



★ НОСТРА

Советский народ  
гарантирует победу  
и защиту мира

**ЗАКОН  
О ЗАЩИТЕ МИРА**

Великий Советский Союз...  
гарантирует победу и защиту мира...  
Великий Советский Союз...  
гарантирует победу и защиту мира...  
Великий Советский Союз...  
гарантирует победу и защиту мира...



# WE NEED PEACE!

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## Thirty Fourth Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

**O**CTOBER 25 (November 7), 1917 is forever grooved in the annals of world history as a most significant date. On that day, the working people of Russia, headed by the Communist Party, guided by their great leaders, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, carried through the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution. For the first time in the history of human society, the lofty ideals of genuine freedom triumphed in Russia; power passed over into the hands of the people, into the hands of the workers and peasants. The results of the people's Revolution in Russia have surpassed the boldest dreams cherished by daring champions of progress of all the ages who protested against the social order based on exploitation, on the oppression of man by man.

More than one-third of a century has elapsed since the victory of the October Revolution. Since then the Soviet State has advanced a long way to its goal. Sweeping aside the numerous obstacles in its way, it has been forging steadily ahead like a pioneer explorer along the unexplored road to Socialism. The accomplishments of the Soviet Union in 34 years furnish eloquent proof of the practicalness of the ideas in the name of which the working people effected the Revolution in October, 1917; they prove irrefutably that the victory of the Socialist Revolution releases such forces of social progress the like of which were never known nor could they ever be known under capitalism.

History has never witnessed the rate of progress in industry, agriculture and cultural development attained in the Soviet Union. The realisation within the briefest possible historic space of time of the majestic programme of Socialist industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture, and the genuine cultural revolution which initiated a population of many millions into the treasure store of civilisation—all this is graphic evidence of the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party of the USSR and of the Soviet Government which has the unanimous support of all the Soviet people.

The October Revolution smashed the chains of social and national oppression. It brought about the elimination of the exploiting classes and eradicated the sources which engender these classes.

For the first time in history, the USSR has successfully solved one of the most important state problems, the national problem. The Soviet multi-national state is a great commonwealth of Socialist nations with equal rights. The ideology of the equality of all races and nations, the ideology of friendship among nations prevailing in this state does not and cannot exist under capitalism.

The victory of the October Revolution ushered in a new era in international relations. Immediately after the birth of the Soviet State, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin promulgated the policy of respect for the rights and independence of all nations, and proved in deed the desire of the USSR to live in peace and friendship with all the states. It was not fortuitous that the Second Congress of Soviets held immediately after the victory of the October Revolution which proclaimed the transfer of power in Russia to the working people, passed on October 26 (November 8), 1917, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the historic Decree on Peace and appealed to the governments and the peoples of all the belligerent countries, proposing immediate negotiations for the conclusion of a just democratic peace.

The Government declaration on peace approved by this Congress of Soviets stated among other things: "The Government considers it the greatest of crimes against humanity to continue this war for the purpose of dividing up among the strong and rich nations the feeble nationalities they have conquered, and solemnly announces its determination immediately to sign terms of peace to stop this war on the conditions indicated, which are equally just for all nationalities without exception."

Strictly adhering to the principles proclaimed in October, 1917 the Soviet State has been consistently and energetically fighting for

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# LENIN AND STALIN

Leaders and Organisers of the  
Great October Socialist Revolution



*After the events of July 1917, Lenin, hounded and persecuted by the counter-revolutionary Provisional Government, was forced to go into hiding.*

*While Lenin was in hiding, Stalin maintained a correspondence with his teacher and friend and kept in close contact with him. He visited him twice in his place of concealment near Razliv.*

*Photo shows V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin at Razliv.*

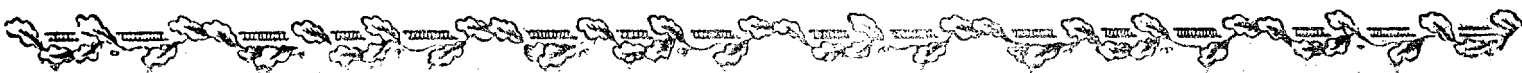
*From the painting by P. Rozin.*



At the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets, held in June 1917, the Menshevik Tsereteli declared that there was not a political party in Russia prepared to take sole power. "There is such a party!" Lenin exclaimed . . . "Our Party will not refuse; it is prepared at any moment to take all power into its hands."

Photo shows Lenin at the Conference as he is exclaiming "There Is Such a Party!"

From the drawing by E. Kibrik.



"Our foreign policy is clear. It is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The USSR does not think of threatening anybody—let alone of attacking anybody. We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace."

J. Stalin

"WE stand for peace and champion the cause of peace"—these wise words of great Stalin give expression to the most cherished thoughts and aspirations of all Soviet citizens.

In the very first days after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the great Lenin signed the Decree on Peace and appealed to the nations to live in peace and friendship. Ever since then, throughout these thirty-four years, the Soviet Union, the mighty Socialist State, has been consistently pursuing a foreign policy distinguished by its adherence to principle.

The battle for enduring peace and national sovereignty, which is the sum and substance of the Soviet Union's Stalin foreign policy, springs from the very nature of the Soviet Socialist State in which there are no classes or groups interested in fomenting war. The working people of the Soviet Union have been educated by the Party of Lenin and Stalin in the spirit of peace and friendship with all other peoples. Soviet citizens are devoting themselves wholeheartedly and

# The Soviet People Stand for World Peace

By Academician Alexander Oparin

*Member, World Peace Council and USSR Committee for Peace.*

enthusiastically to the building of Communism, according to the plan mapped out by the genius of the great Stalin. Throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Land, gigantic projects have been launched that will change climate and nature.

The Soviet people need lasting and durable peace to cope with these and other numerous tasks.

When we in the Soviet Union lay the cornerstones of new houses, or erect the imposing buildings of the Moscow University on the Lenin Hills, when we build clubs and schools, public parks and gardens, all of our thoughts are centred on peace. This is natural, for all of these construction projects are undertaken with the sole purpose of making the life of the working man happier and more beautiful, of providing an even happier future for Soviet children and youth. And that is why all my fellow-countrymen abhor and detest the warmongers. That is why they are striving for peace and friendship among the nations.

The Soviet Union's proposals for disarmament, prohibition of the atomic weapon and the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five Great Powers

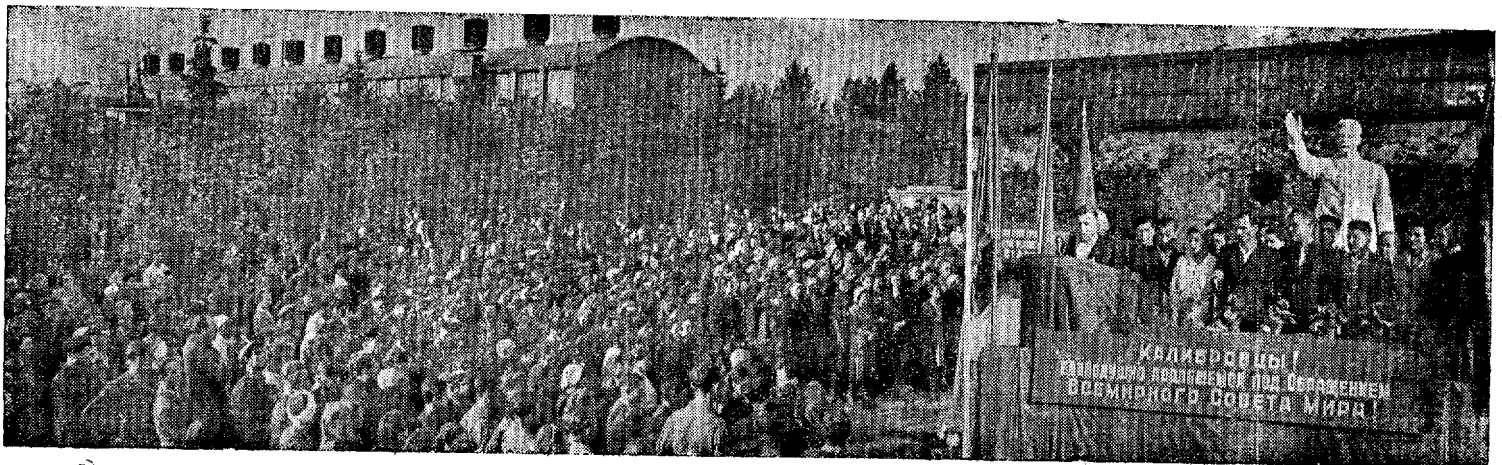
evoked a ready response among honest-minded men and women the world over. Through these proposals the Soviet people expressed their determination to oppose war and continue its selfless battle for peace, for friendship among the nations.

Every man and woman in the Soviet Union warmly supports the stand taken by the Government of the USSR on the German question, its efforts to achieve the establishment of a united, peaceable, independent and democratic Germany, and its efforts to ensure such a solution of the Japanese problem as would serve to promote peace. All the peoples of the USSR unanimously approve the reply of N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, and the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR in connection with the message of the President and Congress of the United States.

The collection of signatures of the World Peace Council's Appeal which has developed throughout country, is a salient expression of the Soviet people's desire for peace and evidence of how they cherish peace. Soviet people are adding their signatures to those of

*A general meeting of the personnel of the Calibre Works, Moscow, devoted to the collection of signatures under the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the Conclusion of a Peace Pact.*

*Nikolai Rossiisky, foreman at the Calibre Works and member of the Soviet Peace Committee is seen here addressing the meeting.*



the 450 million men and women of diverse nationalities and political beliefs who have already endorsed this momentous document.

Meetings are taking place in all our factories and mills, on the collective farms and construction projects, in offices and colleges. They are being addressed by hundreds and thousands of our people who are unanimously voicing their will to champion peace and contribute to its consolidation by their labour efforts.

The peoples are certain that peace will triumph throughout the world. This faith of the millions in the victory of peace is inspired by the wise words of the great standard-bearer of peace, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

The slogans of the Soviet people in connection with the anniversary of the October Revolution resound throughout the world. They are addressed to all peoples, urging them to cement peace and friendship among the nations. "Peace" will be the appeal carried by Soviet citizens in their anniversary demonstrations, and that word will reach to millions of hearts in every corner of the earth, for everywhere the people know that leading the peace fighters is the great standard-bearer of peace, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

This knowledge will infuse in the people fresh vigour in the battle for peace and friendship among the nations.

(Continued from page 1)

peace among all nations, for the security of the peoples against aggression on the part of world imperialism.

The ideas of a just democratic peace among all the nations which triumphed in the Soviet country, in October, 1917 are winning and will ultimately triumph in the whole world! An earnest of this is the steadfastness of the camp of peace and democracy, the steadfastness of the Soviet people and the wisdom of their leader, the great Stalin, who has raised aloft and is carrying forward the victorious banner of the struggle for peace. Firmly convinced of this, the Soviet people and all men and women of good will the world over are observing the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which initiated a new era in the history of mankind.

## The Great Family of Peoples Enjoying Equal Rights

**T**HE vast territory of the Soviet Union stretches from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, from West to East and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasian mountains and Black Sea from North to South. Its population numbers over two hundred million people who speak in more than one hundred languages.

The Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kirghiz, Turkmen, Georgians, Armenians, Moldavians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Karelians and other nations, nationalities and national groups inhabiting the Soviet Union, enjoy the same, equal rights in the entire state, political, economic and cultural life of the country.

The Soviet Union, which unites sixteen fraternal Union Republics, constitutes a great fraternity of Socialist nations in which there are no metropolises or colonies. It was formed as a voluntary union of nations based on mutual respect, trust and fraternal cooperation of free people with equal rights. In the Soviet Union there are no ruling nations or nations without rights, no national exclusiveness or privileges, no national oppression or restriction of nations. The peoples of the Soviet Union constitute a single closely knit friendly family of working people of Socialist society.

It was the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 that brought freedom to the peoples of Russia. Under tsarism, the peoples that inhabited the outlying districts of the Russian empire were deprived of independence and subjected to cruel national oppression. Their economy was extremely backward. In spite of the rich mineral deposits and abundance of raw and other materials, the country's outlying national districts did not have their own industry. Being tsarist colonies in effect they served as sources of raw material and markets of cheap labour power for the development of the central districts of Russia of those days. The peoples of the national hinterlands were subjected to ruthless exploitation also by the foreign capitalists. In their striving to maintain the exploited people in a state of slave obedience, the tsarist government did all it could to prevent the cultural development of the peoples. It kept the population in darkness and ignorance and paid no attention to its education or health.

The October Revolution cast the capitalist yoke off the people and liberated them from national oppression. Soviet power granted all peoples of Russia the right and gave them the real possibility to build their own state and develop their economy, culture and art. The Soviet State based its national policy on the teachings of the great leader of the Revolution Lenin and Stalin on national equality and friendship of nations. Immediately after its formation the Soviet State declared:

Equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.

The right of the peoples of Russia to self-determination up to secession and formation of an independent state.

Abolition of all and sundry national and national-religious restrictions.

Free development of national minorities and ethnographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

The Soviet Government has been pursuing and continues to pursue this policy with all consistency. Political inequality of peoples has been done away with completely and for all times. The sovereign rights of nations have been proclaimed and guaranteed by the Stalin Constitution of the Soviet Union.

Industrialisation of the USSR eliminated the economic inequality of the national republics of the Soviet Union. The mineral wealth was tapped energetically, factories and mills were built at a rapid tempo and production of industrial output in these republics increased on a tremendous scale.

While industrial output throughout the Soviet Union increased 10.9-fold by 1940 as compared with 1913, in the Kazakh Republic it increased by 22.2-fold, in Georgia—26-fold, in Kirghizia—160-fold, and in Tajikistan

(Continued on 3rd cover)



# INDUSTRIAL KAZAKHSTAN

By E. Frolov

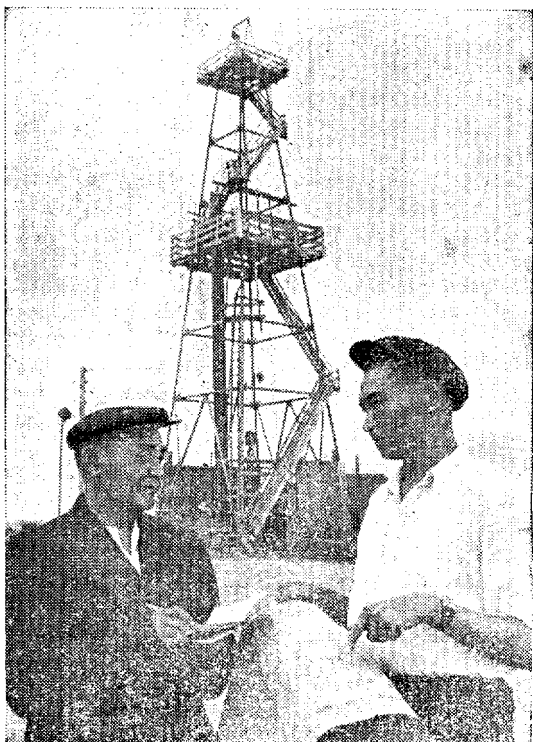
THERE is in the Kazakh folklore a legend coming down from hoary antiquity about a fairyland called Jer-Yuk where there is no tyranny and no backbreaking toil for rich beys, where the people live knowing no want, grief or suffering. For ages long men dreamed of this promised land and from generation to generation, from mouth to mouth, passed on this legend, the incarnation of the people's dream of happiness.

But there was no such land. Exploited by khans, sultans, beys and tsarist officials, the Kazakh people suffered unbearably. Many times they rose in struggle against their oppressors but could not vanquish them. And until 1917 the Jer-Yuk legend lived in the Kazakh people, as an unrealized dream.

Stretching from the Volga to the borders of China, and from the Urals and the Altai Highlands to the majestic Tien Shan Mountains, Kazakhstan abounds in natural resources. But the people were not the masters of their land and could not enjoy its wealth. For centuries the country's mineral riches lay untapped. And until not so long ago Kazakhstan was known as a land of boundless deserts and hungry saline steppes, a land of gloom and sorrow. It was a country of nomadic cattle breeding with rudimentary primitive forms of agriculture and industry.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia brought freedom to the Kazakh people, opened to them the road to a new life, and laid the beginning of fundamental social and economic changes. The age-old dream of the Kazakhs has come true, they have found the happy-Jer-Yuk land. Their own country has become this blessed land to them.

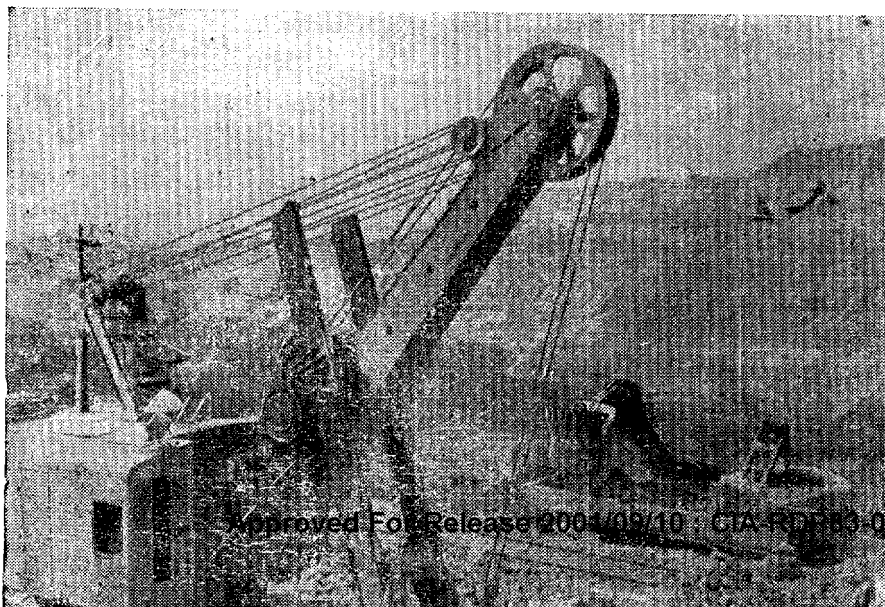
The Soviet system has placed the country's riches at the service of the people. Having taken their destiny into their own hands the Kazakh people like the real masters of their country that they are, have developed their natural resources and have radically transformed their entire economy. With the aid of the great Russian people they have built up a first-class industry based on the latest achievements of science and technology. And on the



*At the Alma-Ata Heavy Engineering Mill, in the Kazakh Republic.*

*At an oil field in the Kazakh Republic.*

*Powerful excavators lay bare the coal seams at open cut working No. 4, in the Kazakh Republic.*





map of Kazakhstan, on the but recent solid white spots, there now appeared numerous little circles denoting industrial centres, new socialist cities.

In 1930, the first group of mine builders came into the steppe of Central Kazakhstan on camels. And a few years later the Karaganda Coalfield over newly laid steel roads already shipped millions of tons of excellent coke to the metallurgical plants of the Urals. Under the brilliant plan of the great Stalin, in Kazakhstan has been built up the Soviet Union's third coal base which produces more than half the total amount of coal produced in all Russia before the Revolution.

Karaganda coal has made possible extensive industrial construction throughout the entire Republic, even in its remotest districts. Mine head-frames, oil derricks and factory chimneys have sprung up and lights have flared up in the steppe. A ramified network of railways and highways have covered the country's vast expanses.

Kazakhstan has made an unprecedented leap in all history from a patriarchal and semiwild state to advanced socialist culture. In less than three five-year periods (1928—1940) the Kazakh Republic has grown into a highly developed industrial and agricultural country with a powerful industry and large-scale mechanized farming. These magnificent results of the Soviet Kazakhstan's economic and cultural development are a vivid manifestation of the greatness of the Lenin-Stalin national policy, the advantages of Socialist industrialization and the potency of the creative labour of the people emancipated from the colonial yoke and the fetters of capitalist slavery.

Fourteen kilometres south of Karaganda, in the hungry steppe, the giant Balkhash copper smelting plant has sprung up on the basis of the Kounrad copper deposits. This is the biggest copper mill in Europe. Its history is highly instructive. When the news of the discovery of the Kazakh wealth by Soviet geologists spread abroad, imperialist vultures avidly stretched out their hands for this wealth. In 1928 Leslie Urquart, a British capitalist, asked the Soviet Government for a concession in the Balkash. Unaware of the nature of the social changes that were taking place in the Soviet Land, Urquart asked if the Soviet Government would let him mine in the Kirghiz steppe around Balkhash and further, as he presumptuously held that the

USSR would not get around to work those places in another 50 or maybe even 100 years. But the businessman from City erred by 99 years. Not a hundred but exactly one year later the Soviet people launched an offensive against the desert and subdued it.

In the course of the prewar Five-Year Plans, by 1941, the Soviet people had built in Kazakhstan more than 2,500 industrial enterprises. Some 4,000 more enterprises were built in the next ten years. Particularly great progress Kazakhstan's national economy has made under the postwar Five-Year Plan. Her coal output in 1950 exceeded prewar 1940 two and a half times, the output of her engineering industry, respectively, doubled and that of electricity increased more than four times over.

The erstwhile barren and uninhabited deserts of Kazakhstan have been transformed into flourishing country. On the Republic's fields are now cultivated wheat, rice, cotton, sugar beets, rubber bearing plants and other valuable crops. Tens of thousands of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines are now working the boundless expanses of the steppes. The collective farms are taking in rich harvests in the Kazakh Republic which has established world records in hectare yields of sugar beets, rice, millet, and tobacco. Irrigation and forest shelter belt planting is expanding with every year.

Kazakhstan's great army of skilled workers, engineers, agronomists, doctors, writers, art workers and scientists who have grown up from among the native population have developed into a mighty force. Among them a place of honour is held by women for whom a wide road has been opened to public and political activity, and every opportunity extended for the mastery of science and culture.

The historical victories of Kazakhstan's economic and cultural development are a triumph of the great friendship and fraternal co-operation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the fruit of the wise Stalin leadership.

The Kazakh people with legitimate pride review their magnificent victories and achievements which have transformed their country and have made life on the Kazakh soil joyous and happy. Engaged in their peaceful constructive labour they are building a still better future.

## Education for the People

By Yakov Usherenko

The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic is situated in the eastern part of Central Asia. Bounded in the south and west by Sinkiang (Western China), in the north by the Kazakh SSR, and in the west by the Uzbek SSR, it occupies an area of 197,000 square kilometres.

The Kirghiz State Drama Theatre of Frunze is showing a play by the Kirghiz playwright Malikov, bearing the characteristic title "We Are No Longer What We Used to Be." This play deals with the world historical changes that have taken place in the lives of the Kirghiz people in Soviet times, as a result of the great October Revolution and the triumph of Socialism in the USSR.

Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, Kirghizia was one of the most backward frontier provinces of tsarist Russia. The toiling masses of Kirghizia, languishing under the heavy yoke of the beys and manaps, suffered brutal exploitation, lived in poverty, and were almost all illiterate. There were no schools for the people, and the Kirghizians did not even have their own alphabet.

The Soviet system has not only fundamentally changed the social and economic conditions in Kirghizia, but has effected there also a cultural revolution and opened to the Kirghiz people a wide road to education and science.

In a brief period the Republic was covered with a dense network of schools and cultural and enlightenment establishments. With the aid of Russian scientists the Kirghizians acquired their own alphabet. Universal compulsory junior secondary education is in effect here, like throughout the entire Soviet Land. Today Kirghizia's 1,638 schools are attended by 336,000 boys and girls.

On finishing junior secondary or full secondary schools, Kirghiz boys and girls go to study at secondary specialized schools or higher educational institutions. The Republic's 8 higher educational institutions and 34 secondary specialized schools are this year attended by 13,500 lads and girls. In the past few years alone the Republic's specialized educational establishments have gra-

duated 8,000 teachers, doctors, technicians and farm specialists. A fourth of Kirghizia's population studies at schools, specialized secondary and higher educational establishments. If we take into account the number of Kirghizians attending different courses, Stakhanovite schools and various other forms of public education, we may safely say that the entire Kirghiz people is going after education. From an illiterate country Kirghizia has become a country of 100 per cent literacy.

A major landmark in Kirghizia's cultural development is the opening this year of the Kirghiz State University in the Republic's capital, Frunze. Of the University's 400 first-year students, 251 are Kirghizians of whom 51 are women; and others are Tajiks, Uzbeks, Russians, Ukrainians.

In the course of the cultural Revolution in Kirghizia has grown and developed a Soviet intelligentsia from among the native population. While in 1926 there were throughout the whole Republic only 2 native scientific workers, their number now runs into many thousands.

The scientific cadres of Kirghizia are growing by leaps and bounds. This is

greatly facilitated by the Kirghiz branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, established in 1943 with headquarters in Frunze. Russian scientists are rendering talented sons and daughters of the Kirghiz people enormous assistance in scaling the heights of science. And they are conducting in their own Republic great scientific and educational work.

One of the most striking indices of the cultural growth of the Kirghiz people is the development of the Press. Today in the Republic are published 85 newspapers. In districts inhabited by several nationalities newspapers are published in 2-3 languages.

Books—political and scientific literature, fiction, poetry, etc.—are published in large editions. In the past five years the Kirghiz State Publishing House has turned out upwards of 9,500,000 books—more than 900 titles in the Kirghiz, Russian and Uzbek languages. The Kirghiz branch of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute is translating and publishing in Kirghiz the immortal works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. There are printed in Kirghizia also large editions of the works of contemporary Kirghiz prose writers, poets, playwrights and a big literary magazine—Soviet Kirghizia—is published. Scientific and political knowledge is widely disseminated in the

Republic. Lecturers come to the remotest villages and mountain pastures.

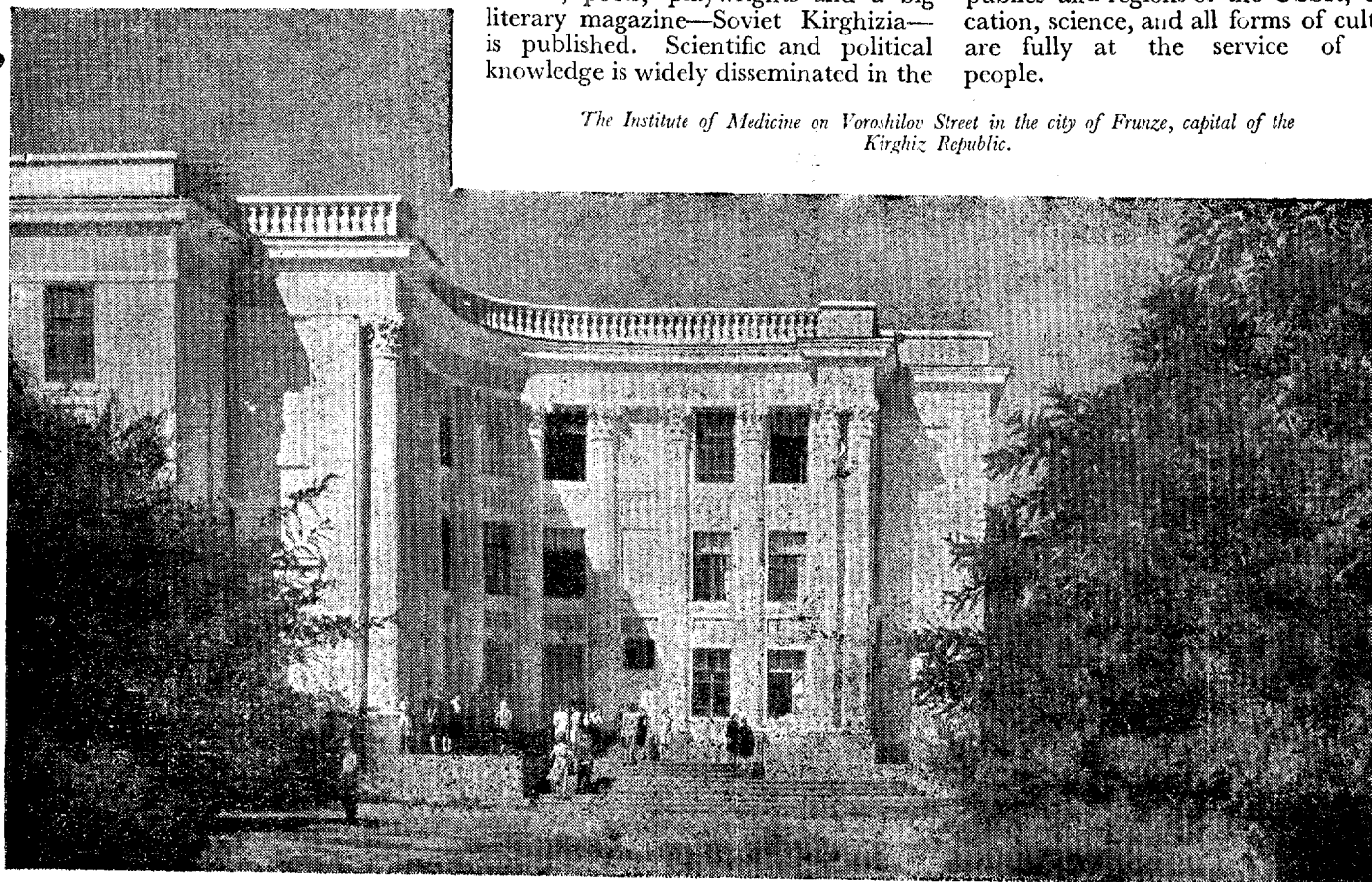
Prior to the Revolution, Kirghizia did not have a single theatre. Today it boasts of 5 republican theatres and two regional theatres and a State Philharmonic. Besides this, there are 2,050 clubs, houses of culture and reading cottages in the Republic's towns and villages.

Kirghizia has a large number of motion picture theatres. Popular Soviet films are dubbed into Kirghiz. The Frunze documentary film studios are every month turning out in the Kirghiz and Russian languages a serial documentary called "Soviet Kirghizia," covering the life and activities of the Kirghiz people.

The Socialist state of workers and peasants has from the very first days of its existence extended to all peoples of the Soviet Land every opportunity to develop their culture. By the example of the progress Kirghizia made in Soviet times, we may see how V. I. Lenin's prophetic words about the great cultural upsurge of the people under the Soviet Socialist system have fully come true.

In Kirghizia, like in all the other republics and regions of the USSR, education, science, and all forms of culture are fully at the service of the people.

*The Institute of Medicine on Voroshilov Street in the city of Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz Republic.*



# Reared by the Soviet Power

**UZBEKISTAN** is one of the 16 constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

It is situated in the heart of Soviet Central Asia and is in the main inhabited by Uzbeks, the most numerous of Central Asia's peoples.

The gifted Uzbek people, who gave the world such outstanding men of science and the arts as the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi, the eminent astronomer Ulugbek, the distinguished philosopher Al-Biruni, had until the Great October Socialist Revolution remained illiterate and backward.

Prior to the Revolution 98 per cent. of the Uzbek people were illiterate. Uzbekistan's economy and culture have changed entirely in Soviet times. With the aid of the Russian people, the Uzbeks have liquidated the age-old cultural backwardness of their country and people.

And Uzbekistan today is a country of 100 per cent literacy. From amongst the Uzbek people has grown up a numerous intelligentsia: teachers, now numbering 47,000, agronomists, doctors, engineers, scholars in all fields of science. More than 3,000 scientific workers are today engaged in the Republic's Academy of Sciences and scientific research institutes alone. From among the Uzbeks have also come forward talented actors, dancers, singers, artists, writers and musicians.

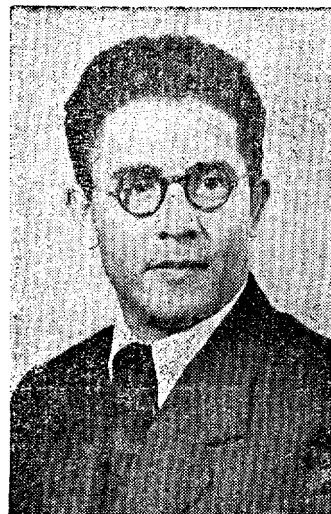
And the great army of Uzbekistan's intelligentsia is growing with every year, with new cadres pouring in from the Republic's 39 higher educational institutions and 90 secondary specialized schools which are attended by close to 70,000 lads and girls.

Here we give portraits of some representatives of the Uzbek intelligentsia. The brief biographies under their portraits are graphic evidence to the fact that in the USSR the road to knowledge and culture is wide open to all.



*Galia Izmailova, performer of folkdances. An Honoured Artist of the Uzbek SSR, she is a solo dancer of the ballet corps at the Navoi Opera House. At the International Festival in Budapest she won a prize, and for her performances of national dances she has been awarded a Stalin Prize.*

*Saifi Shamsiev, pediatrician. Was brought up in a children's home. Graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Medicine in 1936. In 1940 presented his thesis for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences, and in 1950 for the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences. Is a professor in the Department of Children's Diseases at the Institute of Medicine. Has written 22 scientific works on pediatrics. One of the most popular children's physicians in Tashkent.*



*Mukhtar Ashrafi, composer, People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR, director of the Tashkent State Conservatory of Music. Won a Stalin Prize for his first Heroic Symphony. Composer of the cantatas "Song of Happiness," "Procession of the Peace Supporters" and other works. Conducts a large symphony orchestra.*



*Rashid Nabiev, historian. The son of a farm labourer, he graduated from the Ferghana Pedagogical Institute in 1932. Holds the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences. Is director of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. Is the author of more than 20 scientific works.*

*Adiba Shirakhmedova, film director. After graduating from secondary school she was sent to Moscow to study at the State Higher Institute of Cinematography. She works at the Uzbek Documentary Film Studio.*





### Reared by the Soviet Power



*Mukarram Turgunbaeva, ballet dancer. People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR. Twice winner of a Stalin Prize. Soloist at the Navoi Opera House in Tashkent. Is the daughter of a peasant.*



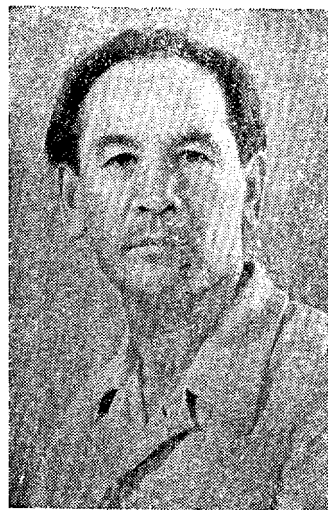
*Shamsroi Hasanova, artist. The daughter of a textile mill worker, she graduated from art school in 1939. Her "Portrait of the Poetess Akhmatova" was on display at the Paris exhibition. She is director of the Uzbek State Museum of Art.*



*Mukhtar Askad, author. The son of a peasant, he graduated from the Central Asian State University in Tashkent in 1942. This young Uzbek writer has already written ten books among them the long poem "On the Big Road," and "Where the Rivers Meet."*



*Ubai Arifov, physicist. Graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Samarkand in 1931. Holds the degree of Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences. Is a docent at the Department of Experimental Physics in the Central Asian State University. Is working for his doctor's degree in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.*



*Rakhmatula Alimov, power engineer. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, director of the Power Institute. Has designed collective-farm hydro-electric stations in Uzbekistan. In his youth he was a peasant. Entered a school for young industrial and agricultural workers in 1926, and in 1932 graduated from the Higher Institute of Water Engineering.*

*Hadicha Sulaimanova, lawyer. The daughter of a railway worker, she holds the degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences and heads a department at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. She also heads the Department of Criminal Law at the Tashkent Institute of Law. She is the author of nine published works.*



*Uigun Atakuziev, Playwright. Author of the well-known musical drama "Alisher Navoi," and of "Song of Life," "Altin-Kul," "Golden Lake" and other plays. He is Chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Uzbekistan.*

# One of Many

By Antonina Budkevich

**T**HIS middle-aged woman with the searching eyes can be seen everywhere—in school, surrounded by a noisy crowd of children, in a workers' clubhouse, in the shops of a canning factory, or out in the cotton fields with the collective farmers. Old folk pronounce her name with respect; children speak of her with love. When they meet her the inhabitants greet her sincerely and respectfully with "Salomi garmu jushon rais!" which means "Hearty greetings to you, chairman!"

Ashurbibi Azimova, chairman of the Gissara District Executive Committee, has earned the respect of her people by her many deeds. Here is a life filled with great content, a life that began 26 years ago, when she first appeared on the streets of her native Gissara with her face unveiled.

Ashurbibi was one of the first women in the Tajik republic to go against the customs of her people by discarding her paranja. Though she was already the mother of a family, she entered school. This was in 1925, when the life of the Tajik people was undergoing a great change and the working people themselves were building a new life. Ashurbibi was filled with an overwhelming desire to work, and applied to the City Soviet. At that time many women felt that to work on an equal par with men was something that was forbidden them. Reared to be humble and obedient they felt their lives should be limited to the home.

"We must build our happiness with our own hands," Ashurbibi told them. "Look about you. See how much has to be accomplished. Schools, children's nurseries, clubhouses, hospitals are being built everywhere. How can this big new economy get along without us women?"

This feeling of responsibility for one's state, of which Ashurbibi spoke with such passion, has never left her.

Both while she was attending school and later, when she was continuing her education by attending courses, Ashurbibi carried on extensive work. Her main job was to help the women of the East to feel that they were equal members of society. This Ashurbibi did by arranging lectures for them and holding talks on women's rights, by organizing children's nurseries and dining-halls so that women, freed from the cares of the home, would have time for work outside the home.

The people among whom she worked appreciated Ashurbibi's efforts. In 1928 they elected her a member of the government of the Republic. As time passed she gave herself more and more to her new work, gaining in experience and worldly wisdom.

Then came the year 1938. The new life was flowering in the Tajik Republic. A big food industry had been started, one that surpassed anything the Tajiks had ever known before. Silk-worm breeding had already attained great development. Agricultural workers were faced by important tasks. Gissara District needed an experienced leader, a good manager, and the choice fell on Ashurbibi Azimova. She was elected chairman of the Gissara Executive Committee of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

Here she had a broad field of activity. Men and women constantly came to her for advice, posing new problems before her. Ashurbibi devoted much attention to public health and education. She, who had no childhood of her own, realized especially keenly the profound solicitude with which the Soviet Land surrounds its children.

Ashurbibi was born in 1901, into the family of a poor artisan. At that time the birth of a daughter was a major catastrophe for a poor Tajik family, for a daughter was of no help in earning a living, was just an extra mouth to feed. So it was no wonder that when the conversation turned to children Ashurbibi's father just shook his head sadly, saying: "I have no children. I have only a daughter." The quicker one rid oneself of a daughter the better, and so Ashurbibi was given in marriage at the age of twelve. A black veil that shut out the light of day was draped over her head, and she became the mistress of a household and the slave of her husband. Today Ashurbibi, who never had a childhood or youth of her own, experiences special tenderness for all young people, for all that is new and bright, as though to compensate herself for her lost happiness.

With each passing year Ashurbibi felt that she was becoming more needed and more useful. No detail was too small to be ignored. Everything had to be seen to personally: did the children enjoy their summer camp, were they getting good marks at school, was everything being done to keep the smiles on their faces?

A network of schools began to develop under her attentive eye. She followed the studies and the development of the youth with keen attention. There must be more clubhouses, libraries, more centres of culture and art in the towns, the villages, the field camps. And the growth of the spiritual life of her fellow countrymen kept pace with the growth in their material well-being.

Engrossed in her work, Ashurbibi did not notice the strands of grey in her hair. Only when her first grandchild addressed her as "buva" (grandma) did she first begin to feel her age.

... A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR was held in Stalinabad in April of this year. The budget of the republic was under discussion. One after another Deputies took the floor. They quoted figures showing the wealth of the collective farms, the increase in the number of schools, theatres, hospitals. These were figures that reflected life itself. Ashurbibi sat in the Presidium, gazing attentively at the familiar faces in the audience. How life has changed! she thought. There Munavar Kasymova, Minister of the Light Industry of the Tajik republic, a tall, handsome woman, was rising to speak. The people had entrusted her with a responsible job for Tajikistan now has a big light industry, with many plants and factories producing silk, cotton goods, velvet and footwear. Their work comes under the direction of the Ministry of Light Industry, which is headed by a woman.

The construction of new dwellings, theatres and school buildings was described in a speech made

by Hamro Tairova, the first Tajik woman to become a civil engineer. Hamro Tairova has erected many beautiful buildings in Stalinabad, and she will erect many more.

Gavgar Sharirova was one of the women with whom Ashurbibi crossed the threshold of the new life. They used to send their children off to school and then sit down together over their primers. Today Gavgar Sharirova is chairman of the Kulyab District Executive Committee. She speaks of the economic development in her district, of the construction of new schools. Ashurbibi listens attentively, recalling the day when she first unveiled her face and appealed to her comrades to do the same: remove your black veils, she told them. They prevent you from distinguishing dark from light, the ugly from the beautiful. With a smile Ashurbibi recalled how, not long ago, an amateur theatricals group of young people in the district had been looking for a veil, a paranja, for a performance. They had asked all the old people but with no success. Finally they had applied to the museum, where the only existing paranja in Gissara district was still to be found.

Today Tajik women, their faces unveiled and alight with joy, are taking part in the building of a new life.

A report on the development of science in the republic was made by Sarif Rajabov, director of the Tajikistan State University. "The number of scientists in our republic has grown many times over", he said. Ashurbibi notes with pride that many of these scientists are women.

There are scores, hundreds, thousands of these women, who are joyfully devoting their life's experience, their knowledge and their enthusiasm to their great country, from whose hands they have received equal rights and life.

And one among the many is grey-haired Ashurbibi Azimova. Attentively she follows the speech of Amina Karimova, director of the public library, who says that the reading room, which seats 360, has now become too small, that the book fund, numbering 600,000 volumes, has to be enlarged, that construction of a new Stalinabad city library, the fourth, has to be started.

As she listens to the moving speeches of the Deputies, Ashurbibi Azimova reviews the past in her mind's eye, and her face lights up with a happy smile. "Yes, it is a glorious road our people are advancing along".

# In Moscow's Former Purlieus

By A. Lognov

**M**OSCOW, one of the world's biggest metropolises, spreads over an area of hundreds of square kilometres, and its outskirts and suburbs are as well developed and thriving as its centre. Let us make a mental tour of some of them.

Here we are in Krasnaya Presnya, the city's western outskirts, an old-time working-class district.

Prior to the October Revolution, Presnya was a typical "poor quarter": neglected, half-starved, congested with labouring folk, who were cheap prey of factory and mill bosses. Work was fagging toil. Weavers drudged 12 and even 14 hours a day in the dusty shops of the local textile factory. And his "home" was a crowded stuffy dirty barrack or a small den in the mill tenement. The place was a maze of crooked narrow lanes, with kerosene lamps at the crossings, hardly dispelling the darkness at night. The houses were low wooden dilapidated shacks without running water or sewer drainage. "We saw no newspapers nor books. Of theatres, clubs, education, we couldn't even dream," old Krasnaya Presnya workers now recall. Hard toil of the workmen, their joyless childhood, their poor unhappy old age—all brought profit to the capitalist boss.

This working-class district has changed beyond all recognition in Soviet times, under the Stalin Five-Year Plans. It has been reconstructed and developed, has grown in height and width, has become a beautiful, rich, flowering section of the Soviet capital. The very face, economy, public utilities and whole life of this district has altered. Its semi-handicraft textile factory has been transformed into one of the country's biggest industrial establishments: the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills. There have sprung up here also metal and engineering works, heat and power plants and other enterprises. Old factories have been expanded and modernized. And today Presnya is one of the city's major industrial districts.

In the old days more than half of

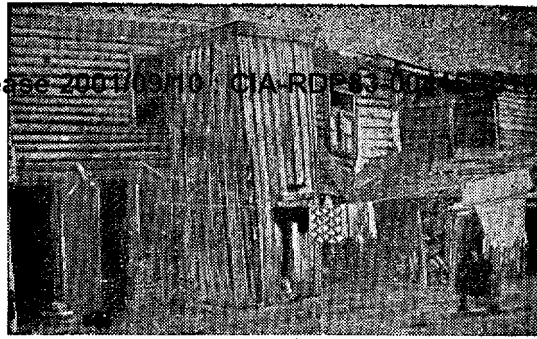
Presnya's children remained illiterate. Prior to the Revolution there were here a total of six schools attended by 1,130 children. Today, Krasnaya Presnya has nearly 30 schools with 27,000 youngsters daily filling their new sunny classrooms. There are here now also several higher educational and scientific research institutions, 70 libraries, a theatre, a House of Culture, a Young Pioneer House. The mansion of the old owner of the textile factory has been turned into an excellent children's nursery. Krasnaya Presnya's district park of culture and rest is one of the best in Moscow.

Full of slums and tumbledown hovels before the Revolution, Presnya has in the past two decades built for its working population several hundred thousand square metres of new modern housing. The old factory barracks and tenements have been torn down and the streets as well as the embankment of the Moscow River here are now fronted with handsome tall apartment houses with central heating, gas, electricity and other modern conveniences and comforts.

A striking example of the changes that have taken place in this district is its section named in memory of the revolutionary events that had taken place here in 1905, the 1905 Settlement. In the old days this was the end of the city. There was an old saloon by the highway, vacant lots, garbage dumps.... Today a whole city has grown up here with long and wide streets of tall brick buildings.

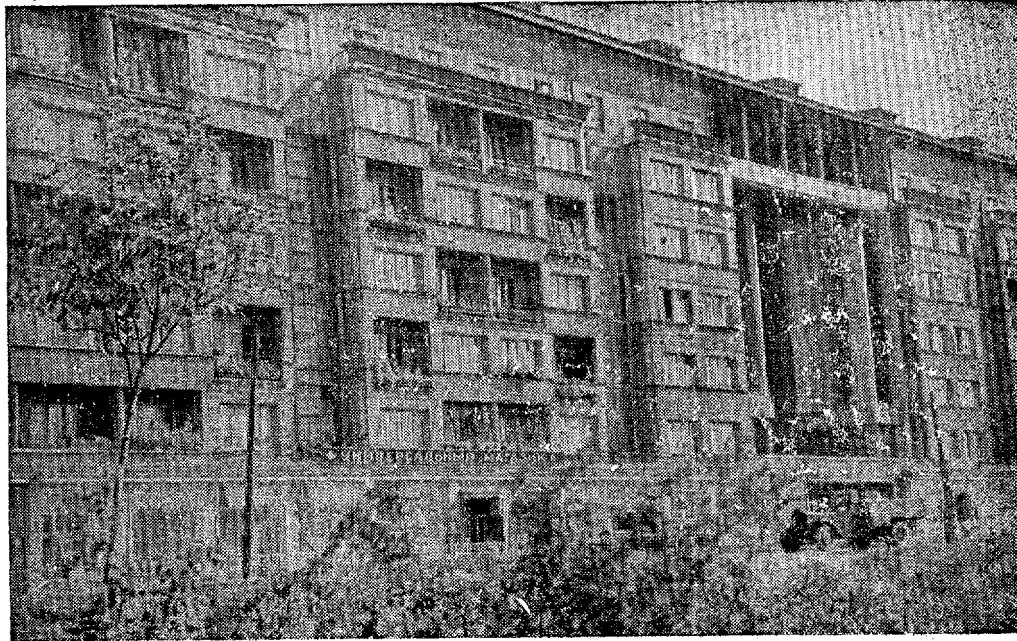
The development of this section began in the spring of 1927. Three years later the first big houses appeared on the formerly bare ground. And into the new spacious apartments with large windows and balconies—apartments such as proletarian Presnya could not even dream of in the old days—30,000 workers moved in. With the houses there sprang up also new schools, a polyclinic, a club, tailoring shops, a postal and telegraph office. In place of the old filthy ale house at what was the city's end now rises a

huge department store of glass and reinforced concrete. The streets are wide and paved. In the yards of the new schools and new houses, sports and playgrounds, gardens and flower beds have been laid out.

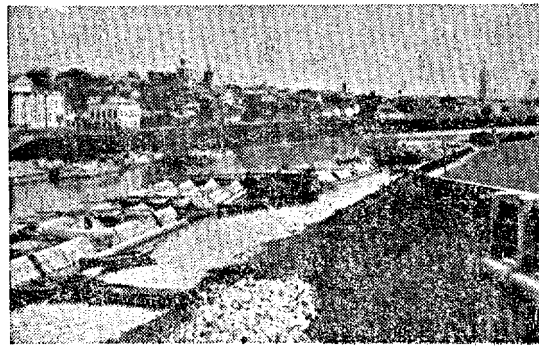


*Hovel where a worker's family lived in pre-revolutionary Moscow and an ordinary apartment house in Socialist Moscow.*

And the settlement is improving with every year, as does the entire Krasnaya Presnya District. In the near future, new boulevards and stadiums, new schools, institutes, stores, trolley-bus and motor-bus lines will appear here. By the end of 1952, also a new Metro (subway), line will be stretched here. Next to the 1905 Settlement, a new big residential quarter is growing up. The whole district is in scaffolding and on its street billboards numerous want ads call for bricklayers, carpenters, house painters, glaziers, welders, roofers, gardeners. And if on some streets there still remain little houses of the past age with their basements sunken into the earth, they too will soon disappear.



Now let us go to the opposite, eastern part of the city to where Rogozhskaya Zastava (toll gate) used to be. Here, in a fenced in garden amidst a large square stands a black milestone, polished smooth by rain and wind, inscribed: "From Moscow—2 *vyorsts* (kilometre)." Today this is the centre of two big city districts, with a population of 200,000. This former purlieu of the city has been built up entirely anew. There was nothing to change here as there was only bare ground and fields.



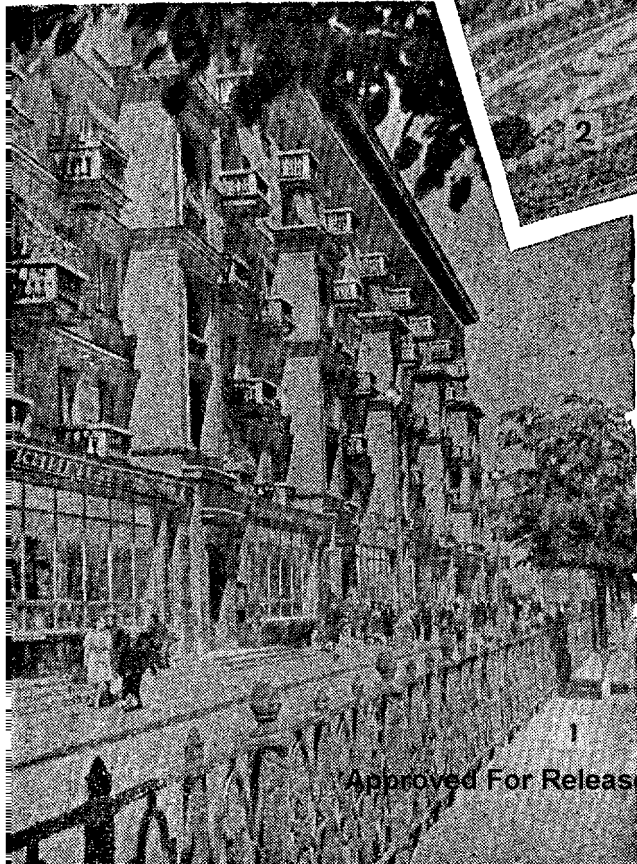
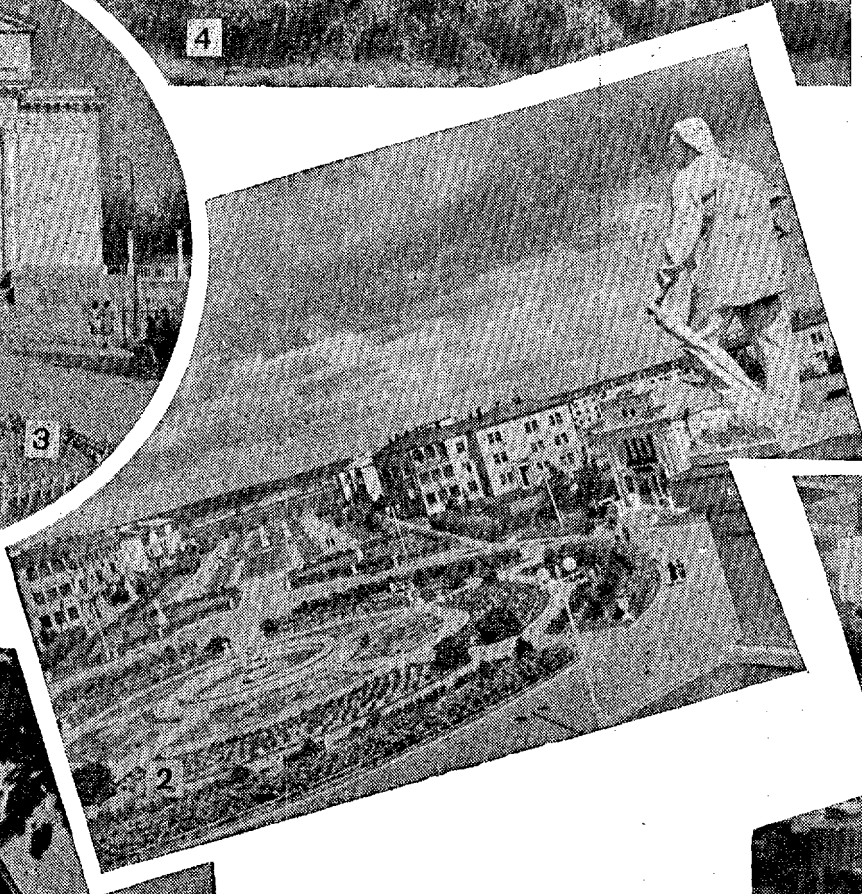
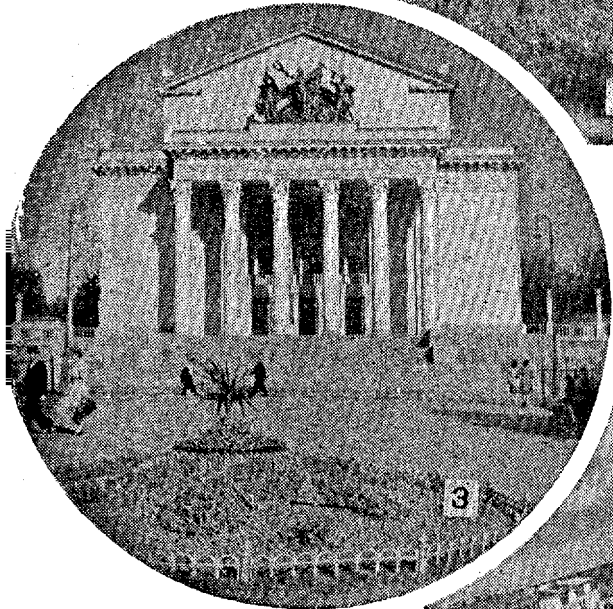
*Kotelnicheskaya Embankment on Moskva River in 1911 and in 1951.*

Monumental buildings surrounded with trees, numerous squares with fountains and flower beds behind ornamental silvery fences—such is the typical scene the local inhabitant—workers and specialists of the "Serp i Molot" (Sickle and Hammer) Metallurgical Works, the "Frazer" cutting tools factory, and scores of other industrial enterprises—behold today.



Here also is situated one of the capital's scientific centres and a 6,000 student quarter. One of the streets is even named Studencheskaya Street.

Only the old milestone now remains of the old Zastava, and the Square is called Ploshchad Ilyicha (after Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.) Adjoining it in



1. Dwelling houses for the workers of the Ball bearing Plant.

2. Workers' settlement of Stalin Pumping Station.

3. Drama Theatre on Zhuravlyov Square.

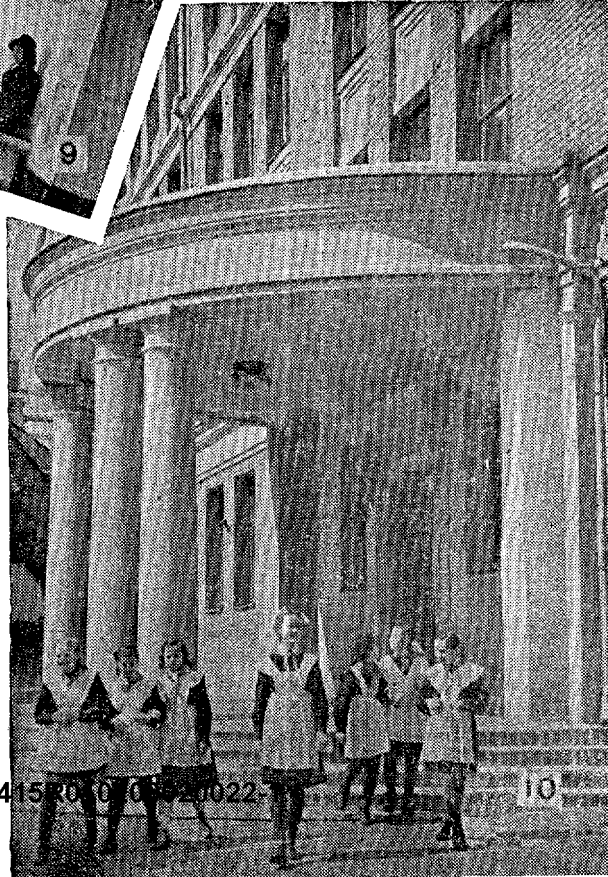
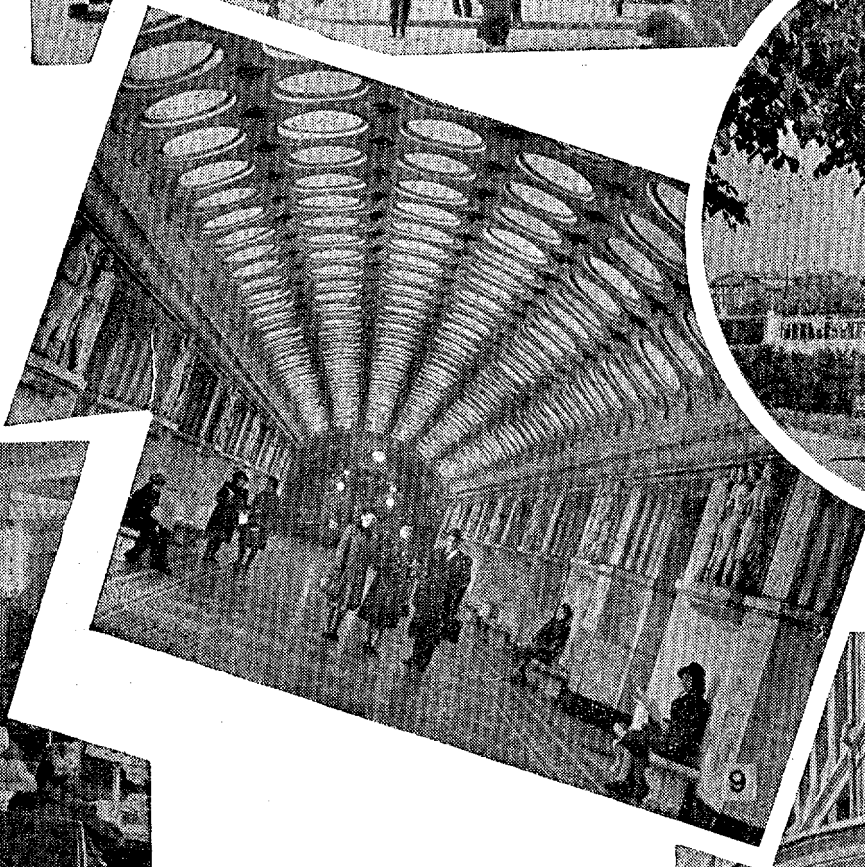
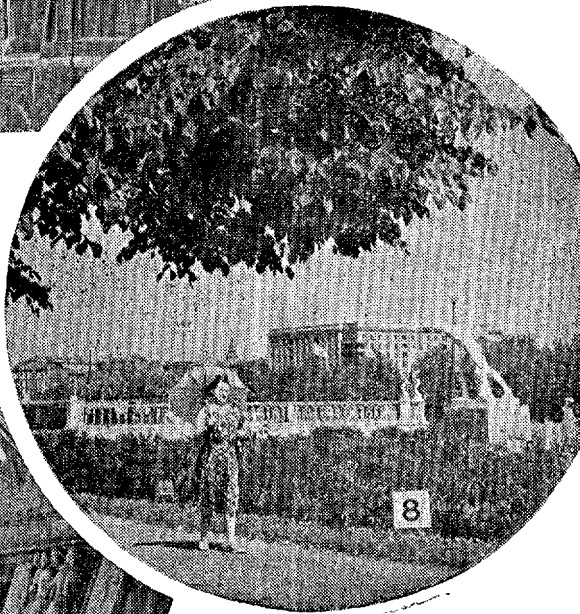
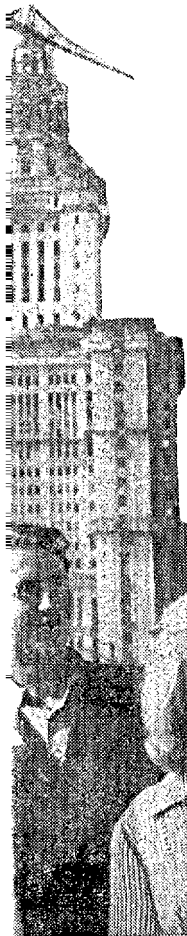
4. Building of the railwaymen's clinical hospital in former Vsekhsvyatsky village (now part of Moscow city).

5. New building of the Moscow University being constructed on Lenin hills. In the fore-ground are young builders who have this year enrolled in the

### In Moscow's F

On former wasteland or where ran now appeared entire blocks and street houses. Institutions of higher lear stadiums and palaces of culture hav roads and highways built. The sections





6. Reading hall in the Palace of Culture of the Stalin Auto Plant.

7. New building of the "Rodina" Cinema Theatre on Semyonov Square.

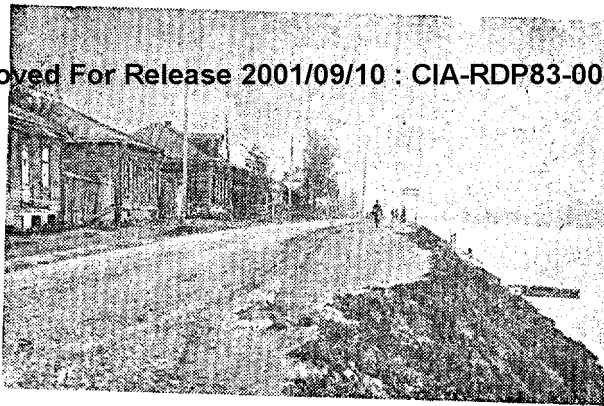
8. The Gorky Central Park on the bank of the Moskva River.

9. Underground hall of the "Electrozavodskaya" Metro Station.

**Former Purlicus**

Wretched huts once stood there have  
been lined with fine many-storied dwelling  
flats, kindergartens and schools, theatres, cinemas,  
clubs have been erected here, parks laid out and  
Moscow Metro passes through these  
streets of the city.

*This is what the Moscow embankments in the workers' districts looked like thirty years ago and what they look like today.*

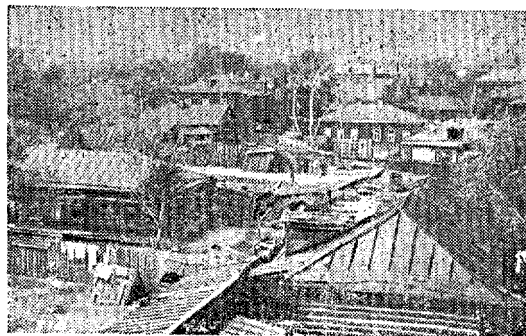


the northeastern part of Moscow is a district bearing the name of Stalin. From the centre of the capital one gets here by Metro in a few minutes. Coming out of Stalinskaya Station one sees the usual Moscow scene: streets and squares covered with smooth asphalt and lined with new tall apartment houses. Further away are big airy shops of industrial establishments. In front of the houses and factory buildings are gardens and flower beds, rows of young maple and lime trees. All this is now the usual thing.

An altogether different scene was usual here in the old days: poor villages and wretched outskirts. For decades up to the Revolution rapacious foreign capitalists held sway here. Enriching themselves on underpaid labour, robbing the workers, they spent nothing on municipal improvements, compelling the working folk from the cradle to the grave to live in slums poisoned by the effluvium of garbage dumps.

The face of this outlying section began to change from the very early days of Soviet power. Electricity was brought here, then tramlines, plumbing and paved streets. Workers' clubs and schools appeared. During the year of the great prewar construction, giant factories sprang up on the vacant lots here and one street after another were reconstructed. Building work has assumed here a still bigger scale after the war. Thousands of working people are moving into new apartment in Stalin District every year. For them excellent theatre and cinemas have been erected. Many people from all parts of Moscow come here on Sundays to the Izmailovo Park, the biggest in the city.

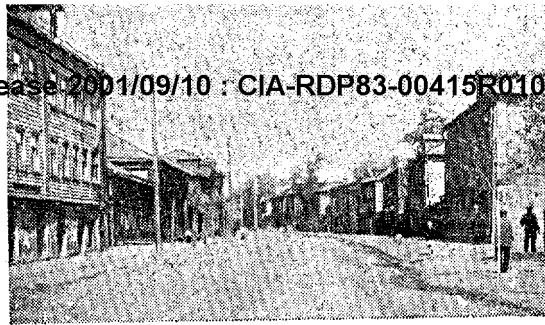
*A typical picture of Moscow's Eastern outskirts in the past and one of the new streets in this district now.*



Blueprints show the district's future development. But these blueprints are one after another put away in the archives as the work provided by them is carried out. The working people of Stalin District—mechanics and bricklayers, motor builders and electric bulb-makers—strive to make their district one of the best in the capital.

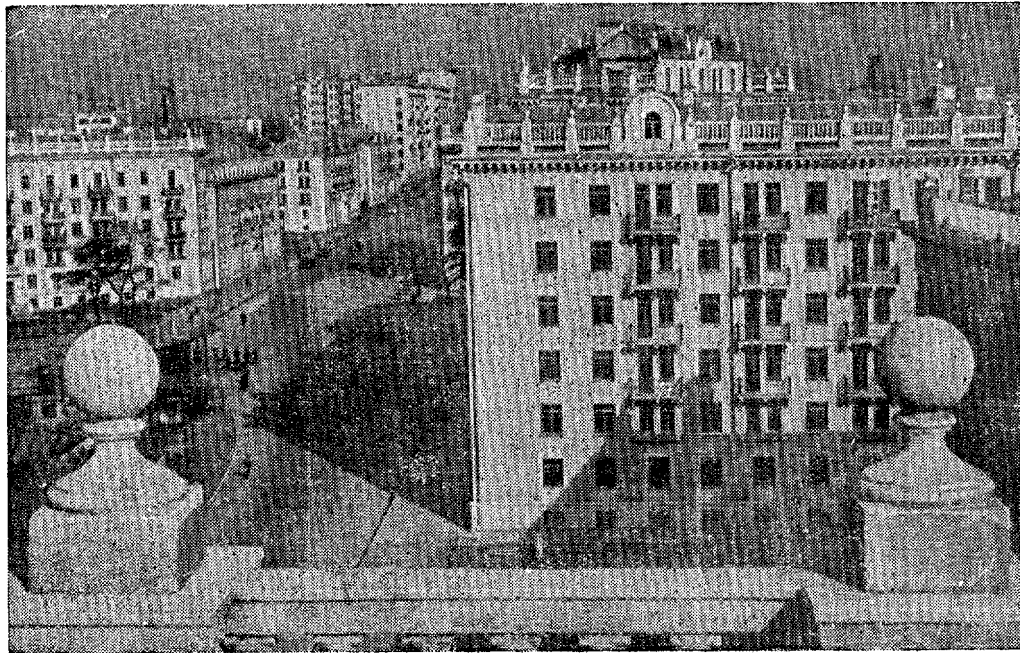
In the southeastern outskirts of Moscow is situated the most industrial section of the capital. On bare ground

on the former Sukino Bog, or in place of small private establishments, huge shops of automobile, ballbearing and electrical-engineering plants have sprung up here. Here too is the city's biggest harbour: the Southern Port of the Moscow-Volga Canal.



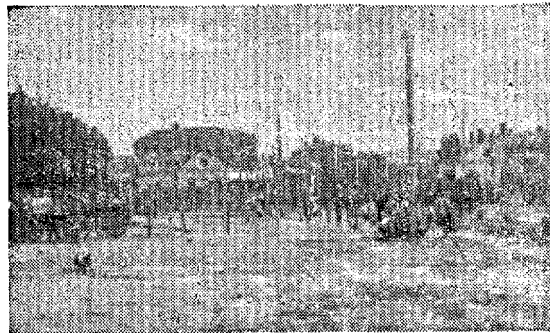
*North-Western outskirts of Moscow. In place of village-type bystreets stretch fine avenues lined with workers' homes.*

A large part of this industrial section comes within the Proletarian District of Moscow. Here one sees a magnificent, possible only under Soviet conditions, combination of first-class factories with modern city streets and comfortable dwellings.



Since the new construction began here, practically nothing has been left of the old backwoods Simonovskaya Sloboda, as this section was formerly called. In those days, hansoms refused to go here, for fear of breaking their cabs in the rutted roads. Today asphalt-paved avenues crisscross this section and Metro trains run underground. In the old days, the Sloboda consisted of wretched dilapidated hovels. Today whichever way one looks, one sees tall handsome apartment houses. Two-thirds of the working people here live in houses built during the period of Moscow's reconstruction, that is, since 1931. On a former vast vacant lot now stands the Stalin Automobile Works' Palace of Culture, one of the most popular clubs in the capital.

In old Simonovka, not only the streets were dark, the whole life was benighted and miserable. Today it is a budding quarter of a large working population proud of their industrial fame, and enjoying the rights of emancipated labour, joyous rest and recreation, the right to happiness. Briefly, Simonovskaya Sloboda no longer exists, in its stead we now have Leninskaya Sloboda.



*The old Mozhaish highway on the eve of the October Revolution and what it looks like in our days.*

Looking at the Moscow outskirts, one sees how everywhere the terms "Sloboda" and "Outskirts" are losing their old meaning, as the distinction between the centre and the outskirts of Moscow has been eradicated and wiped out.

All this has been achieved by the working people and for the working people.



# October Revolution Brought the Working People of the USSR a Prosperous and Cultured life.

## Facts & Figures

The October Revolution... "brought the people not only freedom, but also material benefits and the possibility of a prosperous and cultured life."

(Stalin.)

EVER since the first days after the October Revolution the Soviet State has been pursuing the policy of improving the well-being of the working people.

The Soviet State has guaranteed work to every citizen: in the USSR there are no unemployed. The constantly growing Socialist economy ensures the full employment of the entire able-bodied population. Close to 40 million factory and office workers are now engaged in the national economy of the USSR, compared to 11.4 million in 1913.

\* \* \* \* \*

After the nationalization of the land the toiling peasantry received 150 million hectares of land from the state free of charge. At present the collective farm peasantry has in perpetual use 488 million hectares.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the USSR, a state of workers and peasants, the entire national income is fully at the disposal of the working masses themselves. The national income of the USSR in 1940 was six times above that of pre-revolutionary times, in 1950 it was 64 per cent above the 1940 level.

\* \* \* \* \*

The incomes of the working people are systematically growing in the USSR. Wages of factory and office workers increased more than five times over from 1929 to 1940. The incomes of factory and office workers and peasants in 1950 were 62 per cent. above 1940 (in comparable prices).

\* \* \* \* \*

Soviet legislation has fixed a definite working day for factory and office workers, which no one has the right to violate. There is an eight-hour working day in Soviet factories and offices and a seven-six hour-day for a number

# The Great October and the Lenin-Stalinification of

By Academician A. Winter

THE new Soviet system established in Russia after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up wide prospects for the use of electric power in the interests of the people.

The large-scale electrification of the USSR was initiated in 1920 by the famous "Plan for the Electrification of Russia," the unified plan for national economic construction known as the GOELRO Plan. This was the first scientific, Socialist State plan known in history. It called for the construction of 30 power stations of different types within 10-15 years.

The principles of planning and practical electrification formulated in the works of Lenin and Stalin were adopted as the basis for the compilation of the first plan thirty odd years ago; since then the practice of Soviet power plant construction has never departed from these principles. In the Soviet Union electrification is not reduced to the isolated construction of individual power stations; it is conducted on the basis of a single national economic plan, on a nationwide scale.

Electric power production in the USSR is concentrated in big fuel and hydro-electric stations. Construction of power stations of any type is based in the USSR on the principle of over-all planning which takes into account all the interests of the specific districts, their total demand for electricity. This means that besides power production many other problems are solved—for example, the distribution of the industrial enterprises and electrification of the production processes in these enterprises, the problem of water supply, irrigation, electrification of agricultural production, transport, heating facilities and gas supply for the cities and small settlements, etc.

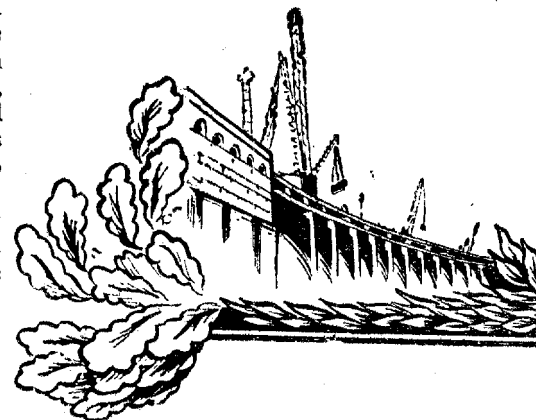
Moreover, the big power stations are linked by a network of transmission lines into integral systems known as electric power systems. These systems afford the most favourable conditions for the rational exploitation of the power stations. Scores of big power systems have been built in Soviet years.

It stands to reason that the application of these principles of electrification is possible in the USSR where the land and natural wealth, as well as the means and instruments of production are not privately owned.

The first plan for the electrification of the country—the GOELRO Plan—was surpassed to a considerable extent, and in 1935, i.e., 15 years after its publication, the total capacity of the power stations in the USSR

increased to 2.5-fold the planned provisions. Within a brief historical period, the Soviet Union advanced to one of the leading places in the world with respect to electric power production. Back in 1933 J. V. Stalin pointed out: "With respect to power production we were at the very bottom. Now we have advanced to one of the top places."

Soviet people built hundreds of big fuel and



# Socialist Revolution Plan for the Electri- the USSR

## Facts & Figures

hydro-electric stations which have radically changed the economy in huge territories of the Soviet Union. To begin with, industry was converted to the use of modern electrical equipment.

Before the Great Patriotic War (1941—45) the proportion of electric power in the country's total power resources was greater than in the United States. Eighty-five per cent of the machine capacities in use in Soviet industry were operated by electric power.

The Soviet people are now at work on the realization of the world's biggest power and irrigation projects on the Volga, in the neighbourhood of Kuibyshev and Stalingrad, on the Dnieper and Amu-Darya rivers. The construction of the Tsimlianskaya Hydro-Electric Station of the Volga-Don Canal will be completed in 1952.

The great construction projects of Communism, have been planned and are carried into practice in full keeping with the fundamental principles of Soviet electrification. They represent a further development of the Lenin-Stalin plan for the electrification of the country.

Nothing like this scale and pace of hydro-technical construction is known in the history of world engineering.

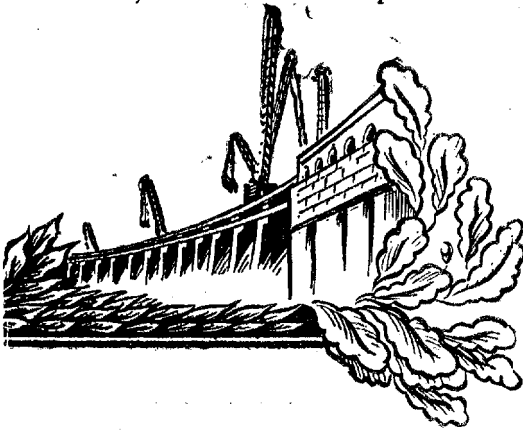
Twenty years ago it took us five years to build the Dnieper Hydro-Electric Station, the biggest in Europe. Today we have every possibility to build in the same space of time the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydro-Electric Stations, although each of these important projects involves a twenty-five times greater volume of excavation work alone. The same may be said of the volume of concreting, ferro-concrete and assembly work, involved.

The high patriotism of the Soviet people combined with the powerful Soviet technique is a creative force that can move mountains, change the course of rivers and compel nature to surrender all its wealth for the benefit of man. This force is concentrated on the realization of Stalin's plan of genius for remaking nature in vast territories and regions of the Soviet Union in the interest of the happiness of the common man. The new construction undertakings on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya rivers represent the leading link in these efforts, because it is impossible to remake nature unless there is an abundance of electric power and water.

The struggle against drought and the reclamation of the deserts—this is the substance of the plan for remaking nature.

The Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station on the Volga will make 1,500 million kwh of power available annually for the purpose of

irrigating a million hectares of arid tracts in the steppes extending along the left bank of the Volga. The irrigation and aquation of the arid, desert and semi-desert tracts in the Volga and Caspian areas will require annually 2,000 million kwh of electric power from the Stalingrad Hydro-Electric Station whose dam will raise the level of the Volga by 26 metres and form a huge reservoir which will have a



(Continued on page 22)

of trades. A working day of four hours has been fixed for those engaged in injurious trades.

An advanced state social insurance system is in force in the USSR. The working people themselves make no contributions whatever to the insurance fund; payments are made by enterprises and organizations. The trade unions handle the distribution of the state social insurance funds. More than 65,000 million rubles were spent on social insurance in the USSR from 1928 to 1940. The social insurance budget for the current year amounts to 21,100 million rubles.

In addition to the usual money income, in the form of wages, the population of the USSR receives various benefits and privileges at the expense of the state (free medical aid, free education, free technical training giving higher skill, stipends to students, allowances to mothers of large families, etc.). In 1950 alone the working people received such benefits and privileges in the sum of 120,000 million rubles.

All working people receive an annual paid vacation at the expense of the state. The minimum vacation is two weeks. Many factory and office workers receive three-and four-week vacations. Scientists and teachers are given a two-month vacation. The working people have the opportunity of spending their holidays in rest homes and sanatoriums. Annually about three million factory and office workers spend their vacations in rest homes and sanatoriums; they receive accommodations either free of charge or at 30 per cent of their cost; 70 per cent of the cost is covered by the state social insurance fund. In 1951 the trade unions alone had 1,200 sanatoriums. In addition, the ministries, public health bodies and different organizations maintain an extensive chain of health-building centres. In 1951 more than four million working people spent their vacations at health resorts.

The working people in the USSR are guaranteed material security in old age and in case of disability. Factory and office workers receive a state pension amounting to from 50 to 60 per cent of their average monthly wages. Miners, metallurgical workers and geologists receive a still higher pension.

## Facts & Figures

Collective farms provide security to their members. Sick benefits are paid from the social insurance fund in amounts ranging from 50 to 100 per cent of the wage until the full recovery of the worker.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Soviet State not only ensures work to each citizen but also cares for raising his skill, thereby facilitating an advance in the well-being of the people.

In Soviet times 31 million workers raised their skill on the job (in different schools and courses) at the expense of the state. Close to 3.5 million new workers were trained (also at the expense of the state) in vocational and industrial training schools.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mothers are accorded honour and respect in the USSR. Special laws regulate the labour of pregnant women. Expectant mothers in addition to their regular vacation, receive a maternity leave of 35 days prior to lying-in and 42 days after giving birth. They are paid their wages during the leave. Mothers of large families receive state allowances. In the last five years close to 18,000 million rubles of such allowances were paid out. Mothers who gave birth and brought up ten or more children are awarded the honorary title of Mother Heroine; those who gave birth and brought up from five to nine children are decorated with the Motherhood Glory Order or Motherhood Medal. Several million Soviet women have received these Orders and Medals.

\* \* \* \* \*

Universal compulsory free seven-year education has been instituted in the USSR. More than 220,000 schools are functioning. The USSR has become a country of universal literacy, while on the eve of the Revolution in Russia only 30 per cent of the population were able to read and write. The number of pupils in general schools and specialized secondary schools amounts to 37 million, nearly five times as many as in tsarist Russia.

Children of all citizens of the USSR have the right to study in higher educational establishments. The only requirement for entering an institution of higher learning is to pass the entrance examination. Students in need of living quarters are provided with dormitories. Most of the students receive state stipends.

The USSR now has 890 higher edu-



# A Land

By Nikolai Mikhailov

I HAVE frequent occasion to travel about the USSR. Usually, I make my trips by plane, and each time I feast my eyes upon our country's expanses with a deep feeling of pride. The land spreads out down below like a living map, with its broad fields, its towns and villages, its network of railways, its system of rivers. Gazing attentively at the face of my country from the height of the clouds, I am filled with joy as I make out its familiar features—features that speak of the splendid fruit of the peaceful labours of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

After the Great Revolution in October 1917 a new world came into being on this land—the world of socialism, a new state in which the power belongs to those who labour, where there is no enslavement of man by man. The October Socialist Revolution liberated the creative energies of the people, and these energies were manifested with unprecedented force. Within a brief period the Soviet people renewed and transformed their country. They threw off its fetters of age-old backwardness. Socialism presented to them endless opportunities for creative, constructive labour and the country was enriched with innumerable values created by the labour of free Soviet men and women.

Beneath the wing of my plane I glimpse factories with their enormous buildings and smoking chimneys. The industry of the USSR holds first place in the world for rate of growth, and has advanced from fourth to first place in Europe for volume of output. In 1940, on the eve of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union's major industries turned out almost twelve times more than in 1913, on the eve of the First World War. As a result of the successful fulfilment of the first postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy (1946—1950) Soviet industrial output exceeded the 1940 level by 73 per cent.

Of tremendous significance is the fact that already in 1949 the prewar level of industrial production was attained in those regions which suffered from the fascist invasion during the war. Only a few years ago wrecked buildings, charred villages and blown-up bridges were to be seen in the western districts of the country. Now they have disappeared. The great energy of the Soviet people has eradicated the traces of war and moved the country's economy.

Soviet industry is now operating at a considerably higher level than before the war, at a higher level than was foreseen in the postwar Five-Year Plan.

Every branch of industry in the USSR has developed during the Soviet years.

The coal industry has seen tremendous growth and transformation. The mines are equipped with coal-combines, coal cutters and loading machines. Laborious hand labour is being driven from the mines. The oil industry is likewise expanding and advancing technically. The Soviet oil fields are equipped with the most modern, first-class machinery. In 1950 oil output exceeded the prewar level by 22 per cent. Huge new electric stations have come into being. More and more transmission lines cross forests and fields, linking up towns and villages. In 1950 the USSR produced almost twice as much electric power as before the war. A first-class metallurgical industry has been established in the USSR. For one thing, iron and steel mills have been built in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia, places to which steel used to have to be transported over long distances. The machine-building industry in the USSR is developing more rapidly than all others. Soviet

# Transformed

plants turn out the most varied types of machinery, from the powerful walking excavators, each of which does the work of 7,000 ditch-diggers, to delicate instruments that are more sensitive than the human nerves. The machine-building industry produced from two to three times more goods as a whole in 1950 than in 1940. The light and food industries have been fundamentally modernized and expanded during the Soviet years. Suffice it to say that in terms of value the Soviet food industry alone produces more than pre-revolutionary Russia's entire industry.

The tremendous growth of the light and food industries, coupled with the growth in agriculture, enables the Soviet state to increase the supply of consumer goods and food products to the population from year to year. To provide for a steady rise in the well-being of the Soviet people and the satisfaction of their growing requirements is one of the most important tasks of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government.

In the Soviet Union one will not find narrow strips of land and small fields. The collective farm fields sweep across the land to the horizon. From end to end they are worked by the powerful modern machines which Soviet industry supplies to the collective farms in greater and greater quantities with each passing year.

The USSR holds first place in the world for the production of wheat, rye, barley and oats. In 1950 the gross grain harvest exceeded the prewar 1940 level by 345 million poods. The USSR sows the most flax and sugar beet in the world. It also harvests great amounts of cotton, potatoes, sunflower seeds and other products...

At the initiative of J. V. Stalin, in 1948 the USSR adopted a plan for an offensive against drought that is unprecedented in history. The plan embraces the planting of forest shelter belts, the building of ponds and reservoirs, and the introduction of the travopolye crop rotation system in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR in order to ensure high and stable harvests.

Under this grandiose plan the years 1950 to 1965 will see the creation of big state forest belts, chiefly on the divides and along the Volga, Ural, Don and North Donets rivers. Several of these belts will be as long as one thousand kilometres. In addition, about six million hectares of forest belts will be planted on collective farms and state farms.

Fulfillment of this plan is in full swing. By the end of the postwar Five-Year Plan period the collective farms, state farms, machine-and-tractor stations, timbering organizations and the shelter belt stations especially established for this purpose had carried out shelter afforestation over an area of 1,350,000 hectares in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR. Soviet men and women are working to fulfill the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature ahead of schedule. Flying over the southern steppes, one catches glimpses of young forest belts and new ponds and reservoirs sparkling in the sun amidst the fields.

The Soviet people have launched work on a vast scale to build huge new hydroelectric stations and canals. These construction jobs they have come to call the great construction works of Communism.

During the years before the war, work was begun on the reconstruction of the Volga, the Soviet Union's chief water transportation artery. The purpose is to convert the great Russian

*(Continued on next page)*

## Facts & Figures

ational establishments (instead of 91 in 1914-15), with a student body of 1,330,000 (instead of 112,000 in 1914-15).

\* \* \* \* \*

Millions of working people have moved to new well-improved homes. Hundreds of towns have been reconstructed. Blocks of modern homes have arisen on former outskirts. Scores of new cities have been built.

More than 100 million square metres of living floor space in towns and 2,700,000 dwellings in rural localities were built and restored during the post-war Five-Year Plan period (1946—1950).

\* \* \* \* \*

Theatres, clubs, Palaces of Culture and libraries are being built throughout the country. The trade unions alone now have more than 8,000 clubs, houses and Palaces of Culture, over 90,000 Red Corners and more than 300,000 urban and rural libraries. These institutions are spreading political and scientific knowledge among the working masses, are facilitating the development of popular talents and are bringing advanced culture to the working people.

\* \* \* \* \*

All citizens of the USSR have the right to free medical aid of every kind. For this purpose an extensive net work of medical institutions has been set up. At the end of 1940 the number of hospital beds reached 661,431 (in 1913 there were 142,000 beds) and of dispensaries and polyclinics 13,400 (in 1913 there were 1230). The number of rural medical centres reached 13,512. The number of physicians increased seven times over as compared with 1914.

In the post-war Five-Year Plan period the number of hospital beds increased 25 per cent. compared with 1940 and of physicians by 75 per cent.

\* \* \* \* \*

Children are accorded loving care in the USSR. Huge funds are appropriated annually for the provisions of summer rest facilities for children. In 1950 alone five million children of factory and office workers spent their summer vacations in out door camps and sanatoriums, with most of the expenditures being covered by the social insurance fund. Nurseries and kindergartens cater to about two million children of pre-school age.



*(Continued from previous page)*

river into a powerful source of electric energy by building dams and hydroelectric stations on it, to convert it into a source of irrigation for semi-arid lands and a deep-water navigation channel.

Three hydro-electric stations, the Ivankov, Uglich and Scherbakov, have already been built on the upper reaches of the Volga. Power plants are under construction at Gorky (the Upper Volga) and at Molotov on the Kama River, a tributary of the Volga. Now construction of hydro-electric stations has been launched in the middle and lower reaches of the Volga, near Kuibyshev and Stalingrad.

The Kuibyshev hydro-electric station will be the largest in the world, with a capacity of almost two million kilowatts. Power from the Kuibyshev station will be distributed over the transmission system to Kuibyshev, Saratov and Moscow. Part of the power will go to irrigate a million hectares of land in the Trans-Volga area and electricity will be widely used in farming. Part of the energy will also go to electrify the railways. Work on the Kuibyshev station is now in full swing. This construction job, unprecedented in the world will be completed in 1955.

The Stalingrad hydro-electric station will be slightly smaller in capacity than the Kuibyshev, its capacity to be no less than 1,700,000 kilowatts. Transmission lines will carry more than half the energy generated by this station to Moscow and the central chernozem regions. Part of the power will go to serve the needs of industry along the Lower Volga and part to irrigate and supply water to the now arid lands of the Caspian lowlands. The face of this entire area will be changed.

This Stalingrad trunk canal will stretch for hundreds of kilometres along the left bank of the Volga. Water from the Stalingrad reservoir will travel along this canal to irrigate and furnish water to millions of hectares of drought-afflicted land between the Volga and Ural rivers. On the right bank power from the station will pump Volga water into the Sarpinsk lake, now dried up, as into a reservoir, and from there it will go to irrigate and supply water to millions of hectares of land south of Stalingrad.

Agriculture and livestock breeding will spring up on the lands watered and irrigated with the help of energy from the Stalingrad power plant. Agriculture will be plentifully supplied with electricity. Electric ploughing will be introduced, for one thing. Stretches of forests and forest shelter belts will make their appearance. The climate will change.

The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad power plants, the most powerful hydroelectric stations in the world, will generate over ten times more energy than all the electric stations of pre-revolutionary Russia taken together. They will permit the watering and irrigation of 14 million hectares of arid land, a territory as large as Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland taken together.

A Volga-Don navigation canal 101 kilometres in length is being built in the area of Stalingrad.

Soon this new trunk canal will link up the Volga area with the southern districts of the RSFSR. This canal will mark the completion of the tremendous work done during the Soviet years to reconstruct and build navigation channels linking up the White, Baltic and Caspian seas with the Azov and Black seas. Thus all the seas in the European part of the USSR will be joined into a single navigation system.

On the Dniiper a hydroelectric station is going up near the town of Kakhovka, and vast irrigation systems are being built out in the steppes of the South Ukraine and the North Crimea. This construction effort will change the entire aspect of the now-arid South Ukraine and the Crimean steppes.

This gigantic construction effort in the desert will be completed in only six years. It will bring about a vast change in Turkmenistan's economy and the entire aspect of the republic.

... Thus the Soviet people, engaged in peaceful, constructive labour, are changing the face of their country. The completion of the grand plans for the transformation of nature will lead to a new and splendid flowering of economy and culture in the USSR, to an abundance of material and spiritual blessings in the interests of the entire people.

### **The Great October Socialist Revolution . .**

*(Continued from page 19)*

length of more than 600 km. and a width of about 30 km.

The gigantic Main Turkmenian Canal with its vast irrigation and water supplying network will convert more than 8 million hectares of barren desert tracts into blossoming plantations and rich pastures. The three hydro-electric stations to be built on the Amu-Darya and on the Main Turkmenian Canal will supply electric power not only to this system; electricity generated by these stations will drive water along special mains to inhabited points and industrial enterprises situated 1,000 km. away, which is of paramount importance in the climatic conditions of Western Turkmenia.

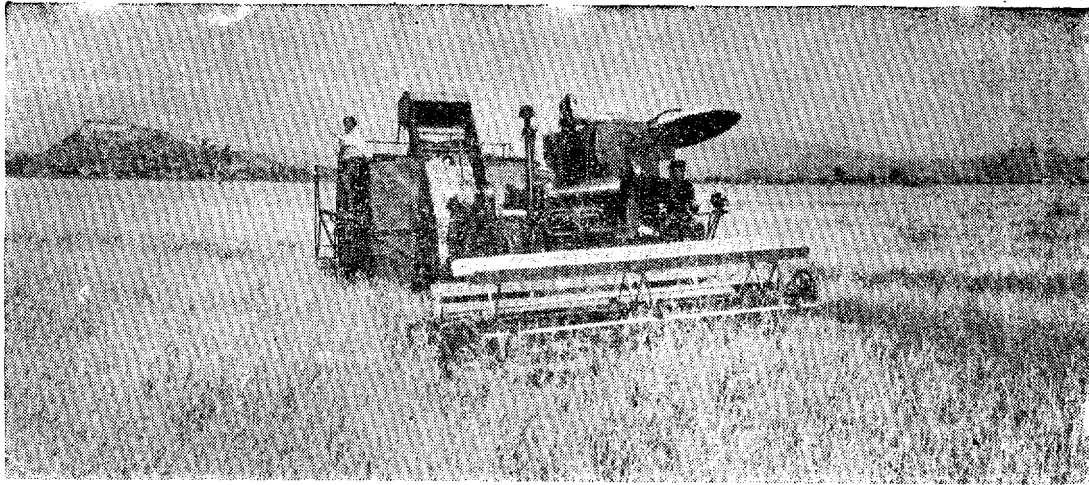
The new powerful hydro-electric stations will make it possible to further the construction of industrial enterprises to promote the electrification of the production processes which facilitate a quantitative increase and qualitative improvement in industrial production; to ensure the electrification of thousands of kilometres of railways and to bring up to an unprecedentedly high level the cultural and utility services for the population in the cities and settlements. Lastly, more than 10,000 million kw/h of electric power will be transmitted annually to the Moscow power system from the Volga colossi along very long high tension lines.

The completion of the great construction undertakings of Communism will ensure to the Soviet people an abundance of farm products and manufactured goods. These construction undertakings are part and parcel of the great plans for building the material foundation of Communism in the Land of Soviets.

In his interview to a PRAVDA correspondent published on February 17, 1951, the head of the Soviet Government, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, explained with supreme clarity that "if the Soviet Union is not curtailing, but, on the contrary, enlarging civilian industry, is not contracting, but, on the contrary expanding the construction of gigantic new hydro-electric stations and irrigation systems, is not abandoning but on the contrary continuing the policy of reducing prices, then it cannot at the same time boost its war industry and enlarge its armed forces without running the risk of landing in bankruptcy":

The great energy of the Soviet people is concentrated on the achievement of this great aim of the programme for building Communism whose real features progressive mankind can see in the new titanic construction works of the Stalin era.





*Harvesting wheat with a self-propelled combine "S-4." Vasili Svezhko and his assistant Nikolai Bala (of the Mukachev Machine and Tractor Station) drive the combine.*

## THE SOVIET VILLAGE OF TODAY

**R**EMARKABLE changes have taken place in the village during the thirty-four years that passed since the Great October Revolution. The village has become entirely different from what it was before. Millions of working peasants, who at the call of the Communist Party joined the collective farms, were given every opportunity to lead a prosperous and cultured life.

The Soviet power placed at the disposal of the collective farmers 488 million hectares of land free of charge. The powerful Soviet industry, created by the people during the years of the Stalin five-year plans, has amply provided the collective farmers with different kinds of machinery. Thousands of tractors, combines and many other kinds of agricultural machines work on the collective farm fields today. Not only do the machines lighten the labour of the farmer, but they make it highly productive. Soviet scientists, too, have come to the farmers' assistance. Progressive agrobiological science whose slogan is "we cannot wait for favours from nature, our task is to wrest them from her" has been placed at the service of the farmers.

The planned remaking of nature is being conducted on a tremendous scale on all the steppe areas of the Soviet Land. Shelterbelts have appeared to protect the Soviet fields against the dry winds and new ones are being planted. Reservoirs and irrigation systems have been built and new ones are now being laid out. New canals that will supply huge areas of land with water are now being built in the Soviet republics of Central Asia and in the arid districts of the Volga and Northern Crimea.

Collective labour, up-to-date technique and the achievements of progressive science have enabled the collective farmers to gather from year to year bigger and bigger harvests of grains, cotton, vegetables and industrial crops and to promote the development of their animal husbandry. In this way they create an abundance of agricultural products in the country.

Hunger and lack of land, so characteristic of the old Russian village, have now disappeared forever. The very aspect of the village has been altered. Now there are com-

fortable houses, schools, creches, kindergartens, hospitals, maternity homes, clubs and libraries in the collective farm village. Books, newspapers, the radio and the cinema have been made available to the peasant. The village shops have the same variety of goods as the shops in the Soviet towns.

After graduating secondary school in their native village the young people go to the cities to continue their education at institutions of higher learning. Thousands upon thousands of leading Soviet farmers are participating in the work of remaking nature. They are actively participating in the struggle to attain high and stable yields. They give lectures about their experience, write books and brochures about their work and enrich scientists with their advanced practical experience.

Here we have a series of photos showing the life and the cultural level of a ordinary collective farm in the Soviet Union. This is the Lenin Collective Farm, established in 1947 in one of the villages of the Soviet Transcarpathian district, close to the town of Mukachev. Five years had not passed and the life of the peasants who voluntarily joined the collective farm had changed radically.

The farm possesses about four thousand hectares of arable land, 1,700 hectares of forest, pasture and meadow land, and a young orchard stretching on an area of fifty hectares. There are 1,360 heads of cattle and many sheep in the commonly owned cattle breeding annexes of the farm. The farm has 480 horses and four automobiles.

There is a state machine and tractor station next to the collective farm which provides the latter with tractors, combines, threshers and other agricultural machines. All labour consuming work has been mechanized here. Members of the collective farm live prosperously.

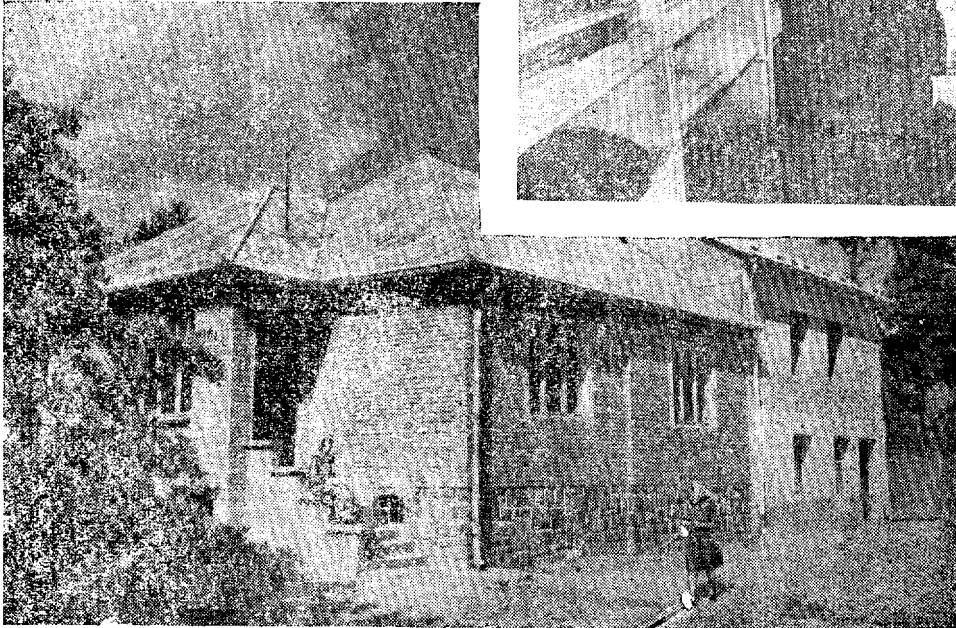
Astonishing changes have taken place in the cultural life of the formerly backward Transcarpathian village.

Look at the photos. That's what collective farm life is like today. There are three schools on the collective farm and one of them is a secondary school; the farm has four

*In the village shop.*



*The house of the collective farmer Vasili Korol.*



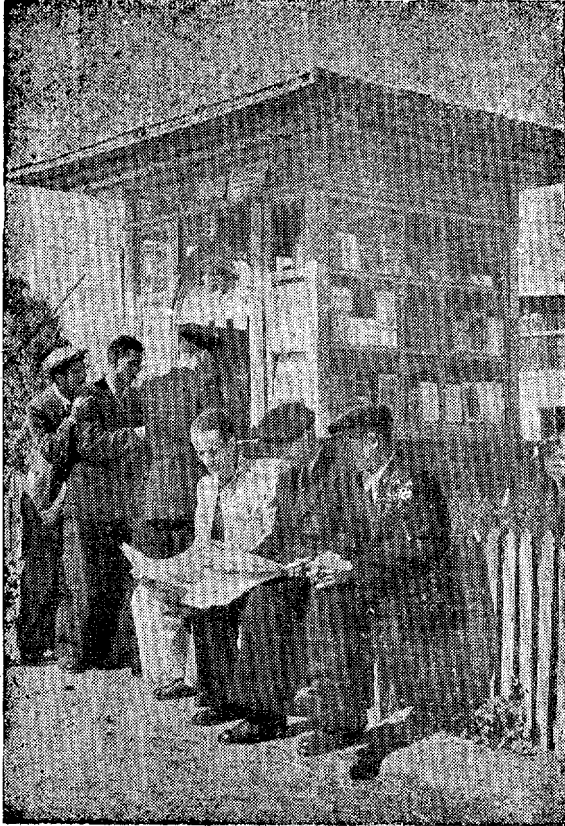
kindergartens and creches. A few years ago a spacious hospital was built here. It has a therapeutic, surgical and gynaecological department. A maternity home and a pharmacy have been opened here. Not only does the dispensary offer medical service to the farmers free of charge but it also carries on sanitation and educational work among the population so as to prevent all kinds of diseases.

The collective farm has built its own club and a cinema catering to 300 persons. Another club for young people has begun to function this year. The village has its own radio broadcasting centre and a bookshop where all the best sellers can be obtained. There is a public library in the village with a supply of political and agricultural literature and novels.

*In the garden of the local village hospital.*

*In the village pharmacy.*





*At a book stand.*



*The children of the collective farmers who are studying at a higher school have come home for their vacation. They are engaged in conversation with the head agronomist of the collective farm.*

Every morning noisy crowds of village children come to the schools. Their older brothers and sisters have already graduated from secondary schools and are now studying at college. There are 200 students among the youths and girls of the collective farm.

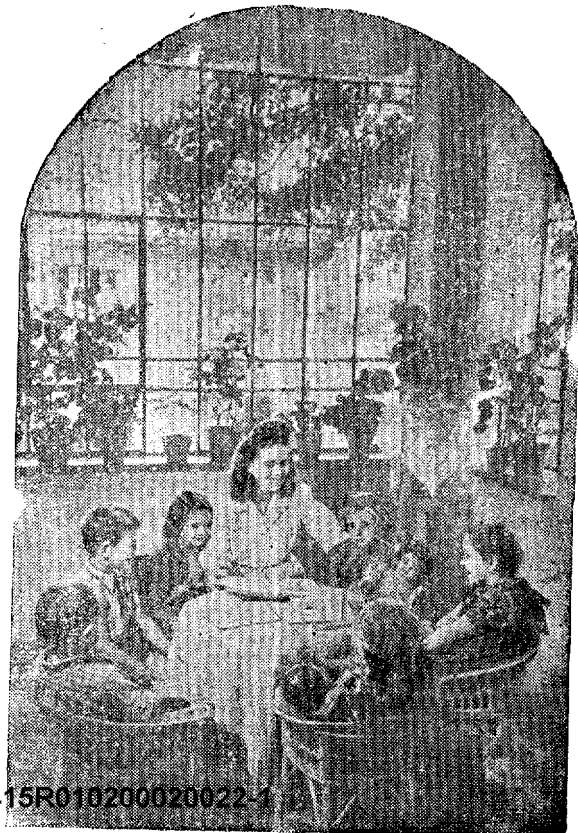
This is how Soviet peasants live today!

Harvesting is over on the Lenin collective farm and now the returns are being divided among the peasants. Grain, vegetable, fruit and the product of animal husbandry are being brought to the homes of the farmer by truck. Beside that the farmers receive big sums of money.

*At the radio broadcasting centre of the collective farm. From left to right Ivan Tudovshi, wireless mechanic on duty and Vasili Malovanik, manager of the station.*



*In one of the collective farm's kindergartens. The kindergarten caters to 25 children.*



## Speech Delivered by V. Migunov, the Soviet Chief Delegate to the Plenary Session of ECAFE's Trade Promotion Conference at Singapore on Oct. 10, 1951

Recently a Trade Promotion Conference was convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Singapore. The aim of the Conference was to help the countries of this area and to take necessary measures through trade to restore and develop the economy of these countries to strengthen their national independence and sovereignty.

The work of the conference clearly revealed two trends in the development of trade policy of the great Powers in relation to economically underdeveloped countries: on the one hand the policy of the Soviet Union which is directed towards the development of trade with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage; on the other as, the conference once more demonstrated, the foreign trade policy of the imperialist powers—the United States, Britain and other countries—is directed towards maintaining the economic backwardness of the countries of Asia and the Far East, in order to enslave these countries and consolidate their imperialist domination in this area. The conference has also shown what harmful consequences the policy of Anglo-American armaments drive has for the normal development of the economy and foreign trade of the countries of Asia and the Far East.

The Soviet representative V. Migunov in his speech noted the great significance trade may have for raising the national economy of these countries. He emphasised that wishing to make their contribution to this end the Soviet organisations could supply on mutually advantageous conditions to these countries equipment for industry and agriculture.

Below we publish the full statement of the Soviet representative at the conference.

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. delegates!

The question of the rehabilitation and development of foreign trade in the countries of the ECAFE region is of great significance for raising the national economy of these countries.

The Soviet Union from its side invariably speaks in support of developing trade relations based on mutual interests, and in support of establishing business relations with all countries.

The possibility and desirability of international co-operation regardless of the difference of economic systems have been repeatedly emphasised by the leaders of the Soviet State. On April 9, 1947, for example, in his talk with a spokesman of the US Republican Party Harold Stassen, J. V. Stalin declared that he stood by Lenin's point of view about the possibility and desirability of co-operation between two different economic systems.

The head of the Soviet Government Generalissimo Stalin emphasised at the same time that there was a genuine desire for co-operation among the Russians.

The Soviet Union successfully pursues the policy of strengthening and extending the trade and economic relations with all countries that desire to have such relations with the Soviet Union.

The foreign trade policy of the Soviet Union and its relations with other countries, are based on the real democratic principles of equality among the parties concerned, and on the considerations of mutual interests.

The Soviet Delegation consider that the foreign trade should be carried on to serve the national interests of the countries concerned and it should be profitable for them

economically. The Soviet Union stands for every kind of trade development between the countries concerned on the basis of the normal conditions of international economic co-operation, on the basis of due respect to the national interests and rights of those countries. At the same time the Soviet State believes that the development and strengthening of the trade relations between all countries regardless of the differences of their social and economic systems is one of the main props for maintaining and strengthening peace and security all over the world.

There are obvious economic premises for the development of mutually profitable relations between the Soviet Union and the ECAFE countries. The powerful industrial and agrarian State—the Soviet Union—can supply the countries of Asia and the Far East with different types of equipment, industrial goods, raw materials for agriculture and foodstuffs. At the same time the countries of Asia and the Far East can pay off for these goods by their national products they possess in sufficient quantity. The Soviet Government invariably supports the initiative directed towards the rehabilitation and extension of foreign trade of the ECAFE countries.

For example, the Soviet Union was among the first countries that gave the affirmative reply to the appeal by the ECAFE Executive Secretary regarding the possibility of supplying the regions of the Commission's activity with necessary capital equipment.

The Executive Secretary asked the Soviet Union to define more explicitly what types of capital equipment it would be able to supply. The Soviet organizations are ready to enlighten the representatives of the countries concerned with the elucidations to this question, but, for this purpose, it is necessary first of all to know the needs of a particular country of ECAFE region, and which goods of its own it is able to give in return for the equipment it needs for its economic development.

In connection with the above-stated facts the Soviet foreign trade organizations desiring to make a contribution to the cause of rehabilitation and development of the foreign trade of the countries in ECAFE region would be able, on the basis of mutual profits, to supply them with machine-tools, electrical generators, electrical equipment, transport equipment, equipment for extractive industries, machines for textiles and other light industries, agricultural and other machineries which are indispensable for their industrialization and agricultural development, as well as cement, timber, fertilizers, grain and consumers' goods.

It is desirable to get from the countries of ECAFE region the goods they produce including jute, shellac, rice, copra, rubber, spices, tea, tin, quinine bark and so on, as payment for the above-mentioned supply from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Delegation which includes the representatives of the foreign trade organizations, such as "Export-ohleb," "Raznoimport," and also the Soviet Trade representatives in some countries of ECAFE region are now ready to enter into preliminary discussions and communicate to the Soviet economical organizations in Moscow all specific inquiries and statements regarding export and import.

# Professor Dumas

Extracts from Ilya Ehrenburg's Novel  
"The Ninth Billow"

(To be Continued)

These extracts are from Ilya Ehrenburg's novel "The Ninth Billow". This is a sequel to "The Storm". It tells about the struggle between the forces of war and the forces of peace.

The first and second part appeared in our issue Nos. 19 and 20.

Professor Dumas, a noted French scientist is on a visit to America. The reactionary forces are out to somehow discredit him. Adams, an American scientist arranged a reception in honour of the French scientist. Col. Roberts was determined that this should not take place. He went to see Adams and tried to convince him that Dumas represents a danger to America and must not be accorded any sort of welcome. Adams made it clear that he was welcoming Dumas as a great scientist and this had nothing to do with politics.

Col. Roberts left Adams in disgust and got busy in the foul conspiracy against Dumas.

Now read on:

Not long before he left for New York Dumas met Lancier. They rarely saw each other: Lancier was going through a difficult period—the firm of Roche-aïne was again threatened with bankruptcy, and his former strength was gone. He spent days on end in a semi-dark room with the shutters down, muttering to himself. Marthe had talked him into going out for a walk one fine spring day. He had been walking along, deep in thought, bowed and aged, when Dumas had called to him. They took seats on the terrace of a small cafe, but did not know how to begin a conversation. Lancier made an attempt to recall the evenings at Corbeille and then fell silent: Marceline was dead, and so was Leo, and Louis. . . .

And a month before, Dr. Morillot had died too. He died as he had lived, with a sad, ironical smile. "I still remember something," he had said to the Professor who tried to give him hope. "My prognosis is no more than two weeks. . . . Only don't think that I feel bad about it. I've overstayed my time, and I know it. It's funny to admit it—but I lived half my life without electricity, without a passport, without jazz, even. In the cafes waltzes were played. On the border you were searched for a package of hidden tobacco. In the evenings I lit the lamp and marvelled at how bright it was. I was attending the lycee when Hugo was buried. . . . I belong to another era. To Pinaud I'm an infernal Communist, but if you ask Pierre's

comrades they'll tell you that I am a supporter of monopoly capital. But I'm just a plain ordinary doctor and I've treated people for a thousand and one ailments. Way back they used to say "catarrh," then "influenza," and then "grippe"—but the patients sneezed all the same. When I was a boy my father reasoned that there could be no more wars because a horrible weapon had been invented—the machine gun. And here I have lived to the atom bomb. And so I can die in peace. . . ."

Yes, Morillot was dead too. Lancier remembered how he used to come to see Marceline, concealing the anguish in his heart with a grin.

"This is like walking through a cemetery," he said. "Let's talk about something else."

Dumas asked Lancier how he was getting along.

"Abominably. Roche-aïne is living out its last days. But that's not important. There's something worse. My joy has been taken from me. What is there for me to live for? Only don't argue—I know you have different ideas. I'm tired, I don't want to argue. Mado is with you people now, I haven't seen her for a long time; she hasn't even come to see how I am getting on. . . . Perhaps you are in the right, perhaps you will win, but I do not envy you. I was born not in Moscow but in Niort, department of Deux-Sevres. And for Frenchmen there's nothing to be happy about now. You are pleased that the Russians are building factories. Pinaud is happy because the Americans have the bomb. But what have I to be happy about? France is no longer. We were a great power, and what are we now? Monaco. . . . Pinaud says that the Americans are stronger than the Russians. Perhaps. That doesn't make me feel any better. If there's a war, it is France that will be destroyed, and not Moscow or New York. All I have left is Corbeille. There I was happy. . . . I am certain that they will destroy Corbeille. When the Americans liberated us I rejoiced, I had faith in them. I thought they were cultured people, but they're ruffians. To them a rotten skyscraper is higher than Notre Dame. But what is the use of talking about art when they can't even sit at a table like human beings? I assure you, my dear friend, that they do not eat but feed."

Dumas laughed. "Don't say that to Pinaud, or he'll put you down as a Communist. The Americans are carrying out a vile policy: they want everybody to live the way they do. Against Americans in America I hold nothing. Of course, they're crude—they haven't gone through a finishing. But they're a capable nation. A little while ago I read an American novel, and, you know, I liked it—it was frank and lively! Our writers try to be too clever—they have to slice each hair into four parts. . . . The late Dr. Morillot used to say, 'At our age sclerosis is a natural phenomenon, but a disgusting one.' The Americans have one advantage, and that is youth."

"You have not convinced me," Lancier replied. "As you see, I drink mineral water—the doctors have placed me on a horrible diet, and Marthe is a dictator. But still, I remember that wine has to be aged: new wine tells nothing either to the palate or the nose or the heart—it just gives you gas. You like the novels of those savages? I don't feel like arguing, but I prefer old Anatole France."

Dumas recalled this conversation in New York, and he reflected with a wry smile: "I thought they were very natural and unaffected, but no, this country has its rituals, its conventions, its superstitions. Of course, it's a young

nation: the chronology begins with the year this or that company was established. There is no boldness of thought but thousands of prejudices, and everything is conventionalized, down to the very way you walk. It's sclerosis too, but in youth. And that's not only disgusting; it's abnormal..."

In the winter Dr. Morillot had come to see Dumas. When he learned that the Professor planned a trip to America he became indignant. "That means a second infarct. You must take care of yourself! Yesterday you spoke at a meeting again. Anybody can shout at meetings, but you're the only Dumas we have. How can you make a trip like that? People in your condition don't fly but lie on their backs."

Dumas had given a guilty smile. "You should be lying in bed too, but there you are running around treating me. Maybe I will be able to make at least one American see reason... Have you read Truman's latest speech? Things are heading towards a war. You and I, we've lived our lives already, but I don't want to see young people killed."

He did a lot of walking, as always, only at times he suddenly had to stop short for lack of breath. Under his quick black eyes there were large purple circles. He retained, however, a youthfulness, an irreconcilability and a vivacious gaiety that amazed everybody. "You'd never give him his age," Professor Adams told his wife, "And yet he sat in a death camp, where even the young ones did not hold out." Dumas was busy all the time: he prepared for lectures, spoke at meetings and was writing a book, but for all that he never failed to joke with Marie or to cheer up a disheartened student.

His American misadventures began in the plane. He was looking out, admiring the seaboard towns—from the air they looked like stone groves—when the stewardess handed him a questionnaire. "Please fill this out," she said. Dumas neatly wrote in his name, his place and date of birth, his citizenship; the next question was: "Race." Dumas gave a laugh and wrote a short treatise on the misuse of the term race. But then he crumpled up the sheet of paper. Whom was he writing it for after all? It would be read by some illiterate detective... With embarrassment, he asked the girl for another sheet. "I made a blot..." He answered all the questions except the one about race. At the airport the police detained him for two hours, wondering why this Frenchman did not want to say whether he was white or coloured until the chief explained, "He's a Red. Go through his luggage once more. We've got to keep a good eye on him."

Dumas was met at the airport by two Americans. He took them for young scientists and started to talk about the work of Professor Muller. They both laughed: one was a newspaperman and the other secretary of the furriers' union.

"But I have come on the invitation of colleagues," Dumas said.

The newspaperman, embarrassed, said, "Professor Adams is ill. But tomorrow morning he'll call on you."

With the barest hint of a smile the furrier said:

"The newspapers have started a campaign against you. They're calling you a Communist, and Professor Adams has an official position, so to say. You seem to be surprised that I am here to meet you. I am one of the organizers of the League of the Friends of Peace. We want you to speak in New York. Madison Square Garden is the largest hall, but we'll fill it—you'll see. Professor Adams holds aloof from us, but the membership of our League includes Professor McClay, the chemist, several clergymen, schoolteachers,

doctors. This isn't a matter of politics—people want peace..."

When the newspaperman stepped aside for a minute the furrier whispered to Dumas, "I'm a Communist too. We're having a very hard time of it here... May I shake your hand?"

Professor Adams did come to the hotel. Dumas told him about his ill-fated questionnaire, and they laughed over it together.

"Ignoramuses!" Adams said. "They should have known your name. I told the reporters today that your arrival is an honour for America."

"Come now, that was too much. But about the Negroes, there's something I don't understand. It's like what the Germans did... It would be interesting to know how you explain such an attitude."

"That's a difficult question to answer because it's so involved. Usually it's explained by the low cultural level of the Negro population."

"But that level is kept down artificially. You know as well as I do that it's not a matter of the Negro's skull but of social inequality."

"Personally I agree with you, but each nation has its weaknesses, and it's not easy to dispel prejudice... When you've had a look at our life you will see that science enjoys many privileges here. We get money, and I can't complain of the conditions: fine large auditoriums, libraries, special institutes—but we aren't always listened to..."

Dumas passed the evening in a fascinating talk about anthropogenesis at the home of Professor Hines. He was moved to admiration—how much they had done here! There he met a young biologist from Nashville who questioned him about the work of the French. At supper, when they had finished with serious topics, the biologist said:

"Here is something that will amuse you as a foreigner.



Under the law of our state we do not have the right to expound the theory of evolution to students. Only Adam and Eve are legal, and for Pithecanthropus you can land in jail..."

Back at the hotel Dumas was unable to fall asleep for a long time. Suddenly he heard shouts. He threw on his robe and looked out. Policemen were leading away a young man and a woman in pyjamas. There was the flash of bright bulbs as photographers bustled about. Dumas thought that shots for a movie were being taken, but one of the photographers explained: "The usual raid. They haven't got a marriage certificate. A good thing it's not late—we'll be in time for the morning paper..."

Dumas fumed. How disgusting! And they philosophize about freedom. They peer under the bedcovers to see who's sleeping with whom. They peer into your head too! Will you be so good as to explain the origin of man in Aesopian language! And everyone has been doped. Of course, Professor Adams is an interesting craniologist. But does he ever think about anything besides his work? When I asked him about writers he said, 'Perhaps my wife knows; I don't read novels.' Professor Hines travelled all over Europe, and spent two months in France. But what did he see? When I told him that the Marshall Plan was aid not to Europe but to America itself he was astounded. "It's the first time I hear of this," he said. Each knows his own field; if a man sells shoelaces that means shoe polish doesn't concern him. The "new world," they call it. But what's new here? They've collected all the prejudices of Europe and think they have the right to teach others..."

The next morning, when he was working in his hotel room, the furrier who had been at the airport called. He brought a newspaper with Bill Coster's article in it. Dumas read it with astonishment. His bushy white brows kept rising and falling. Then he burst into a roar of laughter that startled the American.

"You know, you've got to give him credit! That requires imagination!"

Then, laying aside the paper, he asked:

"Who will believe this?"

"Unfortunately, many people. You don't realize yet the conditions under which we work. This article may frighten people. There is no place to refute it. The "Daily Worker" has a small circulation. We're very glad that you'll be Adam's guest tomorrow. News like that gets around quickly. Adams is a man with standing. And people will realize that since he's arranged a reception in your honour all this is an invention. Our friend Professor MacClay will be at Adams' too. The Coster article is a provocation: they want to prevent the meeting. But they won't succeed!"

He spoke at length about the difficulties he and his friends had to face. Dumas smiled absent-mindedly: he was picturing himself now as a spy stealing secret documents, now as a gestapo man, now as a satyr pursuing Parisian girls in the Bois de Boulogne.

"Professor Adams will have a good laugh. He's been to see me and he understands that I'm a bit too old for the role of satyr."

But Professor Adams did not laugh. He had told Roberts the truth: he was indignant about the article, especially about Coster having called Dumas an "imposter". But he did not tell Roberts that Mrs. Adams had declared to him, after reading the article. "You must cancel the reception. He may be a famous scientist, but a man with a reputation like that cannot be let into a family home". Adams had grown angry. "This fool calls Dumas an imposter, but I have referred to him as a spy stealing secret documents, now as a gestapo man, now as a satyr pursuing Parisian girls in the Bois de Boulogne."

you believe everything you read in the newspapers?" "I don't know, perhaps it's exaggerated, but they say he chases after women... And you've invited him." Adams laughed. "Do you know how old he is?" "But you yourself said he's very young for his age. I don't insist, it's your affair. But I won't receive him. You can say I'm not feeling well. And it's a good thing you invited the men without their wives. Mrs. Hines planned to come—she's got the curiosity of a monkey—but I'll phone her and say I'm ill."

For Professor Adams the forthcoming reception was a genuine trial. He did not like Dumas. "The man has just arrived, and he talks about Negroes as though he knows it all. It's a very complicated question, and off-hand judgements cannot be made. And what he said about America's plans is simply stupid. How can he assert that the Americans want war? Where are there military parades? Not here, but in Moscow. And the French have no call making themselves out to be lambs—all through their history they have fought wars... It's disgusting to see a scientist of his calibre going in for politics. The situation now is very tense, and I don't want to be taken for a supporter of the Reds. But I can't cancel the reception. Dumas is a big scientist; we invited him to attend our annual session. Nobody imagined, of course, that he would go in for agitation here... His conduct is improper. But our newspapers aren't any better. They're flinging mud at him. All in all, it's not a pretty sight. I'll show them how a man of science should act. I'm above political squabbles..."

(Continued from page 5)

—242-fold. A radical change also took place in agriculture. Formerly backward agriculture has now become a large-scale, mechanised and highly productive enterprise.

As a result of Socialist industrialisation and fraternal assistance of the great Russian people, all the outlying backward national republics have turned into advanced industrial and agrarian countries. They have begun to acquire numerous industrial enterprises which are equipped with the latest technique and which produce metal, machines and other produce of special importance for the national economy.

Cultural inequality has been abolished for all times. From the very first days of the establishment of Soviet power all the Republics launched large-scale construction of seven-year and secondary schools in which tuition is being conducted in the native language. A network of institutions of higher learning has been created. Republican Academies of Sciences exist in thirteen Union Republics and branches of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR function in the remaining republics. The ramified network of scientific-research institutions represents all fields of knowledge. Literature and art of the peoples have flourished.

Friendship of peoples of the Soviet Union has developed and grown strong in the struggle for the construction of a new Socialist, cultured and prosperous life. It has become a great source of life-giving Soviet patriotism. Wherever Soviet man appears, whatever be his nationality, be he Russian, Uzbek, Armenian or Kirghiz—he feels everywhere that he is a citizen of the great Soviet Socialist Fatherland.

The wise Lenin-Stalin national policy destroyed the causes giving rise to national mistrust among peoples and led to an indissoluble moral and political unity of peoples formed within the Soviet society and which became the distinguishing feature and source of the Soviet Socialist State's invincible might.

