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NORTHERN NEIGHBORS

JANUARY 1978 No. 236 50c



Celebrating their 60th Anniversary, millions of Soviet people marched in honor of Socialism. "Ours is a society of social optimism!" their banners proclaimed, reflecting the rapid advances of the past 10 years. For more pictures see P14-15.

Marvels of Space Coming All Women Are Beautiful PAGE 5

PAGE 3

The CIA's Terrible Boner About Soviet Grain Crop

PAGE 19

They're Winning With Coal PAGE 21

How To Walk 24 Ways PAGE 9

One of best bargain-deals ever is on P-25

JORTHERI JEIGHB

The Magazine of Socialism in Action

GRAVENHURST — ONTARIO — CANADA

Canada's authoritative, independent magazine, reporting the U.S.S.R. This is our 27th year publishing reliable, exclusive news of Soviet developments.

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FRIENDS, MAY WE MAKE A SUGGESTION ...

Along with this copy of NN you see a special appeal from your editor. And we're sure that a great many Readers (who have sent subscriptions during 1977) are going to be surprised, even puzzled.

Remember, we told you that "NN" is different!

Well, one important difference is that our Magazine doesn't have big money coming in from advertisers. That's very good, in a way, because it means that advertisers can't influence us in what we give you.

But you'll see at once that this policy of NN's raises a big problem. Money, it's called. Any accountant can see at once that with our low subscription rates, and the cost of printing and mailing today, this magazine is very definitely not a "business proposition".

So let's be frank. Your editor had to send you his regular yearly appeal for assistance because, for 28 years now, NN's Readers have kept this

Magazine going.

No, nobody has to respond to our appeal. Lots of Readers are just as hard up as NN, and we don't expect them to help.

But if you like the Magazine, and feel that it's worth more than 30 cents (subscription price), your help will be deeply appreciated.

And not just by those who produce NN but by many thousands of Readers who tell us they get more than their money's worth.

CAN YOU SPARE A MOMENT TO SEND YOUR "VOTE"?

We publish lots of photos in NN.

We badly lack space (pages) to run the wealth of material available every month.

So most of our pictures come out quite small.

Your VOTE is needed.

Do you favor NN continuing with small photos, more or less as now?

Or, would you prefer fewer pictures, but bigger?

Thanks for taking the time to tell us.

WONDERING IF YOU'LL EVER USE YOUR GIFTS?

After the Christmas season millions of people look sadly at millions of gifts they don't know what to do with.

It may surprise you to know that experts in the Soviet Union believe there is no limit to the "abundance" which human beings can enjoy. But what they have in mind isn't what comes in gift-wrappings. For a very challenging approach to the future, see Page-16.

Your medicines come up for questions on Page-8. And a splendid way to break the pill habit you'll discover on Page-9, and overcome your boredom in walking the one familiar way ... 24 ways they have now.

And if you're feeling somewhat flat after the holidays, you might try taking a look at your armament bill . . . the taxes that all of us pay now go to buy the makings of war at an unbelievable rate: Page-4.

NN's Quote-of-the-Month: "We actively and persistently call for the contest between Socialism and Capitalism to be decided not on the field of battle, not on munitions conveyers, but in the sphere of peaceful work. We want the frontiers dividing the two worlds to be crossed not by flight paths of missiles with nuclear warheads, but by threads of broad and diversified cooperation for the good of all mankind." (Leonid Brezhnev).

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Our "Four People Plan". it really works for you!





Are you the kind of person who gets pleasure out of helping others? If so, here is a splendid way to bring happiness and enlightenment to someone else, and a rich satisfaction to yourself.

Try NN's long-proved, highly successful "Four People Plan."
You send us Names and Addresses of four people you think might like this magazine and might benefit from it. Plus one dollar only. We'll send all four people NN. Not just once, but three times. If they like it they'll subscribe. like it, they'll subscribe.

This plan gave better results in the past year than ever beforel

In Socialism all girls and women are encouraged to make themselves attractive. They don't buy the current notion that this is "sexism". NN wanted practical views on this, and Yuri Ivanin, In Moscow, did a very good job of getting them for us.

"There are no homely women. There are only women who do not know how to dress their hair."

That's the verdict of 35-year-old Lyudmila Krivitskaya, a popular Moscow hairdresser.

"When I see a poorly coiffed woman on the street, I feel like taking her by the hand to my salon, and fixing her hair so that her husband would sit up and take notice. And other men, hurrying past, would look back at her admiringly.

"Eyes, nose, mouth and shape of the face are features you can hardly change. But nature has given us hair in order to conceal our flaws and bring out our good points."

Lyudmila works at a salon in Stoleshnikov Lane, one of downtown Moscow's oldest and busiest streets. The place has 16 hairdressers, and only two of them are men.

Like most of the other 700 beauty salons in the Soviet capital, this one is patronised by many working women; for their convenience it is open from 8 in the morning until 10 at night.

So the hair stylists work in two shifts. Lyudmila works from 8 to 3 one week, and from 3 to 10 the next. In her 7-hour shift she usually does the hair of five to seven women.

It costs them on the average about \$6.50 (Canadian money) or 5 rubles, though a "second category" salon will charge somewhat less.

Lyudmila gets paid per customer. Actually, her wage amounts to 30 percent of what she takes in. Her average would be \$12 a day.

Like all other personal-service establishments, the salon is run by Moscow City Soviet (Council).

"Most customers want their hair done by the men," Lyudmila smiles. "But our girls do just as good a job. It's just that many women prefer to entrust their hair to a coiffeur."

Lyudmila didn't make it in her profession easily. In fact, hair-dressing was her third try. After finishing school she went to a printing institute, but didn't pass. Then, for a year, she ap-

THERE ARE NO HOMELY WOMEN



prenticed at a workshop where kerchiefs were painted by hand.

One day, having her hair done, she was so pleased with the result that she asked about trying her hand at coiffing herself.

"Go ahead!" said the hairdresser.

That meant a full year of training. Then — Mrs. Krivitskaya got her first job on Stoleshnikov Lane, where she's been for 18 years.

"To be a good hairdresser," she says, "you must be an artist. You must have a feeling for the 'pattern' of a face. See its distinctive points. Note the shape of the head. Quality and shade of the hair. So you can mould the woman's image, like a sculptor.

"And every time you must create a new and unique image! If a hairdresser begins to repeat herself, she becomes a hack. I don't want that."

That's not all. Her place is a real beauty salon.

"We're hair specialists. We massage the scalp. Use special treatments for the hair. We even give courses to women on hair and scalp care."

It turns out that Lyudmila is really too modest. She's tops in her profession. And since all labor is honored in Socialism, her excellence has won her the medal "For Distinguished Labor".

One client says, "I've been going to Lyudmila for 10 years, and never to anyone else."

And the salon always has this coiffeuse fully booked with customers for days in advance.

One reason may be that she has her own firm views about fashions and styles. Hair-styles, she insists, is what really determines fashions.

"During the mini-skirt period, short bobs were worn. When skirts lengthened, so did hair. In one's hairdo, one has to be able to get free from any fashion, to keep from becoming its victim.

"But alas, too many women forget that."

Lyudmila and her customers read a lot of foreign fashion magazines in the salon. It's visited, too, by hairdressers from other lands. They give demonstrations, and so do the Moscow stylists.

Lyudmila has a 14-year-old son, Kirill, but he shows no interest in following his mother's profession. He's in High School, speaks English quite well, and seems to be leaning towards a career in art.

Mr. Krivitskaya is a journalist. And Lyudmila is proud of the fact that he and Kirill help with the housework.

"They tidy up the apartment, do the dishes and shopping, and even get dinner ready on Sundays."

They've been living for 12 years now in their own 3-room "co-op" apartment (a condominium). They bought it for 5,000 rubles (only \$6500!). They could have had a regular apartment, for \$15 or \$20 rent per month, but decided on the co-op because it was close to where they work.

Hers is a small family, but they're very close. For years they've spent their month's vacation together ... sailing lakes and rivers in a canoe! Living in a tent. Gathering berries and mushrooms. And fishing.

"But out in the country, too, my morning begins by doing my hair. A woman must always look nice."

Truth-of-the-Month

Wasting 175 million dollars every hour!

Why we must end the insanity of the arms-racket mobsters

The International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm has released figures on armaments spending.

The numbers are so enormous you can hardly grasp them.

But think of yourself working for one hour. And let's say you're an average person, so you work 40 hours per week, 50 weeks each year.

While you work one hour, 175 million dollars goes down the drain, thrown away on arms!

Even if you can't think of anything but money, the waste on war preparations could be used to create 175 brand new millionaires ... every hour. Or 7000 every week!

At the present rate of *increase*, the waste of money on arms will be *four times higher* within 10 years.

The prices on arms today you just can't believe.

Not many well-to-do Canadians could scrape up enough to buy one tank. It costs 250,000 dollars.

How many multi-millionaires in USA could raise the price of one fighter-plane? Over 10 million dollars!

But nobody could squander the cash required to pay for one USA nuclear sub ... 1,300,000,000 dollars.

You think any economic system can keep that up?

Millions now dying could LIVE

Those skilled researchers in Stockholm didn't have their the nuclear arms, everywhere.

minds only on dollars thrown away.

Then, with no delay, begin to

minds only on dollars thrown away.
For many who read this, another finding will come as a far worse shock

In our age of the Science Revolution, more than 400,000 scientists and engineers do nothing but develop new arms! Can you picture this disgusting waste of brains?

Think. Medical scientists feel pretty sure that if the world financed a "crash program", then in a short time we'd know how to prevent and cure cancer.

If several billion dollars (and 100,000 scientists) could be put to work finding people with heart disease, many millions could only a long boothy life.

lions could enjoy a long, healthy life.

And then, other people will point to the frightful tragedy of mental illness — for the price of one Trident Submarine, scientists might well end the torment of millions, millions of

sick minds.

Probably you know that the United Nations, for years, has been carrying on many valuable projects, quite outside "world affairs", programs benefiting whole countries.

Well, try this fact: every two days we waste on arms more than the UNO spends on the whole world in a year.

Can't find money for people?

You don't have to be a critic of Capitalism, or of the United States, to know that the richest nation in all Free Enterprise is in a bad way, economically.

Where people feel this most: companies have fired millions; stores can't sell enough goods; cities are going broke; taxes are driving the poor and middle-class up the wall; essential services like hospitals, schools and libraries are being cut back.

But somebody sure is living in real good times.

Those who do business with the Pentagon managed to get their hands on \$116,000,000,000 this current year. And the men they deal with inside the Pentagon have told Congress that **lots more money** is required next year ... for starters, \$132,000,000,000.

How do nurses and doctors feel when they see the men in Congress happily voting tens of billions of dollars **more**, for death?

Tanks instead of libraries?

Fighter planes but not schools?

Sure. Why not? The U.S. Congress itself (investigating profits in armaments) found that 164 companies, out of 169 firms getting the arms orders, managed to clear profits of 50 to 2000 percent.

Three of these corporations made over 500 percent.

One scored a profit-rate of over 2000 percent!

Let's keep our cool about that. Think of it not in your own personal terms of finding enough cash to buy some groceries. What do capitalists think?

Tens of thousands of them **going bankrupt**. A profit rate of **15 percent** would look very good, for most.

Yet somebody hauls in 50 to 2000 percent.

Begin the return to sanity

Last November Leonid Brezhnev shook up a lot of the West's politicians with a radical proposal.

Sometime, all nations must start somewhere to get the impossible burden of armaments off the world's people. Brezhnev's beginning: stop the production of the worst, the nuclear arms, everywhere.

Then, with no delay, begin to destroy the stockpiles.

The goal, in a definite period, would be total elimination of all these suicidal weapons.

At the same time, prohibit all nuclear weapons tests, just as all tests in the atmosphere and under water are already ended by all ... except China.

To get the new proposal moving, USSR offered to cancel one of its peaceful programs, and quit exploding nuclear devices even for non-military purposes.

Brezhnev's offer was well received, at first. Even President Carter spoke of it optimistically.

Then the 50-to-2000 percent profit mob got to work.
Generals, strategists, economists, anti-Soviet "experts" of all kinds got our newspaper bosses aroused.

All the advantages are for all the world

You've read dozens of scare stories about the new Soviet proposal "upsetting the balance" of military power.

But Brezhnev answered that emphatically. "We do not seek to upset the approximate equilibrium of military strength existing at present, say between East and West in Central Europe, or between USSR and USA. But in return we insist that no one else should seek to upset it in his favor."

This is the realistic principle of equal security.

It makes very good sense to the vast majority of people, including most capitalists.

Because the armament racket has now passed all bounds of reason. It must be halted everywhere in the world. No nation, no system, can any longer tolerate throwing away 175 million dollars every working hour.

Everybody is on our side in this, excepting only a handful

of arms mobsters and those working for them.

Here in Capitalism the issue is coming right down to a very simple thing: Make JOBS, not war!

How to get this over to everyone?

You can start. Thousands have. See Page-17.

New Revolutions Coming in Space

Fascinating advances, sooner than you think.
 Transforming the world and all human life.

Newspaper headlines, even their space-research stories, don't seem to be getting across the remarkable new developments on their way to us. USSR Major-General of the Air Force (and cosmonaut) **Gherman Titov** recently reviewed these prospects. NN's briefing:

- Communications. To be changed radically. Instead of big stations on Earth, sending-and-receiving signals from space stations of low power, tomorrow the Earth stations will be small, linked to powerful outfits up in orbit
- o Your house (or apartment building) will thus be "connected" to the big space station; so will everybody else; so you can phone any number in the whole world.
- New, incredibly small computer devices (see NN Dec. '77 P-22) make it possible, and economical, to "connect" billions of phones.
- Anyone with a TV could also get a "television letter", from you or anyone in the world, in minutes, at very low cost, via the space station.
- All TV programs, the world over, would likewise be available to you on your own set, direct (via space).

This revolution, Soviet experts believe, could be completed within 20 years!

Transportation, especially by air, is going to be revolutionized by the kind of power-ray called lasers.

High above Earth, giant "collectors" will absorb solar rays (sunshine) and change it into laser beams, very narrow and intense. These power-beams will be picked up by jet aircraft... this power will drive the plane's jets instead of the liquid fuel now burned.

Planes would need petroleum fuel only for take-off and landing. The economy, from using solar-laser power, would be very great indeed. Planes could also carry many more people (in place of huge, heavy fuel tanks).

Other orbiting "solar collectors" will not send laser rays to Earth, but will supply us with sunlight when we need it most and don't get enough.

To light the North in winter. Warm very cold areas. Get crops started earlier in cold springs, and save them from frost in early winters.

Clearly, even without "turning the north into tropics", getting extra sunshine when farmers need it would revolutionize agriculture, end hunger forever.

And these developments also, in the Soviet view, could be available to humanity within 20 years.

Some space-flight "fans" will be disappointed to learn that Soviet scientists don't see any long-distance voyages, by human beings, for many years to come.

Flights "to the stars" are not even in the planning stage today, because Science knows of **no power source** which can give space-ships the fantastic speed needed to cruise the Cosmos. However, we're definitely going to

However, we're definitely going to see intensive space-flying in regions around the Earth. This zone will become Man's new working area.

We'll be watching big stations near Earth. Large bases set up on Moon. Men landing on Mars, and possibly starting bases there.

All this not merely for "exploring" but for actual production in space.

Only small sectors of our financial world are yet aware of one key fact: both Socialism and Capitalism must spend vast sums on new power plants, in the next 25 years...and that kind of money (trillions of dollars!) makes power from space look very good

Projects that seemed "too far out", because of cost and scientificengineering effort involved, are rapidly being reviewed as practical.

Suddenly it seems not a fantasy at all to work out details of solar power collectors, up in space. Gigantic, but very light structures, built up there using materials obtained from Moon. No need to "lift" it all from Earth, by costly rockets.

Moon (surface soil) contains 20 to 30 percent metals ... and 40 percent oxygen! With very low-cost solar power, no big problem to produce industrial materials from Moon.

This general prospect — of building power plants in space — opens the way to solve today's grimmest problem: how to get tremendous power flowing into un-developed, impoverished nations, where the vast majority live.

One estimate: in 10 to 12 years of all-out effort, the first space solar-power plant could start sending energy to Earth equal to the flow of oil from a giant petroleum field.

As this **NN** goes to press, word comes that *remarkable advances* are being made in "solar-electric" devices.

These are the photo-cells now used on space-craft, but which are hopelessly expensive for generating useful power (from the Sun). New kinds of transistors promise to slash costs drastically. And up in space, photo cells would get full Sun power every hour, every day, all year.

The coming of practical methods to use the Sun — not on Earth but thousands of miles up — seems imminent.

Soviet authorities see this not as a field in which Socialism and Capitalism should "race in competition". On contrary, the tremendous effort involved, and altogether marvellous benefits space-power would bring humanity... this demands that program be drawn up and carried through as a world-wide co-operative project.

If the arms race can be stopped, hundreds of billions of dollars could be poured into power-from-space.

At the same time, countless thousands of scientists and engineers (to say nothing of armies of production workers) could be *transferred from weapons to space-power*.

The initiative for this has already been started: USSR has big space programs going jointly with capitalist France and India, with many more proposals under discussion. Even USA and USSR carried through Apollo-Soyuz.

Our Future can be speeded!
(Next month: NN will report on how
you may move out into Space).

Peoples of the North transformed

Those who know the sad plight of our own Northern peoples are inclined to rate life in the Soviet North as Socialism's greatest achievement.



Desolation, extreme poverty, unchecked disease, no schools whatever, these evils had brought many tribes in Russia's north to near-extinction, in Capitalism. Change began soon after the Revolution.



Yakut children hear V.P. Gulyayev tell how Lenin's historic decree came over telegraph set, now a sacred relic in museum. This marked beginning of Socialism in Arctic, in 1921.



Giant synthetic rubber industry in Siberian city of Omsk symbolizes the modernization of formerly primitive regions.



Very farthest northern districts (here in Chuckotka) get latest magazines by helicopter. These two Eskimos are movie fans, looking over new issue of "Soviet Screen".



Thousands of Soviet Eskimo youth attend college in Leningrad and other centers. Center of attention here is twins born to student couple last summer.



In formerly wild areas along big Yenesei River complete new cities are rising. This is section of Divinogorsk, with population of 30,000 already.



Life in Vorkuta was pretty dull until Soviet Space Television came into operation. Device here, beside an amusement park, is receiver for TV broadcasts relayed from space.



Soviet Far North has tremendous reserves of quality timber, now being worked with modern machines. They re-forest these areas as they cut them, for the future.



Evenk teacher, Nina Botulu, tells young pupil about tropical regions which she may well visit some day, by Aeroflot jet.



Vladimir Larionov is Assistant Director of scientific institute. His wife, Lutsia, is a surgeon. Their modern apartment has all conveniences. Vladimir still loves outdoors and his favorite magazine is "Hunting".



World-famed port and mining centre of Murmansk is above Arctic Circle. But people live in modern housing. In winter, temperature here goes extremely low, and the region experiences gale-force blizzards.



Big factor in changing Soviet North today is rapid construction of highway systems. Here's the new road from Krasnoyarsk to new city of Divnogorsk...in summer!



V. Galrilyev, like many Soviet Eskimos, is highly skilled worker, welder on construction jobs. Now he's out at the Viluisk Hydro Dam.



These men are Uelens, and they live in bitterly cold Magadan district. Can make very good living at hunting, and they prefer that to other work.



Huge gas pipe-lines transform Soviet North today. Many people get jobs tending lines, pumping stations, big industries going up to use this low-cost fuel.



Children in Soviet North get same benefits as in warmer regions. These youngsters are eating dinner at school, in Norilsk, where summers are very short. But area is heavily industrialized, and parents of these boys and girls do well economically.



These reindeer-breeders are off to remote pasturelands (used by animals even in winter). This is Oimyakonsky Farm. located at the world's "Pole of Cold".



Street scene in Norilsk, another big Soviet city above Arctic Circle. Despite cold, people crowd the streets. City has excellent snow removal.



You see here Bilibino Atomic Power Station, most northerly in world, above Arctic Circle. Supplies power and heat for city of over 100,000, and growing fast.

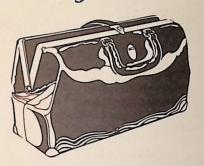


Future of North is assured by unlimited power supplies, as from this gigantic hydro dam at Bratsk, in Siberia, now a big industrial region.

Are you scared of the medicines they give you?

Millions of women in our free-enterprise world are now told that "the Pill" and "change of life" drugs are dangerous. Millions of men get "relaxing" medicine that can be deathly when driving or working. Many millions are "hooked"

now on the drug Valium. They **don't have** this problem in USSR. Anything we might learn from them?



Soviet medicine never did push "the Pill" for birth control. Soviet specialists prescribe estrogens for women in menopause only if they would be ill without it. Nobody gets medicine that can be dangerous, without careful warnings. And tranquillizers (such as Valium) are used on a very limited scale in the Soviet Union.

They've never had scandals such as our dreadful childdeforming drug thalidomide, sold to millions of mothers.

If you want a rather simplified comparison of medicine in the two world systems, take *numbers*. Here in the West doctors prescribe tens of thousands of "approved" drugs. In USSR today the number is ... less than 2500!

According to our medical authorities, recently as many as 4-out-of-10 new drugs were condemned and removed from use every year, as harmful or useless. That, too, is a situation they've never experienced in Socialism.

In that system, the use of medicine is governed by two basic principles.

 Not the doctor, not the producer, but only the patient is considered when medicines are approved.

 No drug is introduced because it is "new"; it must provide better treatment than was available before.

Because of wide publicity, and public interest, and real alarm over here about medicines, NN consulted the top Soviet official. Dr. Eduard Babayan is head of their Department for Introduction of New Medicines, within the Soviet Union's Ministry of Public Health. Some basics...

 Rigorous public control over medicines began over there 50 years ago.

No new medicine or treatment method can be used on Soviet people without approval of the Department.

— That applies even to drugs made anywhere else in the world and approved by any other official bodies.

— Full scientific tests of new medicines (and treatments) must be carried out by research centers not in any way connected with those originating the development.

These basics are vital because in some ways Socialism faces situations similar to what we experience here.

- Many widespread research groups are working on new drugs and treatments in USSR today.
- But before anything can be used on patients, it must "pass the tests" of one single central control body.

However, only in very recent times have major Western nations — USA, Canada, Germany, Britain, etc. — begun to enforce the rigid protective controls applied in USSR.

You should realize that the profit motive is **not the only problem** with medicines, in our system. Our doctors, even when devoted to benefiting patients, have developed "a medicine mentality" which makes them rely very much on quick-and-easy pill cures.

— Soviet doctors simply do not have these tens of thousands of drugs to "choose from". — Authorities (medical scientists) won't allow duplicate drugs to be made, and they continually remove from use all medicines replaced by better ones.

Neither patient nor doctor can avoid the truth that the problem of profit is central to all this. Not only is the entire drug industry in Socialism publicly owned, but unlike many Soviet industries (such as cars, steel, oil) drug factories are deliberately operated at a loss.

That's because medicines are given free, or sold to patients below cost, in USSR, as a public service.

Hard to believe, but the average price today of medicines in Soviet drug stores is ... 31 kopecks or 40 cents!

The very high cost of drug research-and-development, borne by private companies in our system, is entirely paid by the Public Health Ministry, or sometimes by branches of the Academy of Sciences, in the USSR.

Nowadays Soviet medical science approves about 50 (!) new medicines per year, and removes about the same number from use. They face no opposition to drug removals, as our authorities do here (companies stand to lose heavily if a big-selling drug is withdrawn).

But in the view of some medical experts here, by far our greatest menace comes from hundreds of thousands of medicines not prescribed by doctors at all, but sold to anyone, in drug stores and grocery stores. No such problem in Socialism, where very few medicines (like aspirin) can be bought without prescription.

No companies can make, sell, advertise "patent medicines" in the USSR; it's an enormous industry here, involving not only huge manufacturers but the whole advertising "industry", to say nothing of hundreds of thousands of retail (profit-hungry) stores. None of this exists in Socialism, drastically changing the picture.

Yes, they do have problems.

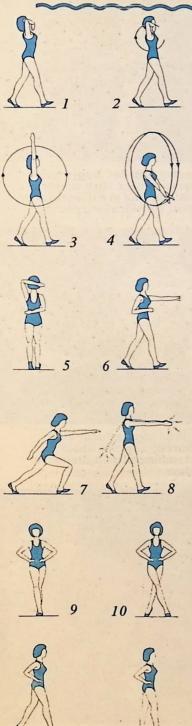
- Drugs have to be watched continually, because when they are widely used, people may begin to *react unfavor*ably to them, and that calls for "removal".
- Sometimes a safe and effective drug, prescribed, can become *very dangerous*, if a patient takes something else along with it (especially alcohol).
- Two safe drugs taken together may (in some patients) cause very bad reactions.

However, continually advancing medical research points to the solution of all such difficulties, provided that doctors, drug stores and manufacturers are all under public scientific control, completely free from the influence of economics...costs and profits.

Modern medicines (think only of the anti-biotics!) have saved hundreds of millions of lives and incomparable suffering. And research is on the verge of the greatest-ever breakthroughs in sickness prevention and cure. The fear of medicine is not caused by science but by ... economics.

24 Walks for Health and Vigor

• Here's a new way to "walk" for health, devised by Soviet specialists. •You can take all these walks inside your room (window wide open), but better on porch, balcony or yard. • Many of these ways to walk you wouldn't do on the street with people watching. • They're far better exercises than ordinary walks. • You should do all 24 each time you go "walking". • Even if you do each one just a short time. • Work up to long "walks" for fun. • Breathe regularly and deeply.



- 1. Walk in ordinary way, but raise both arms as shown, while you inhale, then lower arms as you exhale.
- 2. Now you swing both your arms, first backwards, then forwards. At first you may need more than one step to do a "swing".
- 3. In this walk you don't bend your arms at the elbows, but keep them straight out, swinging first forwards, then backwards.
- 4. Study the figure and you'll see that you swing your arms so that they "cross over" in this one, front and back, as you walk.
- 5. You'll want to try this, maybe, standing still, until you get the double motions in your head. Both arms swing behind you, with one up to your head while other goes down to your waist.
- 6. You're supposed to be "boxing" in this walk. With clenched fists you deliver a punch first with left hand, then right.
- 7. More practice required here. Imagine that you are skling. Your steps will be long ones. Don't do it too vigorously at the start. Gradually bend knee more, first right one, then left.
- 8. A real change: with one step you swing your stiff arms out front, to clap vigorously; then backwards, clapping again.
- 9. You keep your hands on your hips, and walk as if you are following a straight line, keeping each foot right on that line.
- 10. You'll find this a bit difficult to master. Bring one leg out and around the other, so legs are crossed. Next step, you swing other leg around, then forward to cross the other . . . and so on.
- 11. It may take you a few days to loosen up your muscles so you can walk freely on tip-toes. Don't over-strain at first. But when you get into practice, this is an excellent "exercise" walk.
- 12. Not so easy! You are walking on your heels, and some people find this really straining on leg muscles, until they practice a lot.

 13. Wonderful for strengthening the foot ... you walk on the outer edges of your feet. But take it easy until your feet "accommodate" to
- it.

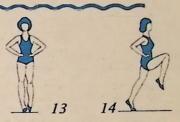
 14. Again, here's an unusual walking-step that you should tackle easily at first. Raise each leg only slightly, to begin with, because
- many main muscles have to get used to a strenuous movement.

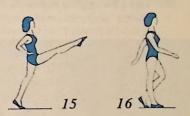
 15. Slow on this one! The familiar military goose-step, with legs held out straight as you swing them up high and take a step forward. When you can do this properly, it becomes a very good exercise walk.
- waik.

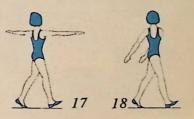
 16. This you have seen on TV...the "Olympic sportsmen's march".

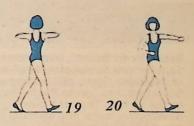
 Small smart steps with arms swinging. You can even do this one without walking around at all, an excellent "on the spot" exercise.

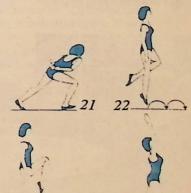
 17. With arms held straight out you step forward with your right leg,
- with arms neid straight out you step forward with your right leg, while swinging your body, at the hips, in leftward direction. Then, stepping forward with left leg, swing body to the right.
- 18. This one is much like #17, except that you keep your arms straight and pointing down, and swing them both together, left and right.
- 19. Again, the same general motion, but now you hold arms with hands on your chest, and keep them there as you swing your body left, right.
- 20. You are "boxing" again: but your fist is aimed to left side as you step right, then to right as you swing your left leg forward.
- 21. Pretend you are on the skating rink. With hands behind your back, "skate" right leg forward, bending the knee. Repeat, using left leg.
- 22. This was easy when you were a kid, but taking a walk now with light skipping steps may prove to be quite difficult. Don't give up, just do it as best you can, taking more skip-steps each day.
- 23. After a lot of practice you'll be able to skip-step while you raise your knee higher and higher. Makes a real workout exercise.
- 24. Really just a straight-forward walk, but as you swing both arms up high you pull in your abdomen, relaxing it when you let your arms swing down. Helps you to "slow down" from previous strenuous walks.

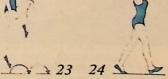












As you'll discover for yourself, these 24 Walks will add up to a pretty vigorous exercise period. Increase them as you build up your strength. They'll give your entire body a daily tune-up.

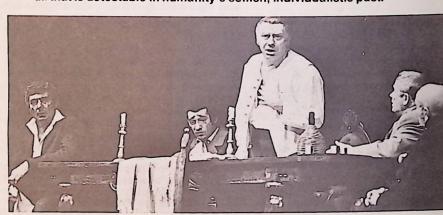
Famous plays of other times (like 'Marriage of Figaro' here) are big hits with Soviet theatre fans, because directors strive to show characters of modern people in the types belonging to the past.

and all are players

Revolutionary poet Mayakovsky wrote play 'The Bed-Bug' which packs Moscow's 'Satire Theatre' whenever shown. Main characters are people of Tomorrow, in communism, and man at left represents all that is detestable in humanity's selfish, individualistic past.



Scene from "Scum", tremendously popular new Soviet play, in which undesirable types, still turning up in Socialism, are "given the full treatment" by the author. Theatres play big part in developing moral and spiritual life of new generation living in USSR.



That "old" play, 'Inspector General', is as popular today as in Czarist times. Formerly, people couldn't do anything about miserable frauds, but modern Soviet audiences gain strength to expose and settle such types nowadays.



One of the greatest Soviet theatre producers is Valentin Pluchek (left) seen here with younger stage directors who come from farthest cities to discuss plays. Stage is a very important part of the people's life in Socialism.



Controversial Vaktangov Theatre in Moscow is famed for its unusual treatment of 'Hamlet', a play that powerfully affects men and women to this day.

Their Stage: the World

Real, live, stage theatres are **reviving** over here. The 570 theatres in USSR **always** have been packed. Super-popular now because they're **as new as life.**

Contrary to what most of our theatre people think (from yarns in the press) all those 570 Soviet stages give shows that differ strikingly from each other.

Indeed, they believe that searching for what is new has always been the foundation of popular theatres. For example, Moscow's famed *Art Theatre* was founded to produce the highly original plays written by Anton Chekhov.

And today, as never before, you discover in Soviet theatres a major trend away from "traditional plays".

One example: many Soviet theatres are producing *not* plays as such, but dramas taken from popular novels, and specially condensed to fit two or three hours on the stage.

Reason? Novels give people a deep-going picture of human beings and the problems they confront in their lives.

Take the very long novel *Quiet Flows the Don*. Impossible to stage it in one evening. But Georgy Tovstonogov, of Bolshoi Drama Theatre in Leningrad, persisted in working on "The Don", for the stage, because this famed story raises *problems that are of greatest, timeless significance*.

"The Don" takes place long ago. But Soviet people today see *how modern* its characteristics and difficulties are. The play runs to capacity audiences whenever shown.

So does "Minutes of a Meeting". Not about the past but the immediate present, in USSR. This story grips people so powerfully that when a "motion" is presented on stage the audience rises to "vote" for it unanimously!

(Incidentally, that "motion" is by a worker who says he should refuse to accept a reward he doesn't deserve).

Every variety of stage drama is immensely popular with Soviet people today: classics, historical, "current events", famous books re-worked for the theatre.

Besides, they enjoy a "variety" unknown to us here: their theatres play in **no less than 45 different languages,** and countless translations are "shared" with everybody.

Just imagine: the little mountainous Republic of Daghestan has seven permanent theatres playing in Kumyk, Laks, Lezhgin, Russian, Darghinian and Avar.

The North-Ossetian people had no written language before Socialism. But today their theatre is so advanced that lovers of Shakespeare travel there, just to hear their great actor, Valdimir Tkhapsayev, play the part of Othello.

You may have seen press reports about the "sensational" plays of Moscow's Taganka Theatre. Some anti-Soviet critics have tried to turn this into a "dissident" theatre. Well, it's been playing to packed houses for 13 years, and has done some of the most famous Soviet plays.

Started by a famous movie star, Yuri Lyubimov. Not by any "decree" of the government. Lyubimov found his ideas clashed with producers, decided to produce himself.

His plays have aroused furious criticism ... and wildest enthusiasm. He has even played them abroad: Cuba, Hungary, France, USA. Yet no "dissidents" have been attracted by this man's marvellous creative powers.

The plain truth is that Soviet theatres tell people the truth, the whole truth, in dramas which could hardly be staged in our "free" world . . . it's here that the RCMP and CIA harass those who look at life fearlessly.

Very different to the Taganka is the Children's Theatre in



Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. Founded in 1927, it's one of 160 Soviet theatres exclusively for kids. Besides "entertaining", these theatres aim to develop in children an early understanding and love for the stage.

The one in Tbilisi has a unique tradition: each season starts off by "initiating" the very youngest boys and girls... not only with a play especially for them, but with a trip backstage, a first-hand demonstration of how life is recreated when curtains rise.

A still different Youth Theatre you find in Moscow now. A hundred "amateur" boys and girls do all the acting, producing, stage-work, decorating, etc. Directed by Vyacheslav Spesivtsev, who left his professional stage career to work with youngsters.

This theatre plays only on Sundays. It's packed.

And so is Moscow Satire Theatre. Sophisticated. But its plays do not merely "reject" what is bad in life. They offer modern people inspiration, characters who really can cope with life, don't stop at mere protest. They even take older plays, like Figaro, and portray men and women who fight for their right to live and love.

One of the newest Soviet stages is *The Jewish Cameo Music Theatre*, out in Birobidjan. It plans to mix folk and modern themes, Yiddish and Russian (for a wide audience), with some "rock" style productions. Already preparing Arthur Miller's *Incident at Vichy* with music by Avrom Goldfaden.

Nobody staying any length of time in Moscow would miss the Operetta Theatre, biggest in the world. "Operetta is the art," they say, "of the young, for those who know how to stay young."

They've often staged "My Fair Lady", "Westside Story" and other western musicals. They tour the USSR, and have a policy of *inviting local amateurs* to "try out". This has paid off. One of their stars, Vitali Mishle, was a Saratov carpenter not so long ago.

The very newest Soviet theatre is just getting organized. It's away out at Zvyozdny, a brand new city built along the new Baikal-Amur Mainline Railway. One night, after an amateur show by a Moscow student group, the young railway builders unanimously decided that they would have their own theatre ... not someday but now.

Their first play (planned as a one-nighter) had to run 12 nights in one construction center. Now **thousands** of young workers have acclaimed it.

It tells how tough it was to build the first Soviet "youth industry" when their parents did it 40 years ago.

ATOM - clean, safe, cheap - ENERGY

Back in the 'fifties, your editor's book *Atomic Future* was ridiculed by scientists and engineers who said the Age of Atom Power was lifetimes away.

Today, over 200 mighty nuclear power plants are at work serving industry and consumers. Hundreds more atomic units power submarines, ships.

For a preview of what's ahead NN reports here on a plant that soon will be the world's largest, in Leningrad. First in a new series on Atomic Energy in action in Socialism ... and its problems in Capitalism.

In spite of all the publicity our newspapers are giving to atomic power, they persist in keeping from their readers any details of the Leningrad power plant. Perhaps because of its two remarkable features.

 Each of its nuclear reactors (where the power is produced) is enormous, with output of a million kilowatts.

 A revolutionary new "loading" system enables engineers to replace used atomic-fuel containers without shutting down the reactor (as must be done in our nuclear plants).

World's biggest robot is used here. It needs a "room" that is 150 feet from floor-to-ceiling. When a uranium (fuel) unit is running low, operators call into action a unique television control system to start the robot working.

Robot grips the super-tight fuel safety-seal. Unscrews it. Lifts up, and out, the heavy (55 feet long!) container. Slips it into the robot's special safety chamber. And then replaces the used container with one that's filled with new fuel.

Meanwhile, the other uranium containers have kept running, full blast, the station's huge steam-turbine electric generators ... four of them, each 500,000 kilowatts!

If you've followed Soviet electric power developments, you may wonder what's so unusual about a station with "only" 2 million KW output, when the USSR's (and world's) biggest hydro power plant (Krasnoyarsk) can put out 6 million KW.

— First, a hydro (river-dam) plant depends greatly on the year's weather; wetter years, more stored water, more through the turbines.

— Krasnoyarsk, for example can deliver 24,000 million KW-hours in a peak year, but averages only 20,000 million KWH.

—The Leningrad atomic station is independent of weather, and always delivers 12,000 million KWH per year.

So, as soon as they reach full size

at Leningrad, the atom there will turn out 24,000 million KWH every year ... and so it will become the world's most powerful station, period.

As for coal-burning stations...you can see there's no "competition". To produce the power they get from Leningrad (even with station half finished) you would have to burn 150,000 large railway freight cars of coal!

You find no arguments about the cost of energy from the atom, in USSR. It was settled long ago. Leningrad delivers power as cheaply as the world's most economic coal-burning stations.

Safety at the Leningrad plant is of a very high order. NN will discuss this question in detail, later: here it's enough to point out that cleansing water (for flushing) at the biggest Soviet plant is first evaporated, and then the "contaminated" residue is pumped to deep underground chambers with a capacity big enough for 30 years of future operation.

All those who work at the Leningrad plant live in a new town, about two miles away. It's a beauty spot, on the Bay of Finland, with sandy beaches and pine forest.

As for the surrounding region, people living there suffer no pollution whatever. But you can imagine what their air would be like, if they had a coal-burning station blasting out the poisonous smoke of 150,000 carloads of coal per year.

(As this is written, Canadian ecologists are studying the killing of our forests and fish hundreds of miles away from USA coal-burning centers ... acidic poisons borne by prevailing winds).

Socialism was first in the world to produce commercial energy from the atom — USSR's famous pioneer station started up in 1954. From there on they advanced very cautiously, until now their evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of atomic power safety.

For power plant-and-fuel workers,



including miners, atomic energy is imcomparably safer than coal or oil. And that is also true for the general population . . . although only now are our authorities beginning to realize how deathly is smoke pollution.

The Leningrad station is so successful that it will be a model for rapid atomic-power expansion in USSR... and in other Socialist lands.

Double-size units are now being built, with 1 million KW output. These are still more efficient.

Already, large numbers of experts are in training at Leningrad. Also, advanced research is being pushed there, especially to develop supercold electric generators, which promise to radically decrease the size and cost of power plants using the atom.

The fact is: USSR, with cooperation of its allies, is already entering the age of production-line building of atomic power stations. This is a move that's not even contemplated anywhere in the capitalist world.

Leningrad is a unique plant. Now Socialism has made the decision to mass-produce Leningrad-model plants.

In a factory, now nearing completion, they are going to turn out, one after another, the world's biggest power stations!

In our next issue we'll report on what's already been accomplished in this astonishing project.



How are they doing, as allies of the Soviet people? Here's what our papers can't print ... International Socialism In Action.

Numbering less than 9 millions, the Bulgarians joined the world of Socialism only some 30 years ago, when they were liberated from brutal Nazi German occupation.

Always friendly to Russians (who fought for them back 100 years ago), Bulgarians "got going" as partners in Socialism in 1956. Since then, progress has been very rapid.

 150 major industrial enterprises have already been completed, with another 150 under way, all with assistance of the Soviet Union.

 Bulgarians are also in the forefront in building giant projects far away, in the USSR, in mutual-trade deals.

 They're out in force, working at Arkhangelsk Paper Combine; Komi Lumber; world's largest iron-ore center near Kursk; oil fields of Nebit-Dag, timber in farthest Siberia along the Yenesei River.

 Inside Bulgaria, several power stations are going up (nuclear included), and some enormous chemical-textile

projects (more later here); Soviet designed.

All socialist countries know of the remarkable Bulgarian Friendship Vineyard set up in Ukraine (Kherson). With 250,000 vines brought from Bulgaria, machine-planted, the whole operation already very profitable.

Of course, Bulgarians work not only with USSR but with all socialist partners. They're big in Intermetal, Interelectro, Railway Car Pool, all socialist Banks.

In science, over 150 Bulgarian research centers and 200

Soviet centers continually do joint work. As you've seen in NN, the world's biggest gas pipe-line

(USSR to Europe) is partly built by Bulgarians. But inside Bulgaria, the most spectacular development is

the Sviloza Complex: one of the world's great industrial projects, mainly for synthetic fabric production.

To begin with, Sviloza was built on swamp-wasteland that was transformed by 5 million cubic yards of Danube River sand ... same method invented in Ukraine and used to build whole "cities" around the capital, Kiev. Huge Soviet dredges and pumps, hundreds of engineers, cooperated in this, and the enterprise is now working up to gigantic output of every kind of synthetic textile. Picture its size . .

This one center will produce more "wool" than 8 million sheep, more "cotton" and "linen" than farmers can grow on 100,000 acres of prime land. Every year.

Sviloza also has the most modern city around it, including excellent housing for workers, today and tomorrow.



"If anyone asks us what socialist internationalism means," said Leonid Brezhnev, "we would answer: 'Take a look at relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union'."

Socialist assistance has transformed Bulgarian life.

For centuries, the country was a symbol of "Balkan backwardness". A nation of primitive farmers. Today (almost no one in the West seems aware of this) Bulgarians build giant oil tankers in modern shipyards; supply other socialist lands with computer-controlled factory machinery; even "take orders" for complete industrial plants!

All this has richly paid off for the people.

 Bulgarians' national income rises at a rate of 9 percent yearly, industrial output increases 10 percent.

· Biggest industries grow half as fast again.

These are concrete "hard money" facts to prove that in Socialism the partner-nations resemble colonies in no way whatever, but all become industrially advanced, with full employment guaranteed by planned economic progress.

However, the speed of Socialism's progress is hardly yet grasped in Capitalism. Bulgaria is striking evidence. Trade between that country and USSR increases 100 percent in each 5-Year Plan ... and in 1975-1980 will reach the astonishing total of 31 billion dollars!

Today, USSR sells Bulgaria some machines, and great quantities of "raw materials" - fuel, ores, metals, rubber, timber, pulp, cotton, wool. The kind of commodity USA gets from backward nations (colonies).

And Bulgaria sells USSR costly electric trucks, cranes, batteries, computers, motors, agricultural machinery, textiles, footwear, drugs, furniture. The commodities USA exports to dependent nations.

In fact, fresh fruit and vegetables are just about the only 'colonial type" exports Soviet people get from the Bulgarians . . . and that's because Bulgaria has a highly modern fruit-vegetable production set-up.

The huge size of Bulgaria's trade is all the more surprising when you realize that socialist countries were only just

rising out of war ruins 25 years ago.

In that time — believe it or not — Socialism in USSR and Bulgaria was able to increase commodity-exchange between them by 25 times ... 2500 percent!

We regret that we lack space to discuss cultural "trade" between the two partners in Socialism. Again, this is "unknown territory" to the information media of our Free Enterprise world. Socialist Bulgaria today has many talented writers (of whom we know nothing) and their works are read in many languages of the Soviet peoples.

Bulgarian movies and Bulgarian song-and-dance groups are immensely popular in all socialist lands. These wonderful "productions" appeared — like oil tankers, computers and electric trucks - only in Socialism.

But the finest "trade" of all is ... people.

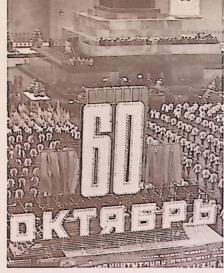
Not only do tens of thousands of Bulgarians regularly go to work in USSR, but hundreds of thousands have gone there touring and holidaying.

Bulgarians can be very proud of their way to Socialism. It's the way of socialist cooperation.

Equal nations, working together for mutual benefit, free from crisis, optimistically headed for the Future.

Their Celebration Year

Our pictures are just catching up with their high points of 1977, the 60th Anniversary of Socialism's birth.



A spectacular parade halts here in front of Lenin's Tomb and the reviewing stand, on November 7 ... sportsmen in this colorful flag drill.



This year the military section of the parade was small. Three models of mobile missiles were caught by our photographer as they halted in the Square for salute.



Outstanding feature of their parade every year is that only small numbers watch it, because the big majority of youth and adults are out their enjoying it.



View from other side. At bottom of photo is section of foreign guests watching parade. Millions of Moscow citizens marched, in this traditional holiday demonstration for their Socialist system.



At night, the beautiful marble facing of Lenin's Tomb makes an impressive sight. Huge wreath was laid by Soviet government leaders in ceremony that never loses its solemnity.



Leonid Brezhnev was singled out for honors, especially as a result of his work on the new Socialist Constitution and his untiring efforts to strengthen world peace.



All the 100 nationalities of USSR were seen during the parade, and many staged "demonstrations" of their own, despite very cold November weather.



It's always a high honor for any Soviet armed forces unit to be chosen for the November 7 Parade. Visitors never fail to comment on the remarkable impression these young Soviet men make.



Here's a view from other side of reviewing center. Parade lasts for hours, and to accommodate it entire center of city is blocked off.



This year the grand concert, always staged in Theatre of Kremlin Palace of Congresses, was most unusual. Not the finest professionals, but winners of USSR Amateur Talent competitions were chosen to put on the big show. All agreed that these working people were a terrific success.



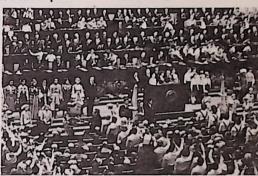
It's unfortunate that our Canadian papers did not give space to the event pictured in our (partial) photo here. Our Ambassador to USSR, Robert Ford, is now the "Dean" of the Diplomatic Corps in Moscow, having served there longest. So he had honor of making the Celebration Speech. "The progress and achievements of the USSR in the past 60 years are obvious to all, and all of us, of whatever political views, understand the pride you take in what this country has accomplished in this comparatively short period in mankind's history . . .

"That the Soviet nation is celebrating its second remarkable landmark in its history, under your (Mr. Brezhnev's) leadership, cannot but cause you satisfaction, Mr. President, and we are happy at today's opportunity to convey our congratulations to your personally on the occasion of this remarkable event, and our best wishes for the future."

Mr. Ford also said "I am sure that we all agree with your words in the speech of November 2, about the need to pursue a policy of developing peaceful relations between all the countries of the world."



This Soviet tank brought some glum reports from western military observers, since they have nothing to match it, and they heard rumors that Red Army already is getting a new model that's far superior.



At a big meeting, members of the Young Communist League and the Pioneers (children) staged a strikingly colorful and musical demonstration, going right among the audience.



Dramatic moment at a gathering of top Soviet working-people when they adopted a stirring appeal for peace "To the People, Parliaments and Governments of the Whole World."



Grand climax scene of the Amateur Talent stars, with all singers and dancers celebrating "The Holiday of our Nations", bringing the big audience up for a standing ovation.

In Socialism-Chasing the Buck?

Everyone agrees: things get better each year in USSR. Wages go up. Prices stay put. More goods and social benefits for all.

Funny thing about this. The same types who used to tell you how poor people were in Socialism, now tell you everybody over there, like in our system here, is out to get more and more of everything ... consumer goods, status symbol.

Same old selfishness? Human nature?

Then what happens when WE get Socialism?

No more depressions or unemployment to breed poverty for millions. The world over, billions of people all going after more "worldly goods". Not such a pretty picture, is it?

We went to Dr. Igor Bestuzhev-Lada, eminent Soviet "forecaster", co-president of Committee for Investigating the Future (set up by International Sociological Association), for facts

He tells us how proud his grandfather was, of his watch. Not everyone could buy a watch then. Now, in USSR for every 100 people there are 140 watches. And Clocks, too.

A waste, is it? Dr. I.B. doesn't think so. In our day and age, knowing the time at a glance is a convenience.

But now, think of all consumer goods we have. If people in the undeveloped countries are going to "equal" us (in goods), world production will have to shoot up 1000 percent!

Already, the USA produces 40 percent of all the wastes that are polluting our Earth. What happens if 10 or 20 more "USA's" get into mass production on that scale?

And remember: today our world has close to 4,000 million people, but it's going to have 8,000 to 12,000 millions not long from now. If they all wanted "time convenience", factories would have to produce 16,000 million watches!

Great for Bulova and Timex. But think of people wanting cars cars on the same scale. Impossible, not enough iron or gasoline.

Studying this, in Socialism, scientists take a broader, philosophical view.

In the future people will want decent housing, but not palaces. Good food, not three banquets a day. Medicines only when ill, not cupboards stuffed with pills.

That's right: sensible limits to goods.

But when people get plenty of goods, then they turn their attention towards higher things.

Social: friendships, sports, love. Intellectual: enjoying arts and sciences.

Creative: making new art, science.

The view from Socialism is very nice to think about: they see human beings developing desire for those higher things ... in absolutely unlimited "amounts", no material restrictions!

Think of books. Tomorrow, science will enable you to get any book ever produced, from a TV-electronic "library". Get a new book every day and not a scrap of paper used up.

Think of art. All the world's galleries will be available to you personally, without factories turning out billions of copies.

Think of music, movies, plays ... everything at your command, electronically.

Our Soviet authority isn't talking from out there on "Cloud Nine". Long ago in USSR their new socialist system removed from people the terrific pressure we always feel, the force of advertising that drives us to buy ever more material (profit-making) things.

Example: it's much easier for an ordinary family, over here, to buy a car, or an expensive TV or fridge, on easy payments, than it is to send the children through college.

Not so, in Socialism. Higher education is no problem. Cars are very difficult to buy (in limited production and priced high).

Look at cars again. They make more than they used to, in USSR, but they'll never make cars for every family (let alone 2 or 3!).

Far better that everybody should be able to enjoy public transport ... and fly anywhere at low cost for vacations, changes.

Consider just having fun. Who is going to buy a sailing yacht in USSR when you can join a club and go sailing for pennies in a club boat?

Right now, anyone who loves expensive sports in Socialism (riding horses, climbing mountains, deep diving) can do their thing without any limits, at very low cost to people or society.

Here, in Capitalism, the vast majority of us are deliberately kept away from enjoying sports and culture, so we'll pay \$10 to sit in a stadium, or watch trash TV "in comfort".

People in Socialism aren't worried about future generations exhausting our planet by demanding goods without end. Three reasons for their confidence . . .

• The new system does not preach the "virtues" of poverty and "going back to nature". But at the same time, as the cultural, scientific and spiritual level of the people rises, they see clearly that *things* are desirable only if they increase a person's *true enjoyment of living*. This attitude by itself calls a halt to the demand for more and more goods.

• There are no millionaires and no beggars in Socialism; and, as the system develops, the differences in living standards of highest and lowest paid people get smaller. As this happens, there is a marked falling off in material evidence of people's value to society (possessions); and a steady rise in the importance of other ways to measure the true worth of individuals. Again, this means smaller material demands.

• When the entire human race (all the billions who, today, live far below us, materially) rises to reasonable prosperity, the management of our Earth will be a concern of everyone. Free from the profit motive, mankind will then make sure that we develop infinitely abundant resources rather than exhausting the planet for the sake of making the fast buck.

Energy will be as unlimited as the atom. Human intelligence is the frontier we have

scarcely begun to explore.

Personal relations may well prove to be the next great advance mankind will achieve.

As they say: the higher we strive to live, the farther away are the limits to human living.





The future's coming fast at you —what are you going to do?

Millions now believe that the coming Future is socialism. But if you question people about this, you get a surprising variety of opinions, for and against...some frightened, some enthusiastic. You soon realize that the most important question for everyone is



- e Never mind Socialism away off there in Russia, or Cuba, or Czechoslovakia. o What we will have to cope with personally is Socialism right here at home.
 - o And we're talking now about real Socialism-not the wishy-washy "welfare" state, but the system that works when the people take over everything.
- o All around you today the youth and the old falks, the unemployed and the skilled workers, they're all wondering what they'll do when Socialism COMES HERE.
 - e They don't want \$100 words. Just straight facts. Living facts about Socialism, the one system that's very much alive and well..when our Capitalism is SICK.

OUR ANSWERS REALLY COME ON STRONG

Proof? We've had to re-print this one EIGHT times! Even though no book-stores or news-stands handle it. Doesn't THAT tell you something?

Now ready: the latest, completely revised and up-dated new edition, but still at prices so low you can send it to everyone you think wants to know....

"WHY SOCIALISM?" - 30 cents - 10 for \$1.00 - 50 for \$4.00 - all postpaid

Vas it ever more important

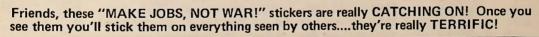


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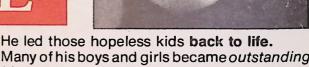
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Socialism's immmort@l Teacher. Saviour of thousands of young people. Again, his wonderful story





hundreds of thousands of homeless children. In the ruins of their land, many became criminals in order to exist. None of them understood the new system of Socialism.

After World War One, The Soviet Revolution,

and then the Civil War, Russia and Ukraine had

In that situation appeared one of the great people of history: Anton Makarenko.

He was a teacher. But they gave him a gang of really far-gone juvenile delinquents. With no one to counsel him — with nothing but his faith in people and in Socialism — Makarenko began to work his own miracle.

He led those hopeless kids back to life. Many of his boys and girls became outstanding achievers in the new Soviet system.

Fortunately for the world Makarenko was a very talented writer. This most famous of his books has gone round the world, in scores of languages, and in the classic movie Road To Life.

Long out of print in English, now you can have a splendid, complete, two-volume edition.

As a story of real living people it has no rival. As a document of Socialism, the saviour of suffering humanity, it is a uniquely inspiring record that never grows old. A treasure.

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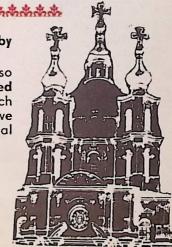
THE FATE of CHRIST -- in RUSSIA



As you know, this topic has been discussed by millions, for 60 years since the Revolution.

Up to now, you have had to depend on not so reliable sources. Russian clergymen who fled their homeland in 1917, told of events which they never saw. Foreign visitors, to USSR, gave their versions based on hearsay or on personal observations far too hasty to be factual.

Now, for the first time, a cool, impartial, historically exact account has appeared in the USSR, and has been carefully translated for our customers.



Did the Bolsheviks (Communists) "exterminate" the Christian Church? Did they try to make peace with the most powerful church in the world outside of Rome? Did leading Church figures remain in the new Socialist system, to fight or support it? What actually took place in the earliest years, under Stalin, during the-war? And is Christianity growing in the USSR today? The answers you will find here are going to surprise many people, both believers and atheists.

THE FATE OF CHRIST IN RUSSIA " 1 Copy \$1.00 3 for \$2.00

Their farmers are reaching their goal

Red-faced editors in western world are really sore

You wonder why our papers haven't been whopping up the news of a lower Soviet crop this past year? **NN** goes behind the scenes for the facts that are enlightening ... and even a little funny.

You may not recall the USSR's harvests of recent years, so it's helpful to remember that in 1975 they had an extremely serious drought, a real "grain failure". The very next year their weather was normal (not strikingly good), yet in 1976 they brought in an all-time record crop.

This past year, 1977, with western experts predicting a still bigger crop, Soviet farmers harvested 30 million tons less grain than in '76.

Their farm planners are aiming at an average grain crop of 220 million tons in this Plan — 1976-1980. They went well above that in '76, but far below that in '77.

So what can you sensibly expect them to achieve?

Think of this: over the past 10 years, they've brought in 220 million tons only twice. In other years, as little as 140 million!

The biggest surprise of 1977 wasn't the poor Soviet crop but the amazing mistake made by the CIA. No doubt you saw in the papers their "estimate" of a tremendous Soviet grain crop... over 225 million tons. Away above USSR's own goal for that year.

The CIA's prediction caused a slump in capitalist-world grain prices, with USA farmers losing a bundle.

Now, it turns out, the CIA estimate was worse than a guess.

However, NN finds that this boner did have a sobering effect on western media bosses. They did some "homework". They took Soviet crop facts ...

And when they looked at USSR's grain crops for each 5-Year Plan, starting back in 1961, they discovered that Soviet farmers have been increasing their harvests dramatically.

How much? From 130 million tons per year in 1961-65: to 167 million tons in 1966-70; 181 in 71-75... and in the *latest* two years 209 millions tons is the yearly average crop.

See the truth? Every Plan period, farmers in Socialism steadily boosted their grain crop . . . as planned!

Where, then, is the basis for yarns about a "farm crisis" in USSR?

Digging into that question, for the first time, many editors came up against this sobering fact: Soviet planners are aiming for tremendously greater grain harvests — an average crop of 260 million tons per year, the goal of a ton of grain per person!

Surely Soviet people don't have such an enormous appetite for bread?

Certainly not. The "grain problem" in Socialism is not a question of bread, or hunger, as our brain-washed editors yammered about each year of a low Soviet harvest.

USSR is going after tens of millions of tons more grain mainly to satisfy farmers' animal-fodder needs (meat, poultry, eggs, wool, leather, etc.), and the food-grain needs of other peoples (grain for export).

Now, see why the facts are suddenly impressing our anti-Soviet "news" bosses. Since 1961 Soviet farmers already have boosted average grain crops by some 90 million tons yearly ... so their further goal, of another 40 million tons, seems perfectly feasible.

How are they going to do it? No sense laughing at them. They've already shown the world how they'll continue to do it...

Mineral and organic (natural) fertilizers on vast scale; irrigation and drainage of enormous areas; superyielding new grain varieties; scientific variation of crops, areas; plowing methods suited to each region.

The farmers, factory workers and scientists of Socialism are doing all this, with remarkable results.

Only one thing they can't (so far) improve is the weather.

After many years of wise-cracking about Socialism "failing" on farms, our editors (and many experts) now privately discuss the truth.

Compared to USSR, USA enjoys farm weather that is almost perfect.

Very much more rainfall. Very much longer growing seasons.

Drought and frost are the biggest enemies of Soviet farmers.

To beat those foes, farmers of Socialism must be **definitely superior**. They proved that, *this year*.



Early in 1977 they were hit by a bad drought in the European part of USSR; and out in the Urals; and in Kazakhstan ("virgin lands"); and right out to Siberia. Lowest moisture recorded for many years.

If that wasn't enough, after a lot of grain land "recovered" (towards autumn), Nature hit them with twin blows — torrential rains in some areas, very early snow-storms in others, badly hampering the harvest work.

But you should note that these very bad conditions, although rare here in North America and Europe, come frequently in USSR.

Socialism's grain plans take that into account — their farmers harvest the maximum crops even in the worst possible conditions.

And this is what is making our editors look so foolish now. Every Soviet harvest can't possibly be good ... but over the 5-Year planned periods the average harvest is the best ever.

That's Socialism in action in the vital world of agriculture.

And that's why the very bad 1975 drought (it reduced their herds of cattle considerably) was not "repeated" in 1977 ... drought they did have, but their fodder grain crop was big enough to maintain all their stock.

These facts strongly confirm the principle you've seen for many years, here in NN. When anti-Soviet propagandists brush facts aside, for the sake of cooking up sensations, this harms us over here, not the Soviet people.

Editors here are swallowing that, today. Not only did the CIA give them crop nonsense, but the press yarns made out of it cost certain people fortunes.

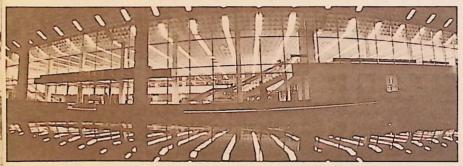
Lies, like crime, aren't profitable.

Where would you be?

If you were over in USSR, taking pictures like you see here, just where would you be? Have some fun. So don't spoil it by cheating. When you've guessed them all, you'll find the answers (upside down) at bottom of page.



If you've been here, you'd be sure to recognize this "square" in front of the main railway station. Don't be fooled by that tower in the background (looks like Moscow... it isn't). A clue: you are in the capital of a very small Soviet Republic. (1)



Right off, here's a clue: you are looking into one of the newest airport buildings in Soviet Union. Another clue: none of our "NN" tours have taken people to this Republic capital city. And still another hint: this Republic is famous for its wines. (3)



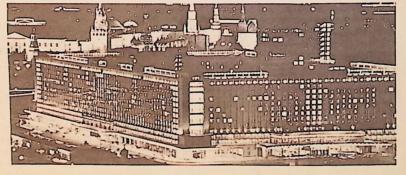
Looking down on this mid-city scene, you'd be an awful long way from Moscow. People who live in this Republic were very backward before coming of Socialism. Square named "Lenin". (5)



If you're in the lower photo, you're under the trees in the upper picture. Famous square, named after a very famous man. In heart of very big city. (2)



That high peak up there has a real radical name! Looking at it, you'd be in the Kazakh Republic, at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Name of these mountains, the peak? (4)



If you've taken any of our Tours you'll identify this spot immediately . . . though come to think of it, it may not look so familiar at night. But you should be able to name the big building and also what is visible behind it. (6)

- 5. Government Building, in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakh Republic. 6. Right! Hotel Rossya, with the Kremlin there in background.
- 4. You're in the Pamir Mountains, and that's Communism Peak.
 - 3. Aeroflot terminal in city of Kishinev, capital of Moldavia.
 - 2. Sure, Pushkin Square, with little park so many people love.
 - 1. Central Railway Terminal in Riga, capital of Latvia.



100 years ago the great scientist Mendeleyev said Coal is the Giant of industry. In 1920 Lenin told Soviet miners "Coal is the veritable bread of industry."

Last year USSR mined 712 million tons of coal, against USA's 610 million. But is this very important today? Check facts about industry's "bread".

Not so long ago many experts would tell you that "the age of coal" was coming to an end. As a fuel it would be replaced by hydro-power, oil, then nuclear energy.

Soviet scientists, dealing solely with facts and not the wishful thinking of private-profit corporations, never did buy the "coal is finished" theory. They can take credit for insisting, many years ago, that coal must win over oil, in the long run, for economic reasons.

Today, oil is being pumped from wells 3 miles deep, while coal is being stripped from near-surface mines at a fraction of the cost. And, while you see grim predictions about exhausting our present oil fields, in the USSR alone they have plenty of coal for another 3 to 5 thousand years.

Incidentally, USA has quite a supply of coal waiting underground: some 215,000 million tons. That compares with USSR's explored reserves of 712,000,000 million tons (roughly 3,000 times *more*).

But the *mining* picture is even more in Socialism's favor. Already, Soviet miners are delivering 100 million tons *more coal*, *each year*, than is taken out in USA mines. By 1980 USSR will *double its lead* with another 100 million tons produced.

Much of this coal will be obtained at very low cost from enormous deposits in Siberia, where the fuel is practically on the surface. The first of their new giant-size strip mines comes into production in a few months. In contrast, new USA mines are much further off.

Washington is pressing heavily to speed up coal output. This is being done from the short-term view of increasing energy (power) supplies. But Soviet scientists regard the coal industry as a major future base of industry... not as a fuel, but as a source of vital "raw chemicals" needed for everything from plastics and textiles to rubber and medicinal products. Right now, coal ashes are an important source of space-age elements like germanium; and coal is the source of graphite, essential for nuclear reactors...in a real sense, atomic energy depends on coal.

It's now clear to all the world's scientists that coal is more important to civilization today — and far on into the future — than it was when Mendeleyev and Lenin gave it Number One place in production.

However, in the immediate years ahead, coal as fuel will dominate the energy scene, as nuclear power expands. For that reason the USSR's coal reserves give Socialism a big advantage. In fact, USSR is the only large industrial nation in the world that can plan its progress on practically unlimited energy resources, all on its own territory.

This is a fundamental factor in the "rivalry" of USSR and USA ... which system has the crisis is well known.

But Capitalism suffers even worse when you compare the vital cost factor. It may be hard to believe, but it's a cold fact, that industrial coal in USA sells today for \$20 per ton, and economists agree that it is headed for \$36 (!) a ton, as oil and gas prices climb. Turn to the USSR and you find that their new mines can deliver coal for \$1.30 per ton. Mines that soon will come into production will lower that price to 65 cents per ton!

And not because of any "cheap labor" but because new Soviet mines are super-efficient, automated.

An example of their progress: new Soviet electric mine trains, self dumping, operate on extremely steep slopes, bring coal from depths of 1500 feet (no hoists), and are run by one man.

Of course, USA mine corporations can develop advanced methods. But *the system is stalling them*. In May '77 the White House more or less "commanded" USA industry to *double* its use of coal by 1985. In July, industry leaders said there was *no chance at all* of meeting that goal.

Capitalism is simply not capable of **planning** effectively, when free-enterprise dominates. And in today's industrial scene, the *unplanned competitive drive* that worked so well in times past *cannot deliver the goods*.

Coal has become **very**, **very big**. Its expansion demands enormous investments in new fields, new equipment. It seems very unlikely that *private capital* can meet this challenge.

The actual situation in USA is almost incredible. With a huge "shortage" of coal (to meet Carter's demands), the industry is losing 100 million tons a year because of idle mines and machines!

This may not be entirely the industry's fault: USA corporations say they can't find the capital to switch their plants to coal-burning. So who will buy that 100 million tons if it does start coming?

Astonishingly, the coal output per USA miner, despite mechanization, has *fallen sharply* (from around 19 tons a day per man down to 14 tons). So much for the labor efficiency of the great United States.

A major equipment supplier, General Electric, estimates that USA needs 60,000 more miners. This sounds strange in view of the fact that USSR has begun to phase its coal miners down to a 30-hour week, 6-hour day, as machines take over faster than ever.

But the energy crisis is relentless. USA absolutely must go big for coal because — as *Business Week* puts it — "the country has no other choice."

The Soviet people, on the advice of Lenin and scientists, made that choice 57 years ago.

Every child to try for Sports

The health of Soviet people is now regarded officially as Socialism's major asset. So you find them launching their biggest campaign ever, to make children healthier.

"Medical care" isn't enough. Real health isn't found in clinics, but in lifelong physical fitness,

beginning in childhood.

Soviet Schools today have what is probably the most advanced courses ever developed. But this has its negative side; too much time spent in classrooms and at homework. Their compulsory physical training periods aren't enough, and only one boy and girl in three takes up after-school sport in a systematic way.

With millions in school, they have millions who aren't

really fit — not sick yet, not vigorously healthy.

For years they've had Annual School Games, right from neighborhood teams up to national competitions. With excellent results. Except ... the majority of youngsters just watch and cheer their school teams.

So they've taken up, in a very practical way, this question of how to get every youngster actively into sports.

They're doing it now with "Young Hopefuls Games".

These contests are not played by kids who love sport and do well at it. Whole school rooms are the entrants.

Actually, up to now they're organizing these Games for Grades Four through Ten. (Over here, that would be about age 12 through High School).

Yes, all the boys and girls in a class enter these games, regardless of how any individual youngsters rate in any

particular sport.

All can show their talents

There are school kids in USSR whose favorite TV show comes regularly on the educational network: higher mathematics for college students.

Andrei Rapinchuk in Minsk not only followed that show but even sent in his own original problem-solutions. Wasn't long before he was the youngest student in Minsk University, having easily passed all the entrance exams.

In several Soviet cities they now have Young Mathematicians Schools, sponsored by various Academies of Science. In these schools boys and girls don't have to depend on TV, they have access to advanced courses right in their

classrooms, use computers, work in laboratories.

These special schools, for very talented kids, usually have a two-year course. It features regular school subjects also. But top-flight scientists (who give their time free)

regularly lecture and inspire the youngsters.

The diplomas given by these special schools have no unusual value, but almost without exception the "graduates" are able to pass the toughest exams that admit

them into universities that are highly competitive.
Socialism, which now guarantees every child a high school education (or equivalent), does not hold back or suppress outstanding talents. Both in the arts and in the sciences, school-children with exceptional abilities are encouraged to develop them.



Games are competitive. They have "playoffs" in city and rural districts; then at city (or rural center) levels; then in major regions ... up to National contests.

This past autumn, for the second year running, they held the National Final "Hopefuls" Games down at the big school-children's camp, *Artek*, on the Black Sea. It was such a wonderful success that they're sure the program has a big future.

No less than 130 school classes reached those finals, with a total of 3600 boys and girls. But before those Games, over 14 million youngsters had participated!

No, results were not uniform all over the vast USSR. Where the campaign was organized most enthusiastically, naturally they got the best results.

In the Republics of Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and in Moscow City, 9-out-of-10 of all children took part.

At one school, Number 81, in Alma-Ata (capital of Kazakhstan), every single pupil played in the Games.

Astonishingly: the best (sporting) class in this school had not one case of pupil illness all year!

As for the Games themselves, they consisted of sprinting, cross-country runs, jumping, ball-throwing, swimming, gymnastics, shooting and mixed relays.

A big feature of the finals was meeting, playing and living with many top Soviet adult sports stars.

This had a very good effect, because it helped the kids "relate" themselves to the whole Soviet sports movement.

But the main effect was right back in the schools.

A big increase in sports-enrollment. Great numbers of "non sport" how and girls joining up for games, with real

"non sport" boys and girls joining up for games, with real enthusiasm. And obviously, it's only a start.

Their aim: 100 percent in every school into sports!

However, Soviet special schools are opposed to "infant prodigy" attitudes. Their best teachers know very well that all "little geniuses" don't turn out to be brilliant. Still, schools for talent are paying off very well in USSR. The "Einsteins" may be few and far between, but the others nearly all advance swiftly, develop a love for intellectual challenge, and become highly productive in progressive Socialist society.

Intellectual contests are now very popular and useful in Socialism. Most republics have their own competitions, usually offering as "prizes" a summer vacation that is really an advanced course in maths or science.

There is a **national** competition, too, open (by mail) to every child who thinks he or she can excell in science or maths. This has become a real "Olympics" for talent, and brings forward many brilliant kids each year.

Now in several regions they're planning to set up *special* boarding schools, for talented youngsters. They'll be free of charge, so cost won't bother parents.

Socialism is "the kingdom of labor". In our age, work done with the mind is slowly but surely replacing all manual toil. The faster this happens the better they like it.

January 1978

No delay getting their NEW YEAR under way

NATURE CAME ACROSS JUST IN TIME, with a vast asphalt-cement deposit out in Kazakh Republic. Today USSR has very big highway construction program, and new hard-surface "mine" will be extremely useful. In ages past, heavy oil worked up into desert sands, also picking up minerals (from earlier lakes). When mixed with more sand the stuff becomes ready-made asphalt, but far superior to man-made surfacings. Cheaper, doesn't soften on hot days, and grips vehicle tires remarkably well in bad weather conditions. Deposit contains tens of millions of cubic yards.

ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE came into effect in USSR, raising pay for some 9 million workers. This is part of the planned increases for the current 5-Year Plan. Average cash wages are about 50 percent higher than 10 years ago, though prices have not climbed.

IF YOU THINK IT'S COLD, pity the Soviet researchers down at the "Pole of Cold", about 600 miles from the South Pole. Lower than 90 degrees below zero. On a height 4500 feet above sea level (hard to breathe). Very dangerous to do heavy work. But the 11-man group is engaged in deep drilling (3000 feet down). Already have a wealth of information from ancient ice layers, promising accurate forecasts of Earth's weather for hundreds, thousands of years ahead. American scientists visit this station, but they live at the South Pole, where it's "warmer" as a rule.

NEW COLLEGE TERM sees 55,000 foreign students, from 139 countries, attending Soviet universities. All have to take a 1-year preparatory course, mostly to give them Russian. But their regular (later) studies are designed to fit them for their own future, even in tropical lands. Costs are met by agreement with student's home country but much of the expense comes from USSR national treasury. Foreign students get housing for no more than \$5 a month.

NEW SOVIET HOVERCRAFT, which "fly" above surface of water, are appearing all over USSR. Utility model is a river "bus", carrying 48 passengers at 20 miles per hour. Requires only 2 feet of water. New "Orion" carries 80 at 45 mph. Latest is "Sormovich" taking 50 people at 70 miles an hour. It is now "flying" along the frozen Volga, and opens way to year-round use of Soviet rivers. Being planned: advanced hovercraft that carries 150 at 100 miles per hour.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS 100 times larger than any now made by man, are the goal of a remarkable new press which develops pressures greater than down in center of Earth. Scientists expect to turn out large diamonds and also solid metallic hydrogen in this new super-powerful machine, built in Ukraine.

SOVIET FARMERS NOW LEAD WORLD in output of cotton, and becoming major exporters. Japan now takes over 100,000 tons a year. Soviet mills are also exporting cotton fabrics ... 250 million yards last year. Cloth is beginning to win gold medals at world exhibits.

NEVER KNOWN BEFORE is the voluntary (no pay) work being done by Soviet sports fans, in preparing for 1980 Olympics. Already, over 12,000 men and women (mostly young fans) have worked on a big project in Moscow and Tallinn. Campaign became so popular that officials "struck" medals (gold, silver, bronze) to honor the best volunteer helpers. Other citizens, like actors and musicians, are making big cash contributions. It's Socialism's way of expressing popular support for Games.

BEFORE WINTER SET IN Soviet gas-industry workers achieved, ahead of schedule, their 1977 goal of one billion cubic yards of the fuel supplied to industry and consumers every day. USSR now has largest pipeline system in world, over 60,000 miles.

Brief extracts from important Soviet news stories of the month.

FOR FIRST TIME EVER, Soviet architects and planners have designed a complete city for an Oriental country. It is Aryashehr, a new steel city in Iran. Some 300,000 people will soon move in. City is divided into very attractive districts of 6,000 to 8,000 people, complete with shops, schools, movies, clinics, etc. Soviet engineers are also responsible for the steel plant. Starts with 600,000 tons a year, but when completed will produce 4 million tons, something new in Middle East.

BIG SOVIET NATURE PRESERVE of Berezinsky, near Minsk (capital of Byelorussia) is unique, because it is so close to densely developed cities and industries. Yet in this huge park are 52 species of mammals, over 200 kinds of birds, many fish, reptiles, etc. Protective zone is about 120 miles across, and is being enlarged. As with other Soviet preserves, this one has zones where human visitors are totally prohibited; areas where you can walk; and only small sections where people can spend the day, picnic, and so on. Byelorussia has two other large preserves. All together, these nature protection zones cover one-twentieth of the whole area of the Republic.

THE FAMOUS SOVIET SYMPHONY CONDUCTOR, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, has been honored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which has made him Chief Conductor of its famous orchestra. On several visits to Britain Rozhdestvensky (he has led Moscow Radio and Bolshoi orchestras) conducted for BBC and received highest acclaim. Now 47, the popular leader is married to Victoria Postnikova, who won top British piano contest.

WONDER WHO WILL GET IT? A ginseng expert on big Soviet state farm, Vladimir Buivol, out in wilderness Ussuri forest, came across a root of unusual size. Weighed 237 grams. In laboratory they figured this wonderful specimen had grown for over 200 years! Vladimir and his four brothers have had a big year, harvesting between them 2,400 grams, all growing wild. In USSR you must have a state permit to gather the extremely valuable herb, and seeds must be planted immediately wherever a root is removed.

UNITED STATES SEEMS TO BE LOSING BIG ORDERS in Soviet Union. West German companies alone have closed several "biggest ever" deals, including contract to build 17 tremendous gas-pipeline compressor stations in USSR. The Magirus-Deutz firm just got an order for 9000 king-size vehicles for use in new Soviet mines.

SOME TOASTS WERE DRUNK IN MOSCOW AND LUSAKA when the latter city, capital of Zambia, became the one hundredth city to have regular world airline service with Aeroflot planes. Flights are made with the big IL-62, and go Moscow-Budapest-Luanda-Lusaka.

RAPID INCREASE OF IMPROVED FARM LAND you see from latest Soviet figures. Back in 1966 their Co-Op and State farms had some 40 million acres of irrigated or drained farmland, but the total now is far over 60 million acres. Program is proceeding rapidly, and by 1980 this newly created crop area will be as large as two complete Great Britains!

IF YOU GO TO USSR IN 1979 you'll be able to enjoy a kind of "preview" of the 1980 Olympic Games. They're going to have just about every facility ready by that time, for USSR's "National Games". And some 2000 athletes from around the world will be invited to try the arrangements.

BIGGEST SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION EVER to hunt for prehistoric animals was arranged jointly by USSR and Mongolia. Mongolia is unusual because, unlike most other places, it has been a "solid continent" for over 200 million years. So that's where oldest remains can be found. Found whole "graveyards" of animals. Many discoveries. Such as a puma, formerly thought to be exclusive to North America. Other finds proved that Mongolia, 40 million years ago, was one of Earth's sub-tropical regions. Expedition continues its studies to 1980, and may be extended.

STATE FARM WORKERS HAVE VARYING TASTES, when it comes to housing. Many of them choose apartments in 4 or 5-floor buildings, but the majority prefer two-floor houses, complete with basements and verandahs. However, as part of the trend to city-type living, thousands of state farm workers are giving up their individual garden-plots. Reason: food is now sold by the big farms at prices so low as to make private gardens unappealing.

WORLD'S FIRST SOCIALIST NATION is "maturing", with 86-out-of-100 Soviet citizens born after the Revolution. Population now is just over 260 millions. Some 140 millions are males, 120 females, reflecting war's effect.

Welcome in the New Year with lots of new Readers

Happy to tell everyone that new Subscribers are meeting you on this page in record numbers.

'Many thanks for excellent materials. especially Is It Socialism in China? Enclosed is large order, but please send listing of all your publications." D.A.S.

Please send 7 copies each of New Lie Every Year, End of Capitalism's Dream, Who Won World War II, Euro-Communism. Payment enclosed." H.B.

Please rush books, which I need for examinations coming up. I greatly enjoy NN, so do friends." V.S.

Please send 2 sheets of Make Jobs, Not War! stamps. Also 10 copies of NN for mailing to friends." H.O.

"We went to the Soviet Union last year and were very happy at what we saw and learned. We had just read your book Worker Power and everything we saw confirmed what you had to say." P.A.B.

We want to prepare a resolution for AFL Convention in this province, on use of Atomic Power, so please forward any materials you have. I like NN. It's got faith, hope, guts and moxy." W.K.

"I feel lost if I don't get NN. It's a wonderful magazine and I read every bit of it. I believe Socialism is the only way we can

"I have a suggestion which I intend to follow myself and which might be acceptable to some of your Readers. (I enclose a donation to The Charlotte Carter Memorial Fund in remembrance of a friend). When I pass on, I will have in the paper my 'obituary' notice Instead of the usual 'in place of flowers' wording, I'll have a statement that friends will accept donations for the Memorial Fund, and will name a close friend to receive donations. However, I'm selfish enough to hope that you'll be waiting for these donations for a considerable time!" J.F.S.

(Note from Editor: Readers have asked us about book-stores and news-stands that handle NN. Quite a few do. Now, we ask Readers to show NN to managers of stores and stands, telling them they can order monthly bundles from us. Those who do so report that they sell out every issue. Many, many more stores could do that too. Will you help?)

'I would like to draw attention to the 'hijacking' problem. USA pilots raise hell when each hijacking happens. The prestigious magazine Aviation Week & Space Technology, campaigns about this. But (see page enclosed) recently the editor was sharply rebuked. Because he makes no effort to get two killer-hijackers returned from USA to USSR. These are the Brazinskas (father and son) who murdered a Soviet aircraft hostess in cold blood and now live happily in the 'free' world. Apparently it's a crime to kill German or Jewish air crew and passengers, but OK to murder Soviet people." L.L.C.

"Checking my NN's I find I do not have November and December of last year and don't want to miss them. Please send if any left. 30-issues Renewal for NN enclosed. I am 81 and hope I'll be in a position to read them all." G.H.

Please send sample copy of your magazine with price for our library." D.L.S.

'Have come in contact with NN. Very much interested in subscription. Send rates and any other publications you are offering." B.B.

Payment here for 50 copies of publication 60 Years. It's excellent." M.D.A.

50 of 60 Years please." L.W. Note: many Readers say 60 Years is one of our best ever. Is being reprinted and stock is available.

Rush me 50 copies of Soviet Menace which needs to be sent around." J.L.

Would NN be so kind as to ask President Carter to clean up prisons of USA and parole situation here at home, before he goes talking on Human Rights. Yes, Human Rights start here in USA and not anywhere else." K.H.S. (Prisoner).

I have a criticism of NN for the page Big Steel. I don't think you have an idea how bad it is. You say they laid off 3500 but it was 3800 at Bethlehem (Johnstown) and it is 6500 being fired from Armco Steel in Ohio. Big one, U.S. Steel fired thousands including 1000 white collars." M.E.F.

"Got advertisement for your publications and wish to order entire selection of 144 dealing with Health. Enclosed is special payment of \$15." T.V.C.

Your Russian Health Reports sound interesting. Enclosed \$15 is for them all, 144." K.S.

Note: We recently prepared a new offer for all our Health Reports and also our Controversials. If you'd like to receive this new offer, drop us a line.

"U.S. News (Oct. 24) has a feature on 'Russia's 60 Years'. You may want to send them NN's report, 60 years. For the record. If you don't, I will!" M.D.

Note: It's far better if Readers would send our 60 Years to U.S.News and to all other papers carrying Soviet Anniversary articles full of cheap deceptions.

"Allow me to correct something in NN, in article about how they look after handicapped people. They have two, not one kind of vehicle for people who can't walk. One is regular car adapted for hand controls. But the other, for people who should not drive in fast traffic, is a very small two-seater car with tiny air-cooled engine. They get people around very well, including an able-bodied companion if that is necessary." J.R.

"NN is usually good but is not always right. I refer now to what you had to say about Soviet inventors, which might give people the idea an inventor over there can get rich'. Even if he hits the jackpot with a big idea, he is not allowed to collect over 20,000 roubles, about \$26,000. For a 'good idea' that is not a real invention he can get no more than 5,000 roubles. You should have paid more attention to the real inventors reward over there, which is honor from the people." T.A.

'Please enter my Sub to NN as of the November issue, in honor of the 60th year of the Revolution. Thus I renew and rededicate myself to the cause of friendship, detente and world cooperation." D.A.W.

'I'd like to subscribe, but won't be able to, because I'd immediately become suspect, probably with authorities checking up on me. Maybe, when I finish working and retire." P.D.

Pages missing in my NN, please replace with perfect copy. Wouldn't miss a page. NN is super, been reading it years." S.M.

"I get this literature about 'saving the whales'. When I see their 'save the whales' poster displayed. I put up the page from NN (I made Xerox copies) beside it. Enclosed is cheque to further your distribution of material that gets the truth about USSR to everyone." A.S.M.

"I enjoyed our Health Tour trip to Sochi very much. I didn't get treatments for my heart but my brother got very good results. I think every one was satisfied. Service at the hotel was very good. The food was perfect. People we met there were very interesting, we made lots of new friends. Even met a group of North Koreans, very interesting. Two people we met had never seen NN before so here are their addresses, they want to subscribe. Our guide Natasha had all the patience in the world and really looked after our group. Thanks for organizing such tours, and keep it up!" A.A.

"The papers carry so many stories about anti-Jewish attitudes in the USSR that I feel we should tell everyone about this unusual happening. As everyone knows, Mr. Brezhnev is not only President of the Soviet Union but is highly regarded by his people (by a lot of non-communist people outside Russia, too). Well, recently a famous sculptor made a bust of Leonid Brezhnev and it was (I think still is) on public display where throngs of daily visitors (foreigners too) see it in Moscow. So who do you think is that sculptor? None other

than Pyotr Shapiro, an outstanding Soviet Jew." K.S.

WAR on the World using WEATHER?

You've heard the rumors going around. Goes without saying that we're not offering a book about Weather War. But we do have an excellent book that tells you how scientists of USSR are thinking about changing our weather. With the principles and the facts in here, you'll be well "briefed".



Naturally, scientists in Socialism want to influence the world's weather for benefit to Man. But the grim truth is that weather could be changed for other purposes. If you'd like to know the basics, they're here in. . .

"MAN versus CLIMATE" — Very small stock — Only \$1.35

Left out last month!

This is a Special One

Sorry this was squeezed out of our special ads last month. Hope you see this announcement!

If you're planning on studying Russian, and want to do translating, you'll find that you will need a dictionary that gives you Russian words, and then English meanings for those words.

But as you move along in Russian you'll soon realize that you need quite a different kind of dictionary. The "opposite" kind, in which you can look up **English words** (alphabetically) and then get equivalent **Russian words**.

Usually, friends, such "reverse" dictionaries are big and clumsy (and very expensive). We're lucky to have a nifty little **compact version**. Gives you 3,500 *English* words, followed by *Russian* equivalents.

Can be very useful, especially when you are travelling in the USSR.

ENGLISH-to-RUSSIAN Dictionary — \$4.10

Could be BEST for you

We've never offered a book like this.

First, you could call it a war book. Because it gives 130 of the greatest Soviet poems that were written about World War Two.

But what's remarkable about this collection is the fact that it is really two books:

First you can read those exceptional poems in English (translated by very talented people).

Then if you wish you can read the very same poems in their original Russian.

No doubt you can appreciate how valuable this volume can be, to someone learning the Russian language. Because poetry is the **most difficult** to translate. When you **see** it translated, you pick up a great many subtle meanings which are almost impossible to give in a standard text-book.

For a student of Russian ... a treasured gift.

LET THE LIVING REMEMBER — \$5.35

And now that he no longer lives...

Millions of Soviet people are turning again the pages of what is, perhaps, the greatest of all the novels of Konstantin Fedin.

This book brought him fame. In it, he pictured life in Czarist Russia, just before the Revolution, when history was a time-bomb ticking towards the greatest social eruption of all time.

And yet people all over Capitalism, today, read this novel and see in it people living with us now. They know not what is coming.

As you go through this remarkable story you may feel a little like God, knowing how fate is going to shatter the Czar's world.

"EARLY JOYS" * True-Life History — 396 pp — cloth \$5.45

Enjoyment of Beauty

In our harsh, material world, how often do you have time to think of something beautiful?
But if you don't, life is cheating you!

The truth is that human beings yearned for beauty ages before primitive man built the first house. "Man does not live by bread alone..."

Over in Socialism they are creating a New Man.

With beauty. They built world-famed beautiful things like their Metro long before they had enough clothes! Because if you have some

beauty in your life, then you really live! And they can show you how.

Here is a magnificent book of many beautiful things the Soviet people have created in Socialism. Full-Color. For enjoyment. For living.

"THE HUMANISM OF ART" — Itself a work of art — Cloth — \$4.95



Blame it on the SUN

Your health bothering you?

TV set giving you real trouble? Radio not bring-

ing in your favorite stations?

Weather worse than you ever remember?

Could be it's the SUN causing all this.

And if you refuse to believe in Astrology, well, they

call it astro-physics, today.
Here's an up-to-date Soviet popular Science book showing you how our Sun (and heaven knows how many other cosmic bodies) drastically affects our lives here on Earth.

Written so you can understand and enjoy it. Its 16 chapters go right back to ancient times, then on into Tomorrow.

"THE QUIET SUN" — 243 pp — Only \$2.30

You're YOUNG yourself?

This may never have occurred to you, but the men and women who carried through the world's first Socialist Revolution were not the old people who talk about those days ... they were young, the youth of their time!

And the book about that is a strange one.

You read **Lenin** on one page. Then a **girl** who was killed just 24 hours before Capitalism was overthrown. Then the youth Kamo (never heard of him?). Then a girl revolutionary writing "My dearest, sweetest. . . ."

It begins to get you. **They were young!**They did what the old people said could never be done. The *revolutionary youth!*

"Young In Revolution" — 319 pp — \$2.20

These people know what they're doing

You hear lots these days from "leftists" . . . they range from terrorists hijacking planes to polite professors asking the capitalists to share the wealth.

Amid all this confusion its very satisfying to hear from the people who did it — THE WORKERS of those 100 nations within the USSR, the men and women who got rid of Capitalism.

Think for a minute, and you'll realize that these people haven't done too much talking. So it really is satisfying to read their story, as they tell it, like it was.

You probably don't know anyone who has seen this book!

"Outline History of Soviet Working Class" — 387 pp — \$4.70

