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GENERAL INFORMATION  
**The Earth  
from  
Outer Space**

See page 44

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**Front cover:** Pavel Koptlyuba, one of the best combine operators of the Gruzia Collective Farm. Photo by Georgi Petrusov. See story page 16



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**E**NGINEERING has been a passion with me since childhood, and when I was offered a chance to study at an air school, it was a dream come true. I would be a pilot, I hoped, like our famed Alexander Pokryshkin who hails from my part of the country, and with thousands of other fliers guard the sky over the Soviet Union. I knew that for this I would have to work, study and train hard.

When I became a pilot I had new dreams, plans and hopes, and I wanted to learn everything about space rocketry. At the time Soviet artificial satellites were already roving the sky. The age of sputniks called for men who could fly much faster, higher and farther than we jet pilots had ever gone. The great successes of Soviet science and engineering which fascinated all of us gave me the idea—I would be a cosmonaut.

Again my dream came true. I met the physical and training qualifications, joined the group of cosmonauts and began life anew, so to speak.

Our team underwent intensive preparation for the first manned space flight. We did a great deal of study and training to get our bodies inured to unknown outer-space emergencies.

The time arrived when the *Vostok* was to be launched with a man aboard, and the big question was—who would be the first to ride through the spaces of the universe? My friend Yuri Gagarin and I were chosen. We had been

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# 435,000 MILES THROUGH SPACE

## THE FLIGHT OF VOSTOK II

By Gherman Titov

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union

thoroughly prepared for this flight. I was Yuri's alternate, and I stayed at the cosmodrome in "preparedness No. 1," to use the flier's expression, until the *Vostok* took off and was orbited.

Yuri Gagarin's flight taught us many of nature's secrets. We learned many things unknown until then, including this most important fact—that man can live and work in space. But there was more we had to find out about the unknown laws that govern human life in space. Scientists made improvements on the *Vostok* and adjusted it for a longer journey, one that would take about 24 hours, make 17 revolutions of the globe and cover a distance equal to that from the earth to the moon and back, more than 435,000 miles in all.

I was chosen to make this flight, and right after Gagarin's return I began preparing for it. Training with me was my friend, Cosmonaut No. 3, an unusually level-headed man with uncommon will power and courage. His future flight, like ours, will add to the body of knowledge that our journeys through space have contributed to science.

Cosmonaut No. 3 was a bachelor and on his own. But I was a married man, and so I had to get my wife's consent before making the flight into space. She had known that Yuri Gagarin and I were in training for the first flight, and when she heard that I had been entrusted with the second

flight, she was as pleased as I was, and as sure that the great undertaking would be successful. "I'm sure everything will be fine," she said as she saw me off. We cosmonauts felt that way too—pleased and confident.

The cosmodrome is a large setup, with many structures. It reminds one of a big industrial enterprise and giant research laboratory combined. Through the lacy metalwork of the gantry the body of the rocket looked like an arrow of dull silver pointed skyward.

### Blast Off!

The time flew, and finally it was the evening before the flight. There were four of us at supper—Yevgeni Anatolyevich and Andrei Viktorovich, two physicians; my substitute, Cosmonaut No. 3; and myself. We ate space food pressed out of special tubes, and soon after went to bed.

It was a fine morning—the sun was rising, the birds were chirping in a cloudless sky, and snatches of music were coming from somewhere close by—all in keeping with my mood.

I entered the cabin of the *Vostok*, and the entry hatch closed behind me noiselessly. I was alone—my cabin was as comfortable as a room. I could sit and lie, work and take it easy in my pilot's chair. Everything was at hand

and in sight, every button and lever within easy reach. I could control the ship in flight, maintain contact with the earth by radio and make entries in my log journal, all from my seat. Breathing was easy, the light was soft. The designers had seen to everything that would simplify the pilot's work, to every convenience and even comfort.

I waited through a ten-minute alert interval before the start. The Chairman of the State Commission wanted to know how I felt. "Fine," I answered. I was tense, waiting for the command. At 9 sharp Moscow time it came. "Ascend!"

There was an elation I had never felt before. I responded, "Ready. Ascend!"

That same moment I felt the millions of horsepower in the boosters battling against the force of terrestrial gravity. "Here I go!" I yelled.

The rocket tore away from the starting device and lingered for a moment as though bracing itself against a violent gust of wind. The deafening rumble penetrated the cabin, and an enormous weight pressed on my body. The stress kept getting greater. I was grateful for the long, persevering training we had done in centrifuges and on vibrostands that accustomed our bodies to the conditions of space flight.

I withstood the noise, vibration and stress of the orbiting well. I was not dizzy or sick, and my consciousness, vision and hearing were unimpaired. I worked from the very first moments, checking the instruments, maintaining two-way communication with the command post, and watching the receding earth through the portholes.

The horizon expanded. New sun-drenched vistas opened up. This was something far more awesome than the landscapes you see from a jet plane. The colors were extraordinarily beautiful, like those of a sea shell, and the light in the cabin seemed to have been filtered through stained glass.

### In Orbit

I could feel each stage of the rocket separating, carrying the ship higher and higher toward the calculated orbit. The chronometer predicted that the ship would be orbiting in a matter of seconds. I began to prepare myself for weightlessness, but it came smoothly after the last stage separated off.

The first impression was strange, as though I were in the middle of a somersault and flying with my legs upward. This sensation lasted only a few seconds. When it passed, I realized that the ship had been orbited. The instruments told me that too, and it was confirmed by the scientists who were watching *Vostok II* from the earth. They radioed the orbit parameters—the perigee, 110.6 miles; the apogee, 160 miles; angle of inclination to the equator, 64°56'. Now that I had been orbited and was flying through space, where there could be no rain, snow, thunderstorm or anything except vacancy, I could get down to work on the flight program.

The basic aims of the flight were to investigate the effect of prolonged flight and subsequent return to earth on the human organism, and to determine the working capacity of a man during a lengthy period of weightlessness. There were other tasks, but these were derivatives of the first two basic aims.

For each of the 17 circuits of the planet to be made in the course of the 25-hour flight a strict timetable had been drawn up of the work to be carried on by the cosmonaut. Everything had been calculated to the minute—when

I was to talk by radio with earth, when to control the ship manually, when to eat and drink, when to sleep, when to wake up.

The sun shone through the portholes with a radiance intolerable to the human eye, and in order to economize the energy of the batteries I switched off the light. But I soon had to switch it on again. The ship passed into the shadow of the earth, and I was surrounded by pitch black night.

### Manual Control

After an hour's flight through impenetrable darkness, I turned on the ship's manual controls according to plan, but not without some inner anxiety. I must confess—no man in the world had ever before steered a spaceship. "Would it respond to the movements of my hands?" I wondered as I touched the controls.

*Vostok II* obeyed my commands, and I steered it just as calmly as I would a car on earth or a jet plane in the sky. The ship proved easy to handle. Its attitude could be controlled at will, and it could be turned in the direction desired at any moment. With my hands on the controls I felt that I was the captain of this remarkable ship. I felt no particular strain. As a matter of fact, I felt no strain at all. I might very well have been in a plane.

The moment approached when I would be emerging from the shadow of the earth. It came very swiftly. My second dawn that day broke with the appearance of a bright orange strip on the horizon, above which all the colors of the rainbow began to appear. It was like seeing the sky through a prism. Then, immediately, the sun's rays came through the porthole. The day was bright and sunny after the dark night.

I stared at the earth with intense interest. I saw big rivers and mountains and was able to distinguish between plowlands and fallow fields by their color. The clouds were clearly visible; they could be differentiated from snow by the blue shadows they cast on the earth. On the horizon the earth was surrounded by a pale blue aureole.

The globe on the instrument panel, whose rotation coincided with the ship's movement, indicated that *Vostok II* had already made its first circuit of the earth. The ship clock confirmed this too. This is as far as Yuri Gagarin had gone on April 12, and *Vostok II* was continuing its flight.

### Report to Earth

At 10:38 A.M. Moscow time, flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, I reported by radio to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and to Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev personally: "The flight of the Soviet spaceship *Vostok II* is proceeding successfully. All the systems of the ship are functioning normally. I feel well . . ."

Viewed from outer space all the continents of the globe differ not only in outline but in color. Africa is yellow for the most part, with dark green spots of jungle scattered across it. Its surface resembles a leopard skin. When I flew over the African continent, I recognized the Sahara Desert at once—a great ocean of golden brown sand with no sign of life.

The yellow Sahara ended abruptly, and there was the bright expanse of the Mediterranean Sea, the most beautiful of all bodies of water I



In Moscow's Red Square the people hear a radio announcement about Titov's flight.

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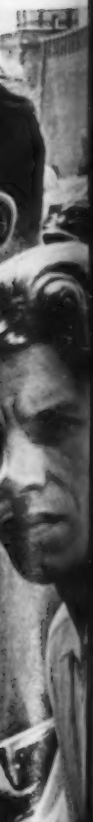
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Gherman Titov

had seen during the first two circuits. Dark blue, as though painted in ultramarine, it floated past the porthole and vanished in the haze.

A few more minutes and I was flying over my own country once again. At 11:48 A.M., its second revolution of the earth completed, *Vostok II* began the third.

During all this time I was transmitting data to the command post of the flight, situated at the cosmodrome, and to the coordinating-computing center many hundreds of miles from it. I knew that hundreds of eyes on earth were seeing everything that was going on in the ship's cabin, each of my movements, on television screens. Through radiotelemetric and television systems doctors were keeping a constant check of my physiological reactions. Highly sensitive equipment was recording and transmitting the electric potential and mechanical activity of my heart, the frequency and depth of my respiration, my temperature.

From the start to finish of the flight the light and compact radio apparatus worked beautifully. With the two parallel short-wave transmitters and a third ultra short-wave transmitter operating on transistors, the receivers, the microphones mounted in the space helmet and in the cabin, the sensitive earphones and loud-speakers I was able to transmit information from any point in the orbit, to receive orders from earth, to carry on radio conversations with the Chairman of the State Commission, the chief designer, the doctors and the various specialists.

*Vostok II* also carried a broad-range receiver. I switched it on and heard the familiar voice of a Radio Moscow announcer broadcasting the official report that a new Soviet spaceship had been launched.

#### Dining in Outer Space

The program scheduled my first meal, dinner, during the third circuit. Although I wasn't particularly hungry, I began to eat. There was no cutlery or napkins on this ship. I reached out to the food containers for a tube of soup purée. On earth it weighed about 150 grams (5.3 ounces), in space it weighed nothing. I squeezed the contents into my mouth, as one does tooth paste onto a brush. My second course was meat and liver paté, washed down with currant juice, also from a tube. Some of the juice drops escaped and hung like berries in front of my face, quivering a little. It was fun watching them float in the air.

I found eating and drinking in space as simple as on earth. I followed the schedule for my supper and breakfast the next morning. In addition to

the food in tubes I had a solid variety—small pieces of bread, which I bit off and ate. I also swallowed vitamin pills and drank water from a special device, much as I might have done on earth.

The hand camera I had brought with me—a Convas, loaded with color film—was floating within easy reach. I took several shots as I entered the earth's shadow and as I emerged from it. I also filmed the starry sky. The moon, which I saw twice, was on the wane, and its sharp crescent looked as it does when seen from earth. I had the impression that the ship was standing still and that the moon, with its horns forward, was swiftly floating past the porthole.

Before the ship emerged from the earth's shadow, I saw the twilight move across the globe. One part of the earth was illumined by the sun; the other was completely and utterly black. A fleeting gray belt of twilight with pinkish clouds hanging above it made a distinct line of demarcation.

Everything was unusual, fascinating, wonderfully colored. Space is awaiting painters, poets and, of course, scientists, who will be able to observe everything firsthand and to describe and interpret what they see. I was especially struck by the Tien-Shan Ridge and the peaks of the Himalayas covered with dazzling snow. They were directed at an angle to the ship's flight. The mountains looked like stacks of straw dotted with the bluish gaps of their crevices.

Through an optical device with three- and five-power magnification I watched the long swaths of the Pacific and Atlantic waves chasing each other—a grand sight.

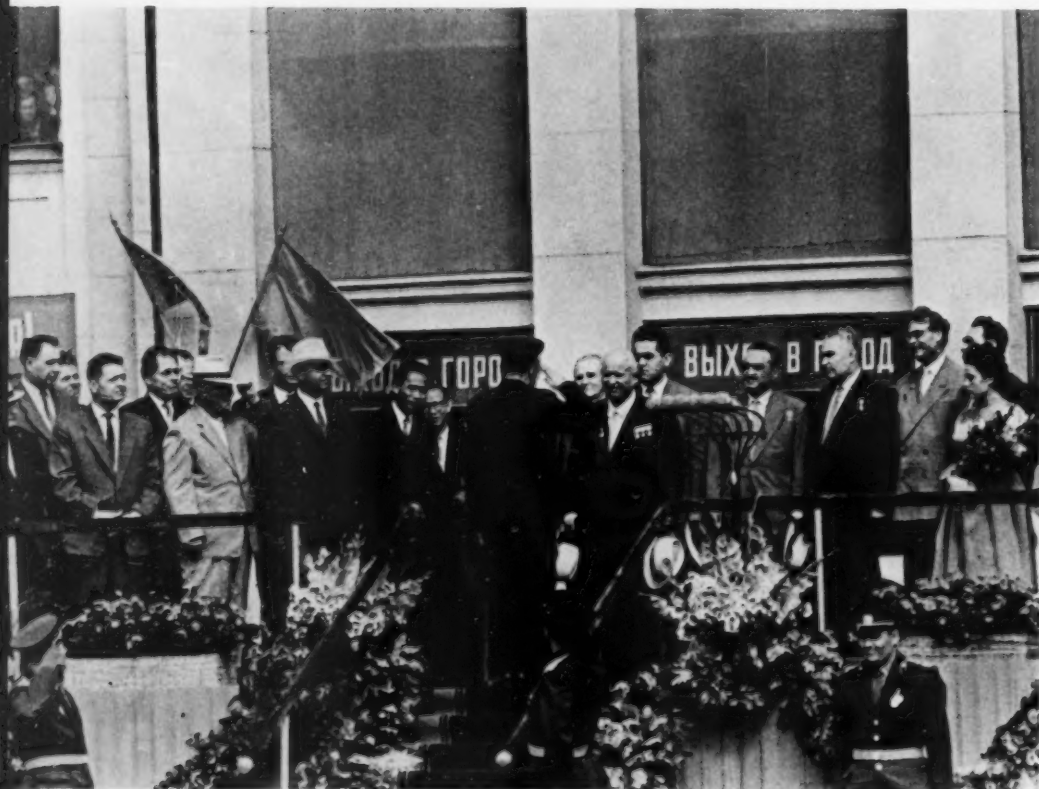
Oceans and seas, like the continents, were of different colors, in shades as varied as those on Ivan Aivazovsky's palette—from the dark blue of the Indian Ocean to the lettuce green of the Caribbean and the Bay of Mexico.

Once in the darkness I sighted the golden dust of a big city. The globe on my instrument panel told me that I was flying over Rio de Janeiro.

The spaceship kept making its circuits. I had work to do. Once more I took the manual controls, this time with more confidence since I knew the ship would behave. And it did, like a well-trained animal.

#### Like Sleeping on a Sea Wave

The schedule said I was to go to sleep. I was tired enough. *Vostok II* had made six circuits, and nine hours of the space flight had passed. Also, the long period of weightlessness had begun to affect my vestibular system and I had unpleasant sensations from time to time.



At Vnukovo Airport in Moscow the morning of August 9. Cosmonaut Titov reports that the mission assigned him has been carried out.



Moscow turns out en masse to welcome the hero. Hundreds of thousands line the route all the way from the airport to Red Square.





*The cosmonaut, his wife and relatives at the Kremlin with Nikita Khrushchev and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev (far left).*



*Muscovites carrying banners and pictures of Gherman Titov parade through the streets to Red Square in an impromptu celebration.*



## From Titor's Family Album



At 6:15 P.M. the ship was passing over Moscow. It was the time scheduled for sleep. But I could not resist the impulse to send a short radiogram.

The receivers stayed on, but according to schedule, radio communication was discontinued. No one disturbed me, not a sound came from the earth.

I strapped myself to the chair with special belts. I had been taught by the physicians to fall asleep at will and wake at a prescheduled time. I shut my eyes and went to sleep. The ship's radiotelemetric controls and the various systems that took care of the cosmonaut's vital functions continued their noiseless operation.

I awoke because of the strange position of my body. My hands were raised and hanging in mid-air. I put them under the belts and looked at the diagram of a special counter that showed me the ship was in its eighth circuit. I woke up again when the ship made its tenth, and then when it made its eleventh circuit, glanced at the counter and went to sleep once more. It was fine sleeping in space, no need to turn over every once in a while because neither my hands nor legs became numb. It was like lying on a sea wave.

I was scheduled to awaken at two o'clock sharp and get down to work. But I slept another 35 minutes. Down on earth they knew I was oversleeping but did not wake me. Immediately after I had gone through the morning routine, I went back to work.

The ship's equipment functioned with clock-like precision. I felt rested and refreshed and all unpleasant sensations were gone. I reported this to earth.

The radiogram transmitted, I went through my daily dozen. Exercise has long been a habit with me. I don't feel in form without it.

Exercise in space? It would seem that physical effort is not possible under zero gravity conditions, but allowance had been made for weightlessness, and our physicians and physical training instructors had worked out a special set of exercises. One for the abdominal muscles, for example,

required the cosmonaut, when he was strapped in, to try to tear his body away from the chair. There were exercises for other muscles and for the joints.

The exercises activated my heart and generally invigorated me. I still had a long way to travel—five more revolutions of the earth, 125,000 miles of space flight.

*Vostok II* made its circuits with pinpoint accuracy, to the minute. Once I clocked the time it took the ship to re-enter the earth's shadow. When it re-emerged on the sun-lit side, I began watching the land. The ship re-entered the shadow in the 89th minute, precisely as had been calculated on the earth and as I had been told it would before take-off.

### Re-entry

This flight, which required stamina and a great deal of patience, was coming to an end. The time for the difficult concluding stage, the landing, was approaching. My comrades on earth did everything they could to keep me in good spirits.

I didn't need much cheering up. I felt good, not surprising since the whole scientific program had been carried out and everything pointed to a successful conclusion. I glanced at the food containers. They were stocked for ten days, and, if necessary, the flight could continue. But I hadn't any doubt that I would land safely. I had complete confidence in the vehicle and in the accuracy of the calculations.

As the spaceship was beginning its seventeenth loop, the chief designer asked me, "Are you ready for the landing?"

I answered, "Ready!"

And frankly, I was. I longed to get back to earth. Outer space was fine, but there's no place like home. Nothing can compare with your native land, where you live, work, have friends and breathe the good fresh air.

The ejection of the vehicle from its orbit, the re-entry into the dense layers of the atmosphere, and the actual landing itself are all very tricky.





1. For a man, says Tamara, Titov's wife, he's really not bad at housework.
2. Titov is an all-round athlete, with long-distance bike racing a favorite.
3. His camera know-how stood him in very good stead for space photography.
4. He is very fond of hunting and is a better than fair hand with a shotgun.
5. Like a true angler, he'd just as soon make a good cast as pull them in.
6. The only man on earth who has done setting-up exercises in outer space too.

The slightest misjudgment in this final stage of the flight can be unpleasant, to put it mildly. Remember that everything is taking place at tremendous speed, that the protective shell insulates the cabin against impossibly high temperatures and that the ship is thousands of miles from the landing area.

The main thing was not to get rattled. I don't like to have to make hasty decisions. There were several questions that bothered me, and I decided to consult the chief designer once more. He gave me detailed answers, and I resumed my routine work.

At the time scheduled I was informed that the automatic re-entry system was going to be switched on. The attitude control system worked without a flaw. The retro-engine was fired. Its thrust was directed against the motion of the vehicle and the velocity dropped. *Vostok II* left its orbit and approached the dense layers of the atmosphere.

I tried to detect the precise moment when gravity set in. Yuri Gagarin had said that it was hard to pinpoint. I found that to be true. Suddenly I was sitting solidly in the chair and had to make an effort to move my hands and feet.

The ship entered the dense layers of the atmosphere. Its heat-resistant shell warmed up rapidly and made the air flowing past it glow. I decided to keep the blinds of the portholes open so I could see what was going on outside. A faint pink halo surrounded the vehicle, gradually grew denser, turned red, then crimson, then scarlet.

I glanced at the thermometer; the temperature inside the cabin stood at 22° centigrade (71.6°F). I had to squint when I looked at the varicolored flames swirling round the ship. It was a beautiful and awe-inspiring sight. The refractory glass of the portholes took on a yellow tinge, but I was sure nothing would happen. The vehicle's protective shell had been checked and rechecked in flight over and over again.

Weightlessness ended, the load increased rapidly and pressed me down into the chair, as though a tremendous weight were flattening my body. "I hope it ends soon," I thought. The load grew lighter. I felt comfortable again, and the glow in the air outside faded.

## Parachute Landing

All the systems had worked perfectly. The ship was headed directly for the target area. I knew the place. I had met Yuri Gagarin there on his return from outer space. The ship's construction allowed for two landing methods—I could land in the cabin or separate the seat from the ship and parachute down. I was permitted to use either of the methods, at my discretion.

Since I felt fine, I decided to use the latter method. When *Vostok II* had descended low enough for the seat to be ejected, it separated off from the ship and a bright orange parachute opened up.

Down below were cumulus clouds. I passed through their moist thickness and looked down at the earth covered with a golden stubble. I made out the Volga and two cities located on its banks, Saratov and Engels. That meant that everything was proceeding according to plan and that I would be landing in the prearranged area, in the same place where Yuri Gagarin had landed.

The parachute, swaying but dropping smoothly, brought me lower and lower until I could clearly make out a combine at work, mown fields, hay stacks, a herd of cows grazing in a green field. Then all these things got mixed up and I realized that there was a rather strong wind blowing. Not far away I could see a freight train moving along. The wind was carrying me straight toward it. I thought, "All I need now is to land on top of a freight train and be carried heaven knows where."

But the ship landed on one side of the railroad track and I on the other. The gusts of wind dragged me through the stubble. The soil was soft and lessened the impact. It felt very good to stand on the earth, to feel it beneath my feet, to take my first steps on it.

Accustomed to doing everything on the flight according to an exact schedule, I glanced at my watch. It was 10:18 A.M. Moscow time. I calculated how long I had been up—25 hours and 18 minutes. More than a day. The most important day in my life.

I removed the parachute and looked around. Along the road raced a motorcycle with three riders, farm machine operators who had seen me from their field camp. They ran toward me and hugged me, their faces glowing. I said, "Please help me get out of my heavenly garb."

They got me out of the space suit. Then a car drove up with two men and a woman, and people came running across the field from all directions. They wanted to drive me to the District Party Committee, but I asked them to take me to the ship first. It was standing in the field beyond the railroad embankment. Near it were some people from the group that was to meet me.

## Congratulations!

I went into the ship, took the log book, had a drink of water from the supply in the cabin, and then set off for the District Party Committee in the same car. There I was connected with Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev by phone and reported to him that the flight had ended successfully and that I felt fine.

"You have realized the dream of mankind," he said. "Not so long ago manned space flight was considered a dream that could not be fulfilled. We are proud that you, a Soviet person and a Communist, have accomplished this . . . Consider your probationary period for Party membership over. Every minute you spent in outer space is the equivalent of so many years. You have passed your candidate stage, you have shown that you are a real Communist and can hold Lenin's banner high. Take a rest now," he concluded, "you have certainly earned it."

Only then did I realize how tired I was.

But the townspeople had gathered outside the District Party Committee and were calling for me to say something. I could not refuse. From a platform in front of the building, I said, "The flight was successful. I have learned a great deal. I feel fine. I have just spoken with Comrade Khrushchev." These were moments I knew I would never forget.

With people shouting their greetings after me I got into the car and was driven to the airdrome where a plane was waiting. It had been sent down from the command post of the welcoming group.

That very same day, in a little house on the bank of the Volga, I met Yuri Gagarin, who had flown over from the Western Hemisphere. The many people around congratulated me. Someone made the point that the glory should be divided into two equal parts, half for me and the other half for those who had designed *Vostok II*.

I replied that all the glory of this new space triumph belonged to the Party, the people and, of course, to those who had created the spaceship. Without the ship there could have been no flight. But even if there had been no Titov, there would have been an Ivanov, Petrov, Nikolayev or Sidorov. We had thousands of people capable of doing what the first two cosmonauts have done.

The next day Yuri Gagarin, Cosmonaut No. 3 and I spent the day together. We strolled along the Volga, its blue expanses sparkling in the sun, and listened to the whistle of the steamers. Cosmonaut No. 3 asked questions only we could answer. He wanted to know everything we had felt and experienced, whatever might be of use to him in the flight he would be taking next, very probably a more difficult one than ours.

*Abridged from Pravda*





*Question from the floor on a point in the draft Program.*



*"The present generation of Soviet people shall live under communism!"*

## COMMUNISTS DISCUSS THE



*Rapt attention to this blueprint for a communist society.*

**S**OME WEEKS AGO the Communist Party group of the rolling shop at Krasnoye Sormovo, one of the oldest steel mills in the country and famous for its revolutionary traditions, held an open meeting to discuss the draft of the new Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This was one of several thousand such meetings held at plants all over the country prior to the Party Congress. There were some 300 people present, old and young, Party and non-Party, and a considerable number of them took the floor to speak.

The discussion was opened by Ivan Chugunov, a Party member since 1917. Chugunov, who is 75 years old, worked in the rolling shop for more than half a century, moving up from assistant roller to foreman. Today he is a professional writer and chairman of the District Council of Veteran Communists.

"More than 50 years ago," Chugunov said, "I was present at a meeting very much like this one—to discuss our Party's first Program. I was 20 at the time, and the major thesis of the Program—the overthrow of the czar—seemed to me to be a matter for the distant future. Czarism was like a bitter, never-ending, unchangeable winter. The goal seemed to be an impossible one for our handful of revolutionaries and sympathizers. In Sormovo at the time there were less than 40 Communists.

"But only 12 years later I participated in a discussion of the Party's second Program. It called on the people who had overthrown czarism and the system of exploitation to begin building socialism. This was in 1919, and I had been elected a delegate to a city Party conference. Dressed in an army overcoat and felt boots, I sat in the orchestra of the opera house holding an Italian trophy rifle in one hand. With the other I raised my delegate's card to vote for a program to build socialism in Soviet Russia.



Steelworker Nikolai Anishchenkov, Communist Party member, proposes an amendment to the new Program.



Ivan Chugunov, a pensioner, speaks for the draft.

## THE NEW PARTY PROGRAM

"I must admit that this goal also seemed to me remote, and here again I was mistaken. As you well know, within the lifetime of one generation we transformed our backward country into an industrial power.

"Now here I am once again discussing a new program, a program for building a communist society. We shall reach our goal, and in the time scheduled by the Party."

Next to take the floor was Victor Sedov, a young non-Party worker. He made a short speech that brought a burst of applause. "So far as I'm concerned, there's no question about approving the new Party Program. It's the program for me. The men in my team all feel the same way—that it's our program. We talked it over and decided that instead of long speeches, we would make a pledge in honor of the Twenty-second Party Congress. So on behalf of Rolling Mill Team No. 350 I pledge that we shall fulfill our annual plan by October 17 and in the process save 27 tons of metal, 57 tons of mazut and 125,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity."

Alexei Pleskov, an old Communist like Ivan Chugunov, a Party member since 1917, talked of the way the town had changed. "It's not the same Sormovo," he reminisced. "It's like living in a different town—all these modern apartment buildings, the Palace of Culture, the Young Pioneer Club, six new movie houses, 100 new stores, a hotel, restaurants and cafés. The Sormovo of prerevolutionary days was a lot different. What I remember is the red brick wall of the plant and saloons lined up in a row. Down the street were Karpov, Gorbachev and Co., Kotov and Sons, six churches and a jumbled mass of wooden huts that showed all the marks of time and weather. The workers lived in those appalling shacks. That's what the town was like 40 years ago."

Then Pleskov pulled a copy of the newspaper *Izvestia* out of his pocket and read the paragraph from the draft Program listing all the

changes which will take place in the country during the next 20 years.

Engineer Alexander Galyanov got onto his favorite subject—education. He's always after the younger men to continue with their schooling.

Galyanov said: "According to the draft Program, all the big shops in the country are going to be automated, including ours. What's the purpose? To make work easier, cut hours, eliminate the hard physical jobs and gradually do away with unskilled labor altogether. It's obvious that all this is going to require more from workers in the way of training and education, and that is what I want to talk about."

He did, and at some length. "Are we preparing ourselves as well as the shops for this comprehensive automation?" Galyanov asked rhetorically. "I can't say that everyone is. Let me cite a few examples. Here is team leader Kharitonov of Rolling Mill No. 75 dropping out of his class at the specialized secondary school. When I asked him why, his answer was, 'I've had enough studying. I make enough money and I want to take it easy for a while.' Here is Dorogushin putting off taking the institute's entrance exams for the third time. Assistant rollers Kirillov and Kotelnikov of Rolling Mill No. 510 didn't put in enough time studying and failed their math course at the secondary school. These comrades obviously don't understand that the pace of technological development at the plant calls for equally fast growth in a man's skill and knowledge."

Many others spoke, and when the discussion was over, the chairman proposed that the draft of the Program be approved. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Communists and non-Party people, factory and office workers of Krasnoye Sormovo not only approved the Program; they thoroughly discussed their concrete production tasks. The solution of these tasks will be their contribution to carrying out the Party Program.



# EVENTS and PEOPLE



TAIGA POWER PLANT READIES FOR OPERATION

**T**HE PHOTO SHOWS workers completing assembly of the rotor for the Bratsk Hydroelectric Plant's first turbine. As their greeting to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the builders pledged to get the station's initial turbine revolving earlier than scheduled so that the plant will be able to start generating electricity on the eve of the congress.

The Bratsk station is the gem of the Soviet power industry, one of the country's biggest construction projects. The turbulent flow of the Angara waters has been curbed by a dam more than half a mile long built in the heart of the taiga. This station, with its 20 unique hydro-turbines—their aggregate capacity is 4,700,000 kilowatts—will generate 22 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

It will take the Angara three years to fill the giant reservoir behind the dam. Bratsk will be supplying electricity to a vast industrial area. Aluminum, chemicals, timber, ore processing and other large-scale industrial enterprises will be springing up in this former wilderness.



NEW HYDROFOIL BOAT ON THE VOLGA

**F**OLLOWING tradition, a bottle of champagne was smashed against the side of the new cigar-shaped motor ship *Sputnik* as it slipped down the ways into the Volga.

*Sputnik* is the latest of the hydrofoil ships to be built in Gorky. The *Raketa*, *Meteor* and *Kometa* are already speeding up and down the

Volga, Dnieper, Ob, Yenisei and Irtysh Rivers at 35 to 45 miles per hour. The *Sputnik*, designed by Soviet engineer Rostislav Alexeyev, is bigger, faster and more comfortable than its predecessors. It has airliner-type seats in its several salons and accommodates 300 passengers. With its superpowerful engines and stripped-down design, *Sputnik* can skim over the water at a speed of 50 miles an hour. The maiden voyage of this new hydrofoil craft is scheduled for the opening day of the Party Congress.



TO HONOR THE 22ND PARTY CONGRESS

**T**HE DRIVE to mark the approaching Party Congress with personal achievements in work has become very popular in the Soviet Union. It is hard to say when and where it got its start among the working people of the country. The personnel of the Moscow Krasny Proletary Plant claim that they initiated the campaign; the iron and steel workers of Magnitogorsk and the machine builders of Leningrad claim that they did. The most important thing, however, is that factory and office workers, scientists and teachers are doing their special bit to translate into life the new Party Program for the construction of a communist society.

The workers in the Azovstal Plant's open-hearth furnace decided to smelt an extra 15,000 tons of metal by October 17, the opening day of the Party Congress. As of the last report, their steelmen are more than living up to their word. This one team pictured here, led by Leonid Kazmiridi, has already smelted 800 tons of steel in excess of the plan.



AMATEUR PAINTERS ON DISPLAY

**M**OSCOW'S LARGEST exhibit hall is the setting for a national amateur art show that opened this fall. On display are some 6,000 works—paintings, drawings, sculpture and wood carvings—selected from previous shows held in the various republics and regions of the Soviet Union. The exhibit is being held under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

Thousands of people have already seen the show. Among the pictures that have aroused general interest are *Portrait of a Mother* by Ivan Kurochka, a railroad man from Sumy, and *A Foggy Day*, a landscape by Victor Kogunov, an engineer.

Boris Ioganson, President of the USSR Academy of Arts, thinks the works on display reflect the high level of Soviet amateur art. There are some 130,000 Sunday painters and sculptors in the Soviet Union.





#### EAR SURGERY UNDER A MICROSCOPE

**V**ALENTINA NIKITINA was the first surgeon in the Soviet Union to attempt the delicate operation of replacing a natural ear bone with one made of polyethylene. Her patient was threatened with total deafness. The smallest of his ear bones had lost mobility and blocked the passage of sound waves.

This delicate operation is done under a microscope. An incision is made in the ear drum, and a long thin needle is inserted some two inches into the ear, clearing the

operative field with almost invisible movements.

The tiniest drop of blood, magnified many times by lenses, can block out the operative field. Therefore, the surgeon has to put his scalpel aside dozens of times to clear the operative field with the needle. The long operation—it takes five hours—demands extraordinary patience and stamina on the part of the surgeon.

#### FLIGHT RECORD BROKEN

**T**HE AVIATION SPORT Committee of the USSR Central Air Club reports data recently received on a new flight record set by Ivan Sukhomlin and the crew of a serial-production TU-114. The plane, with a load of 66,197 pounds, rose to an altitude of 41,115 feet and stayed up in the air for one hour 22 minutes. This is far in excess of previous Soviet and world records for high-altitude flying with heavy loads. The earlier records were also held by a Soviet test pilot, Vladimir Kokkinaki. Simultaneous new world records were set for altitude flights with loads of 55,000 and 66,000 pounds. The flight data has been forwarded to the International Aeronautical Federation (FAI) for registration.

The photo shows test pilot Ivan Sukhomlin, the new record holder.



#### LENIN PRIZE WINNER

**S**EVERAL YEARS ago, when she graduated from the Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy in the capital and was asked where she wanted to work, Moscow born and bred Valentina Bubliss answered, without hesitation, "Kazakhstan." It was not a snap decision. The young mining engineer had given the question serious thought and decided that the Asian republic, with its great wealth of natural resources, offered the greatest opportunities.



Valentina started working at a nonferrous ore mine in Leninogorsk, added practical experience to her solid academic background, and kept up with developments in her field by reading everything she could find on mining engineering in Soviet and foreign journals.

She developed a new method for mining so-called hard ores that saved the Leninogorsk mine alone 50 million rubles a year, for which she recently received a Lenin Prize, the nation's highest award for technological, scientific and cultural achievement. There are dozens of mines like Leninogorsk in the Kazakh Republic that have introduced the new method, and Valentina is now working on improvements.

#### TEN-YEAR-OLD CHESS SENSATION

**T**HE ANNUAL JUNIOR tournament of the Russian Federation in the town of Borovichi is a chess fixture. It is the rare year that does not turn up a sensation, with youthful chess talent mushrooming, as it has been doing, all over the country.

The sensation of the latest tourney in Borovichi was the brilliant showing—six points out of a possible eight—by ten-year-old Tolya Karpov from the Urals city of Zlatoust. The youngest and smallest of the challengers, Tolya started his fourth school year this fall. He received excellent grades in all his subjects, but his real passion is chess. He has been playing the game since he was four with his father, an engineer in a Urals factory. When his father started losing far too often, Tolya looked around for stiffer competition at the chess section of the local Young Pioneer Club. There are 700,000 Soviet schoolboy chess enthusiasts.

The lad came to the Borovichi tourney as the junior champ of his region, having won the title two months earlier. It may be a little premature to predict a brilliant chess future for young Karpov, but he certainly has worked out a very promising style of his own.



#### AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS EXHIBIT IN MOSCOW

**P**HOTOGRAPHY is a more universal language than anything we have yet devised. It pictures life in all its changing shades and moods. The recent exhibition of work of American photographers at Moscow's Friendship House spoke that common tongue.

What attracted large numbers of Moscow viewers, aside from the consistently high standard of the photos exhibited, was their fidelity to life. The show is decidedly a critical and popular success. The photos submitted by Baltimore Photo Club members Robert W. George, Aubrey Baudin, Edward L. Bufford, Paul C. Klug, by members of the Lens Photo Club, and by New York amateur photographers attracted special attention.

The portraits of a Nova Scotia farmer by Ben Cooper and of a Bartonsville sawmill worker by Richard Stacks, and the landscape *Winter Morning*, also by Richard Stacks, drew an especially large number of viewers, but the Muscovites were particularly interested in the photographs typifying American life.

Our photo shows amateur photographer Frank B. Christopher opening the show.

# The Program for BUILDING A

*This is the fourth in a series of articles on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The first, in the June issue, describes the Party as the leader of the Soviet people; the second, in July dealt with the organizational principles of the Party; the third, in August, took up the significance of the Party congresses as historic landmarks in the development of the Soviet State. The fourth and concluding article summarizes the first two Party Programs and gives the main points of the draft of the third, to be adopted at the Twenty-second Party Congress.*

**T**HE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, convening in Moscow this month, is concluding a discussion of national scope. For several months the draft Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the major item on the congress agenda, has been studied and debated by all Soviet citizens—Communists and non-Party people alike.

This great document of our time was published in the press and broadcast over radio and TV. The draft Program as a whole and its individual theses were discussed in detail at meetings of local Party organizations and at city and regional Party conferences. As a result, the 22nd Party Congress was made fully cognizant of the sentiment of the whole country.

The discussion demonstrated that there was no differences with regard to the principles and aims enunciated in the new Party Program. The Soviet people are of one mind as to their goal—the building of a communist society with this inscription on its banner, “From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.”

But these millions who participated in the discussion did not simply nod in approval. This was a sharing of opinions, an exchange of ideas, an exploration of better ways for realizing the great project. This was a

businesslike discussion of a people engaged in the common task of building a new society, a people certain of their bright future.

The draft Program gives a profound analysis of the current stage of mankind's development from capitalism to communism. It is not only a theoretical document, however; it outlines the tasks, scientifically based, that must be carried through to build communism in the Soviet Union.

## The Vision Becomes the Reality

“The building of a communist society,” declares the draft, “is the immediate practical task of the Soviet people. The gradual development of socialism into communism is an objective law, prepared for by the development of Soviet socialist society throughout the preceding period.”

The theoretical foundation of the plan which was followed in building socialism during the preceding historical stage made an invaluable contribution to scientific communism, to Marxism-Leninism. The theory that underlies the practical ways and means to make the transition from socialism to communism also opens a chapter in the development of scientific communism.

In advancing these new theses that arise out of the concrete realities of life, the draft Program proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist theory of the revolutionary transformation of society. Marxist-Leninist doctrine, once only a scientific prevision, has become the concrete reality that determines the everyday life of hundreds of millions of people who are creating a very real and living communist society.

The draft Program is a harmonious system of ideas, principles and theses for building a communist society, a grand plan by which the Party, the government and the people will operate. The plan is impressive in its enormous breadth, its sober approach, its complete realism and conviction. Everything is founded on reason, figured in terms of the necessary material preconditions, based on a knowledge of the objec-





# BUILDING A COMMUNIST SOCIETY

By Vasili Moskovsky

...ive laws governing the gradual transition from socialism to communism. The draft Program outlines the tasks of this decade and the one to follow. In twenty years a communist society will, for the most part, have been built.

The reason for the activity of the Communist Party is service to the people, and concern for their welfare and happiness permeates the draft Program from the first to the last line. "Communism," the Program declares, "accomplishes its historic mission of freeing all men from social inequality, from every form of oppression and exploitation, from the horrors of war. It proclaims Peace, Labor, Freedom, Equality and Happiness for all the peoples of the earth."

## Building Socialism

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has a 60-year-old history. This is its third Program. The first was adopted in 1903 at the Second Party Congress. That was when the working class of Russia emerged in the arena of political struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society, a time when the forces of its revolutionary Party gathered, grew and consolidated.

Lenin, the Communist Party's founder, considered the Program a vital document that would determine the Party's activities and give it clarity of purpose. In 1895 he penned the first draft Program. It asserted that the revolutionary struggle would be concluded only with the transfer of political power to the proletariat, only when the land, factories and machines were in the hands of the people for organizing social production.

The draft Program grew out of Lenin's struggle against his ideological opponents within the Party—a principled but bitter struggle—the significance of the document made that inevitable. The draft laid out the Party's tasks and the nature and direction of its activities. In the final analysis it was a program of revolutionary activity, of struggle for the overthrow of the czarist regime, a program for capturing political power,

for building a socialist society. Lenin's theses won the day; the Second Party Congress adopted his draft.

Armed with this revolutionary program, the Party guided the people in their struggle to overthrow czarism and led them in a socialist revolution. With the assumption of power, the working class was able to realize its ideals for building a socialist society.

The goals of the first Program were achieved with the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. In 1919 a second, drafted under Lenin's guidance, was adopted by the Eighth Party Congress. This was a program for building the world's first socialist society.

It formulated the Party's basic tasks—domestic and foreign—for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

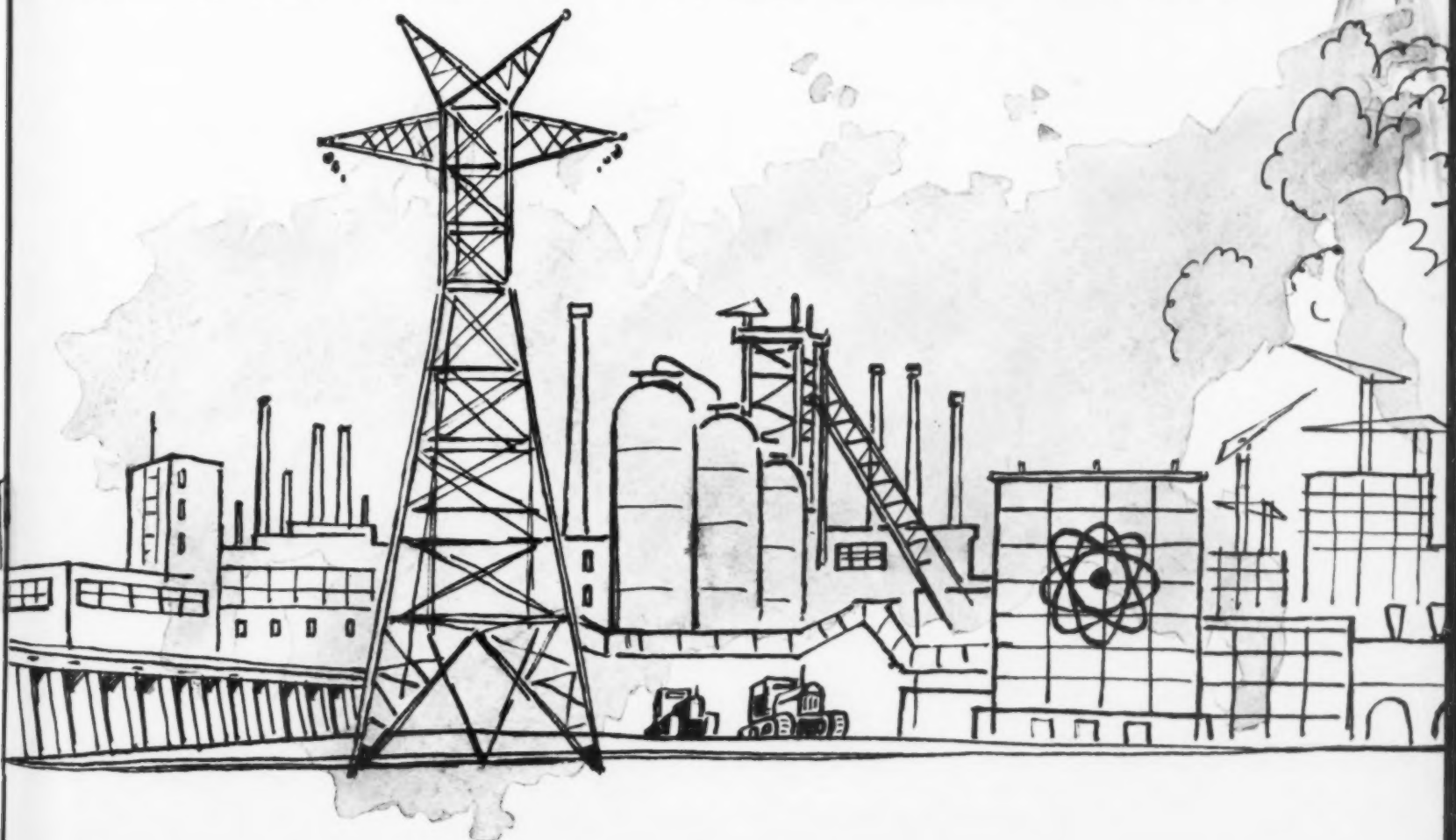
This second Program was also carried through. The Soviet people did a herculean job of transforming the country, proceeding in a direction never before explored. Overcoming enormous difficulties and deprivation, they built a socialist society.

## From Socialism to Communism

Now that the victory of socialism is assured and final, the Party is adopting its third Program, a program for the construction of a communist society.

All the elements of communist construction are interlinked and conditioned by each other, but the decisive factor is production—the economy. The key to the transition from a socialist to a communist society is the development of the social productive forces. That is why the creation of the material and technical basis of communism, achieving a productivity of social labor that will guarantee an abundance of the material needs of life and make possible the realization of this paramount principle of communism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"—is the central theme of the draft Program.

The majestic twenty-year plan for the development of industry, agri-





culture and transport predicates complete electrification and over-all mechanization and automation. It means the complete elimination of hard physical labor, the opportunity for everyone to achieve the fusion of physical and mental labor. It means that "the USSR will have productive forces of unparalleled might; it will surpass the technical level of the most developed countries and be first in the world in per capita production."

Maximum development of the country's productive forces and of labor productivity—these are the essentials for creating the abundance required for communism, with its minimum workday and its maximum distribution of material and cultural values. The draft Program declares, "There is every possibility now for a rapid rise in the living standards of the entire population—workers, farmers and intellectuals. The Communist Party sets itself the historic task of achieving a standard of living in the Soviet Union higher than that of any of the capitalist countries."

#### **Society and the Individual in Transition to Communism**

Socialism has developed the same attitude in all the people toward public property, that is, every individual in socialist society is equally interested in preserving and increasing the public wealth. There is still a difference between public property and collective farm property, but it is only a matter of time until collective farm property and the property of the whole people merge into one—communist property.

Socialism has put an end to exploitation, the appropriation of the fruits of other people's labor, and with it, to the division of society into antagonistic classes. Socialism has not only proclaimed but has guaranteed equal pay for equal work, that is, payment to every citizen, in accord with the quantity and quality of work irrespective of sex, age or race.

Experience has demonstrated that equal pay for equal work is the only equitable and the only possible principle of measurement at the socialist level of production. Under communism with its abundance, that gauge need no longer be applied. The differences in the property status of people that still remain will gradually disappear. Differences in remuneration will decrease as unskilled work is replaced by skilled work and the wages of lower paid categories of workers are raised.

Material incentive is a most important motivation under conditions of socialist production. It remains an important factor during the entire period of building communism, but with the individual's dedicated interest in his work and his sense of voluntary responsibility to society assuming a larger and larger role as time goes on.

The rapid rise in the standard of living envisaged by the new Party Program will be effected through increases in wages, cuts in retail prices, abolition of the income tax and a longer list of social services available without charge to everyone, regardless of the quality and quantity of his labor—education, medical treatment, maintenance at children's institutions, rent, transportation, etc.

As the country moves toward communism, personal requirements will be met increasingly out of public funds without charge to the individual citizen and with no restrictions whatsoever. "The transition to communist distribution," says the Program, "will be completed after the principle of distribution according to one's work will have outlived itself, that is, when there will be an abundance of material and cultural wealth and labor will have become the prime necessity of life for all members of society."

Work, which for most people is now little more than a means to a livelihood, will become a source of creative pleasure, the prime necessity for individual fulfillment. The transformation will not take place of itself. It will be the end product of labor efficiency, automated production, greater power capacity, a continued rise in the technical and cultural level of all working people and a growing communist consciousness.

Socialist and communist construction have released the abilities and talents of millions. Hundreds of millions of working people are advancing to new heights of creative effort, are actively and enthusiastically participating in the life of society. Soviet people have not only been building factories, railroads, power stations and houses; they have been creating socialist, and now communist, social relations.

Under the new historical conditions of communist construction, the socialist government born of the October Revolution as a dictatorship of the proletariat has been transformed into a government of the people as a whole. Its present and future direction is toward a progressive

development of socialist democracy, growing participation of all citizens in the administration of the state, perfection of the work of the state apparatus, complete elimination of all traces of bureaucracy and increasing control by the people over the activities of state bodies. As socialist democracy evolves, the organs of state power will gradually be transformed into organs of public self-government.

#### **Educating the New Man**

The building of communism is the concern of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. In the struggle to achieve their common aims, Soviet people of different nationalities have developed common spiritual characteristics that embody the finest national traditions. The continued economic and cultural development of the nationalities that live in the Soviet Union, their economic and ideological concord and fraternal unity is dealt with in one of the most important of the theses in the draft Program.

The Program proclaims that the education of man in the communist society now being built is a cardinal aspect of the Party's everyday ideological work.

Historical experience demonstrates that even after the victory of socialism the customs, habits, and traditions of the old and moribund world still persist in the attitudes and behavior of people. They cannot be disposed of in one fell swoop. Patient, systematic and intelligent effort is required. Only in living, working relations with people will the communist ideology be confirmed.

A high level of social consciousness, a communist attitude toward work, the complete eradication of the survivals of capitalist thinking, the harmonious development of the individual, the creation of a truly rich culture—these are the major ideological tasks in the transition period to communism.

The principles of communist morality formulated in the Party Program grow out of the struggle to build a communist society. They were not contrived; they derived from life itself. They are unequivocal, just, noble, humane. They will become the standard of behavior, the moral code of communist society. They represent the most advanced ethical ideas that progressive humanity has developed which are given a new communist content worthy of the new man already born who is being educated for life in the new society. Being molded are people with a communist consciousness, bold-thinking and creative people, people who do not easily succumb to hardship, people who look forward confidently to the future.

Economic and social progress, the growth of communist consciousness and the general acceptance of communist ethical concepts are the basis for the further all-round development of freedom of the individual and the harmonious blending of cultural wealth, moral purity and physical well-being in man. Communism by no means implies that the individual is "dissolved" in the collective. Communist collectivism is the creative interaction of highly varied individuals, each with his own interests and tastes, his own complex psychological world, his personal thoughts and feelings.

The Party's role as guide will tend to grow with the advance toward communism. The Party, exploring into the future, finds the right road to be followed, releases the incalculable energy of the people, and channels that energy to solve the gigantic problems encountered on the way.

A Communist, regardless of position or the job he does, is called upon to be in the vanguard; to set the example for responsible, disciplined and self-denying work; to be the initiator of the new; to fight irreconcilably any deviation from the high moral code by which the people of the new society guide their lives. The history of the revolutionary movement, the history of socialist construction, proves that Communists take up positions in the most demanding, most responsible and most dangerous sectors of the people's struggle.

Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people are confidently building a communist society. "The present generation of Soviet people shall live under communism." This is the Party's solemn declaration.

"Our people," said Nikita Khrushchev, "on taking power into their own hands, built socialism and are now building communism. They are building communism not for someone else but for themselves, for their children, for the coming generations that will forever remember and be proud of those who laid the foundations of communism, who fought for it with arms in hand, who spared no effort for the great goal."

# THE NEW PARTY RULES

**T**HE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, convening this month, will be adopting new Rules for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Rules, in draft, published widely in the press for nationwide discussion, lay the scientific foundation for the Party's organization and methods of work to conform to the new tasks of a new period.

The Soviet Union has moved into an advanced stage of historical development—the comprehensive construction of a communist society. The Party, leader of the people, obviously cannot remain unaffected by this epochal transition.

## The Party of All the People

The principles upon which the Rules are based derive from the objective laws of this new stage of development. The major principle—that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a party of all the people—is stated in the preface to the Rules:

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the tried and tested militant vanguard of the Soviet people, a voluntary union of the more advanced and politically more conscious sections of the working class, collective farmers and intelligentsia of the USSR.

"Founded by V. I. Lenin as the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party has traversed a glorious path of struggle and led the working class and the toiling peasantry to victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in the USSR. Under the leadership of the Communist Party exploiting classes were abolished and the moral and political unity of Soviet society was forged and strengthened. Socialism has triumphed completely and finally. The Communist Party, the party of the working class, is now the party of the Soviet people as a whole."

It is the whole people's party by reason of the fact that the Party's goal is the people's goal. More than that, it is part of the people in an organic sense. It has drawn into its ranks almost ten million of the most advanced, most conscious representatives of the working class, the collective farmers and the intellectuals. It grows increasingly closer to the people by virtue of its methods of work, which, as time goes on, are more and more infused with democracy in its most meaningful sense, becoming the prototype of those social and ethical relations which will be developed more completely in a communist society.

## A Communist's Duty

The transformation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into a party of the whole people has not diminished the role of the members of the Party nor the demands made upon them. On the contrary, it has heightened their responsibilities.

The first section of the draft Rules states that only a citizen of the USSR who takes an active part in the construction of communism may become a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Thus, not everyone is accepted for membership. The Party will admit into its ranks only those who actively fight for the principles of communism, those for whom service to society is a paramount moral duty. Only such people are worthy of the honored title—member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The new Rules describe the obligations and responsibilities of a Party member in the present historical stage of the country's development—to help build a material and technological foundation for communism, to foster the growth of communist social relations, to live by the communist moral code, to fight against any vestige of nationalism and chauvinism, and by word and deed to strengthen the friendship of the peoples within the USSR as well as the fraternal ties of the Soviet people with the peoples of the socialist countries of the world and with the working people of all countries.

## Inner-Party Democracy

The Party is responsible for each of its members, and each Communist is responsible for the Party. Together with the obligations, the Rules outline the rights of a Party member.

A Communist has the right to elect and be elected to all Party organs. He can freely and openly, in speech and in the press, present and fight for his position on all questions of Party policy or activity. He has the right, at Party forums, to criticize any other Communist, no matter how highly placed. The persecution of a member for exercising his right to criticize is punishable with all the rigor of the Party laws, up to and including expulsion.

These and other rights are guaranteed by an expanding inner Party democracy which generates the ever greater activity and initiative of the Party membership. The Rules set forth the indispensable conditions for inner Party democracy that guarantee every member his full rights as one of the many equal masters of his Party.

The draft Rules declare that "as the vanguard of the people building a communist society, the Party must march in the lead also in organizing its

inner-Party life, setting the example and serving as a model in evolving more perfect forms of communist public self-rule."

Party members are called upon to set the example for communist social relationships, to live by a high moral code which, as the communist society evolves, will become the natural standard of behavior for every citizen.

The systematic renewal of the composition of all the elected organs of the Party, from the basic organizations up to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, while preserving the continuity of leadership will be of primary importance for the greater development of inner-Party democracy. At every regular election the composition of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be renewed by at least a quarter, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and the Regional Party Committees by at least a third, and the City and District Party Committees and those of the basic organizations by a half. The possibility is left open for a longer term of office for a Party leader of unusual qualities and talents. In these cases the draft Rules require that for re-election the candidate in question must receive three-quarters instead of the customary majority of votes cast by secret ballot.

The systematic reduction in full-time paid staff will also help to foster inner-Party democracy and strengthen collective leadership. Party work, the Rules declare, ought not to be a career; more and more it must become a voluntary civic activity that members carry on in addition to their regular jobs or professions.

## The Party Does Not Replace Government Bodies

The draft Rules stress that the "Party organizations do not replace the Soviets, trade unions, cooperatives or other organizations of the working people. There must be no merging of the functions of the Party and other bodies nor unnecessary duplication of work."

This admonition reflects the larger role to be played by the Soviets, trade unions, the Young Communist League and other organizations in building communism, and the Party's very important function of drawing workers into these organizations and thereby developing the initiative of greater numbers of people.

The Rules emphasize the fact that the primary units of the Party have been, are and continue to be the basic Party bodies, that they must provide more Marxist-Leninist education to both Communists and non-Party people, that they must bend their efforts toward building the material and technological foundation of communism, that they must combat any and every manifestation of bureaucracy, parochialism and violation of work discipline.

Every clause in the draft Rules and all the changes proposed have but the one aim—to attune the Party to the demands of this period of communist construction, to equip the Party for carrying through the great tasks it has laid out for itself in the new Program.

*"The Party holds that the moral code of the builder of communism should comprise the following principles:*

- devotion to the communist cause, love of the socialist motherland and of the other socialist countries;*
- conscientious labor for the good of society—he who does not work, neither shall he eat;*
- concern on the part of everyone for the preservation and growth of public wealth;*
- a high sense of public duty; intolerance of actions harmful to the public interest;*
- collectivism and comradesly assistance; one for all and all for one;*
- humane relations and mutual respect between individuals—man is a friend, comrade and brother to man;*
- honesty and truthfulness, moral parity, modesty and unpretentiousness in social and private life;*
- mutual respect in the family, and concern for the upbringing of children;*
- an uncompromising attitude toward injustice, parasitism, dishonesty and careerism;*
- friendship and brotherhood among all peoples of the USSR, intolerance of national and racial hatred;*
- an uncompromising attitude toward the enemies of communism, peace and the freedom of nations;*
- fraternal solidarity with the working people of all countries and with all peoples."*

From the Draft of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union





# UKRAINIAN SOIL



By Yakov Usherenko  
Photos by Georgi Petrusov





Gruzia's combine operators set new regional harvesting records this fall with their machines going at 9-10 miles an hour, twice as fast as last year.

**S**OVIET FARMERS worked well this spring and summer, and now the soil is compensating them for their efforts. Bumper harvests of grain, corn, vegetables and industrial crops have been gained almost everywhere in the country, and the orchards and vineyards are yielding a fine supply of fruit.

The cultivated area has considerably increased this year, covering over some 504 million acres, more than ever before. But this year's agricultural development is reflected not only in the increase in the cultivated area but also in the sharp rise in the yield. In the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the Volga Region the wheat yield on large areas is as high as 1.3 tons per acre.

The collective farms of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and other republics are delivering to the state purchasing organizations considerably more grain than formerly. It is expected that the purchases of grain for the country as a whole will be about 18 million tons more this year than last. It is evident that after the collective farms have fulfilled their obligations as regards deliveries to the state, they will have a sufficient amount of grain left to satisfy their own needs. The achievements in the grain economy and the creation of a stable fodder base make it possible to develop animal husbandry at a much more rapid pace. That this bumper harvest reflects the labor of many mil-

lions of Soviet farmers is shown by this story of a typical Ukrainian collective farm.

In the middle of January, Grigori Legunov received a telegram from Kiev inviting him to attend the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party. This rank-and-file member of the Party felt flattered by the invitation, to be sure, but also somewhat puzzled. As chairman of a collective farm he had frequently attended all kinds of agricultural conferences. But he had never had occasion to attend such an important forum, where questions of significance for the entire republic were to be considered and decided.

"Why did they invite me?" he wondered. "Our collective farm hasn't distinguished itself especially. It's no worse and no better than the others in our district."

It was only after he arrived in Kiev that Legunov's question was answered. This plenary meeting took place two weeks after the January Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at which ways of developing agriculture on a countrywide scale had been discussed. And immediately following it agricultural workers' meetings were held in various parts of the country, including the Ukraine.

All collective farm chairmen and state farm directors of the republic

were invited to the plenary meeting in Kiev. As Legunov later learned, about 12,000 of the most active members of the local Party organizations and local governing bodies, and people directly engaged in agriculture, were there. Nikita Khrushchev, too, personally took part in the work of this meeting.

Although he had been a member of the Communist Party for 25 years, Legunov could not recall any other meeting of the members of the Party organizations in the republic's capital so large and so representative. The four days he spent at the enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine was a veritable school for him and the others who attended.

"To be more exact," he says now when recalling that gathering, "it was an entire academy, rather than a school." There he heard and learned a great deal which he would not have found in the best agricultural textbooks.

The discussion touched upon the most urgent questions and revealed everything that hampered the development of the republic's agriculture. The people shared their experience, showed how existing resources could be most effectively used, how large crops of wheat and corn could be grown constantly on the fertile Ukrainian soil, and how animal husbandry could be developed more rapidly. Legunov himself did not address the meeting but listened most attentively and did a great deal of thinking on the way home.

The collective farm that Grigori Legunov heads is situated in the south of the Ukraine on the Chongar Peninsula. The shores of the peninsula are washed by the shallow straits and estuaries of the Azov Sea, and further to the south is the Crimea. Formerly every village on the peninsula had its own collective farm. But after the war all these small farms joined to form one large collective farm which was named "Gruzia"—Georgia. What prompted the Ukrainian collective farmers to name their farm after this Transcaucasian republic? That is a story in itself.

The Hitlerite occupation of 1942 and 1943 inflicted tremendous losses upon the collective farm economy of the Chongar Peninsula. The aggressors destroyed everything that the older generation had created with their labor. When they retreated they carried off all the agricultural machines, drove all the cattle away, burned the farm buildings. In a word, they left the place completely barren.

"Most of the collective farm families lived in dugouts," says Yevdokiya Pavlenko, one of the oldest of the collective farmers. "We had to use cows to plow the land. The farm had two horses and one tractor which had been sent to us from Georgia. That's what we began with after that terrible occupation."

When the war was over, aid came from all parts of the Soviet Union to the Ukrainians. The Chongar Peninsula received its aid from the Makharadze District of Georgia, and that marked the beginning of close ties between the collective farmers of these two Soviet republics, ties which continue to this day. In honor of this friendship the Ukrainians named their collective farm "Gruzia," and the Georgians named theirs "Ukraina."

Those difficult postwar years are now a thing of the past. Today the Gruzia Collective Farm is large, diversified and prosperous. About 30,000 acres of land are sown to grain, corn and vegetables, the main crop being the famous Ukrainian wheat.

For about nine or ten months of the year it is warm in this region, and even in the winter months there is hardly any frost. Snow is rare and does not stay very long when it does come. So the livestock fatten in the meadows where they pasture practically all year round. The straits and estuaries of the Azov Sea are excellent natural reservoirs for breeding waterfowl. And, finally, the farm has 750 acres of vineyards, which also are a good source of income.

In 1960 Gruzia's income amounted to 1.95 million new rubles, as



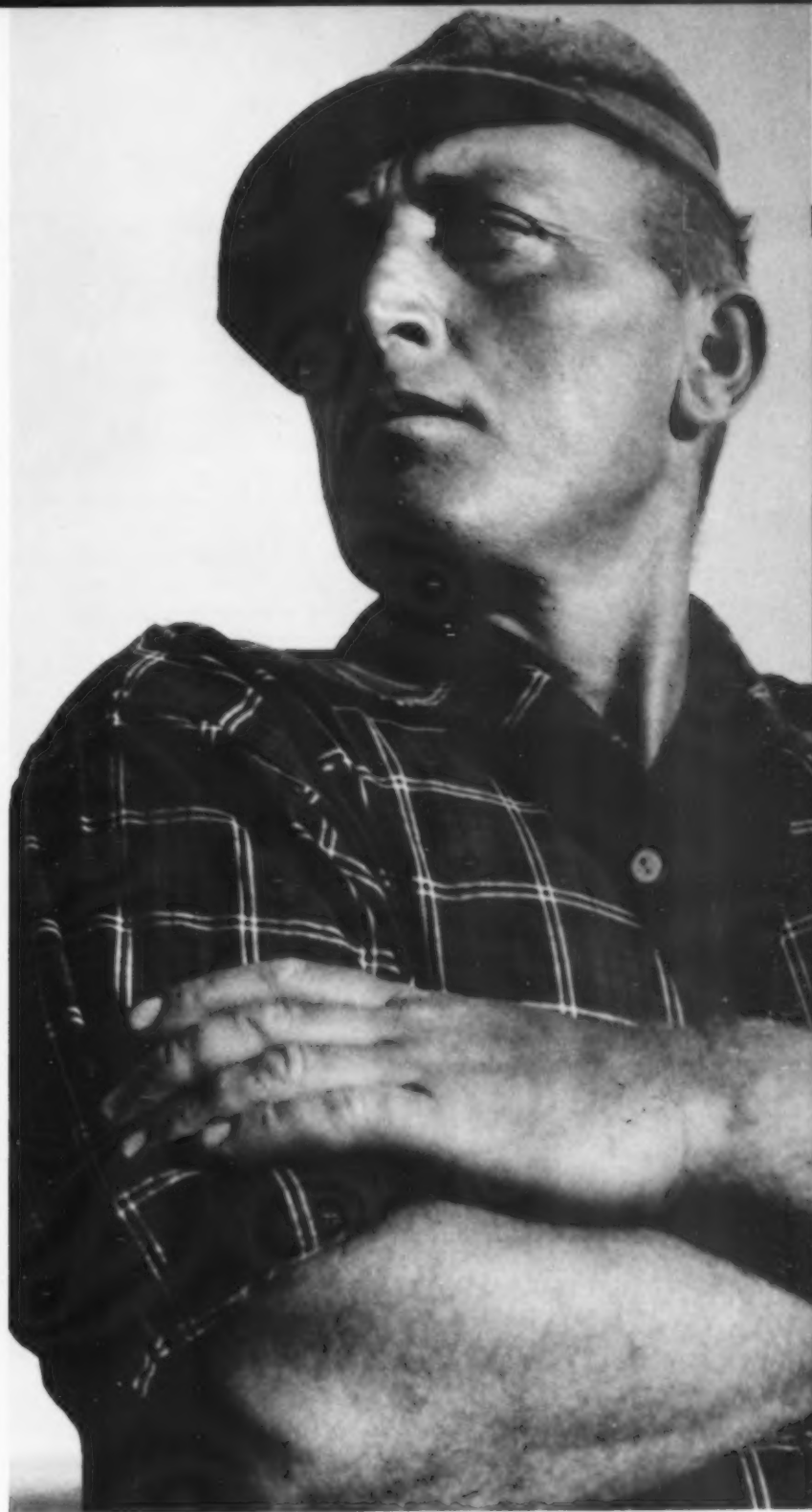
Yevgenia Samets has been teaching the other dairy-  
maids how to get the high milk yield that she does.





*Ivan Karandin is one of the top-notch sheeppmen at Gruzia. The flock has increased by 6,000 in the past six months.*

*The collective farm has put up long rows of two- and three-family houses fully equipped with all modern conveniences.*



*Grapes are grown on about 750 of the farm's 20,000 acres. The main crop is the famed Ukrainian wheat.*



*The shallow bays of the Azov Sea provide fine natural breeding places for the farm's flock of 50,000 ducks.*





compared with 1.4 million in 1958. Its increasing income, year after year, has enabled it to buy all the equipment it needs in the way of tractors, harvesting combines, trucks and agricultural implements. The farm's chief engineer, Nikolai Karpovsky, says that the total number of agricultural machines and implements exceeds 4,000.

New 2- and 3-family houses with modern conveniences have been built in all nine villages where the members of the Gruzia Collective Farm live. The collective farm administration finances the construction and amortizes payments over a ten-year period, after which the family owns its home. New high schools, pre-school institutions and clubs have been erected in the largest villages of the Chongar Peninsula with funds from the collective farm's annual budget.

The major topic of discussion at Gruzia while Legunov was away in Kiev was, understandably, the conference he was attending. The farmers followed the reports in the newspapers and the radio but were eager to hear their chairman's report firsthand.

For three hours Legunov spoke in detail about what he had learned at the plenary meeting and answered questions. He finished with the simple but very significant words:

"And so, friends, in agriculture everything is important—the machines, the fertilizer, the seed, but most of all the people. We have achieved considerable success in the past, but that is no reason why we should be satisfied. We must keep advancing all the time, from year to year. Otherwise we'll find ourselves lagging behind. We must quicken our pace in all our work."

In the Southern Ukraine the spring sowing begins in March. By that time everything at the Gruzia Collective Farm was ready—the machines, the soil, and especially the people. And the idea of "a rapid pace" took hold. The sowing was completed quickly and on a higher agrotechnical level than ever before. On May First when the farmers celebrated the holiday, they could say, with justifiable pride, that they had done a first-class job.

The grain in Gruzia's fields ripened early this year and the crop was a magnificent one. It is true that the weatherman cooperated with the right proportions of moisture and sunshine in spring and early summer. But weather is not the only factor or the most important one. A good crop does not come of itself. It reflects the work of the collective farmers who sow and care for the crops.

By late June the harvester combines were already working. Ten of the farm's 26 combines were self-propelled SK-3's newly shipped from the Taganrog plant, a contribution pledged by the plant's designers and benchworkers after the January Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Gruzia's combine operators set new harvesting records for the region during this period. Ivan Salo, for instance, harvested almost 100 acres per day and threshed an average of better than a ton and a half of wheat per acre. The combine operators lived up to the "rapid pace" slogan. They ran their machines at speeds of 9 to 10 miles an hour, twice as fast as last year. The early grain crops—barley and wheat—were harvested in a record 11 days, and the average yield ran from one fifth to one quarter of a ton more per acre than last year. The farm's livestock section also showed good results. By July the number of head of cattle had increased by 1,300 as compared with the beginning of the year, fine-fleeced sheep by almost 6,000, and fowl by 56,000.

The individual incomes of the Gruzia farmers have been rising as their farm keeps growing. This year, to judge by the harvest, they have another big income boost on the way. Of significance is the fact that the farm board has worked out and applied a system of incentive bonuses that has raised individual earnings considerably over the past years.

My last talk with Grigori Legunov took place soon after the publication of the draft of the new Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was obviously very much excited. "Our collective farmers have done quite a bit this year, and we are proud of the fact that we are also making our contribution to the common task of advancing agriculture. But that is only a good beginning along the road to abundance to which the new Party Program calls us. I haven't the slightest doubt that we'll create that abundance in our country and that we will build a communist society."



Recent agricultural institute graduate Mikhail Samoilik returns to the farm.

Grigori Legunov has been chairman of the Gruzia farm for twelve years now.





*Nikolai Karpovsky, the farm's chief engineer, is in charge of all equipment.*

*Chief agronomist Mikhail Belokin says, "Good farming means scientific farming."*



*(Above) A truck from Gruzia farm makes a delivery to one of the nearby state grain elevators.*

*(Left) New secondary schools have been built in every one of the Gruzia farm's nine villages.*

*(Far left) The youngsters of working parents are well cared for at the farm's nurseries.*







## TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER

ON AUGUST 31 of this year a meeting was held at the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries in Moscow to establish an Institute of Soviet-American Relations. Its purpose—to work for better understanding between the people of the two countries.

The Institute was created on the initiative of 42 organizations of the Soviet Union representing many hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens. Among them are the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the USSR Chamber of Commerce, the All-Union Theatrical Society, the Mosfilm Studio, the Likhachov Automobile Plant in Moscow, the Riga Railroad Car Plant, the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Ukrainian Institute of Longevity, and many theaters, schools and collective farms.

Many of these sponsoring bodies already have ties with institutions of similar interests in the United States. The USSR Academy of Sciences, for example, has a functioning exchange agreement with the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. In August more than 900 American scientists participated in the International Biochemical Congress held in Moscow. Very recently the delegation of Soviet scientists that took part in the Pugwash Conference, led by Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Alexander Topchiyev, visited the United States.

The Research Institute for the Arctic and the Antarctic is another of the new Institute's sponsors. Worth recalling in this connection is the international congress held a short time ago in Canberra, Australia, in which American and Soviet Antarctic scientists participated, and where agreement on a number of questions prompted commentators to speak of the warm breeze of cooperation blowing over that icy continent.

Two of the theater groups sponsoring the Institute of Soviet-American Relations are the Bolshoi Ballet Company and the Moiseyev Folk Dance Ensemble. Both these groups are well known to Americans, having performed to enthusiastic audiences in many cities of the United States.

In addition to public organizations, a number of individuals are among the sponsors of this Institute, people highly respected and popular in the Soviet Union. They include Alexei Adzhubei, editor in chief of the newspaper *Izvestia*; film producer Sergei Gerasimov; Georgi Zhukov, chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR Council of Ministers; art director Yuri Zavadsky, whose Mosssoviet Theater staged several Chekhov plays in New York last year; and the venerable sculptor Sergei Konenkov, whose magnificent works are on exhibition not only in Soviet museums but also in the United States.

Other individual sponsors include David Oistrakh, the violinist whom Americans know so well; the famous aircraft designer Andrei Tupolev; Nina Khrushcheva, public leader; composer Dmitri Shostakovich; Valeri Brumel of Olympic high-jump fame; and Grigori Chukhrai, producer-director of the film *Ballad of a Soldier*, which is enjoying a long run in the United States and many other countries.

### The Institute's Function

At the founding meeting Nina Popova, who heads the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said, in reference to the new Institute's function:

"Many of us here today have had frequent occasion to meet with representatives of the American public on our trips to the United States, at the conferences of representatives of the American and Soviet public at Dartmouth and in the Crimea, and at various international





## THE INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS IS FOUNDED IN THE USSR

By Oleg Feofanov

conferences and congresses. Many of us have visited American families and talked with numerous Americans visiting our country. Despite the many differences in our points of view, we invariably found areas of accord when we discussed important and urgent current problems. We are convinced that Soviet and American people can speak to each other with mutual respect, can do away with mistrust and strengthen mutual understanding. We are convinced that the Institute can do much to bring the people of the USSR and the USA closer to each other."

The eminent Soviet surgeon Nikolai Blokhin, who made the major report, defined the tasks of the newly founded organization in these words:

"The Institute of Soviet-American Relations is a new public organization whose purpose is to develop and strengthen in every way possible, mutual understanding, trust and friendship between the great peoples of our countries in the interests of lasting peace. The Institute must help to give the Soviet people a better understanding of the history, life, culture and science of the United States and to acquaint the American people with our way of life, with the science and culture of the Soviet Union. In short, this Institute must help us to know and understand each other better, must help to establish truly good-neighbor relations."

### A President and Board Elected

Dr. Blokhin is president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. He has been director of the Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology for the past nine years and is vice president of the International Union Against Cancer.

It is symbolic that this organization, dedicated to peace and friendship, is headed by a member of the most humane of professions.

Nikolai Blokhin has visited the United States several times. In 1944 he studied the care of the wounded in American military hospitals. In 1957, and again in 1959, he lectured in the United States on Soviet methods of treating cancer, and in 1960, after a Soviet-American conference on fighting cancer, he lectured on the subject at Columbia.

The founding meeting elected a board of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations composed of 128 people—public leaders, scientists, industrial workers and collective farmers. The board, at its first session the same day, elected a president and 16 vice presidents. Nikolai Blokhin was elected president of the Institute. Among the vice presidents are Academician Ivan Artobolevsky, Nina Khrushcheva, Georgi Zhukov and Alexander Korneichuk.

Korneichuk, the well-known Soviet writer who headed the Soviet delegation at the Dartmouth and Crimea conferences, was unable to attend the meeting but sent this telegram:

"I heartily welcome the noble initiative of our public which decided to create an Institute of Soviet-American Relations in Moscow that will serve to strengthen friendly ties between the great peoples of the USSR and the USA. I firmly believe that the American public and all people of good will in the United States will highly value this humane act on the part of the Soviet public."

### Better Relations an Urgent Necessity

The idea of founding an Institute of Soviet-American Relations did not come out of the blue. The precedent for it was established long ago. A recent example is the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a period of fruitful cooperation between our two countries. During the years of the anti-Hitler coalition our friendship was tempered in the fires of war.

There have been ups and downs in Soviet-American relations since, but in spite of the icy wind of the "cold war" the Soviet Government has always endeavored to solve disputable and oft-discussed questions through negotiations. The atomic arms race has again demonstrated the imperative necessity for adjusting and normalizing relations between the two greatest world powers.

The Soviet Government displayed boldness and a realistic understanding of the times when, in 1959, it sent Nikita Khrushchev, its Chairman, to the United States. The Chairman's talks with people of all walks of life and points of view; his frankness, directness and the logic of his speeches won the sympathy of millions of Americans. Unfortunately, later events enabled the forces hostile to the cause of peace to sow distrust and suspicion between our two peoples.

We are aware that our Institute has been created in a situation of unfavorable international weather, at a time when storm clouds darken the sky. Nevertheless, in these days which are so disturbing for the people of the entire world, an Institute of Soviet-American Relations has been organized in the Soviet Union. That is a very noteworthy fact and is evidence of the tremendous optimism of the Soviet people, their profound faith in the triumph of the forces of peace, in the fact that the sunshine and the future of their children are as dear to the American people as to the Soviet people.

To do away with distrust and suspicion it is necessary to even more energetically strengthen friendship and contacts between the Soviet and American peoples and to improve the relations between our countries. Such is the bidding of our times; such is the demand of all peoples, a demand which is persistent and which must not be ignored. For we are faced with the implacable alternative—to live as good neighbors or to resort to atomic madness.

The Soviet people have made their choice plain—they are for peace and against war—and have so declared on numerous occasions. More important, they have given body to their resolution in deeds. One such deed is the founding of the Institute, which attests to the profound faith of the Soviet people that peace will triumph.

"The friendly, joint actions of the broad public of our countries," said Nikolai Blokhin in his report at the first meeting, "will help to dispel completely distrust and suspicion in the relations between the USSR and the USA and will replace them with relations of good will, mutual understanding, peaceful, friendly cooperation. To serve this cooperation and to pave a broad highway to it—such is the aim of our Institute."

## TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER

*Excerpts from speeches at the founding meeting of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations in Moscow on August 31.*



### NINA POPOVA

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

**W**HEN WE INITIATED the idea of founding a new Soviet public organization—the Institute of Soviet-American Relations—we proceeded from the belief that the public of the Soviet Union and the United States could play a very considerable part in normalizing Soviet-American relations, improving understanding and establishing stable, friendly good-neighbor relations between our countries.

The sincere wish of the Soviet public to see a spirit of cooperation and understanding between the people of our two countries established is an acknowledged fact. However, we can say with great satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of Americans today also have this sincere hope. . . . Many of us have met representatives of the American public during our trips to the United States. . . . Despite the many differences in our points of view, we invariably found areas of accord. . . .

The Union of Soviet Friendship Societies has received many letters and telegrams in which Soviet people express their fervent support for the idea of setting up this Institute. Telegrams have come from workers, prominent scientists, people in literature and the arts, engineers, technicians; from office workers of the Automatic Transfer Line Plant in Minsk and car builders in Riga; from public figures in Azerbaijan, Armenia and Lithuania; from students and teachers at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute; from collective farmers in the Ukraine, Tajikistan and Latvia, and from many, many others.

We hope that the Institute will meet with the same response from the American people, that it will have their support and cooperation. We hope that it will establish friendly, businesslike contacts with all individuals and organizations in the United States that are for the development of good-neighbor relations and cultural exchange.

### NIKOLAI BLOKHIN

*President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences,  
Vice President of the International Union Against Cancer*

**W**E BELIEVE that the common efforts of our two countries with their unlimited potentials . . . will play a tremendous role in the scientific cognition of the world and its transformation for the good of mankind. This is completely confirmed by the experience of the scientific and cultural relations between the USSR and the USA, which mutually enrich the science and culture of both countries. . . .

I visited the United States several times and had long talks with many prominent scientists and cultural workers. . . . I have had many meetings, cordial and friendly meetings, with well-known American medical men here in Moscow, too, and have the warmest recollection of those meetings. I am sure that my friends Dr. Stanley of California, Dr. Heller of New York, Dr. Endicott of Washington, Dr. White, who was recently elected a member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and many other of my friends and fellow scientists also remember these necessary and important meetings with the same warmth.

We medical men are proud of the fact that this cooperation is already yielding good fruit and has saved many a human life. You probably know that an effective vaccine against poliomyelitis was developed in the Soviet Union on the basis of the one created by the American scientist Dr. Sabin. Together we are working out ways of fighting cancer, heart disease and other ailments. . . .

Dear friends, the founding of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations is an important chapter in the history of relations between our two countries. . . . The role of public opinion has never been so great nor so necessary as in our time. We hope that our Institute will help make this voice ring out louder and louder in behalf of universal peace. . . .







**YEVGENI FYODOROV**

*Chief Learned Secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences*

**A**LTHOUGH Soviet scientists are in contact with scientists in the United States and the USSR Academy of Sciences has exchange agreements with the National Academy of Sciences of the USA and other scientific organizations, we must admit our scientific contacts with the USA, unfortunately, are fewer than with many other capitalist countries, including allies of the USA.

We believe that the science of our countries—unquestionably the most advanced in research and technological application—must be linked more closely. Some spheres of science are better developed in the USSR, others in the USA; consequently a better exchange of ideas and results would be of immeasurable value.

We also know that representatives of American science are eager for closer contact with our scientists. The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union is always glad to meet them more than halfway. For instance, in 1961 alone more than 800 scientists from the USA came to the USSR to attend various meetings and conferences, many of them guests of our Academy of Sciences. About 100 Soviet scientists visited the USA during the period.

On behalf of our scientists I greet the founding of the Institute and assure the representatives of the public gathered here that Soviet scientists will take a most active part in the organization.

**ELENA ZVAIGZNITE**

*Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Lenina Cels Collective Farm (Latvia)*

**W**E DO NOT WANT WAR, neither hot nor cold. We want in peaceful competition to create better conditions of life, to raise the standard of living of our people and the peoples of countries competing with us.

We do not close our eyes to facts. We say frankly that the question of war or peace at the present time depends, first of all, on Soviet-American relations. Therefore we—I am speaking on behalf of our collective farmers—welcome and heartily support every step that will help to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Institute of Soviet-American Relations will be an organization whose express purpose is to promote good relations with the United States. Therefore we greet this new organization and ask that our Lenina Cels Collective Farm, which means Lenin's Path, be considered one of its members.



While we are proud of the fact that the milk yield on our collective farm has surpassed the U.S. average, we know that there are many advanced American farms from which we can learn. On our part we are ready to extend a hand of friendship to American farmers and share our experience and our achievements.

**VASIL SMIRNOV**

*Hero of Socialist Labor, Team Leader Baltic Shipyard (Leningrad)*

**S**PEAKING for the workers of Leningrad, I favor the idea of setting up an Institute of Soviet-American Relations. My colleagues at the shipyard, as well as I, think that this Institute can do a great deal to build friendly contacts between the American and Soviet peoples, to promote mutual understanding and to expand trade and cultural exchange.



We know that the level of development of American industry and the skill of American workers is high, but we still believe that in the next few years we will surpass the United States in per capita production of goods. We have both done many good and useful things in the field of production. If we were able to share our accomplishments, this would benefit both our peoples. Let's compete not in producing the means to destroy people but in producing the goods people need and can use, in raising the standard of living of both our countries.

Modern technology has drawn people closer together, has made it possible for them to have closer contacts. Moscow is nearer to Washington now than Leningrad used to be to Moscow. Let our technology serve the purpose of bringing people together, not of separating them. Every nation has the right to choose its own system of government. We have different social systems, but this should not be a barrier to friendly contacts.

**NIKOLAI SMELYAKOV**

*USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade*

**F**ROM THE EARLIEST DAYS of its existence the Soviet Union, guided by the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, has declared itself for peace, international cooperation and mutually profitable economic relations with all nations.

Peaceful coexistence implies the development and expansion of economic relations—trade included—that redound to the advantage not only of the countries immediately concerned but of all countries and peoples. At the present time, with the world trying to find the way to a stable peace, the building of closer economic ties serves as a most effective means of relaxing international tensions.

When we advocate better economic relations and closer trade ties with the United States, we do not set conditions different from those in our trade agreements with any other capitalist countries. We hold to the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

What is necessary to improve Soviet-American relations, besides the sincere desire to do so, is for us to get to know each other better. The new Institute can serve a most important function in this connection and, by better acquainting Americans with the peaceful strivings of the Soviet people, help to normalize the international situation.



# APPEAL

To Public and Cultural Organizations; Men of Culture, Science and Art; Representatives of the Business World; and All Citizens of the USA Who Come Out for Cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union

**W**E, representatives of public, scientific and cultural organizations; workers in industry and agriculture; and men of science and culture, wish to inform you of the establishment in the Soviet Union of an Institute of Soviet-American Relations.

We are convinced that there exists between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the two greatest world powers, a profound community of interests based on a mutual striving for cooperation and universal peace. Both the Soviet and the American peoples are vitally interested in the establishment—between their countries, between all states—of relations which will open up to mankind a wide path to progress, prosperity and a peaceful, happy life.

During the years of World War II the peoples of our countries fought in the ranks of a single coalition of freedom-loving nations and together with other peoples saved world civilization from fascist barbarism. The blood of Soviet and American soldiers, shed on the field of battle against their common enemy, sealed the long-standing traditions of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the USA and placed on them special responsibility for averting a new world war.

We profoundly believe that the public forces of our countries

can make a great contribution to the cause of saving mankind from the disastrous arms race and the cold war, and, by joint efforts, achieve disarmament, reliable international security and lasting world peace.

The vast natural resources, powerful economy, highly developed science and technology of our respective countries, the creative power and diligence of our peoples—all this excludes the collision of the vital interests of the Soviet Union and the United States and lays a reliable foundation for fruitful cooperation between them in all fields of creative human activity.

We consider that on the road of peaceful coexistence and economic competition our countries can achieve an all-round expansion of Soviet-American economic contacts, cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, and exchange of cultural values for the welfare of our peoples, for the welfare of all mankind.

With the object of strengthening confidence and achieving mutual understanding, the peoples of our countries must better understand each other's hopes and strivings, history and present life.

We are convinced, and this is confirmed by all the exchanges

Presidium of the Constituent Assembly  
of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations:

Alexei Adzhubei—editor in chief, newspaper *Izvestia*

Anushavan Arzumanyan—director, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences

Ivan Artobolevsky—member, USSR Academy of Sciences

Ivan Anisimov—professor, director, Gorky Institute of World Literature

Nikolai Blokhin—president, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

Nikolai Bobrovnikov—vice chairman, State Scientific and Economic Council of the USSR Council of Ministers

Valeri Brumel—Merited Master of Sports of the USSR

Alexander Vishnevsky—member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

Sergei Gerasimov—film producer, People's Artist of the USSR

Vasili Yemelyanov—chairman, State Atomic Energy Committee, USSR Council of Ministers

Vyacheslav Yelyutin—Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the USSR

Georgi Zhukov—chairman, State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR Council of Ministers

Yuri Zavatsky—director, Mossovet Theater; president of the Theater Section of the Union of Friendship Societies

Elena Zvaigznite—deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet; chairman of the Lenina Cels Collective Farm, Latvian Republic

Alexander Deineka—artist, member of the USSR Academy of Arts

Mstislav Keldysh—president, USSR Academy of Sciences

Fyodor Kozhevnikov—professor, Doctor of Law; head of the Chair of International Law at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations

Vladimir Kovanov—director, First Moscow Medical Institute

Sergei Kononov—sculptor, People's Artist of the USSR, Lenin Prize Winner

Alexander Korneichuk—writer, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Alexei Krylov—director, Moscow Likhachov Automobile Plant

Alexander Kuznetsov—First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR

Vladimir Kucherenko—president, Academy of Construction and Architecture of the USSR

Nikolai Mamai—miner, Hero of Socialist Labor; deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet

Enver Mamedov—first vice chairman, Board of the Novosti Press Agency

Alla Masevich—Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences

Yozes Matulis—president, Latvian Academy of Sciences

Igor Moiseyev—director, State Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR, People's Artist of the USSR

Mark Mitin—member, USSR Academy of Sciences

Nikolai Mostovets—public leader

Mikhail Nesterov—president, USSR Chamber of Commerce



## PEACE AND HAPPINESS IN OUR HOMES

made by public representatives of our countries, that personal contacts and communication between the Soviet and American peoples help give each of us a better understanding of the views of the public in the other country, remove prejudice and suspicion and strengthen friendly relations between our peoples.

Guided by the strivings to contribute in every way possible to carrying out these lofty goals for the welfare of the Soviet and American peoples, we have established an Institute of Soviet-American Relations.

We hope that the public and cultural organizations, men of science, culture and the arts, representatives of business circles, and all American citizens who come out for mutually advantageous cooperation and good-neighbor relations between our countries, will look upon our initiative favorably and will help in the Institute's activities and the carrying out of the noble tasks it has set itself.

We shall be happy to receive from you advice and suggestions on the new Institute. Please address:

**Institute of Soviet-American Relations**  
14 Kalinin Street,  
Moscow, USSR

- Alexander Nesmeyanov—member, USSR Academy of Sciences  
 David Oistrakh—violinist, People's Artist of the USSR  
 Nina Popova—chairman, presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries  
 Ruben Simonov—director, Vakhtangov Theater; People's Artist of the USSR  
 Leonid Sedov—member, USSR Academy of Sciences  
 Abid Sadykov—rector, Tashkent Lenin State University  
 Leonid Solovyov—secretary, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions  
 Nikolai Smelyakov—Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR  
 Vasili Smirnov—Hero of Socialist Labor; shipbuilding team leader, Baltic Shipyard  
 Andrei Tupolev—airplane designer, Hero of Socialist Labor  
 Mikhail Tahl—chess Grandmaster  
 Igor Tamm—member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Nobel Prize Winner  
 Galina Ulanova—ballerina, People's Artist of the USSR  
 Yuri Frantsev—corresponding member, USSR Academy of Sciences; president, Soviet Association of Sociology  
 Nina Khrushcheva—public leader  
 Dmitri Shostakovich—composer, Lenin Prize Winner  
 Grigori Chukhrai—film producer

August 31, 1961  
Moscow



**NINA KHRUSHCHEVA**

Public Leader, Vice President  
Of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations

**I** STILL REMEMBER the warm handshakes of the many American mothers and children I met during my trip to the United States in the fall of 1959. I wish all of them, and all other Americans, peace and happiness.

I am sure that the new public organization founded in the Soviet Union—the Institute of Soviet-American Relations—will do much to ensure that peace and happiness reign forever in the homes of the American and the Soviet people.

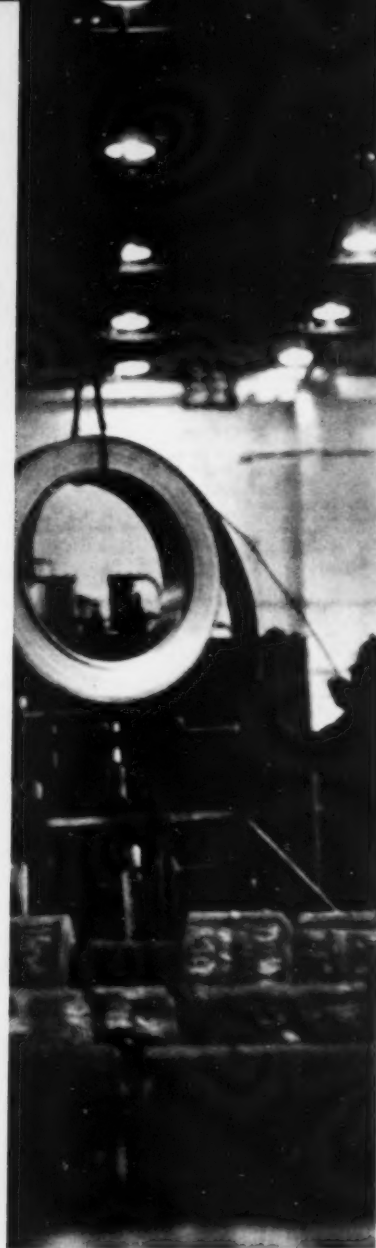
# Made in USSR



The bucket of this walking dragline used for open-cut mining can hold a ten-ton truck comfortably.

(Right) Soon this hoop of steel band will become pipe as air is pumped between two welded strips.

Tadeusz Gorozdovsky's defectoscope has solved the problem of 100% quality control of machined parts.



## Automatic Quality Control

**E**MID is short for Electro-Magnetic Induction Defectoscope, a machine designed by the research institute of the bearing industry. At most plants quality control is selective. A hundred finished parts out of every 10,000 are chosen at random for laboratory testing. Depending on the percentage of spoilage in that hundred, the entire consignment will either be approved or rejected. Even an approved consignment, however, contains a certain number of defective parts.

Soviet designers have now solved the problem of 100 per cent quality control. They make use of the so-called Foucault or eddy currents induced in a transformer core when alternate current is passed through the coil. Foucault currents have the property of skirting such surface and internal defects of the core as scratches, cavities and cracks.

The part to be tested is placed inside the transformer coil instead of the core. A second coil is added to detect the Foucault currents. The quality of the part is indicated by the curve on an oscillograph screen.

The EMID is used in conjunction with a computer device in an automatic transfer line. A ball bearing, for example, is placed in the EMID. If no defects are found, it is

passed on to a finished parts chute. If there is a defect, the machine decides whether the ball bearing is to go into the spoilage bin or a recovery chute for further processing. The EMID is finding wide application in industry.

## Giant Walking Excavators

**T**HE walking dragline with 494-cubic-foot buckets and 246-foot booms used in building the canals of Central Asia and Southern Russia and the hydroelectric stations on the Dnieper and Volga rivers show the size and scope of these great construction jobs.

An even bigger walking dragline, manufactured at the Urals Heavy Engineering Works, is being used successfully at open-cut mines. It has a 328-foot boom and an 883-cubic-foot bucket that can lift a 4-ton truck.

Engineers at the Urals plant have now designed a new walking excavator with a 410-foot boom and a 1,765-cubic-foot bucket into which a good-sized cottage can fit comfortably.

The long boom makes it possible to dump dirt a considerable distance from the excavation without the use of trucks. The excavator, designed for mine capping, does the job of several hundred thousand pick-and-shovel workers.

## Rolled Pipe

**O**UTWARDLY it looks like a small roll of strip steel, but it is actually a steel strip rolled into a pipe. Pipe made by this very ingenious method can be seen at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

The idea of manufacturing pipe by rolling steel strips was conceived by Lenin Prize winner Georgi Rayevsky of the Paton Electric Welding Institute in Kiev. He welded the edges of two narrow steel strips and then pumped air under high pressure into the space between them.

An experimental installation was set up to make the first pipes. When subsequent tests proved their high quality, the Paton Institute designed an industrial installation for the production of thin, flat-rolled pipe and sent it to an engineering plant in the Ukraine.

The new pipe is now in wide use in the Soviet Union for water mains and oil pipelines. Oil specialists estimate that for every 62 miles of pipeline laid 1.5 million rubles and more than 1,000 tons of metal are saved. There are also very considerable economies in transportation since the pipe is carried flat in compact rolls and is blown up only after it gets to the construction site.



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# THE AIR GATES OF MOSCOW

By Yuri Gofsky  
Photos by Georgi Petrusov



*The turboprop giant TU-114 carries 170 passengers a distance of 4,350 miles nonstop in nine hours. Fares on the TU-114 and other big Soviet liners are no higher than for rail travel.*

*Vnukovo, Moscow's largest airport, is expanding to handle its fast-growing turbojet traffic. Experts say that by 1965 only one passenger in ten will be flying in piston-engined planes.*



*Vnukovo, Sheremetyevo and Bykovo airports are linked to each other as well as to the city by helicopter.*







The TU-114's provide all the amenities of de luxe air travel, including very helpful stewardesses.

**A**IRLINES CONNECT the Soviet capital with Siberia, the Far East, the Black Sea region, the western borders of the country and many cities abroad. French Caravelles, British Comets and other foreign planes land in Moscow daily.

The very large Sheremetyevo Airport services international lines as well as Soviet planes flying the domestic western routes. Sheremetyevo handles both the usual piston-engined planes and the high-speed turboprop and jet liners.

Piston-engined craft that fly the domestic eastern and southeastern routes use the Bykovo Airport.

The main air gate of the capital, however, is Vnukovo, focal point for all seacoast, southwestern, northern and northeastern lines. A good half of all the piston-engined, and a large number of the high-speed, craft use it.

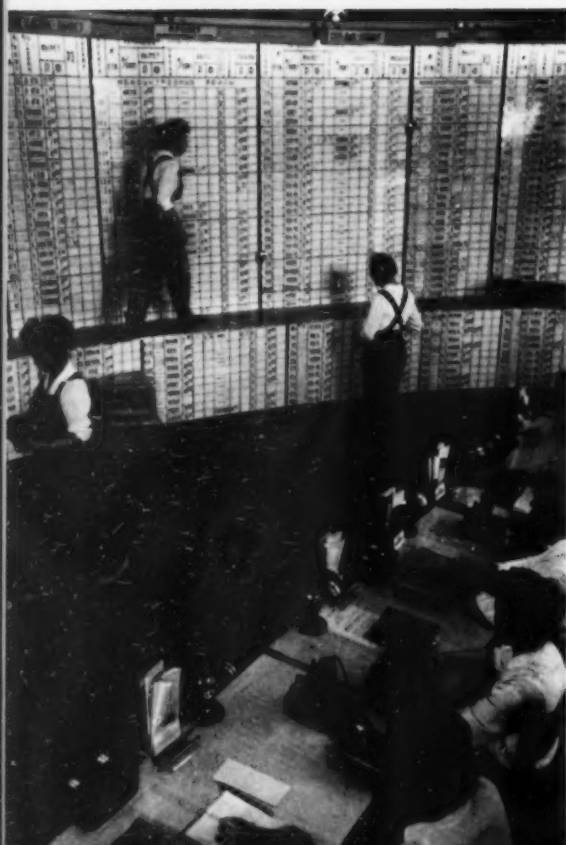
This major airport will be handling more and more traffic as jet planes replace the slower piston-engined craft. Today two out of every three plane passengers travel by turbojet. The estimate is that by 1965 only one traveler out of ten will be flying in a piston-engined plane.

At Vnukovo you see every type of Soviet aircraft. Lined up in neat array in front of the terminal building are trim TU-104's, TU-104A's and TU-104B's, each with accommodations for 100 passengers and capable of traveling at two-and-a-half to three times the speed of a piston-engined plane, and high-speed turboprop IL-18's and AN-10's that carry 115 passengers.

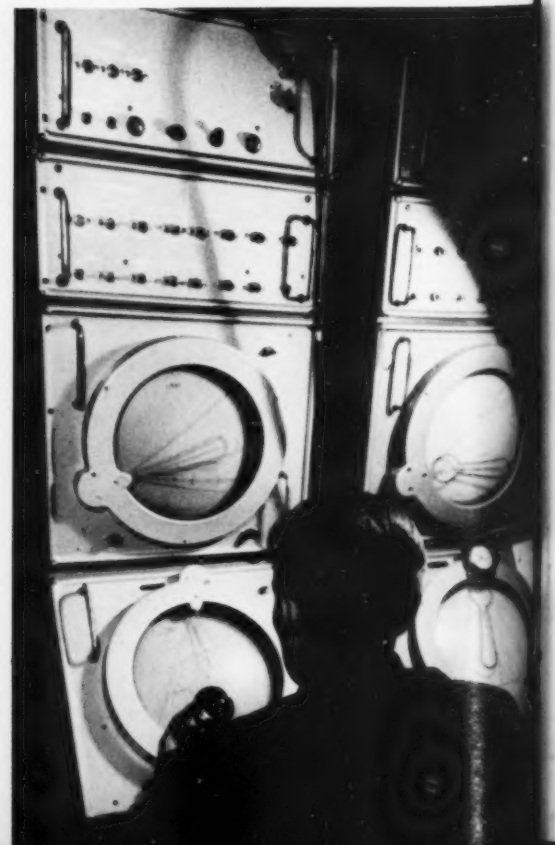
The turboprop giant TU-114 takes only nine hours to cover a distance of some 4,350 miles. In 1959 Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev flew non-stop from Moscow to New York in one of these. The TU-114's, each carrying 170 passengers, are now flying the domestic air lanes. Their



*Pyotr Soldatov flies a TU-114 turbojet. A veteran pilot, he has logged several million miles.*



*These boards at the Vnukovo terminal show the movements of all incoming and outgoing planes.*



*With radar Vnukovo Airport's control tower does its work of guiding all take-offs and landings.*





*Control tower at Vnukovo Airport. These aerial traffic cops ensure the safety of the planes traveling Moscow's busy skyways.*

greater passenger capacity and speed make turboprop aircraft very economical to operate. Fares on the TU-104's and other big liners are no higher than those on the railroads.

In the very near future still more economical planes will be flying the Soviet airways. Leading aircraft designer Andrei Tupolev and his assistants have completed work on the TU-124, which will carry about 70 passengers at a speed of 560 miles an hour. Since it needs a runway of only 2,600 feet, the TU-124 can be used in various parts of the country. Another Soviet designer, Oleg Antonov, is working on the AN-24, which will need a runway of only 1,300 to 1,600 feet.

#### **Safety Is the Word for Aeroflot**

Every plane that approaches Moscow is monitored by radar until it touches the runway.

Incoming planes report to the central control station at Vnukovo Airport. There are several section dispatchers on duty, each responsible for a different section of the sky. To these aerial traffic cops the sky is not a romantically blue ocean of air but rather a heavily traveled highway marked with invisible signs and signals that direct the pilot.

Every section dispatcher has his section of the sky divided into air corridors whose borders are sharply delineated. Vertically, the corridors have several layers, or echelons. Thus, to a section dispatcher his sky sector appears somewhat as a slice of layer cake.

Every plane approaching Moscow is assigned a definite air corridor

and an altitude which it must maintain. The line of the plane's approach is dotted with radar stations that report the progress of the flight to the section dispatcher. Depending on its final destination, the plane is directed either to Vnukovo, Sheremetyevo or Bykovo Airport.

Within a radius of some 60 miles of Moscow the section dispatcher transfers observation of the plane to the respective airport's control tower.

In the control tower at Vnukovo Airport are three men: the controller, who registers the orders of the main district dispatcher station; the dispatcher at the microphone, who maintains contact with the pilots; and the controller at the radar screen. Their job is to designate a path of descent for every plane so that it does not collide with another craft in fog or darkness, plot for the pilot the best approach route to the airport, and help him by-pass storm clouds.

As soon as the plane leaves the cruising altitude, its reflection appears on the screens of the instrument-landing dispatcher station which designates the route from thereon in and the course of descent the plane is to follow to bring it down smoothly on the landing strip.

The runway of Vnukovo Airport is equipped with light signals of up to 400,000 candle power. Their intensity varies with weather conditions and the degree of light. The belt of land under the approach to the landing strip is lined with orange beacons that form an arrow with the landing strip at the tip. Impulse lights are spaced at 165-foot intervals for a distance of 8,200 feet before the beginning of the landing strip. They are also used for take-offs. The monitoring of planes, too, is passed



*The Bookstalls, snack bars and restaurants at the Sheremetyevo terminal are open for round-the-clock service. Travelers can stay over at the airport hotel.*

along from one dispatcher station to another, in reverse order—first to the instrument-landing station, then to the control tower of the airport, and then to the main district dispatcher station.

#### **Flight Reservations**

Aeroflot—the Soviet civil air agency—has offices in various sections of Moscow where flight reservations to any point may be made. They may also be made by phone and the ticket delivered to the purchaser.

Express buses leave every 10 to 15 minutes from the center of the city to Vnukovo. Sheremetyevo Airport is also reached by express bus. All the airports are linked with one another and with the city by helicopter service for the convenience of travelers in transit. Every airport has an information desk where complete data on all flights is available. It knows where a given plane is at all times during flight. The progress and landings of planes at intermediate airports are plotted on huge charts, and a glance at the chart gives the information clerk the answer to any question about a plane's flight. At Vnukovo there is an information staff of 30 young women, working in four shifts around the clock.

The terminal building has a closed-circuit televised information desk and announcement board. Vnukovo has a hotel for passengers, and the restaurant and snack bars are open 24 hours a day. A new terminal building is now being constructed near the present one for serving the ever growing number of passengers.

To accommodate the increasing number of visitors to Moscow coming by plane, a new air terminal is being built almost in the center of the city, close to the Leningradsky Prospekt, and another airport is being laid out in Domodedovo, a town near the capital.

*Special express buses leave every 10 to 15 minutes from the center of Moscow to Sheremetyevo (one of the terminal building wings shown here) and Vnukovo.*





*(Left) At Sheremetyevo passengers are driven to their planes in these gaily striped buses.*

*(Lower left) The televised information desk answers travelers' inquiries at Vnukovo terminal.*

*(Lower right) The attractive restaurant at Vnukovo serves many hundreds of travelers daily.*



terminal are  
port hotel.

Moscow  
Vnukovo.





## STAMPS PICTURE COMMUNIST PARTY HISTORY

By Ilya Zbarsky

**G**REAT EPISODES in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are periodically reflected in Soviet postage stamps. They tell of the birth and development of the Communist Party, its leadership in the struggle of the working people of Russia against the czarist autocracy, and of the victories of the working people in the building of socialism and communism.

In 1948, to commemorate the hundredth year of the publication of the Communist Manifesto, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR issued two stamps of 30- and 50-kopeck denomination and of the same design. Both stamps carried the portraits of Marx and Engels, the Manifesto's authors, and the title page of the first Russian edition of that outstanding document of scientific communism.

The first Russian Revolution (1905)—the dress rehearsal for the Great October Socialist Revolution, as Lenin called it—was commemorated in a set of three stamps of 3-, 7-, and 14-kopeck denomination issued in 1925. The 3-kopeck stamp pictured a strike of postal and telegraph workers; the 7-kopeck, a man addressing a revolutionary rally from the top of a lamppost; and the 14-kopeck, a reproduction of Vladimirov's painting "Moscow Barricades" in 1905. Some of the early stamps were printed without perforations.

Another three-stamp series of 3-, 5-, and 10-kopeck denomination was issued in 1930 for the 25th anniversary of the first Russian Revolution. The 3-kopeck stamp showed the battleship *Potemkin* whose crew mutinied against czarism in 1905; the 5-kopeck stamp, an episode of barricade fighting; and the 10-kopeck, dedicated to the Moscow uprising led by the City Party Committee, the workers hoisting a red flag over a barricade.

Two multicolored stamps, of 40-kopeck and one-ruble denomination, were put out for the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The first bore Lenin's profile in bas-relief and his pronouncement: "The role of front-rank fighter can be fulfilled only by a party guided by a progressive theory"; the second, with the same picture of Lenin but with the title page of his famous work "What Is To Be Done?"

Commemoratives were issued for the Party's postwar congresses, which charted new vast prospects for the country's economic development and rapid rise of the population's living standards. In 1956, for the 20th Congress, there was a two-stamp issue, multicolored, of 40-kopeck and 1-ruble denomination, both with a sculptured figure of Lenin against a background of red flags and the Kremlin's Spasskaya Tower.

New multicolored 40-, 60-kopeck and 1-ruble stamps were issued in honor of the 21st Party Congress. Pictured on the 40-kopeck stamp were the Red Flag bearing a portrait of Lenin and a view of the Kremlin in the background. The 60-kopeck stamp showed a meeting of construction men on the Volga hydroelectric power project; it was this Party Congress that called for a sharp increase in electric power production, among other things. The 1-ruble stamp symbolized Soviet progress in space exploration with three sputniks and a spaceship.

## MEDICINE COMES TO BEAUTY'S AID

**A** DESPAIRING sixteen-year-old asks, "Doctor, will I look like this the rest of my life?" She sits hunched over on the edge of a chair, much of her face covered by her handkerchief. Gently the doctor puts the girl's hand down into her lap and examines her forehead and cheek speckled with ugly blue-brown warts.

"Vascular nevus," thinks Dr. Inna Kolgunenko. She pats the girl's shoulder. "We'll fix all that, clear up your face beautifully, but it will take time. And you must help yourself."

The girl doesn't really believe it. She puts her hand up to her face covering it again. But the doctor knows that even after the very first treatment the patient will be smiling and hopeful.

Such scenes are enacted frequently at the Cosmetic Clinic in Moscow. Until very recently surgeons and cosmetologists rarely cooperated professionally, but the progress of medicine and present-day living has brought them together. And now cosmetologists, surgeons and internists not only work together to remove skin blemishes but go below the skin's surface to eliminate the cause.

The Moscow Clinic has several branches and a hospital; there are also such clinics in Leningrad, Kiev, Kuibyshev and other cities. Some people go there for facial treatments, complete with vitaminized masks and massage; others have their freckles or tattoos eliminated and warts or unsightly hair removed. Still others want to have the shape of their noses or ears corrected, or their faces lifted.

Each visitor is first examined by cosmetologists who prescribe the necessary treatment. It usually includes vitamins, special diet and a course of home treatment. "Cream and makeup," says Dr. Kolgunenko, "are insufficient aids for concealing defects. To really get rid of a skin blemish we must find its cause."

The Cosmetic Clinic has done some interesting plastic surgery. Professor Anastas Lapchinsky is well known for his skillful facelifting and corrective operations. "Our people, especially the women," he says, "should all be beautiful and happy. Wherever nature has made a mistake, we correct it."



Unwanted hair is removed painlessly by electrolysis at the Cosmetic Clinic in Moscow, where internists, surgeons and cosmetologists collaborate to correct nature's mistakes. The clinic staff handles a wide range of problems—from changing the shape of a nose to the removal of unsightly warts.





# USSR Magazine Is FIVE YEARS OLD



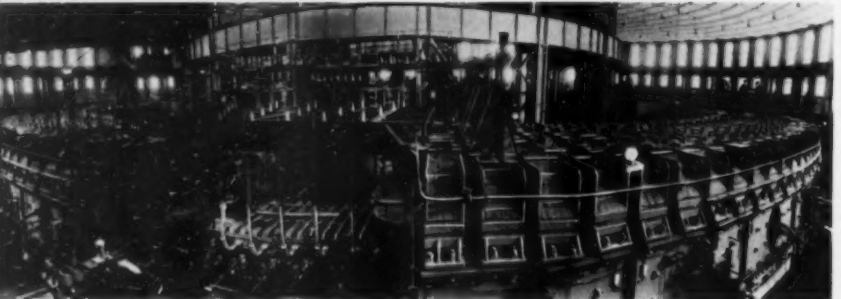
Nikita Khrushchev presents the Soviet program for "general controlled disarmament in a four-year period" to the UN. (No. 7/38, 1959, p. 10)



Muscovites welcome 34,000 young men and women from 131 countries arriving for the Sixth International Youth Festival. (No. 15, 1957, p. 28)



Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin tells the Soviet people that he has successfully completed the world's first manned space flight. (No. 6/57, 1961, p. 7)



A 10 Bev-capacity proton synchrotron, the world's largest, is installed at the Dubna Joint Nuclear Research Institute. (No. 7/34, 1959, p. 44)

Two years after his triumph at the International Tchaikovsky contest Van Cliburn plays to cheering Soviet audiences. (No. 9/48, 1960, p. 58)



**F**IVE YEARS AGO, on October 23, 1956, *USSR Illustrated Monthly* made its debut in the United States, and on the same day its counterpart *Amerika* began to circulate in the Soviet Union. The two magazines are published on a reciprocal basis under an agreement between the governments of the USA and the USSR.

The agreement fixed the circulation of each magazine at 52,000 copies—50,000 for sale through newsstands and by subscription, and 2,000 for free distribution. The question of larger circulation for both magazines now merits consideration.

The two periodicals are very much alike in format and subject matter. That they have the same function is evident at a glance—to tell their readers in word and picture about life in their respective country, thereby meeting the growing desire of the people of the two most powerful countries in the world to learn more about each other.

Long before the magazines appeared, in fact as soon as the press announced the agreement, letters began to pour into the offices of *USSR* from Americans of every trade and profession and the most diverse views. Many were from friends, others from people simply interested in our country, and still others from people prejudiced against it. They wrote about all kinds of things, but the letters had this in common—the overwhelming majority welcomed the opportunity of getting information about the Soviet Union from the original source, of getting answers to their questions firsthand.

Press comments and letters to the editors make it abundantly evident that the public in both countries considers the exchange of magazines a contribution to better understanding, the development of contacts and the promotion of friendship between our peoples. It is no accident that these periodicals have won an important place in the over-all American-Soviet exchange program.

In his message of greeting to *USSR* readers in the November 1960 issue, Nikita Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Government, wrote: "The Soviet people sincerely want friendship between the peoples of our two countries. This can be facilitated by getting to know each other better. The purpose of *USSR Magazine* is to spread truthful information about the life of the Soviet people, thus contributing to better understanding between our countries."

#### The Hows and Whys of Soviet Life

It is from our readers that we find out what Americans want to know about the Soviet Union, from the comments and requests, the friendly criticism and helpful suggestions that the mail brings daily. We give careful attention to inquiries from our readers and take their letters very much into account when planning the contents of forthcoming issues.

The questions sent in are extremely varied. What kind of state and social system does the Soviet Union have? How can the principle of peaceful coexistence be reconciled with the statement that communism will triumph throughout the world? What does communism give the common people? Why is there only one political party in the Soviet Union, and, in view of that, how can freedom of criticism be guaranteed? What explains Soviet pre-eminence in space exploration? Why is there no unemployment in the Soviet Union? Why don't Soviet workers strike, and how are their claims met under such conditions? How does one get a divorce in the Soviet Union? Can one who is not a member of the Communist Party be elected to public office? What kind of pension system is there? Can a Soviet citizen go to church? What kind of dancing is popular with the young people in the Soviet Union? May foreign tourists travel freely in the Soviet Union? What difficulties does the Soviet Union encounter in solving its economic problems? Can a Soviet citizen own his own home? How are Soviet



physicians combating polio? Is there any juvenile delinquency in the Soviet Union?

There is no end to the stream of how, why, is it true that, can you, and so on. The magazine is asked to write about almost everything—from the history of the Soviet Union to Russian cooking, from Palekh boxes to the standard of living of workers and collective farmers. The number and variety of questions show that Americans with the most widely varying interests want information about these many aspects of life and activity in the Soviet Union. And that is the magazine's chief aim—to give the American reader as many facts as possible in order to enable him to get a true picture of the Soviet Union.

### Growing Interest in Things Soviet

This wish to learn more about the Soviet citizen and the socialist system which has nurtured him is not a recent occurrence. It goes back to the memorable years of World War II, when an amazed world paid homage to the magnificent fortitude and patriotic heroism of the Soviet people as they staunchly met the incredible pressure of the Nazi hordes. The Soviet Union was able to muster the strength not only to stand its ground in that mortal combat, but also, together with its allies, to finish off the fascist beast in his own lair.

During the postwar years, in spite of the frequent tenseness of the international situation, there was no decline in the very natural interest of the people of the two countries in each other or in their wish to become better acquainted. In recent years, especially since the first sputnik was launched in October 1957, the interest of Americans in the Soviet Union has been growing by leaps and bounds.

That event, the greatest of our epoch, caused a chain reaction in the minds of people on all continents. Our mail reflected that change very sharply. We began getting many more hows and whys, and the substance of all of them was essentially this one question: How is it that socialism, and not capitalism, blazed the trail to the stars?

At the time, *USSR* was completing its first year of publication. Now its fifth year is highlighted by the epic flights of two Soviet cosmonauts. Last April Yuri Gagarin made a pioneering circuit of the earth in the spaceship *Vostok I*, and four months later Gherman Titov made a 25-hour journey around our planet in *Vostok II*.

These great achievements represent more than Soviet progress in the one field of space exploration. They are the end products of the numerous and highly diverse activities of the Soviet people. Obviously, a single magazine article, no matter how extensive, cannot hope to answer all questions arising, say, in connection with the Soviet achievements in conquering outer space. The answer has to be sought in many articles on many subjects that will lead to a comprehensive knowledge of Soviet life in all its diversity. And that is precisely what *USSR Magazine* strives to give its readers. In these five years the magazine has faithfully reflected five years of the Soviet Union's life.

Although *USSR* is not a news magazine, its job, nevertheless, is to report and explain current Soviet events of major importance. And recent years have been rich in events which have effected great changes in the life of the country and its people.

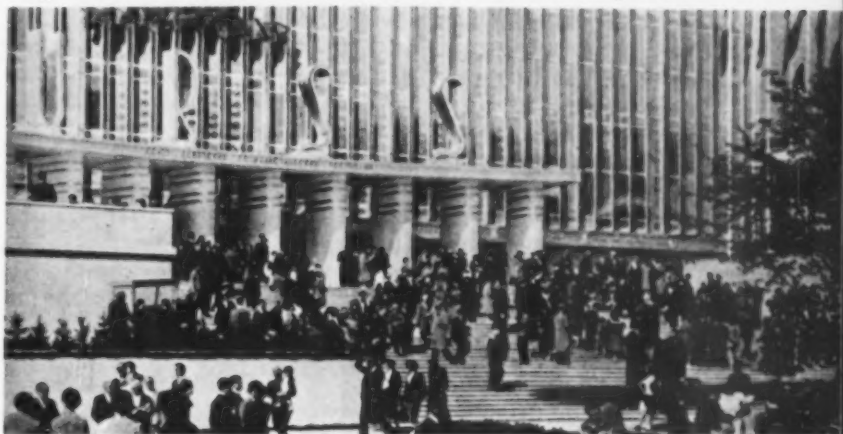
Reorganization of industrial management, virgin land cultivation, the seven-year plan for economic development, the unilateral cut in the armed forces, the new pension system, the decision to abolish the income tax, the cut in the workday without reduction in pay, the improvement of the educational system, and, of course, the Communist Party Congresses, which decide major questions of the country's development—this is only a partial listing of developments in the past which decide major questions of the country's development in the life of the Soviet people. All these events were treated in the magazine.



The country's 3,000 resorts and spas, visited by 3.5 million people a year, are turned over to the trade unions to manage. (No. 5/56, 1961, p. 27)



Khrushchev meets Americans of all views and vocations on his USA visit. They liked his sense of humor and friendliness. (No. 11/38, 1959, p. 37)



The Soviet Union displays four decades of socialist achievement at the Brussels Fair and wins several hundred awards. (No. 8/23, 1958, p. 38)



In five years beginning with 1955 the USSR reduces its armed forces by 2,140,000, thus showing its peaceful intentions. (No. 6/21, 1958, p. 15)

Moscow builds 100,000 apartments a year, and other cities follow suit, in a speeded-up drive to solve the housing problem. (No. 7/46, 1960, p. 12)



## Table of Contents

A large number of the 4,000 pages of *USSR Magazine's* first five years of issue, were devoted to the everyday life and interests of the Soviet man. Every issue carried articles, essays and reports on people of every walk of life. The simple stories and pictures showed Soviet people at work, at home and in their leisure hours, their views on contemporary problems, conception of civic duty, relations with workmates and family problems. These articles usually centered on individuals to show the more typical aspects of Soviet life. Others dealt with Soviet men and women who have won nationwide recognition and high honors as a result of their outstanding accomplishments in their fields of work or study. In telling about individual Soviet people, the magazine has shown how their creative efforts merge into a single current of progress in communist construction.

Many facets of Soviet life were illustrated in feature stories about particular factories, collective farms, cities and republics. A good deal of space was given to the activities of young people, their schooling, their interests outside the classroom, their leisure hours.

### Comparisons Not Always Helpful

It is not always easy to describe the Soviet way of life so that the general reader will understand it. Sometimes comparisons are helpful, often they are not. For example, when we speak of the Soviet standard of living, we must explain that we mean not only take-home pay and what it can buy but a great many additional things that the Soviet citizen gets from the state without contributing a kopeck from his pay envelope. These services—they include free education through college, social insurance, free medical and hospital care—are a substantial addition to family income.

It is even more difficult to explain to the uninformed reader the complex of social relations in a socialist country or the substance of Soviet democracy. The magazine has carried a series of articles on these and related problems by leading Soviet sociologists and statesmen.

*USSR* has run articles expounding the philosophical principles upon which Soviet life is built. Several series have surveyed the history of the Soviet state, its political structure, the activities of the many mass organizations, the larger areas of government administration being taken over by public organizations.

A number of articles on the Communist Party have attempted to explain the Party's role in building communism. There have been stories describing the work of Party organizations on all levels—from a local factory group to the national Party congresses.

Soviet democracy in action has been illustrated in many of the articles, showing how it carries over to very wide spheres of the country's life and is by no means confined to parliamentary institutions. In the economic sphere, for example, it is demonstrated in the decentralization of management in industry and the wide public participation in setting factory and industry policy. Another manifestation of this democracy is the submission of the more important draft laws to

nationwide discussion, and this, too, has been the subject of articles. National forums of this kind took place around drafts of the pension law, legislation to abolish taxes and the Party's draft of the seven-year plan targets. Under countrywide discussion today are the drafts of the Communist Party's new Program and Rules. The 22nd Congress of the Party will take into account the opinions expressed and the suggestions made in the course of the discussion.

A number of articles dealt with the development of different forms of public self-government—volunteer public order squads, town improvement committees, wide citizen participation in the work of the standing committees of the local Soviets. The magazine has tried to show how the basis for replacing administrative authority by communist self-government is being laid, step by step, in these forms of democracy.

### The Theme Is Friendship

*USSR Magazine* has published numerous reports, articles and interviews of personal exchanges between Soviet and American citizens. Almost every issue has reported visits made by scientists, artists, students, industrial executives and farmers of one country to the other. The magazine has also published reviews of how the USA-USSR agreements on scientific and cultural exchanges were being carried out and the future prospects in this direction.

The hospitality shown foreign visitors by Soviet people bears witness to their earnest desire for international friendship. They do not consider peace a matter of government decision alone but rather the vital cause of every Soviet individual.

The Soviet Union has proclaimed and adheres to the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, and *USSR* has run several articles on the cuts the Soviet Government has made in its armed forces with the result that more than two million men have returned to peacetime pursuits. The magazine has carried articles by economists showing the tremendous economic gain mankind would derive from a general disarmament agreement.

Outstanding among the materials carried by the magazine on the Soviet Union's peace policy are the articles on the visits of Nikita Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Government, to the United States on a goodwill mission in 1959 and as head of the Soviet delegation to the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly in 1960. The magazine dealt with Khrushchev's meetings with the American people; his speeches for better understanding between our peoples, for strengthening peace and friendship between our countries; the speeches in which he clarified the Soviet program for general and complete disarmament put forward in the United Nations.

The keynote of every issue of *USSR* published in these five years has been peace and friendship. The magazine enters its sixth year with confidence that its efforts in explaining the Soviet way of life will continue in the future to help develop understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two great countries and will thus continue to contribute to the promotion of universal peace.





# Америка

## IN THE SOVIET UNION

**A**MERIKA, the magazine published in Russian to acquaint Soviet readers with things American, like its counterpart *USSR Magazine*, celebrates its fifth birthday this month. Publication was begun in 1956 as the result of a reciprocal agreement between the governments of the USSR and the USA on exchanging periodicals. Since then sixty issues of each magazine have been circulated. The decision to start publication of the magazine was closely related to the preparation of a broader agreement on cultural and scientific contacts subsequently signed by the two governments in 1958.

*USSR Magazine* and *Amerika* have the same aim: to promote better understanding of the way of life of the respective country. The magazines look very much alike—both are combined picture-text magazines—and are even produced by the same print shop—Haynes Lithograph Company in Rockville, Maryland—where they coexist wonderfully.

Our correspondent called at Soyuzpechat, the agency responsible for the circulation of *Amerika* in the Soviet Union, to ask some questions. He spoke to Yevgeni Prokofiev, assistant manager.

"What's the circulation procedure?"

"The magazine," explained Prokofiev, "is shipped to the central dispatch office in Moscow from the United States, then distributed throughout the country."

"In what cities is the magazine available?"

"The list of cities where the magazine is distributed was established by a special agreement between Soyuzpechat and the American Embassy. The magazine is on sale in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the Union Republics, Kharkov, Rostov, Voronezh, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Magadan and dozens of other cities."

"Is it sold by subscription or in bookshops and on newsstands?"

"According to the agreement, 45,000 copies are sold on newsstands and in bookstores, 5,000 by subscription, and 2,000 are distributed free of charge by the U. S. Embassy in Moscow. We stick very closely to that arrangement."

"How do Soviet readers get to know about the magazine?"

"Soyuzpechat puts out an annual catalogue of the newspapers and magazines to be published during the year. The catalogue, which is our major advertising source, is available at all Soyuzpechat branches and at many other places—big plants, offices and the like. It lists *Amerika* first in the section headed "The Press of Capitalist Countries" and gives the price as well as the frequency of publication and manner of distribution."

"Is the magazine available in library reading rooms?"

"Yes, if a library wishes to, it may subscribe to *Amerika* just as it does to any periodical. In Moscow, for example, the magazine is always available at the State Public History Library, the Ushinsky State Library, the reading rooms of Moscow University, the House of Trade Unions reading room and a number of other libraries and reading rooms—and, of course, the Lenin Library and the State Library of Foreign Literature. *Amerika* is also available in the reading rooms of institutes and universities and in the public libraries of many cities of the Soviet Union."



*Amerika* on sale at a newsstand in Sverdlov Square in Moscow.

Америка



The first Soviet reader of *Amerika* was Russian Renkov who works at the Soyuzpechat.



Both magazines—*Amerika* and *USSR*—are similar in format. They are printed in the same shop, the Haynes Lithograph Co., where they coexist wonderfully.



# USSR 1956

## OLD ACQUAINTANCES



The charming young schoolgirl above is Larissa Demachova, whose full-page photo we printed in color in the fourth issue of our magazine, in January 1957. At the time she was eleven years old and a student in the fourth grade at Moscow School No. 1. Now she is in the ninth grade, a grown-up sixteen-year-old, with very serious ideas about life in general and her own in particular. She wants a career in the theater and has made up her mind to apply for admission to the drama department of the State Film Institute after graduating from secondary school. Meanwhile, no amateur theatrical performance at the Moscow City House of Young Pioneers takes place without her. The stage directors find her very promising.

From some of the early issues of our magazine we have chosen several old acquaintances —people we wrote about or interviewed the first year USSR was published. We thought that many of our old readers would like to

In our first issue we described the TU-104, the then new and first Soviet jet passenger airliner, designed by Academician Andrei Tupolev in 1956. Today this turbojet, which flies at a speed of about 500 miles an hour in the stratosphere and accommodates 70 passengers, is in regular commercial service on the domestic and international airways and is a familiar sight at airports in Paris, London, Brussels, Copenhagen, New Delhi and other capitals of the world. In the past five years Tupolev has designed two new planes. One is the turboprop giant, the TU-114 that brought Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita S. Khrushchev nonstop to the United States in September 1959 on his memorable visit of peace and friendship. It was on public view at Andrews airfield outside of Washington, D.C., during the Chairman's visit. The TU-114 accommodates 170 passengers on long-distance hauls and 220 on short trips. The other new plane, the turbojet TU-124, for domestic use, is similar to the TU-104 but has some advantages over it. Although it has the same load capacity and cruising speed, it does not require a special landing strip but can touch down at any airfield.





# ACQUAINTANCES

our magazine know what has happened to them since, and acquaintances that readers meeting them for the first time viewed the would be just as interested in hearing what five e thought very eventful years of life in a socialist coun- try have done for these four Soviet people.



We told our readers about Maria Kulikova in the February 1957 issue of our magazine. At that time she was a spinner at a mill in the city of Ivanovo. In the past five years she has woven hundreds of thousands of yards of fabric. Her skill, warmth, understanding, and her unfailing readiness to help people have made her very popular at the mill. Three years ago the people of her district elected her deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. She is a member of its Committee of Legal Proposals, helping to draw up documents of nationwide significance. In her own constituency she attends to scores of administrative problems daily. As all other deputies to Soviet legislative bodies, she is available to her constituents for help with all their troubles, personal or vocational. Yet she is no less interested in what goes on in other parts of the country. In a recent photo (bottom) she is greeting a deputy from Uzbekistan, the cotton-growing republic. The photo above, taken five years ago, shows her with her youngest daughter.

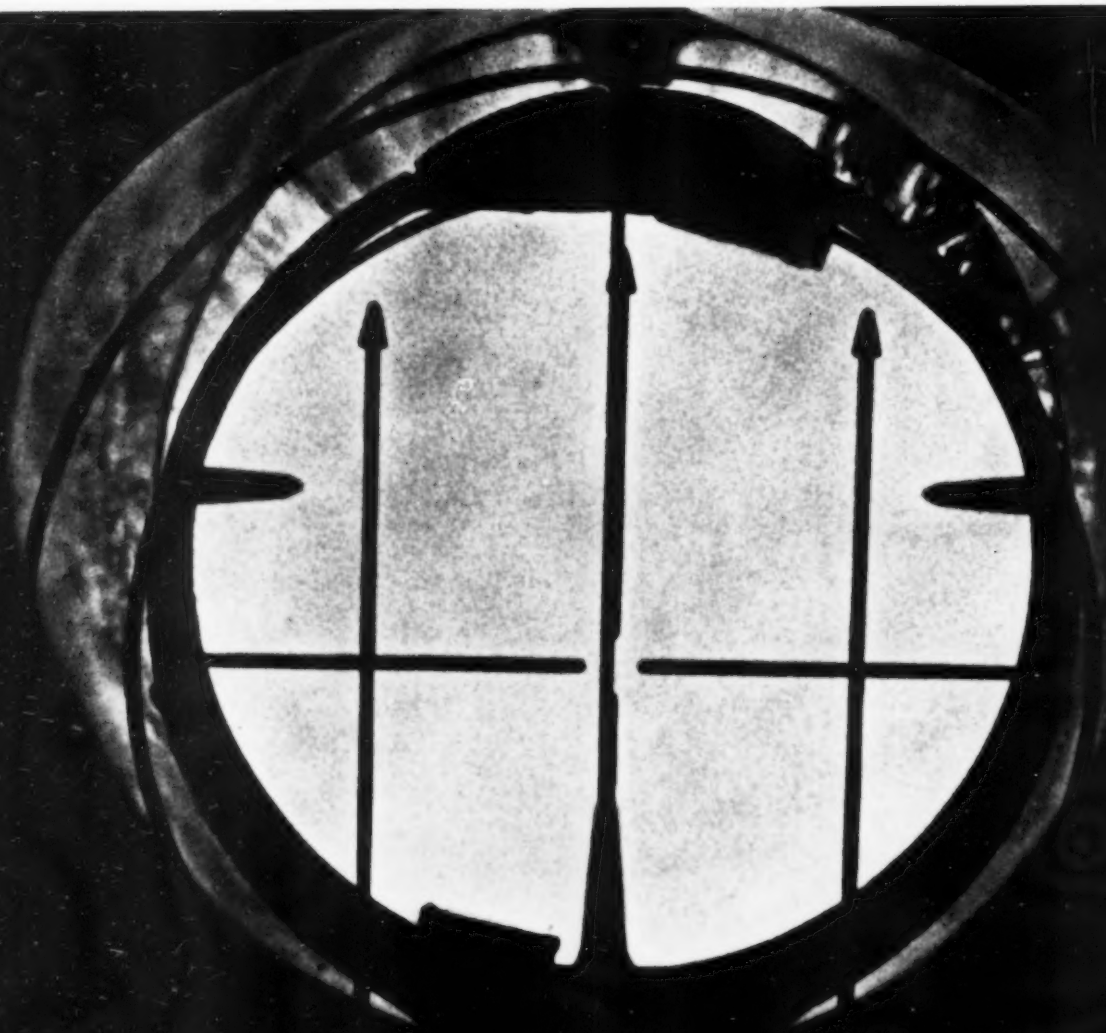
# 1961 USSR

Architect Zulfa Pogarskaya is another old acquaintance. An interview with her appeared in the fifth issue of the magazine, in February 1957. Zulfa has had a busy five years. She helped work out the experimental block of apartment buildings in the Southwest District of the Soviet capital. There, on the outskirts of Moscow, stand two eight-story houses with 223 apartments built after her design. It's a long time, she says, since her husband has smiled about her "half-baked" ideas. She was particularly excited about working with the group of architects on the design of the Congress Building which is already rising above the ancient towers of the Kremlin. Made of white marble, aluminum and glass, the imposing structure with its Great Hall seating 6,000 will be the setting of nationwide congresses, forums and scientific conferences. This talented young architect's present job, no less challenging, is on the design of the 1967 Moscow World's Fair.



# THE EARTH FROM OUTER SPACE

PHOTOS TAKEN BY GHERMAN TITOV



*Gherman Titov was 155 miles above the earth when he took these shots with his Convas movie camera. Said Titov at a press conference after the history-making flight: "I didn't want Yuri Gagarin and myself to have a monopoly on the view in space so I took a few shots to share with my earthbound friends." Above is the illuminator of the Vzor (Look) optical device through which Titov photographed the earth. The arrows show the direction of the ship's flight. The shot on the right shows mountain ridges and ravines. The object at the lower left of the photo is one of the antennae of Vostok II.*





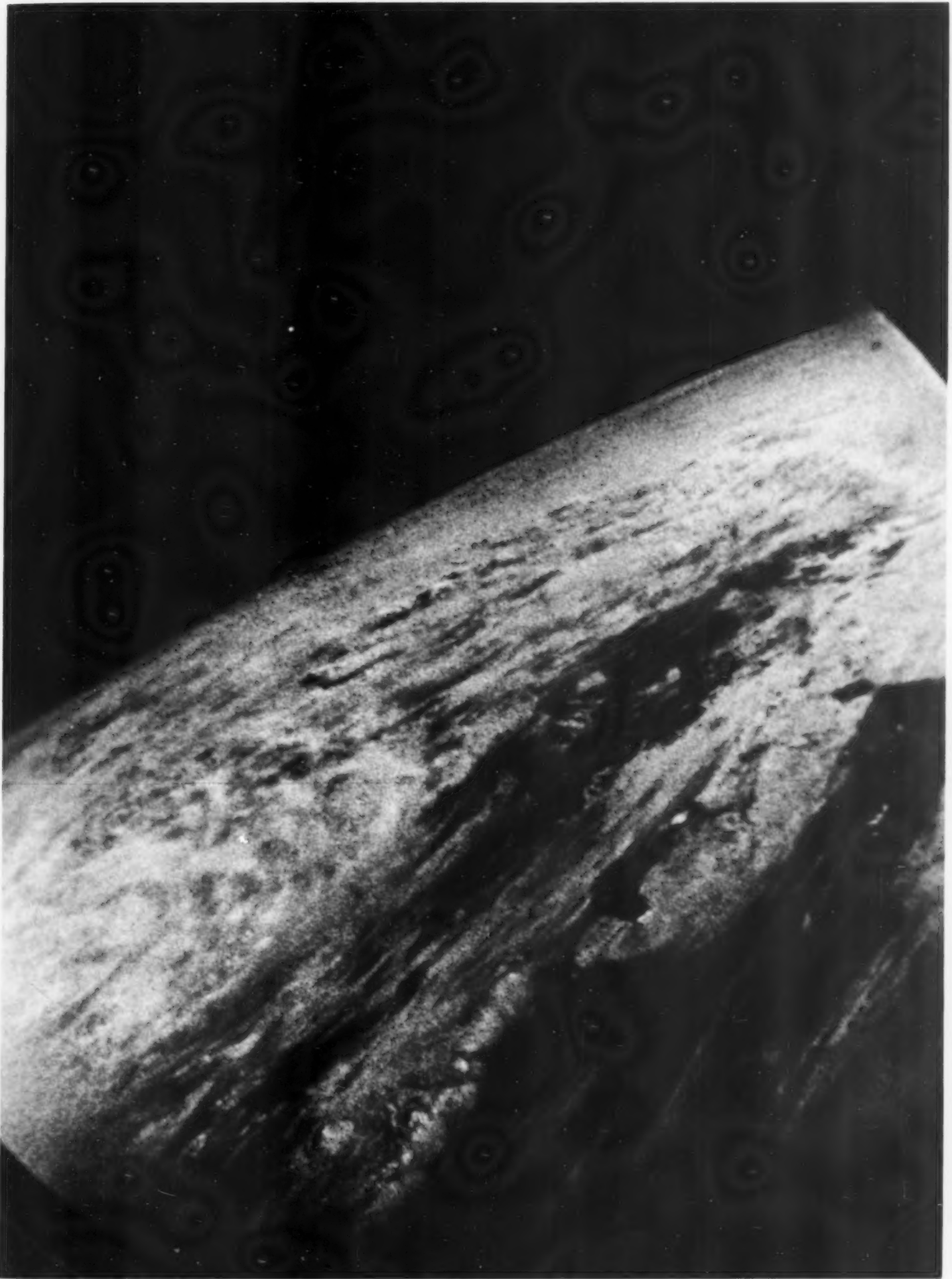


*This photograph shows the sphericity of the earth and the halo that surrounds it.*



*The earth through a cumulus cloud layer with the curves of a large river evident.*





*The earth partially hidden by clouds and shadows. The bright stars do not twinkle in the pitch black sky but shine with an even, steady light.*



## **TWO YOUTH CLUBS**



35







Summer is hardly the time for indoor activities, with woods and water only a short bus ride away.

A very major activity for a young people's club in Moscow or anywhere else.

Lake Senezh, in Moscow's suburbs, is a favorite place for boating and swimming.



By Anatoli Romov  
Photos by Victor Sakk

**T**HERE are two Moscow youth clubs which in many respects resemble each other, but then in many others they differ: One has been around a long time, the other not so long; one has permanent club rooms, the other still rents theirs. Their memberships reflect somewhat different interests, yet they are both doing very good and important work.

I am referring to Activist and KMK (Kirovsky Molodyozhny Klub—Kirov Youth Club). The former is for the young people in the building trades, the latter is a neighborhood organization in Kirov District.

The members of the KMK could, of course, get along with the services of an amateur social director and also could have organized their own amateur band. But the club has its own maxim: Anything we do ourselves must be top-grade. If we want to have a social director for Fun Night, we want a person with a good sense of humor and with good taste. If we're going to have a jazz band, we want one that'll be as good as a professional one, not just a noisy combination.

Therefore one of the first things the KMK



Members who play in the band wouldn't think of going on an outing without their instruments.



The club's speaker on this outing is the well-known sports commentator Vadim Sinyavsky.



Serious planning for fall activities at the Activist Youth Club, but a laugh is always in order.

did was to organize the professional training of people who agree to take part in the club work free of charge, on a voluntary basis. Courses were organized to train leaders for cultural mass activities. The course of study was for four months, after which those who finished received KMK certificates. Who knows, perhaps these certificates will be valued as highly as college diplomas!

Things were a bit more difficult so far as the band was concerned. Let anyone try to find a good orchestra willing to play without remuneration!

By a stroke of luck this problem was solved when Mark Duboisky, organizer and prime mover of the KMK, heard someone at the drums in the club room. It was Misha Tsibulkin, a repair man at one of the factories near the club, who had dropped in to see what the club was like. He noticed the drums in the corner, picked up the sticks and began to "beat it out."

It was then that the idea occurred to Mark of getting the fellows from the plant's band to come over to the KMK. Before long other musicians joined the band, coming from all parts of the district. That was how the KMK band was formed.

"As yet, we're not as good as professionals insofar as our technique is concerned," says

Victor Mikhalko, the band's leader. "But I think any professional band can well envy our band's youthfulness, energy and enthusiasm."

To have its own band and its own courses was only the beginning. The club proceeded to develop its maxim of quality further.

Volodya Strebniitsky, member of the KMK board and a producer at Radio Moscow, started a drama group, and so the KMK theater company was born. It has already toured the virgin land territory. Actors are now being recruited for a KMK film. Its members are firmly intent on becoming as good as those of professional studio companies.

Both clubs have the motto: "We do it ourselves." The idea of organizing the Activist club originated when it was discovered that the construction workers' House of Culture lacked sufficient staff workers. The young people then decided to organize a club which would not have a single paid staff worker. Since then "We do it ourselves" has been the motto for all its club work. And, indeed, the only paid staff worker is the watchwoman, Grandma Katya.

The story of how KMK was organized is entirely different. The YCL'ers of the Kirov District of Moscow had longed dreamed of having a club, but they had no place to meet. Only recently did they succeed in finding club

rooms, though they are not altogether their own. The power workers' House of Culture agreed to put several rooms at their disposal. It was then that the imagination, resourcefulness and initiative of the YCL'ers were fully manifested.

The thing that characterizes the work of the Activist club is that no one finds things dull there. As at the KMK, its members enjoy themselves but do not "organize" their leisure.

Take the hobby circles for example. There is one for the study of the Czech and Slovak languages, another for automobile theory, still another where the girls can learn how to cook well, dress with good taste and decorate a home attractively.

These activities are for the wintertime. For the summer, however, the club council decided that all activities should stop except those of the tourism circle. Summer is no time for being indoors. That's when one should go to the river and lake with his knapsack on his back and a song on his lips!

KMK also favors that, and its club sections are equally as interesting. It has a music studio, an art studio, its stamp collectors, a young homemakers group, a poetry circle, a movie section, and an amateur theatrical group. But the main activity of KMK in summer is tourism.



# HAT ALIVE!

By Vladimir Nosov

## HAT

THE HAT LAY on the chest of drawers. Vaska, the kitten, sat on the floor nearby. Vovka and Vadik were at the table, coloring pictures. All of a sudden they heard a thud behind them as something fell to the floor. They turned around and saw the hat on the floor by the chest.

Vovka ran over and bent down to pick it up. Then he shrieked and jumped back quickly.

"What's the matter?" Vadik asked.

"I-it's alive!"

"What's alive?"

"The ha-a-t!"

"Go on! Hats can't be alive!"

"We-ell, look!"

Vadik went close to take a good look. Suddenly the hat started creeping toward him.

"Help!" he yelled and jumped onto the sofa, with Vovka right behind him.

The hat glided to the middle of the room and came to a stop. The two boys looked at it, their knees shaking. The hat turned and moved toward the sofa.

"Help, help!" the boys yelled.

They jumped off the sofa and ran into the kitchen, banging the door behind them.

"I-I'm going," Vovka said.

"Where?"

"Home!"

"Why?"

"I'm a-a-fraid of that hat. It's the first time I ever saw a hat running around a room."

"Maybe somebody's pulling it on a piece of string?"

"You go and see."

"Let's both go. I'll take the poker. If it comes near us, I'll give it a whack."

"Here, wait—I'll bring a poker too."

"But we haven't got another poker!"

"I'll take a ski pole then."

They took the poker and the ski pole, gingerly pushed the door open and peeped in.

"Where is it?" Vadik asked.

"Out there, by the table."

"You just see what a whack I'll give it!" Vadik said.

"Just let it come near us."

But the hat remained near the table, motionless.

"Cowardly, cowardly, custard!" the boys crowed. "It's afraid to come near us."

"I'll give it a scare," Vadik said.

He started to bang the poker on the floor, shouting: "Hey, you hat!"

But the hat didn't move.

"You know what? Let's go and get some potatoes and throw them at it," Vovka said.

They went back to the kitchen, got some potatoes out of a basket, and began to throw them at the hat. They kept on throwing until Vadik scored a hit. Did it jump!

"Miaow!" it squealed.

They looked and saw first a gray tail coming out from under the hat, then a paw, and then the rest of a kitten.

"Vaska!" the boys shouted with joy.

"I guess he was sitting on the floor and the hat fell on him from the chest of drawers!" Vovka said.

Vadik picked up Vaska and hugged him:

"Poor little Vaska, how did you get under the hat?"

But Vaska wouldn't say. All he did was to snuffle and blink at the light.



# INTERNATIONAL FILM



**T**HE Second International Film Festival was held in Moscow last summer. For two weeks in July the Soviet capital played host to film workers from fifty countries. The festival jury, made up of world-famous motion picture personalities from Europe, America, Africa and Asia, viewed all the films; argued their creative cinematographic features in free, open and very searching debate; and awarded prizes to writers, composers, directors, actors and scene designers. As is customary in the Soviet Union, the winners were also awarded prizes by various public organizations.

Were the decisions influenced by the fact that the Soviet Union had organized and was host to the festival? The judges asked themselves this question and concluded that notwithstanding the friendliness and hospitality shown throughout the festival, the awards were made solely on merit.

The standard was set by the two films that shared the Grand Prix. The unanimous judgment of viewers and judges was that the two best full-length entries were *The Island*, a brilliant Japanese production by Kaneto Sindo, and the new Soviet film *Clear Skies*, produced by Grigori Chukhrai and Daniil Khrabrovitsky. The former was cited for its exceptional maturity and humanism; the latter, for its brilliant cinematic handling of an important post-war problem. They set the high standards by which the other fifteen entries were judged.

The shorts and documentaries were judged by a separate jury. An Italian film, *The Great Olympiad*, emerged the winner in this category. Here, too, the jury had its problems. There were more films deserving prizes than there were prizes, a predicament both gratifying and distressing—gratifying, because it demonstrated that the entries were top-level

productions; distressing, because it was difficult to choose among them.

The Special Jury Prize, which by International Film Festival tradition is considered second only to the Grand Prix, was awarded to the Italian feature film *Everyone Goes Home*, produced by Comencini. This brilliant product of Italian realism moved the viewers alternately to tears and laughter when it was shown at the Rossiya Motion Picture Theater.

The jury unanimously awarded gold medals to *Professor Mamlock*, produced by Conrad Wolf of the German Democratic Republic—especially significant for this young producer because it is a contemporary version of his father's work—and to the Bulgarian film *How Young We Were*, produced by Binka Zhelyazkova.

Silver prizes went to *Alba Regia* (Hungary) and *Thirst* (Rumania).



# FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

By Sergei Gerasimov,  
Soviet Film Director, Member of the Festival Jury  
Photos by Georgi Petrusov



The festival jury of world-famous film personalities. Joshua Logan represented the USA.

USSR's Mikhail Kolotozov wins the David Selznick Prize for *The Cranes Are Flying*.



Minister of Culture Yekaterina Furtseva (left) greets Gina Lollobrigida and other film guests.



A special silver prize was awarded to *The Haunted Castle*, the best comedy, by producer K. Hoffman (Federal Republic of Germany) whose film *Wir Wunderkinder* is very well-known to Soviet moviegoers.

Prizes for the best acting were shared by Yu Lan, a Chinese actress; Bambang Khermanto, new Indonesian star; and English actor Peter Finch.

American cinematography was represented by two films—*Beyond Silence*, a short documentary, and the full-length film *Sunrise at Campobello*. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries awarded Ralph Bellamy an honorary prize for his acting in the starring role of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The prize for best camera work went to Poland's *Tonight a Town Dies*. The film, commended for its antiwar sentiment, shows the

tragic destruction of Dresden in the last days of World War II and is a grim reminder of the total disaster which may befall mankind in the event of a new war. For that reason it also received a certificate award from the Soviet Peace Committee.

All the films shown were affirmations in cinematic terms of the festival's motto: "For humanism in cinematography, for peace and friendship between peoples!" This festival, as well as the one held previously in Moscow, was a broad review of the progressive forces in world cinematography. These film workers from many countries took part in the many discussions, exchanged ideas at daily informal meetings, met at the showings, went on trips together, and chatted over lunch and dinner.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of the Moscow festival in the development of modern cinematography. It was the general

opinion of festival participants that there was complete freedom of judgment throughout the festival, that the films presented were appraised on the basis of the unanimously held opinion that cinematography is a mighty, creative force capable of uniting people for the most humanistic purposes.

The festival ended on the traditional Moscow holiday, Cinema Day, when our guests and friends had another opportunity to see how popular the cinema is with our demanding audiences. It was not the traditional parade of stars, a sensational fashion show, but a friendly meeting between moviegoers and film people. This meeting, interesting to both sides, reminded us of the guiding principle of our art: Everything that we create must reflect the life of the people, their sorrows and joys, and must share their responsibility for the future of mankind.



*Film actresses Nina Mordyukova (USSR) and Niuk Lan (Vietnam) with festival delegates on a boat trip.*



*Moscow was all decked out for the film festival. One of several street displays.*



*Charming festival guest Elizabeth Taylor and husband Eddie Fisher at the Moscow waterfront.*





Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers, British acting couple, took a sightseeing excursion boat along the Moscow Canal.

The Grand Prix was shared by producers Grigori Chukhrai of the USSR and Kaneto Sindo of Japan.

The festival films were shown in the new wide-screen Rossiya Theater, which seats 2,550.

Actress Tatyana Samoilova presents flowers to American film director Milton Sperling.



## INTERVIEW WITH TURNER B. SHELTON

TURNER B. SHELTON, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the festival, was interviewed by one of our staff correspondents:

**Question:** How are the Muscovites receiving you?

**Answer:** They are extremely interested in American pictures, movie stars and, of course, primarily in the American people. We were surrounded everywhere by journalists and crowds of people, both Soviet and Western.

**Question:** What was the highlight of your stay in Moscow?

**Answer:** From my point of view, one of the highlights of the entire festival was Elizabeth Taylor's visit. She is recognized everywhere.

But in general we were all impressed by the warmth with which the Soviet people received the American delegation. Everyone was eager to take the opportunity to express the fact that he was confident that USA-USSR exchange would become broader. I feel that the Soviet people have very definitely demonstrated their high regard for American motion pictures.

Those of us who deal with this matter in connection with the exchange agreement will certainly try to see that more American films are shown in the Soviet Union.



Elizabeth Taylor and her waterfront.

**H**UNDREDS of American scientists are visiting Moscow these days.

They come at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, institutes and individual scientists, or simply as tourists. The doors of 87 higher educational establishments and 284 scientific research institutes are open to guests from New York University, Columbia and the University of California as well as other scientific centers of America. These visits help the scientists of the two countries with the highest level of scientific and technical development to become acquainted with each other's work.

Opportunities for the exchange of scientific experience have been growing steadily. Today as many scientists come to the Soviet Union from American institutes and universities each month as formerly came in a whole year. This summer some 700 delegates from the United States attended the Biochemical Congress held in Moscow. The contacts made are in the interest of both countries.

Professor Richard Courant, world famous for his work in quantitative analysis, was one of the American scholars recently invited by the USSR Academy of Sciences. He looked into the work being done at Moscow University, the Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences and the Steklov Institute of Mathematics, and met such leading Soviet mathematicians as Ivan Vinogradov, Ivan Petrovsky and others. Professor Courant's comment on leaving was, "This was an interesting and exceptionally fruitful trip. We should meet more often."

The Soviet and American mathematicians agreed to establish direct contact between the Computing Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and New York University, where Professor Courant teaches, and to plan for increasing the number of exchange visits.

Nobel Prize Laureate John Bardeen, who devised the transistor now used in all electronic circuits, was another recent visiting American scientist. The University of Illinois professor was shown through research institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and familiarized himself with new Soviet electronic equipment.

Professor James Bartlett, also of the University of Illinois, radio astronomer Professor Dirk Brouwer and dozens of the other American scientists invited by the USSR Academy of Sciences lectured in Moscow.

Leading Soviet researchers in several fields of study made exchange visits to the United States at the invitation of the National Academy of Sciences. Among them were inorganic chemists Academician Victor Spitsyn and Ivan Tananayev; Oleg Reutov, who is working on tracer problems; and microbiologist Alexander Imshenitsky.

Academician Spitsyn went through the inorganic chemistry laboratories of the Universities of Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota. He found his talks with Professors Glenn Seaborg and Emilio Segre, University of California specialists in radioisotopes, particularly interesting and useful.

In lectures he gave at the American universities the academician cited new data demonstrating the effects of radioactivity on the physico-chemical properties of solids.

American and Soviet scientists have jointly participated with investigators from other countries in many congresses and symposiums and have, thereby, through exchange of findings and discussion of controversial problems, been helped to arrive at solutions more quickly. A number of American scientists attended the USSR Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics and the conference on nuclear reactions.

Academician Leonid Sedov participated in a conference of American scientists on the liquid dynamics of gas plasma. His visit to the United States coincided with the historic flight of cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, and in a television broadcast on Soviet space exploration he was, of course, bombarded with questions on the first manned space flight.

Many American scientists come to the Soviet Union as tourists, to see the sights and find out how people in a socialist country live. Invariably they find themselves spending most of their time visiting laboratories and meeting Soviet scientists. The greater part of the Moscow tour made by Professor Antonio Ferri of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and New York University Professor Lee Arnold was through the laboratories of Moscow University and the Power Institute.

It is gratifying to see that Soviet-American scientific collaboration, which conforms with the interests of both countries, is expanding with every passing year.



The eminent Soviet mathematician Ivan Petrovsky with a group of visiting American scientists at Moscow University last June. Academician Petrovsky is the university rector. He told the visitors about the work and interests of the twelve American exchange students at the university for the academic year.



Professor James Bartlett of the University of Illinois, who speaks Russian, had no problem making contact with his audience. He gave a paper on the "Behavior of Iron in Sulphuric Acid" at the Electrochemistry Research Institute in Moscow.

**AMERICANS**





of visiting  
etrovsky  
interests  
ademic year.



Franklin Reeve (right), professor of linguistics at Columbia University, arrived in Moscow with his family for a stay of ten months.



Antonio Ferri of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Lee Arnold of New York University go through the laboratories of the Moscow Power Institute. Both professors are aerodynamics experts.



Academician Valentin Kargin (right), chief of a chemistry department section at Moscow University, with Professor Harrison Brown. Both scientists are working on the problem of the origin and decomposition of proteins.



University of California professor Harrison Brown (right), internationally known for his work in geochemistry, is shown round Moscow University. He was invited by the USSR Academy of Sciences.



Professor Mikhail Deitch shows Professors Arnold and Ferri a new kind of screw blade for powerful turbines developed at the Power Institute. The guests were also told about the research program.



Professors Ferri and Arnold said they both came to the Soviet Union primarily for sightseeing, but they did most of it in science laboratories. Here they look at the design sheets for a new experimental gas turbine.

# SCIENTISTS IN MOSCOW

Photos by  
Nikolai Granov



The Soviet liner Pobeda was our floating hotel for a month.

# CRUISING AROUND

Photo story by David Sholomovich



New places and memorable impressions, new friends and stimulating talk—that's what makes a cruise.



One of the most popular of the deck sports.



We talked with the people everywhere.

**WE ASSEMBLED** in the port of Odessa.

In our group of 400 tourists embarking for a month's cruise of Europe were industrial workers from far-off Krasnoyarsk; cotton growers from Uzbekistan; fishermen from Murmansk; teachers and doctors from the Oryol and Smolensk Regions; office workers, writers and artists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Rostov and other cities in the USSR.

We strode gaily up the gangplank onto the deck of the gleaming white motorship *Pobeda*, dumped our bags in our staterooms, and spilled out again on deck to get acquainted with one another.

Early the next morning we set sail. We were to stop over in Greece, Italy, France, Britain and Denmark. We wanted to see the ancient memorials and art treasures of these lands, of course, but more than that, we wanted to learn something about the people—their customs, habits and way of life—to understand the country's soul.

The first day at sea we organized ourselves into 13 groups—we weren't superstitious—about 30 tourists to a group. That was because we'd be sightseeing in buses.

Then we made a tour of the ship—the library, music salon, lounges, dining rooms, snack bars, game deck, movie theater, swim-

ming pool. Intourist representatives gave us a rundown on the daily routine. For the next thirty days the ship's bell would serve as our clock to announce mealtime and the ship's radio would keep us posted on events at home and abroad. The operators would gladly relay any radiograms we cared to send relatives and friends.

The second day out, despite the early hour, the decks were thronged with passengers as we passed through the Bosphorus and approached Golden Horn Bay. The palace towers and minarets of Istanbul glittered in the morning sun. A Turkish pilot on the captain's bridge guided our liner to its berth through fishing boats, launches and other small craft.

We spent only a day in Istanbul, seeing the former palace of the sultan, the National Museum, the university and the bazaar, but we carried away with us a multitude of impressions.

The "shutterbugs" on our ship—almost everyone on board—were busy loading their cameras for the next day's sightseeing trip. We had taken pictures from the deck, through bus windows, in the streets and museums. I began to wonder whether I had brought enough film. Some of the passengers, myself included, took time to make entries in diaries.



Passing a landmark, our camera fans click away.

Our luxury ship had everything for a gay holiday.





# IN EUROPE



We bought souvenir sponges in Athens.



In Rome we posed for these amateur photographers.



The Isle of Capri, where Gorky worked and met Lenin.



The history of ancient Greece seemed to come alive as we walked within the walls of the Acropolis.

## Greece Yesterday and Today

We arrived at Piræus after another day's sail on the blue expanse of sea. All of us had a mental image, from our school days, of ancient Hellas—her history, religion, architecture, philosophy. What was Greece like today?

The first thing we did in Athens was to drive over to the Acropolis. We were part of what seemed to be an endless stream of tourists. A group of Greek school children were listening as their teacher related the ancient glories of their country. A party of tourists from Germany and England stopped in the shade of the Propylæa; and some elderly Americans, despite their years and the sun's heat, jumped nimbly from stone to stone as they went deeper into the Parthenon.

"No matter where you travel, you will never see such a blue sky and such a sea," our Greek guide and interpreter told us proudly. We agreed.

The next morning word came over the ship's public address system that it was one of the passenger's birthday. We showered him with congratulations and gifts, and that evening a banquet was held in his honor.

We had settled into the pleasant life on

the *Pobeda*—the sunbathers in deck chairs around the swimming pool; the more energetic among us at the ping-pong tables; the ever present chess players in the cool, quieter section of the deck, and, close by, the book-lovers.

We had get-togethers almost daily of people in the different trades and professions—engineers, machinists, architects, writers, artists, doctors, film and theater workers—attended by many of the tourists and those of the ship's crew who were off duty.

Time passed almost unnoticed, and before we knew it we were sailing into the lovely Bay of Naples. We were in Italy, country of history and legend, of great art and music.

We roamed among the ruins of temples, palaces and the famous baths of Pompeii. The well-preserved frescoes, sculptures and household utensils gave us an idea of the highly developed culture of this ancient city that vanished centuries ago.

We could have spent many more days in Pompeii, but our rigid schedule forced us to leave for Sorrento, the town glorified in song. We lunched in a restaurant shaded by grapevines and date palms, served by waiters who could have doubled as characters in an Italian opera.

### Capital of the Ancient World

After a day on the Isle of Capri we were taken by special train to Rome, capital of the ancient world. Sitting at tables in a sidewalk café, we sipped chilled Chianti and looked on at the life about us. The big show windows of the shops and the neon signs shone brightly. On the other hand, we could see laundry hung on lines stretching across an alley nearby and women preparing the family supper at their front door.

Other tourists sauntered by our tables. Bantam Fiats sputtered by, squealing to a halt inches from a pedestrian. A staid padre driving a scooter was overtaken by another scooter carrying a laughing young couple very fashionably dressed.

In the art galleries we admired paintings by Giotto, Titian and Leonardo da Vinci, and wandered reverently around the Terme di Caracalla, the Forum and the Colosseum.

Only a few yards away was the modern city, throbbing with life. We joked with stevedores eating their lunch on the crates they had just unloaded—very jolly and friendly young men. We talked with artists, some of us sketching alongside them in the street. We waved to workers at a construction site.

Our stay in Italy was short, but long enough for us to realize that the Italians are a wonderful people with an enormous zest for life—musical, hard working, optimistic in the face of adversity.

### Enchanting Paris

Another week at sea brought us to Le Havre, the sea gate of France. From there our buses passed through small towns in Normandy on the way to Paris. Here was the city many of us had long wanted to visit, the place where Voltaire, Descartes, Diderot, Zola and Romain Rolland had worked; where La Fontaine, Chopin, Rossini and our countryman Chaliapin lay buried; the city that for so many centuries had been the center of European literature, art and fashion.

Our large group put up at hotels in the Grand Boulevards area, conveniently situated for tourists. I can't possibly describe everything we saw and did in the French capital. Highlights of our stay were the Louvre, the

Pantheon, the Cathedral of Notre Dame that we knew from Victor Hugo's book, *Les Invalides* with Napoleon's sarcophagus, the Basilique du Sacre Coeur; the Eiffel Tower, the Versailles gardens, the Place de la Concorde, the Opera, the Champs Elysees, Montmartre with its winding streets, the Sorbonne, the Latin Quarter, the bookstalls along the Seine embankment, the famous Le Ventre de Paris market. We ate the traditional onion soup and blood sausage with French fried potatoes, and watched butchers, grocers and fish peddlers selling their wares.

We discussed modern art trends with Montmartre painters. We enjoyed watching the animated life of the Paris streets, the people drinking wine or lemonade at the countless sidewalk cafés in the shade of chestnut trees, exchanging news and gossip, reading papers, or, like us, just watching passers-by.

We spent our last evening seeing Paris from an excursion boat on the Seine. We sailed under bridges, past the Louvre, Notre Dame and the Ile de la Cité around which Paris grew. We were sorry to leave this beautiful city and its friendly people.

In London we were pleased to see huge billboards announcing performances by the Leningrad Ballet and the Soviet circus troupe. We found that all seats for the ballet performances had been sold out long before the tour opened.

We visited the British Museum, the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, Westminster Abbey, Parliament and the Tower of London. And, of course, we went to Highgate Cemetery where Karl Marx is buried, a hallowed place for all Soviet people.

On the two-day journey from England to Denmark we spent most of the time preparing for our farewell masquerade party, and everyone was busy trying to think up original costumes, rehearsing dances, memorizing songs, verses and parodies.

The final three days of our cruise sped by and we sailed into the port of Riga, ending a month of travel on the high seas and through many European cities. We carried home with us a host of happy memories and the knowledge that despite differences in attitudes, habits and customs, the people in all the countries we had visited wanted much the same thing—to live in friendship with all other people and to work in peace.



*A very charming young Parisienne we met.*



*A Chekhov play shown in a Paris theater.*



*A friendly greeting from a French bus driver.*



*Paris' new apartment houses reminded us of home.*





*Only a few steps away from London's Trafalgar Square.*



*A resident of Montmartre.*

*Houses of Parliament and Big Ben across the Thames.*



*Our artist at work in the Latin Quarter.*



*All Copenhagen travels by bike, it seems.*



# AFTER THE GAME—AT THE LENINIST

**A**FTER a capacity crowd of 103,000 Moscow sports fans leave the giant bowl of the Lenin Central Stadium in Luzhniki District, the concrete stands, the track and green field look strangely empty for a very few minutes. It seems as though life here is over until the next event.

But this impression is not correct. The more than a hundred courts, practice fields and indoor gyms of this mammoth sports center are always stirring with activity.

Here on a ball field are a group of middle-aged men diligently doing setting-up exercises under the guidance of an attractive young instructress. In one of the gyms boxing hopefuls are skipping rope and using the punching bags, while vocational school students and members of factory athletic clubs are working out on the dozens of volleyball, basketball and tennis courts.

Some 50,000 Muscovites of all ages and from every walk of life come to the Lenin Stadium every day—some to enjoy their favorite sports, others to perfect their athletic skill. A great many come for the bodybuilding exercise classes the stadium advertises. The charge is a very moderate 1-1.5 rubles a month.

Many stadium habitués come through the public sports councils set up at Moscow factories and offices. They organize groups of people, both young and not-so-young; rent gyms, courts and equipment; and pay for the services of instructors. The members of the various sports groups do not pay anything for this.

## For the Children

Luzhniki has a stadium for children with instructors and coaches who work closely with the schools. All activities are free.

Everyone who wants to work out at Luzhniki, adult or child, must be checked by a stadium doctor at least twice a year. Doctor and physical training instructor work out a practice regimen for each individual.

Youngsters, most of them brought to the stadium by their parents, follow a progressive bodybuilding program. The child is first put into a general physical development group where he learns proper breathing and muscular coordination, and plays games that develop dexterity, stamina and self-reliance. One of the important aims is to get the child to enjoy games and physical exercise.

The program is designed for all-round development. As they build up their strength and endurance, the children try their skill at the different sports. Subsequently, with the doctor's permission, they are transferred to groups in their preferred sport—calisthenics, gymnastics, soccer, basketball, table tennis, etc.

The older Luzhniki frequenters require as much attention as the young ones, if not more. For some the general physical fitness class is





# STADIUM

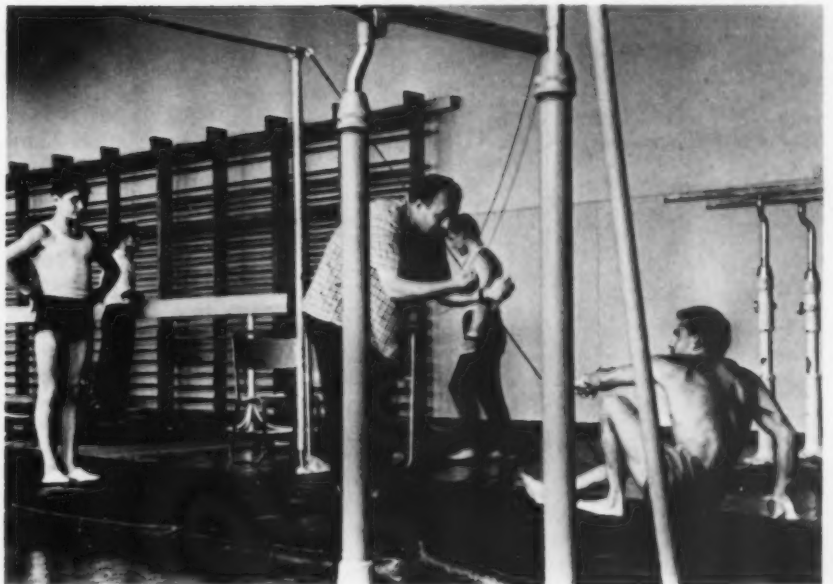
By Yuri Davidov  
Photos by Iger Vinogradov



The huge bowl seats 103,000 spectators, but it usually fills to overflowing for each of the big soccer games.



This mammoth sports center on the Moscow River has more than 100 courts and playing fields and 14 indoor gyms.



Stadium coaches and instructors are highly trained, usually graduates of physical education colleges.



One of several pools for swimmers of Olympic caliber and neophytes. Water in the outdoor pools is heated in winter.

Working out on one of the Stadium tracks. These young lady sprinters may be setting new highs before they're much older.



A practice game of a top-flight team always draws a big audience of fans to the Stadium at Luzhniki.

About 50,000 Muscovites come to the Stadium daily for calisthenics or to play their favorite game.



their first and only one. It is something of a problem to convince these people that exercise is good for their physical and emotional health. They are perfectly willing to accept the idea in theory but not in practice.

One elderly skeptic comments, "Chin once on the horizontal bar, and the next thing you know you're in bed flat on your back."

Another says doubtfully, as he stands next to a Swedish ladder, "I'll get up somehow, but you'll have to call the fire department to get me down."

But they get over their timidity and self-consciousness once they get started. Some of the older people come to the gym and swimming pools with enthusiastic regularity.

They too follow a progressive program. A 90-minute practice session begins with breathing exercises, followed by running—400 yards at first, then 800, and after a month, a half-mile or more. Contests in speed and dexterity come next. The session winds up with swimming.

Medical statistics compiled at the stadium show that people over 50 who followed the program lost their shortness of breath, expanded their lungs and felt better in general.

#### Variety in Sports

Young people don't stay in the general physical fitness group long; many of them bypass it altogether. They have taken physical training in high school and college, so that when they come to Luzhniki they start right in with their favorite sport—basketball, fencing, tennis, gymnastics, water polo, etc. The stadium schedules practice sessions and contests in all the popular sports and adds new ones as they gather adherents.

A few years ago badminton was practically unknown in the Soviet Union. Today it has a large following. To meet the demand Luzhniki set aside several gyms located under the stands of the small arena for the sport, and coaches have already taught the game to hundreds of people.

Obviously Lenin Stadium is more than an athletic center for spectators. Many thousands who train at Luzhniki have become fine sportsmen. A number of those now making a strong bid for national records are the products of its various sports sections.

There are the "hurry up" people who go in for the kind of intensive exercising that gives them Charley horse the next day. And there are the "slow but sure" people who hardly approach the limit of their capacity for exercising. The stadium doctors and instructors help the enthusiasts find the golden mean.

The Luzhniki instructors are specially trained and as a rule are graduates of colleges

of physical education. Quite a few have earned the title Honored Master of Sports of the USSR. Among them are athletes whose names are internationally known who have retired from active competition to coach and teach.

They work very closely with the stadium doctors. Occasionally a person doing well in the exercise program begins to complain of fatigue or dizziness. He becomes a patient for a time until his training schedule is properly adjusted. Luzhniki has about 50 doctors on its staff.

Also on the stadium grounds is a branch of the Central Physical Culture Research Institute which studies the effects of various training methods on the body.

#### A Recreation Center

Besides being a sports center the stadium is one of the country's largest recreation areas. On weekday evenings and weekends Muscovites by the thousands promenade on its beautifully landscaped grounds. The Bolshoi Theater ballet company is presently performing at the spacious sports palace on the stadium grounds. Other attractions include boating, movies, target-shooting, chess, table tennis and *gorodki*, the Russian form of skittles. There are several open-air cafés and restaurants.

A sports museum under the stands of the large arena displays pictures of famous Soviet athletes and the trophies they have won at Olympic, European and Soviet meets. New exhibits are added all the time. Among the most recent is a pair of skis (one and a half, to be more exact) believed to have been worn by Nansen, the Norwegian explorer and peace advocate, and an antique bicycle which made the first run from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

The Central Stadium is lovely to see after twilight, when scores of floodlights transform it into a rock crystal palace. It is cool at the edge of the Moscow River, which flows around three sides of the stadium area. Young couples stroll along the riverside paths and congregate in the open-air cafés and restaurants.

This sports center has become one of the country's largest recreation areas. It is no accident that it bears the name of the founder of the world's first socialist state. In the beginning of Soviet government Lenin, thinking of plans for the building of socialism in Russia—which had been devastated by the First World War and the Civil War—dreamed of the time when "health factories"—green oases and sports centers—would long preserve the health of the people and instill in them fresh energy, cheer and optimism. For Muscovites the Lenin Central Stadium is such a "health factory."



There are many restaurants on the Stadium grounds, a theater, a movie and other recreation facilities.



Six-year-old Galya Ivanova belongs to the youngest training group at the Stadium's children's center.

A carefully supervised program of exercise keeps these elderly Luzhniki frequenters in tip-top form.







Teenagers Irena Berestetskaya and Lena Koperbakh take a breather after a fast singles game on one of the courts.



Many of the capital's factory and school basketball, soccer and volleyball teams hold practice sessions at the Stadium.

Nothing like a drink or bite at one of the dozens of open-air snack bars to replenish the energy burnt up in a bike race.



The latest methods are used to keep the fields and courts in proper shape. On hot days mobile spinkler systems cool and clean the air.



The Pipe Rolling Plant in Sum-  
Azerbaijan—Photo by V. Y. Y.





