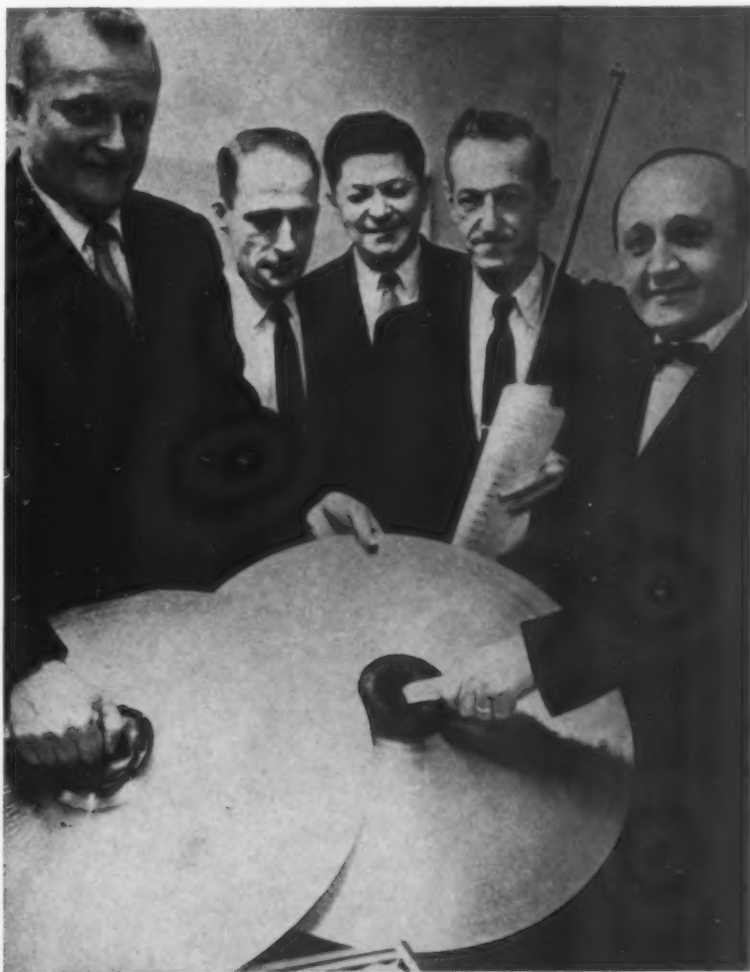


Azerbaijani Music

By Fikret Amirov
Azerbaijani Composer

LAST FALL I visited the United States with an exchange group of Soviet composers. We toured cities from coast to coast and were greeted with friendliness everywhere. Our American hosts—composers, musicians, government officials and audiences—went out of their way to make our trip pleasant. We carried back home with us a wealth of rich impressions of places and people.

We were most interested, naturally, in things that had to do with music. We saw Charles Munch and Eugene Ormandy conduct and heard the Boston, Philadelphia and the New York Philharmonic orchestras in superb performances. The playing of the Chicago, Houston and Washington symphonies was also first rate. And the audiences left no doubt that Americans in large numbers are devoted to serious music.



A GIFT FROM THE MUSICIANS OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY TO THE BAKU PHILHARMONIC.



ONE OF THE 4,000 AMATEUR ART, DRAMA AND MUSIC GROUPS. THE INSTRUMENT IS THE ZURNA.

Azerbaijani Music

AZERBAIJAN HAS A RICH TRADITION OF FOLK MUSIC AND DANCE. THIS IS THE DANCE WITH SCARFS AS PERFORMED BY THE AZERBAIJANIAN SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLE.

We heard the work of American composers—Walter Piston's alto concerto and other works; Samuel Barber's opera *Vanessa*; and Aaron Copeland's symphonic suite from his opera *Tender Land*. They were thoughtful, human and probing compositions. Very original, too, was the music of Roger Sessions, Roy Harris, Elie Siegmeister, William Schumann and Gian Carlo Menotti.

But I did have some doubts about the future of their music. It seems to me that young American composers are too much taken with their outmoded twelve-tone techniques. Their compositions have everything but the main thing—melody. It would seem that in many works they keep it out deliberately. The blame, to my mind, lies with methods of music training which teach all the intricacies of technique, but neglect to develop musical taste.

I am altogether convinced that a composer develops best by using themes from his country's folk music. It cannot limit him because its wealth and diversity is so infinite. During



our guest performances, American audiences had the chance to note how different and individual was the creative profile of each of our composers, how personally independent and at the same time deeply national was their musical language.

In my republic there are forty recognized composers and most of them draw upon Azerbaijani folk music for their compositions. Quite recently the Union of Azerbaijan Composers heard the work of some of the younger composers played. Some of the compositions showed real talent and great promise. But what was characteristic was that each and every one of them spoke in a highly individual musical language and had a highly personal style. To mention a few of the most gifted young people and the work they presented: Ramiz Mustafayev, an opera called *Vagij*; Elmira Nazirova, chamber orchestra pieces; Khalma Mirza-zade, a symphony and quartet; Azerzh Rzayev, two violin concertos; and his brother Kasam Rzayev, a symphony.

We were very pleased at the opportunity to make creative contact with American composers, conductors, artists and music lovers. At one of our concerts I spoke to a young American. "I've been collecting samples of Soviet music for a long time," he told me. "I've worn out the records of your symphonic mugams *Shur* and *Kiurdi-Ovshari*—I've played them so much." (A mugam is an Azerbaijani musical form derived from folk and classic source).

I thought he was just trying to pay me a compliment. But when he named the musical comedy *Arshin mal alan* by Uzeir Gadzhibekov, the founder of Azerbaijan professional music, and reeled off the works of other Soviet composers, it was obvious that his interest was more than incidental. Later on, there were other occasions—notably at the concerts we gave—when I discovered that the works of many of our composers are known, played and well received in the United States.

Music, like any common interest, brings people together. I was happy to meet and make friends with Leopold Stokowski whom I had long admired. We met in New York last November and had a long talk. The maestro asked me to write a composition for a chamber symphony orchestra and when we said good-by he presented me with a recording of my *Kiurdi-Ovshari* performed by the Houston Orchestra under his baton.

Shortly after I returned home, I received a letter from Stokowski. The maestro wrote that he had studied the score of my symphonic suite *Azerbaijan*, wanted to include it in his concert programs.

The Soviet and American press called our trip to the USA "Music of Friendship." Yes, music is capable of strengthening good relations between our two countries. I wish once again to thank our American hosts for the warm reception they accorded us and convey my best wishes to all the friends we met.

Farkhad and Shirin, a play by Samed Vurgun about Azerbaijan's struggle against foreign oppression.





ONLY TEN YEARS OLD, BUT COMPLETELY SELF-SUFFICIENT, SUMGAIT, THE THIRD LARGEST CITY IN AZERBAIJAN, IS A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN MODERN CITY PLANNING.

A New City in Azerbaijan



Manufactured goods are produced for domestic consumption and export. This pipe will be shipped to the German Democratic Republic.

SUMGAIT, the third largest city in Azerbaijan and one of its youngest—it was built over the past ten years—is a dramatically successful experiment in city planning. It lies 25 miles northwest of Baku, a refreshingly green oasis on the flat, bare, sun-baked shore of the Caspian Sea. Its present population is 52,000 and it is a fast-growing industrial center for rolled steel, aluminum, synthetic rubber and pipe.

The city, one might say, was built to order. It is an answer to the problem faced by architects and city planners in Baku and Moscow, London, Paris, New York or any of half a hundred of the world's heavily populated industrial centers. The Sumgait answer is satellite towns.

Had Sumgait not been built, its many factories that manufacture equipment and supplies for the republic's major industry—oil—would have had to be concentrated in Baku. Besides being heavily overcrowded with industrial plants already, Baku is the capital, with a population rapidly approaching the million mark. The city's present housing facilities would have been very seriously taxed by the influx of some 50-odd thousand additional residents. Therefore Sumgait—Baku's satellite.

Soviet architects drafted plans for a self-sufficient town complete with industrial and residential districts to accommodate 50,000 to 100,000 people, and with schools, movie theaters, hospitals, restaurants and stores spaced for easy access and a minimum of travel. The town was to be sufficiently self-contained to make frequent trips to the metropolis unnecessary.

Building a City

It was in the early thirties that the Soviet government, concerned with industrial concentration and its inevitable over-crowding, adopted a decree forbidding the building of factories within the city limits of such heavily populated centers as Leningrad, Kiev, and Baku. Not long after, early in 1939, the construction of Sumgait began. It was interrupted by the outbreak of war.

Building was resumed before the war ended. Since the project was of much more than local significance, it was financed out of central government funds and took on the character of a national effort. A



The young city has a rapidly growing chemical industry. Engineer Ali Bairakov (right) and Foreman Nadezhda Zaitseva help run it.



By Adolf Antonov

call for volunteers to build the new town brought thousands of people—young people especially—from the Azerbaijanian villages and from such distant places as Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, the Urals and the cities of the Ukraine.

Many began as unskilled laborers and worked up to jobs as foremen and technicians, and, with schooling after working hours, to engineering positions. A great many stayed on in the new town after their particular building job was done; others moved on to new construction projects elsewhere.

Sumgait's metal and chemical industries work closely with Baku's oil fields and refineries. Its automated high capacity tube-rolling mill turns out steel pipe and other metal equipment. The town's aluminum plant is Azerbaijan's first nonferrous metal plant. Its new chemical plants will soon be producing plastics, lavsan and other synthetics. Sumgait has the first synthetic rubber plant in the country designed to make rubber directly from gas.

The architectural plan for Sumgait was drafted in detail for the immediate present and for some decades to come. To the layman ten-year-old Sumgait looks fairly complete, but, says its chief architect Atif Melikov, three quarters still has to be built.

Planned for Health and Beauty

It was planned, as are all the new Soviet towns, for maximum convenience, fresh air and comfort. The residential sections are separated off from the factory districts by a shelter belt of trees and shrubs. It took doing to transform the desert land of the Apsheron Peninsula into the garden it is today. It was a job in which a great many people—gardeners, scientists and builders—joined their talents. Now, as though in proud defiance of nature, acacia and karagach, chestnut and bay tree, thuja and tamarisk beautify the town. The main thoroughfare, Lenin Street, is lined with stately trees and the residential districts are veritable flower gardens.

Although Sumgait was built to standardized plan, there is no feeling of monotonous sameness about the streets. The houses, built of the handsome white Apsheron stone, vary in design.

A noteworthy technical feature of the project was that the various





The drab desert-like Apsheron Peninsula has become a thriving city with new big white houses surrounded by lush green lawns and colorful flowers.

A New City in Azerbaijan

jobs—building, planting, laying out the sewerage, water, gas and heating systems—were done simultaneously.

The construction of Sumgait's apartment houses, hospitals, theaters, and schools is financed out of national funds. The seven-year plan allocates 1.5 billion rubles for the purpose; this is about three times as much as was spent on the town during its past ten years. Besides the government appropriation, Sumgait's industrial plants contribute an annual 5 per cent of their planned profits for housing. And for those factories that make more than their planned profit—this is not at all unusual—up to 80 per cent of the additional profits go to build houses, clubs, kindergartens and nurseries.

The average rent, including gas, electricity and central heating, runs to from 4 to 5 per cent of family income. Practically every Sumgait family has a TV set.

There are very few residents who are not Sumgait boosters. They have reason to be—they helped to build the handsome town, lay out its spacious children's playgrounds, plant its colorful flower gardens and green squares.

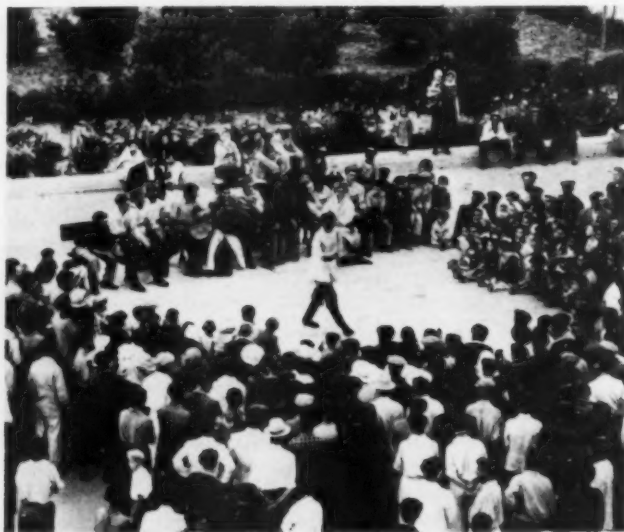
The people who named the arid spot on the Caspian coast Sumgait—in Azerbaijanian it means "water, return"—could never have dreamed that the day would come when a busy, active town filled with youth and energy would grow up in its place.

The similarity of building materials and an over-all architectural plan has produced a pleasing effect of unity of all the city's buildings.



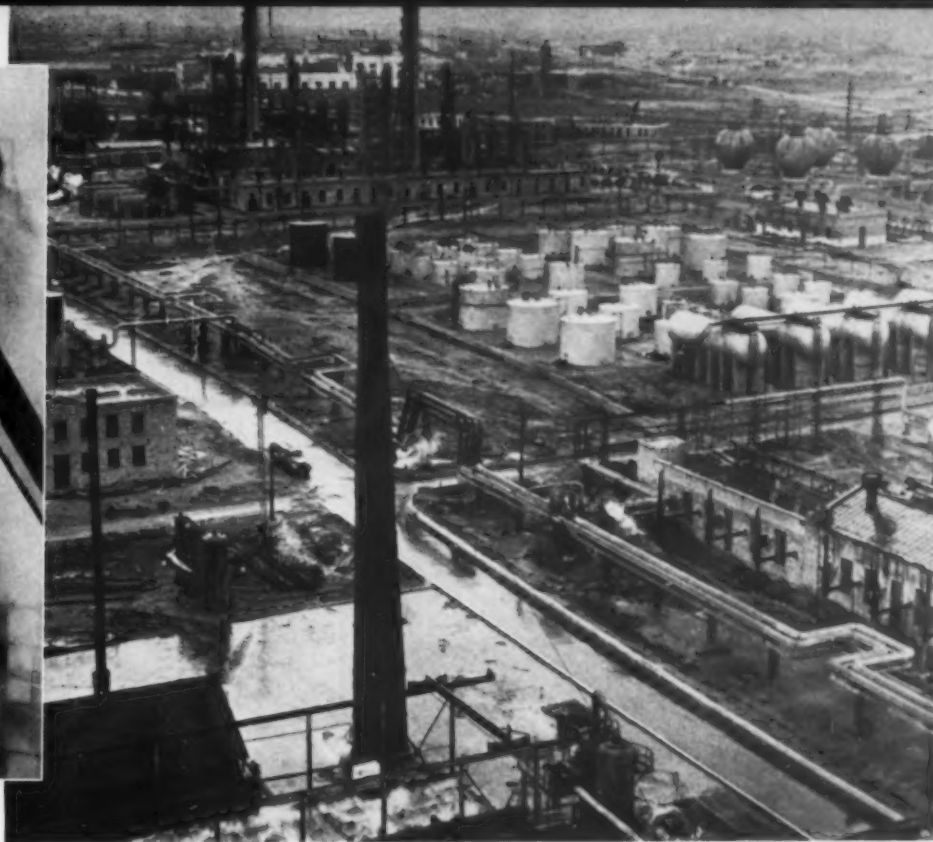
Abbas Ramazanov works at the automated tube rolling mill which turns out pipe and other equipment for oil fields and refineries.

The squares and streets of Sumgait are especially gay on holidays when they are blocked off for dancing and general merrymaking.





Karai Mamedov is a popular figure in Baku, where he worked for 25 years at an oil refinery.



OIL WORKER

By Alexei Kulikov

A SWARTHY MIDDLE-AGED man walked leisurely through a street in Baku with a small suitcase in his hand.

"Hi, Karai," two young men in overalls hailed him.

"Hi," replied Karai with a smile and a wave of the hand.

"Selyam, Karai," cried another. "How's life treating you? How are the kiddies?"

"Selyam, old boy, everything's fine, thank you," returned Karai, still smiling.

Karai Mamedov, although neither a minister of the Azerbaijan Government nor a renowned scientist or famous actor, is quite popular in the city. He is an oil refinery worker, but there are few Baku oil workers who do not know him.

He has walked along these streets for 25 years. It was his daily route to the plant where he started work, a hungry and ragged teenager. Soviet Azerbaijan was making rapid progress. It was a busy time; there was a great demand for labor, and not ordinary labor, but well-trained, skilled hands. They were wanted at mills and factories, oil wells and construction sites.

With hundreds of other young people Mamedov went to a special school to learn oil refining at state expense. That was long ago.

There was only one cracking plant in the place, and that was British-made. It was so tricky to work that very few people stayed on the job long. Besides, nobody knew much about engineering. Karai had just completed his training. He was told to learn to operate it, and he did. Today Karai Mamedov handles modern machinery with a far greater output

and fulfills his daily quota several times over.

"The more complex the machine, the more you have to know," Karai tells his many apprentices, "and I am never ashamed to learn."

That is quite true. After work Karai and his teammates are frequently seen at the factory library listening to a lecture or attending advanced training classes.

Karai Mamedov is not only a top-notch worker and instructor, he is also a conscientious trade union leader. He is known as a firm and staunch champion of the workers' interests and time and again his fellow workers have elected him their trade union representative. And Mamedov has never failed them. He goes into every little detail: how the management attends to the workers' needs, whether safety measures are fully observed, whether all workers are supplied working clothes and work is properly recorded and paid for. He is always around to put in a bid for an apartment for a worker at one of the new housing developments and to see that his people get resort accommodations at reduced cost or free of charge.

Mamedov has three daughters and a son who take all his leisure time. Although his wife Safura, a former geography teacher, is not working, Karai takes a very active part in bringing up the children, especially his son.

Their eldest daughter Rakhil attends a music school which combines the regular course of study with music training. Their son Trofik and their second daughter Seda live at a boarding school. Karai Mamedov earns from 2,500 to 2,800 rubles a month so he can easily spare the 500 rubles a year

charged for their board. His expenses are not too high: 4 per cent of his pay goes for rent; medical care for the family and the children's schooling cost nothing; and food doesn't come to much either. In addition to his monthly wage Karai gets 3,000 rubles annually in bonuses. His total yearly income of roughly 33,000 rubles gives the family a good living.

Evenings Safura likes to watch TV and Rakhil to play the piano, but Karai usually prefers to read. However, if something very special is on TV, he joins his wife.

The Mamedovs like company. They often spend an evening with friends over a bottle of wine, playing narda (a popular game in Azerbaijan) or just chatting.

Ask Karai Mamedov what the greatest joy in life is and he will answer without hesitating: "To spend a few hours with friends after a hard day's work."

Tea is a special occasion for the whole family when father can spare time from a busy schedule.





Union of FRIENDSHIPS

TWO YEARS AGO a national conference of representatives from the many official and unofficial groups in the Soviet Union that work to promote closer international ties founded the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The aim of the Union is twofold: to acquaint the Soviet public with the way of life, history, work, economy, language and culture of other nations and to provide the people of other countries with greater opportunities to learn more about the Soviet Union.

To this end the Union is interested in establishing and maintaining contact with all other foreign groups and individuals who work for mutual understanding and cultural cooperation among nations.

At a session of the Council of the Union held in December of last year it was decided that the major task of the day was to see that everything possible is done to facilitate understanding and to eliminate distrust among peoples in order to create an atmosphere conducive to successful negotiations to end the "cold war" and reach agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The Council issued an appeal to foreign



The Union's House of Friendship in Moscow. The organization's twofold aim is to acquaint the Soviet public with life in other countries and to work with foreign groups on cultural exchange endeavors.

Affiliated with the Union are Soviet societies for friendship and cultural contact with various countries. The USSR-Greece Friendship Society meets.



Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg (right), sponsor of the USSR-France Society, with French Ambassador Maurice Dejean (left) and J. Quint.



HIS SOCIETIES

By Nina Popova

*Chairman, Union of Soviet Societies
For Friendship and Cultural Relations
with Foreign Countries*

societies, organizations and individuals supporting international friendship and cultural cooperation to work toward this end. It notes that distrust, hostility and anxiety are making way for negotiations and that new opportunities for international cooperation are beginning to appear. The appeal concludes with the promise that the Union will continue to learn about and inform Soviet citizens of the achievements of other peoples, to develop cultural relations with foreign countries and to foster international friendship and understanding.

Affiliated with the Union at present are Soviet societies for friendship and cultural contact with Austria, Belgium, Britain, the People's Republic of China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Sweden and other countries in Europe and Asia. Represented also are societies for friendship with the Arab countries and with many of the African and Latin American countries.

Nikita S. Khrushchev's announcement at Gadjahmada National University in Indonesia last February is an example of the Soviet Union's eagerness to help and work with other countries. He told his audience that a Friend-

ship of Nations University would be set up in Moscow where students from Asia, Africa and Latin America can receive a higher education free of charge. In addition to tuition scholarships, they will all receive free medical services and dormitory accommodations, and their fare to Moscow and back will be paid for by the university. The university will accommodate 500 students in 1960 and the student body is expected to grow to 3-4 thousand in subsequent years.

The project is an answer to requests from many of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for help in training their own engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, economists and other specialists. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will cooperate with other interested Soviet organizations in administering the new university.

Aside from the societies listed here that work to build closer contact with the people of a particular country, there are other groups affiliated with the Union made up of people with the same vocational or avocational interest who direct their efforts to those who are similarly minded in other countries. The Union has sections for those interested in



The Union has welcomed guests from 93 countries. Nina Popova greets Eleanor Roosevelt.

architecture, the graphic arts, theater, film, music, medicine, education, science, engineering, agriculture, biology, law, literature, photography and children's art. Professional societies of all kinds in the Soviet Union are also affiliated with the Union.

A Wide Membership

The Union, it is obvious, has a wide range and tries to attract people of the most diversified interests. Among those participating are people from all walks of life.

Get-together of American and Soviet teachers at the Union's Friendship House. The Union has sections for people of many different vocations and interests.



The Union was a participating sponsor of the Asian and African Writers Tashkent Conference. Writers from Ceylon, Indonesia and Cambodia.





The USSR-India Friendship Society meeting held in Moscow to celebrate the Indian national holiday.



Guests from India at Friendship House view a photo exhibit. The Union's photo section has taken part in 24 international exhibitions in 18 countries and won many awards for merit.

Union of FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

The highest guiding body of the Union is the national conference. Between times the work is carried on by a council of 180 members and an executive body, the 14-member Presidium, elected by the conference.

Some 5,000 people serve on the executive boards of the Union's various affiliated organizations—among them are Pavel Lobanov, Chairman of one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Marshall Semyon Budyonny, radio and television head Sergei Kaftanov, Minister of Culture Nikolai Mikhailov, Minister of Education Vyacheslav Yelyutin, Mayor of Moscow Nikolai Bobrovnikov, writer Ilya Ehrenburg, aircraft designer Andrei Tupolev, Academician Nikolai Tsitsin, composer Dmitri Shostakovich, film producer Grigori Alexandrov, ballerina Galina Ulanova, foreman of a Leningrad factory Grigori Dubinin, and collective farm woman Arsha Avetisyan.

Heading the various professional sections of the Union are such eminent men as Academicians Alexander Vishnevsky, Ivan Artobolevsky, Konstantin Ostrovityanov, Alexander Oparin, Stanislav Strumilin, Alexander Guber, Yevgeni Varga, writer Sergei Mikhalkov, actor Yuri Zavatsky, educator Ivan Kairov, architect Nikolai Kolli, medical researcher Sergei Sarkisov and film producer Sergei Gerasimov.

Affiliated Groups

The Union presently maintains contact with 82 foreign societies and councils of a wide and diverse range of interests and with numbers of individuals in 91 countries. The organiza-

tions include the American Friends Service Committee, the Peruvian National Academy of Sciences, the Brazilian Society for Interplanetary Communication, the Vienna Historical Museum, the Higher Council on Youth Affairs of the United Arab Republic, the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, the Scientific Council of Japan.

The Union publishes the illustrated monthly magazine *Culture and Life* in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian, and the news-

paper *Moscow News* in English and French.

Besides societies and individuals there are all kinds of factories, collective and state farms, colleges, trade unions, writers', artists' and composers' groups affiliated with the Union. Here is a sample listing of the thousand-odd collective membership groups: the Stankolit Plant and Novaya Zarya Perfume Factory in Moscow, the Zaporozhstal Steel Mill in the Ukraine, the Ordzhonikidze Collective Farm in the Abkhazian Autonomous Re-

Nina Popova with Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Eaton. Other American guests have included poet Carl Sandburg, architect Edward Stone, artist Rockwell Kent and *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins.



public, the Lenin Collective Farm in Tajikistan, the Zhdanov University in Leningrad, the Sobinov Conservatory in Saratov, the Composers' Union of Armenia, secondary school No. 3 in Moscow, the editorial staff of the newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossia*.

These groups organize friendship evenings at which talks are given by Soviet people who have traveled abroad or by foreign tourists visiting the Soviet Union. They arrange for showings of films that picture the life and people of foreign countries. They observe anniversaries and memorial days with appropriate ceremonies.

They encourage the study of foreign languages. For example, a Chinese language group is functioning at the Electric Power Institute. The Skorokhod Shoe Factory and the Oktyabr Building Workers' Club in Leningrad both have Czech and Slovak language study groups. People at the Caoutchouc Plant are studying Indonesian and those at the Tryokhgornaya Manufatura Textile Plant are learning English.

The Moscow Low-Power Auto Plant is a collective member of the USSR-Italy Society and a group of the auto workers are studying Italian. The plant has its own newspaper that carries articles fairly regularly on Italian life and culture.

A membership group will usually set up a "Friendship Corner" in the lounge of a factory or school with a photo exhibit of life in the country with which it maintains contact and the society and individual members will usually carry on a lively exchange of letters, books and magazines.

Literature Exchange

The Union's science sections carry on a fairly extensive exchange program with colleagues and scientific societies abroad. They share professional experiences and help in choosing literature. The medical section, for instance, has mailed to interested foreign physicians and medical societies some 1,000 monographs, journals, books. The music sec-

tion has sent to Argentina, Brazil, Britain, Denmark, Indonesia, Portugal, the United Arab Republic and other countries 6,000 pieces of sheet music and 11,000 records. The education section exchanges material on administration, curricula and methodology with schools in other parts of the world. The science and art sections both receive large quantities of material from colleagues and organizations abroad.

These professional sections of the Union have participated in 19 international congresses and meetings of various kinds, among them the Tenth International Congress of Genetics in Canada and the First World Congress on Social Relations in Belgium. The Union's section on economics, philosophy and law, which is a member of the International Association of Political Science, participated in the work of the Fourth Congress on Political Science held in Italy.

The photography section took part in more than 24 international photo exhibitions in 18 countries. More than 800 Soviet entries were shown and the displays were awarded 10 medals and 20 diplomas.

The recently founded section on children's literature and art initiated production of a film whose theme is the education of children and young people for international peace and friendship.

Friendship Societies in the Republics

Besides the Union, which is a national organization, there are friendship societies in every one of the republics of the USSR.

The Byelorussian Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries exchanges materials with groups, institutions and individuals in 34 countries. Last year, upon request, it shipped them 12,000 books, large quantities of magazines and other reading matter. It also exchanged displays and organized some dozens of evenings to celebrate memorable anniversary days of various foreign countries.

The Ukrainian Friendship Society has systematic contact and exchanges literature.

photos and films with 108 foreign organizations.

The Latvian Friendship Society works with groups in 32 foreign countries. Last year it sent samples of Latvian arts and crafts to China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Sweden. On exhibition in Riga and other Latvian cities were photographs by Italian, Swiss and Swedish contemporaries, and drawings by the Rumanian Aureli Jikide and the American Rockwell Kent.

The Uzbek Friendship Society took an active part in the Tashkent Conference of Writers of Asian and African Countries and the International Film Festival. The Society's six professional sections, particularly those in motion pictures, art and photography, carry on a regular exchange of materials. The Uzbek Society has played host to more than 70 foreign delegations that toured the Soviet Union.

Similar activities are promoted by the Friendship Societies in all the other republics.

Exchange of Visitors

In the past year and a half the Union has sent delegations to 54 foreign countries. The delegations cover a great many fields of work and interest and the members speak and lecture before scientific, cultural and educational bodies in the countries they are invited to visit.

During the same period the Union was host to guests from 93 countries. Prominent visiting Americans included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Robert Dowling, head of ANTA; artist Rockwell Kent; architect Edward Stone; poet Carl Sandburg; Alfred Barr, director of New York's Museum of Modern Art, who delivered several lectures on contemporary American art; Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review* and chairman of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The Union was also host to a delegation from the American Friends Service Committee.

Visitors from other countries included Ferdinand Jaquemotte, president of the Belgian-

The Soviet composer Aram Khachaturyan welcoming Cuban singer Menya Martinez when she visited Friendship House.



Canadian photographer Gabriel Donner shows his pictures. The USSR-Britain Society ran a show of British photos and sent an exchange show of Soviet art to England.





An American visitor trades impressions with a group of Soviet drama theater students after viewing their stage production of Arthur Miller's play *View from the Bridge*.



Robert Dowling was a guest of the Union, also host recently to a delegation of the American Friends Service Committee.

Union of FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

Soviet Friendship Society; Professor Bernard Lavergne, French legal authority; a Chilean delegation of social workers headed by Ortega Masson; physicist Mario Shenberg from Brazil; Prince Prem Purachatra of Thailand, Chandrasethara Venkata Raman, Indian physicist; Japanese scientist Kaoru Yatsui, and many others.

The Union's foreign guests visit industrial enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions and whatever else interests them. They meet

with people from every section of Soviet life and so are able to get a more than superficial view of the country.

Friendship House

The Union's House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries is at 16 Kalinin Street in Moscow. Here meetings are held to commemorate important events and holidays in the life of the Soviet and other peoples and

to hear talks by Soviet and foreign men of letters. A recent meeting was held in honor of Walt Whitman and another for Ernest Hemingway. Friendship House schedules art exhibits, concerts, film showings and a variety of activities related to its function.

Displayed in the corridors are paintings by Soviet artists and prize photographs of scenes abroad. On the tables are Soviet editions of foreign literature.

Speakers from abroad cover a wide range of topics. In the relatively recent past the British authority Dr. Crawl lectured on public health and the American educator Professor Cramer described Middle East studies being

An exhibit of American art in Moscow arranged by the Union of Friendship Societies drew a large Moscow audience. The painting is Mary Cassatt's *Mother and Child*.



Exhibit of the career of the eminent actor Tomaso Salvini. The USSR-Italy Friendship Society runs a regular radio program.





Andrew G. Haley of the International Astronautical Federation visits with astronomer Alla Masevich at Friendship House. She is an active member of the Union.



The Union gets letters from people all over the world asking for pen pals. These are Moscow students writing to a Scotch friend.

done in the United States. Singers Paul Robeson and Mario del Monaco have been Friendship House guests.

Members of the Union who visit abroad are frequently invited to speak on Soviet life. Sergei Gerasimov, president of the Union's film section, while visiting Italy was invited to speak on Italian motion pictures in the USSR and prospects for joint work on films. Professor of Astronomy Alla Masevich, a member of the Union's science section, lectured in the United States and in Austria.

The friendship societies exchange feature, documentary and popular science films and photography displays. The USSR-Britain So-

ciety arranged an exhibition in Moscow of photographs made by members of the Royal Photographic Society and sent to Britain a gallery of Soviet drawings. The Union arranged an exchange exhibit of work by Moscow and San Francisco artists.

Most of the Soviet friendship societies make wide use of radio. The USSR-Italy Society, for example, has a regular radio program called "USSR-Italy Society Speaking." Societies for friendship with Britain, Finland, France, India, Japan, Sweden and other countries also broadcast information about their activities. Some of the societies arrange radio talks between Soviet and foreign cities and play amateur chess tournaments via radio. The USSR-Finland society, for example, organized Helsinki-Moscow and Kiev-Tampere radio talks, and radio matches were played by Austrian and Soviet friendship society members.

Growing Interest

Evident in every country is a growing interest in the Soviet Union and in organizations that are concerned with international friendship. In Japan, for example, the largest mass organizations in the country, the General Council of Trade Unions with a membership of 3.5 million people, and the "Singing Voices of Japan" with a membership of two million, are affiliate members of the Japan-USSR Society.

Another sign of the times is that at one single meeting held in Paris last November to commemorate the 1917 Socialist Revolution, close to a thousand people applied for membership in the France-USSR Society.

A delegation of Union of Soviet Friendship Society members—Academicians Ivan Artolevsky and Alexander Vishnevsky and Professor Alla Masevich—recently visited the United States at the invitation of the American Friends Service Committee.

USA-USSR Friendship Society

The interest of Americans in things Russian is reciprocated by Soviet citizens. A large group of eminent Soviet people got together recently and proposed to found a USSR-USA Society in the Soviet Union. The initiators are men and women of the stature of Academicians Alexander Nesmeyanov and Alexei Blagonravov, writers Mikhail Sholokhov and Boris Polevoi, film producer Sergei Yutkevich, sculptor Sergei Kononov, Igor Moiseyev who heads the dance group that made such a hit with American audiences, agronomist Valentina Korenskaya, metal worker Ivan Borodin and miner Nikolai Mamai.

This is one step among many taken by the Soviet people to build friendship between the two countries. When Nikita S. Khrushchev spoke at a Washington press conference during his tour of the United States, he made it clear that the Soviet Union was wholeheartedly for any step that would build better understanding.

"We shall not be found wanting," Khrushchev said, "we stand for broad exchanges of delegations, for exchanges in spiritual values and are ready in every way to develop Soviet-American relations in the sphere of culture on a mutually acceptable basis. We should like the United States also to be ready to do that."

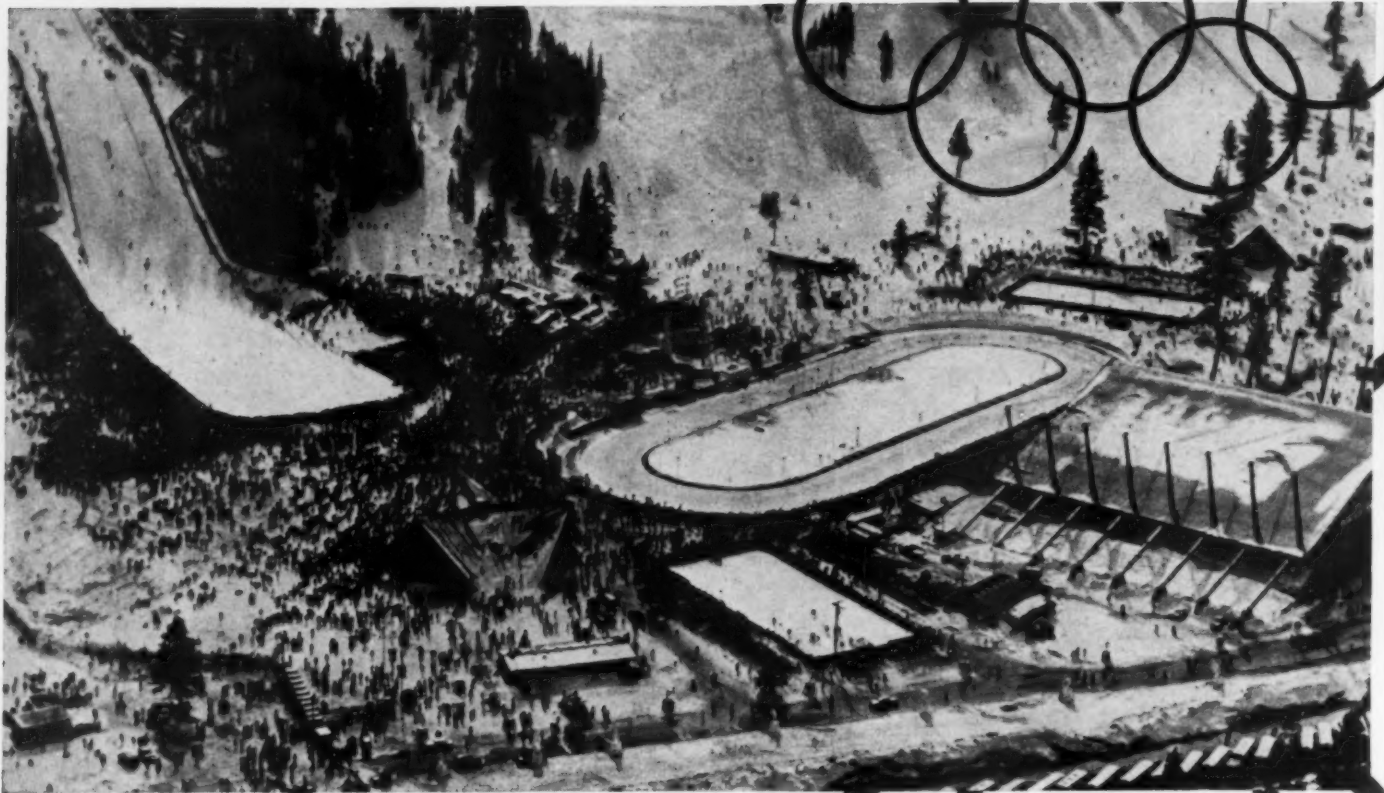
And again, when Khrushchev spoke in Pittsburgh, he said: "Let us live like good neighbors. Let us base our relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence. It does not give unilateral advantage to anyone; nobody is damaged or suffers loss; everyone gains from it. And the main thing is that the cause of peace gains."

There is an oriental proverb that compares friendship to a fruit tree. The more loving care it gets, the stronger it grows, the faster it flowers, the more tasty its fruit. Let us tend the tree of friendship with loving care. Its fruit is world peace.

Many Soviet youngsters came to see the Moscow exhibit of drawings sent by Swedish children.



Eighth International Winter Festival at Squaw Valley where skiers, skaters and hockey teams from 30 countries competed for the title of world's best.



Ten Day Sports Battle

The Soviet Olympic team marches in the opening-day ceremonies. It rolled up the highest over-all score and took more medals than Sweden and the U.S. combined.

TWO OR THREE YEARS AGO Squaw Valley, that wonderful picturesque spot in the mountains of Sierra Nevada, was known only to the residents of California. Now it is famous far beyond the borders of the United States. It entered the annals of history as the place of the Eighth Winter Olympic Games, an international holiday which helped to strengthen friendship between sportsmen of different countries and better understanding among the peoples of the world.

Sportsmen of thirty countries battled for ten days for the right to be called the world's best

speed skaters, ski racers and jumpers, figure skaters and hockey players. Those who had the opportunity to be in Squaw Valley on the days of the Olympic Games will not forget the atmosphere of friendship which prevailed.

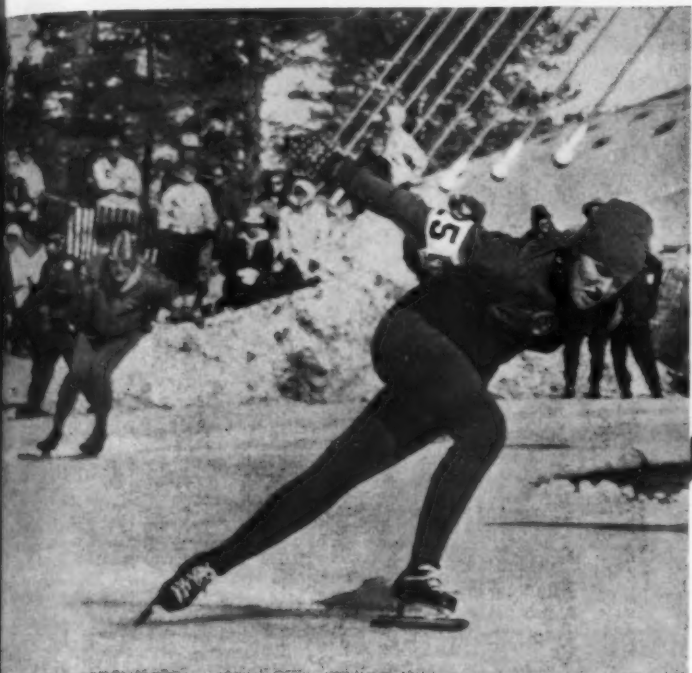
Very often those who were defeated here on this field of battle were the first to congratulate the winners. After a hard fight the American national hockey team won for the first and the first to congratulate the Americans on their success were their Soviet rivals.

The capable American skater William Disney lost by only one-tenth of a second in the

500-meter event to the famous Russian speed skater Yevgeni Grishin, four-time Olympic champion. Said Disney: "I would have considered it unfair if I had won over Grishin. He is by far the strongest sprinter in the world." The rug cleaner from California and the Soviet Army officer became great friends at Squaw Valley.

The sportsmanship of the American spectators must be commented on. Despite their very natural sympathy for their countrymen, their warm and cordial behavior toward the sportsmen of all the other countries helped to

Speed-skating star of the festival was 20-year-old Lidia Skoblikova. The Soviet lady skaters and skiers all turned in fine performances.



In the 1500-meter speed-skating event Roald Aas (left) of Norway and Yevgeni Grishin of the USSR clocked the same time and won a gold medal each.



The heavy snowfall and very bad traveling weather didn't dampen the ardor of these enthusiasts waiting to buy tickets for the world's top winter sport show.

create a really warm and friendly atmosphere.

This is what the Soviet skater Lidia Skoblikova, two-time Olympic champion, had to say after the games were over: The strongest impression made on me were the kindness and impartiality of the Americans. Their friendly support helped all the athletes."

The Soviet sportsmen, who took part in the Winter Olympics for the second time, achieved a convincing victory at Squaw Valley. They reaffirmed that their success at the Olympic Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo was no accident.

There is no official team scoring at the

Olympics, but traditionally an unofficial account is kept of the points scored by teams in different kinds of competition to determine which team is strongest. Having scored 165½ points, the Soviet team took first place, 94 points ahead of the Swedish team which took second place. The Soviet team took seven gold, five silver and nine bronze metals.

It might be interesting to examine the reason for the success of the Soviet athletes. Some American sports observers explain it by the fact that the Soviet Union is "much farther north" than the United States. But

this is only a small part of the reason. There are many other countries in the world where the climate is similar to that in the northern parts of the Soviet Union.

The great success achieved by the Soviet athletes can only be explained by the amount of attention which is paid in the country to the physical development of the youth and to sports. A large number of sports societies, a network of sports clubs in factories and plants, offices and colleges, thousands of stadiums and athletic fields, skating rinks and ski runs, all of which are available free of charge, make it possible for everyone who has the desire and the capability to participate in sports. The large number of young people who go in for sports creates an inexhaustible source from which to draw the country's masters of sports.

It is interesting to note two facts which characterize the growth of the sports movement in the Soviet Union. Several thousand athletes took part in the pre-Olympic competitions in which the candidates for the Olympic team were chosen. Of the 67 athletes who made up the Olympic Team of the Soviet Union, only 10 had participated in the Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo. For the rest it was their first appearance in the Olympics.

Only two years ago the names of Lidia Skoblikova, Victor Kosichkin, Valentina and Boris Stenin and many other young athletes were unknown in the Soviet Union. At Squaw Valley they worthily defended the honor of

FINISH



Maria Gusekova and three other Soviet skiers in the 10-KM run captured the first four places.



Ten Day Sports Battle

Soviet sports and won gold and silver medals.

Lidia Skoblikova, 20-year-old student at the Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute, became the real heroine of the Olympic Games. She began speed skating at the age of 15 and in five years she traversed the road from rank-and-file athlete to two-time Olympic champion. At Squaw Valley Skoblikova won two gold medals—in the 1500-meter and the 300-meter speed skating—and established a new world record in the 1500-meter event. "Wonderful Russian lady from Chelyabinsk" the American press called Skoblikova.

Splendid results were achieved at Squaw Valley by Yevgeni Grishin, one of the veterans of the Soviet Olympic team, twice champion of the Seventh Olympic Games. He completely repeated the showing he made at Cortina d'Ampezzo and brought from Squaw Valley two gold Olympic medals—the 500-meter and the 1500-meter speed skating.

On the last day of the Olympic Games, in the competition for breaking records, Yevgeni Grishin covered the 500-meter distance in a time never before achieved by any skater in the world. But the new world record established by Grishin was not recognized as official. Not all the demands necessary in international competitions had been fulfilled.

The young speed skater from Moscow Vic-

tor Kosichkin, who participated in an international competition of this importance for the first time, won a gold medal for the 5,000-meter event and a silver one for the 10,000-meter. The strength of Kosichkin's beautiful performance delighted the spectators.

The Soviet athletes' fine performance at Squaw Valley reaffirmed their well-earned reputation for being the strongest skaters in the world. Of the eight gold medals given for various distances for men and women, the Soviet athletes won six. But the achievements of the Norwegian, Finnish, American, German and Polish speed skaters showed that these athletes were worthy rivals, and each year it becomes much more difficult to defeat them.

The Soviet women skiers did well at Squaw Valley. In the 10-kilometer cross-country event Maria Gusakova, Lyubov Baranova, Radia Eroshina and Alevtina Kolchina scored the first four places—a showing unmatched by any other team. Only an annoying accident (Eroshina broke her ski) prevented the Soviet skiers from winning the ladies' 3 × 5-kilometer cross-country skiing relay. They had to be satisfied with second place.

The Soviet men skiers were much weaker than at Cortina d'Ampezzo. The illness of both Pavel Kolchin and Vladimir Kuzin deprived the team of its leaders.

One of the tense moments in a hard-fought US-USSR hockey match that ended in a surprise upset. The Soviet team, twice world champion, had been expected to score an easy victory.



Soviet athletes limber up for the contest. The Olympic games, it was generally agreed, did more than a bit to build international friendship.

The performance of the Soviet hockey team at the Olympic Games was a complete disappointment. The 1956 Olympic champion and twice world champion scored third, after the teams of the U.S. and Canada. The determined U.S. hockey team really deserved the title of Olympic Champion and 1960 World Champion.

Times change. These words can well be used to describe the results of the Eighth Olympic Games. Squaw Valley showed that no country can have a monopoly on a sport for any length of time these days. Not when the Canadians have to yield the palm in hockey to their southern neighbors or the Frenchman Vuarnet and the Swiss Staub win the Alpine competitions, traditionally regarded as Austria's monopoly.

The Soviet Olympic team also had some surprises. The Russian women speed skaters, who were considered the favorites, were obliged to yield the gold medal in the 500-meter event to Helga Haase from the German Democratic Republic.

Those who were defeated today will be winners tomorrow. But regardless of who takes the medals, what the Olympic Games in Squaw Valley demonstrated beyond question is that the spirit of sportsmanship, friendship and peace is always the undisputed winner.

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CAPTAIN NIKOLAI SOLOGUBOV, CENTER OF USSR'S DEFEATED HOCKEY TEAM, WAS THE FIRST TO CONGRATULATE THE WINNING AMERICANS FOR A WELL-PLAYED GAME.



SPRING IS COMING

