

NEW WORLD

OCTOBER

SOCIAL SCIENCES

20¢

Review



Dean of Canterbury says, "Time Only for Peace in the USSR"
Also articles on Poland, Romania, East Germany and China

The People, Yes!

THE PEOPLE prefer truth to lies.

That they don't always get the truth is not their fault. A gigantic apparatus spreads falsehoods 24 hours a day through the pro-war press and radio networks.

Whenever there is the opportunity—however limited—to get the truth, the people are responsive. They want to know the facts, they want to weigh them, so they can draw their own conclusions on the basis of evidence, not hysteria.

That is why **NEW WORLD REVIEW** readers as well as other Americans deeply devoted to the cause of peace have responded enthusiastically to the west coast lecture tour being

made by our associate editor, Sender Garlin, who is now addressing meetings, large and small. His subject is "What Chance for Peace?"

Meeting sponsors in San Francisco have written us: "We believe we'll be getting more requests than we can handle. The response has been one of the best we have ever received for any speaker."

The letters we have received from readers are not only heartening—they are inspiring. They come to us from large industrial centers, from small towns and hamlets, and from from men and women, young and old, Negro and white, industrial workers, professional people and students.

NEW WORLD *Review*

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OUR COVER shows a young Polish peasant woman with her baby.

Photos by Sovfoto and Eastfoto unless otherwise specified.

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Those who find it impossible to help arrange meetings send in contributions, others offer the most varied kind of cooperation to help bring our message of peace to the people of the Pacific coast.

A devoted reader in San Francisco, a building trades worker, turns over his 1946 two-door Ford sedan to Mr. Garlin for his full use during his entire tour. Another reader in Olympia, Wash., offers his 1934 Chevrolet, "4-door and a reliable and a good little faithful car. Never had any trouble with it."

As we were going to press a large number of meetings had been scheduled, including Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Diego, San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Modesto, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Cruz, Palo Alto, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Chico, Eureka, Redding and Sacramento.

Oregon and Washington will also have many meetings during the month that Mr. Garlin will spend in these two states, following his tour of California.

While regretting that she cannot help with actual arrangements for a meeting, a pensioner in Redlands, Cal., says that she will do all she can in other ways. "I think you are putting out the best literature I have ever seen to make this a better world."

One coast reader writes that he has been interested in a world of peace "ever since my friend Col. Raymond Robins, of Chinsegut Hill, Brooksville, Fla., first inspired me when we were together in Alaska in 1897-98."

A Santa Clara, Cal., subscriber encloses a check for \$10 to help make the tour a success.

From Tacoma, Wash., comes this message from a long-time reader:

"I will be more than pleased to

meet Mr. Garlin and will do everything possible to facilitate his stay here," he writes. "I will furnish him transportation any place he wishes to go and he can make his headquarters at my place and sleep and eat here."

The west coast tour is "good news," wrote a leader of the peace movement in Washington and proceeded to help arrange meetings in various parts of the state.

"We are not a large group," the chairman of the Coos County Progressive Party of North Bend, Ore., wrote us, "but we feel that we could get an audience of 30 or more to attend." After putting North Bend on Mr. Garlin's itinerary we asked the distance from Portland or San Francisco. By return airmail came a friendly note with a road map of Oregon!

After making arrangements for a meeting in his home city of Jacksonville, Ore., a reader ends his letter with these words: "I salute you and all the others who are working and fighting, and even going to prison, for truth and justice."

A professor in a Southern California college has arranged for a public meeting as well as a luncheon of faculty members interested in the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies—and the struggle of millions for peace.

Do you wonder then, that a staff member, reading through the many letters that have come in connection with the tour, exclaimed: "What wonderful people!"

We have decided on this tour because we are convinced that few publications are as vital as NEW WORLD REVIEW in the fight for peace. We regard Mr. Garlin's tour as an opportunity for us—through him—to get better acquainted with our readers. The response of the readers to

date has shown that there are great possibilities for extending our readership not only on the west coast, but throughout the country.

This response, we believe, justifies our confidence that we will have the continued help of our readers in this urgent work.
—J. S.

HELEN BLACK

1890-1951

THE DEATH of our dear friend, Helen Black, has brought deep sorrow to the editors and staff of *New World Review*. Helen Black has for twenty years been the head of the Sovfoto agency, to which Eastfoto has recently been added. Through her we have received most of the pictures published in our pages over the years, as well as many articles on the Soviet Union.

As American representative of Soviet publishing houses and writers, Miss Black was responsible for numerous English translations of Soviet books published in this country, and thus made an imperishable contribution in the most important sphere of cultural interchange between the two countries. Through her efforts the remarkable series of Ilin books were made known to Americans, the novels of Simonov, Ehrenburg, Leonov and other leading Soviet writers, as well as biographies of great cultural figures, popular scientific works, children's books and the folklore of the USSR. Through her, too, a number of Russian plays were brought to the American stage.

Deeply interested in music herself, and co-author with Margaret Larkin of the book of folk songs *Singing Cowboy*, Helen Black also had a great deal to do with introducing Soviet

music to the American people, arranging for the distribution and performance of compositions by Gliere, Myaskovsky, Shostakovich, Prokofiev and others.

Helen Black's whole rich life was devoted to work for peace and human progress. Her contribution to America's knowledge of the Soviet Union, so essential to peace, has been inestimable. Working against the increasing obstacles presented by the war hysteria, she continued to place the image of the Soviet people and their life before the people of this country. And even from her sickbed she continued her efforts to break down the resistance of American publishers to the issuance of books truly reflecting the life and culture of the Soviet people.

Helen Black had a rare gift of friendship and a wide circle of friends to whom, as to her work, she gave herself unstintingly. To the deep personal loss of those who knew and loved her is added the even greater loss of her devoted efforts for the furtherance of peace and international understanding. Our greatest tribute to her memory will be stronger efforts by us all for the realization of those things to which she dedicated her life.

THE EDITORS

TIME ONLY FOR PEACE

**Dean of Canterbury revisits Soviet capital,
finds all energies directed to construction**

by DR. HEWLETT JOHNSON

RUSSIA in June 1951 smote me and swept me on. It was not the shock of a single wave but the smooth upward-lifting, onward-sweeping of a tidal wave. Movement all along the line. Dogged toil, exhilarating advance, all energies concentrated on perfecting the socialist peoples' state. No time for war or for war preparation or for war talk and propaganda, even had that not been banned as illegal.

My first shock of pleasant surprise came while we were still flying to-

ward Moscow and some thirty miles away. Against the outline of the distant city rose a single mass of buildings running up to a huge dominating tower. I had never seen it before but knew at once what it was. In October, 1949, a group of Moscow architects laid on a large table a series of plans for our instruction. One was for Moscow Science University to be built on Lenin Hills. I remembered the silhouette and recognized in this astonishingly commanding building the rapidly ap-

Bricklayer at work on science laboratory building of Moscow University.
The main structure of the new university is seen in the background.



proaching completion of the largest single complex of educational buildings in the world.

Begun in the spring of 1949, this university city is to be completed by December of this year. Completed "even to the sharpened pencils" in the 200 suites of professors' rooms and the 6,000 bed sitting rooms.

Mr. Vornokov, the constructor, took us round the buildings, at which 20,000 men and women worked, aided by 26 miles of special railway lines, 200 railway cars supplemented by 700 to 800 trucks carrying material day by day. The figures relative to this vast construction scheme are staggering. The main building rises through 26 stories to a height of some 500 feet. With its adjoining huge and widespreading annexes, served by 100 elevators, it forms a single architectural unit housing various departments of science.

From the first, science was accepted with both hands by Soviet Russia. Here is the material proof.

Proof, too, that within that physical advance the human element is always dominant. Not only in the finish of those 6,000 bed-sitting rooms

for students, with separate lavatory and shower bath for each pair, but also in the open door to all students, with no financial barriers. This year 45 of the young artisans working on the building will become the first students at the University they build, next year 600 more will come from the same source.

Many more shocks awaited me. From the high roof of my hotel I could see tower after tower of skyscraper buildings arising, not as in New York bunched together above smothered streets, but one to each section of the city, dominating fine streets with splendid vistas and to be surrounded, at suitable distances apart in each sector, with other lower towering blocks of flats or office buildings. It is noble architecture productive of enchanting sky lines.

Work proceeds with rapidity. There is, for instance a small pleasant park in the great square opposite the Bolshoy Theater. Beyond that stretched, when I was here last, a great and rather useless open space of macadam, barred to pedestrians except at certain crossing points.

One evening this spring the sun set on this empty space. The next morning the sun rose on a park with paths and flower beds and forest trees of thirty years growth. Throughout the night an army of men had worked at the planting. Forest trees with four to five tons of earth around them were planted in the quickly excavated holes to receive them and all ready prepared for the gaze of thousands of Muscovites on their way to work. The beds were aglow with flowers, the trees were thriving and we sat in the grateful shade enjoying the beauty and wondering at the marvel.

Moscow has been painted and color washed. the Kremlin leading the

A fleet of new taxis line up on Okhotny Ryad, in the center of Moscow



way. The cars glitter. From my window I watched them, now so numerous and all with a brand-new look. I learned why. Cars in Moscow are overhauled for brakes and engines and paint. My own shabby car would not be seen in Moscow!

All that also on the physical side, but the human side runs strongly parallel to it. Moscow is a city of some five million souls: its streets are gay with a million and more of children. But not in those early July days and I missed them and expressed my disappointment. I learned that they were out of town for two or three months every summertime, away to the sea, the lakes, the woods on their cost-free holidays. Any child can go and the parents can follow them at week-ends. And most chose to go.

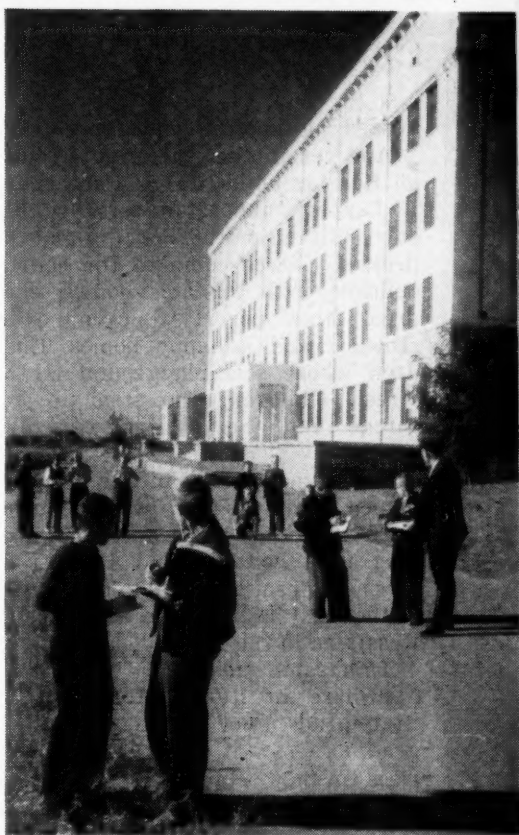
We followed them to their haunts in the forests. We saw them at their meals, at their midday rest, and at their play, following an ordered healthy life week after week such as is possible only to the very well-to-do in England.

It becomes as hard to find a sickly child in Moscow streets as to find a shabby car.

Russia has doubtless a long way to go yet, but she travels quickly and sees that the fundamentals are right.

And the reward comes. Here's an instance. My wife, who is a magistrate, and is especially interested in juvenile delinquency work at the Canterbury courts, was anxious to learn how juvenile crime is dealt with in Moscow. But juvenile delinquency is absent. Nor can children under 16 be brought to court at all.

Our law makes a parent responsible for children up to eight years of age. Russian law, much more humane, up to 16. So parents and teachers, not judge and police, give the



Stalingrad, turning point of the war, has risen from its wartime ruins. Upper: A new school building in the heroic city. Lower: a concert by children at a summer camp

needed guidance and correction.

And yet another factor enters into all Russian child life. In Canterbury it happens almost universally that only children of the working and depressed classes come to the courts, children with unstable homes, children from poverty-stricken, overcrowded and unhappy homes. Children whose sole playground is the street. Children who steal to get things that other children naturally receive.

With the change in the Russian homes, with higher wages, lower costs of living, the cheapest of rents, long paid holidays and Palaces of Pioneers open to every child to enter, delinquency is becoming as scarce in Russia as in the favored classes here.

This same tidal wave sweeps on elsewhere in Russia. I saw it in Stalingrad. Poor shattered Stalingrad, as I saw it six years ago, now rises in new stateliness. One hundred and fifteen splendid new schools alone have been built in the intervening years, 80 in this last year.

I saw it in the vast new construc-

tion works, which proceed side by side with the regular fulfillment of the Five-Year Plans and with progressive lowering of the cost of living. In a special small slow-travelling plane I saw vast works in process of construction from the Volga to the Don. And I saw too the immense forest belts, where the method of planting, with conquest of noxious weeds, had been carefully demonstrated to us by Lysenko himself at his own experimental estate the preceding week. These forest belts now stretch on for hundreds of miles.

When Admiral Kirk, the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, said in the winter just passed that he could detect in Russia none of the signs which experts expect to find in a people preparing for war, he only spoke half the truth. The other half is this. A people advancing in this tidal wave sweeping all along the line, have neither the time nor the energy nor the inclination for building up vast aggressive armies. They already live in that new world whose watchword is Peace.

PEACE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN USSR

RALPH PARKER writes from Moscow that the campaign for the collection of signatures to the World Peace Council's call for a Five-Power peace pact was launched on August 28th with the backing of the entire Soviet press.

Greatest prominence is given to the appeal signed by 108 members of the Soviet Council for Defense of Peace. They include representatives of all 16 Constituent Republics; Chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, V. V. Kuznetsov; *Pravda* editor L. F. Ilychev; President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, A. N. Nesmeanov; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, N. A. Mikhailov; Metropolitan Nikolai, the Patriarch of Georgia, and George VI, Patriarch of Armenia; Lutheran Archbishop of Latvia and Mufti Ishan of Central Asia; famous Stakhanov workers A. C. Chutkikh, N. A. Rossiisky and D. A. Korobkov; woman tractorist Pasha Angelina; Academicians Eugene Tarle, B. D. Grekov and A. B. Palladin; writers Mikhail Sholokhov, Ilya Ehrenburg, Konstantin Simonov, Alexander Korneichuk, Leonid Leonov and Konstantin Fedin; film producers V. I. Pudovkin and G. V. Alexandrov; a Moscow bricklayer, a Stalingrad foundryman and many others.

Orthodox Church Heads Appeal for Peace

The Patriarch of Antioch and of all the East joins with the Patriarchs of Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia and Russia in a plea to Christians of the World to support the 5-Power Pact of Peace

ON JULY 23, during a conference in Moscow of the heads of the Antioch, Russian, Romanian, Georgian and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches an "Appeal to the Christians of the Whole World" was adopted calling for renewed efforts for peace and support for a pact of peace among the great powers.

Of special importance was the participation of the Patriarch of Antioch, Alexander III, in this appeal. He represents a spiritual community of nearly 500,000 communicants, largely concentrated in Syria and Lebanon, and also has a large number of parishioners in the United States.

In their appeal, in striking contrast to the Pope's encyclical of hate, the Patriarchs declared that they found it necessary:

To issue a new passionate appeal to the Christians of the whole world that they redouble their efforts in the cause of the defense of peace throughout the world and in the daily fulfillment of their faith and conscience, of love and reason, render it impossible for the inferno of another world war to invade our lives.

The appeal warned of the dangers

that the frightful destruction in Korea would spread to other peoples under the policies pursued by the aggressive states and the terrible burden of increasing armaments. It spoke of the direct duty of the Church not to draw apart from man's needs but "to work for peace among the peoples and nations 'because God hath called us to peace,'" and continued:

Thus hundreds of millions of people, though of different convictions and creeds and religions but united by good will, have joined together in defense of peace not due to any outside consideration but due to moral law. Therefore our Regional Orthodox Churches are also in the ranks of the defenders of peace. On a previous occasion they signed the Stockholm appeal for banning the atomic weapon and thus helped mankind to restrain the criminal hand of the aggressor from using the atom bomb in Korea, and now we give our blessing to the demand of the peoples for the conclusion of a pact of peace among the great powers, for we believe that such a pact is the wisest and best solution of the world crisis.

Now, when the greatest hopes are placed in a pact of peace the achievement of this peace, by God's will, has been made directly dependent on the

good will of the people. Guided by common sense and gathered in a single force, it can compel the governments of the great powers to sign a pact of peace based on the principle of the peaceful co-existence of two systems. When this is accomplished all the peoples will breathe freely, the gloom of mistrust and fear will be dispersed and days of peace and well-being will return to us. Then all contradictions among the countries will be settled not by violence but by righteousness, the "fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." (*James III 18*)

The Patriarchs called on all Regional Orthodox Churches to reaffirm their preaching of peace "by direct adherence to the common demand for the conclusion of a pact of peace." Appealing to the heads of the Orthodox Churches of Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Greece, Cyprus, Serbia, Albania and Poland, they expressed the conviction that "they will give their blessings to so holy an enterprise as that the great powers mutually undertake to settle all international matters peacefully." Extending their appeal to all Christians, they continued:

This will happen in expected fullness if the Christians of all creeds together with us become fully aware of their great responsibility for the fate of the world and make the only correct decision to respond to the "hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, irrespective of their views on the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war" and "support this demand for the conclusion of a pact of peace which should be open to all countries." (The quotation is from the resolution on the Five Power Peace Pact by the World Peace Council.)

The appeal concluded with a condemnation "of those who cold-bloodedly make the atom and hydrogen bombs, bacilli and poisons,

asphyxiating gases and other means of annihilation of millions of people regardless of the Lord's warning: 'For all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword' (*Matthew XXVI 52*)," and called on the "Prince of Peace" to strengthen the unity of people of goodwill in their aspiration to prevent world bloodshed.

The appeal was signed by Alexander, Patriarch of Antioch and of all the East, Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia; Callistratus, Catholicus-Patriarch of all Georgia; Justinian, Patriarch of the Orthodox Church of Romania; Cyril of Plovdiv, Deputy Head of the Most Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

After a month's stay near Odessa at the summer residence of the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, His Holiness Alexander III, Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, issued a statement on August 25 commenting on the great improvements he had noted in the lives of the Russian people since 1945. He declared:

One can see that the life of the people here is dominated by one desire: to work in peace. As the people are prospering, so is the Orthodox Church, headed by the sage Patriarch Alexei. It was a great pleasure to see the churches filled with worshippers, the prospering monasteries, theological academies and seminaries.

Patriarch Alexander coupled his support of the Soviet peace policy with a denunciation of the "attempts of the United States to attain world domination." He called on the Churches in the two dioceses under his jurisdiction in the United States to "join in the struggle for peace and explain to the ordinary American people the truth about the movement of peace partisans."



On the Huai River Project where more than 3,000,000 people are working to prevent floods. On one section, a 29-year-old woman is in charge of 30,000 workers

An Irishman Visits New China

by TOM AHERN

CHINA—that's a country to see! I recently spent seven weeks there, along with ten others. We traveled more than 2,000 miles and visited factories, mines, schools, universities, docks and railways. We spoke to all kinds of people, including Communist leaders and "rank-and-filers" as well as capitalists and those who never did have much except the hope that one day they, too, might be wealthy.

Of course, seven weeks and 2,000 miles is neither much time nor much mileage in a country as vast as China, but it is long enough for anyone

with a grain of common sense to get definite impressions of what he saw and heard.

What impressed me most was the unity of the people. I think I sensed the unity of the people more than the rest of the delegation. I say this in all modesty and sincerity, because I spent my youth in Ireland during the stormy years between 1916 and 1921 when all classes of people were united against British imperialism. Nobody worried whether the man next door was Protestant, Catholic, Communist or Conservative. They were all united in the determination

to rid their country of the invader and guard her against his return. Burning love for their country united them.

It was this earlier experience which made me think I sensed the unity of the Chinese people more than the others. I am not comparing Ireland with China historically, yet the unity of the people behind the leadership really reminded me of the turbulent years of my youth.

The Chinese people freed their country and proclaimed their national independence after a struggle lasting over 100 years against the British, French, German, Japanese, and finally, Chiang Kai-shek backed by America's millions.

There is a park in Shanghai. A notice board used to hang outside. It said: NO DOGS OR CHINESE ALLOWED. Similar notices hung in other cities and towns. Today 475 million Chinese can go where they like in their own country. The foreigners united the Chinese and lost the country for exploitation in the process.

It was strange and new for me to hear a capitalist praise the Communist Party of China for the part it played in leading the fight for Chinese independence. These business men support the aims and aspirations of the people because they evidently feel that it is the only real guarantee for China's political and economic independence.

Everywhere this unity was evident: among workers, peasants, teachers, students, the old and the young.

For the first time in their history the Chinese people have a government which serves all their interests, and for the first time millions of people are playing an active part in the political and economic life of their country.

TOM AHERN works on the British railways and is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen. He was an artillery runner during the war. He was a member of the first British delegation to visit New China.

Trade unions which were illegal before Liberation now flourish in the new China, and participate in the running of industry, both private and state-owned. Production has been increased in all factories. We were present at production meetings where the workers discussed ways and means of increasing production—a thing unheard of in the days of the Chiang Kai-shek rule.

There are over 30 million members of the Women's Democratic Federation. In most of the factories we visited a young woman was generally chairman of the trade union branch. Women are prominent in all the village Councils throughout the country. In the old days pregnancy meant the sack for a woman factory worker. Often her child was born in the lavatory, hidden behind the machine where the mother worked, and fed when the overseer was in another part of the building.

The new insurance laws protect the woman both as mother and worker. Her job is guaranteed after confinement. The new marriage laws give the woman equal status with men.

On the Huai River Project to prevent flooding, three million people are working. A young woman, 29 years old, is in charge of 30,000 workers.

Flood and drought were common in China, and famine followed both. War lords in these areas collected money from the peasants, ostensibly for flood prevention. The money was squandered and the floods continued.

The new Government and the people are now tackling the problem. When the Huai River Project is finished, floods will be eliminated from an area with a population of over ten million.

In the Hopei Province we went to see the effect of land reform. Formerly food had to be imported. This is no longer so. There is a surplus now.

The Government's policy of land to those who till it has proved a success. It has doubled the income of the peasants and given them an incentive to grow more food. Old dykes are being cleared and new ones dug. New wells are being sunk. Mutual aid teams are set up to speed ploughing, sowing and harvesting. This is happening all over China. The people have stood up and are building their own prosperous future.

In one of those villages I spoke to a peasant and asked him if there were any landlords. His reply came promptly, "There is much land. There are no lords."

There are still many problems. The biggest of course is the industrialization of the country. Given

peace, friendship and trade, China can be transformed into a highly industrialized country in 10 or 15 years, and the world as well as China would benefit by it. There is a huge market in China for American goods that would keep American workers in full employment for many years. Trade means peace and it also means the isolation of warmongers—but it must be trade on a free and equal basis, with no strings attached.

China needs peace; of that there can be no doubt. The people who are engaged on the Huai River Project to prevent floods, the people on the Production Committees in the factories, those who are clearing the dykes and sinking new wells—in short, the population of China who have taken power into their own hands, desperately need peace to benefit from their new-found independence. But it would be a foolish person who thought that because the people of China need peace that they are afraid of war. More than half of the population had signed the Petition for a Five Power Pact when we were there. The Government is willing to sign this Pact for peace with the other big Powers.

Agrarian reform in China. Left: A peasant stakes out the boundaries of land just allotted him. Right: Peasants gather to burn the landlords' old deeds



It is shameful that the representative of 475 million people should be denied a seat in the United Nations or that their country should be blockaded.

The bombing of Chinese towns, the U. S. Army fighting its way up to the Chinese border through Korea looks anything but peaceful. If the Chinese Army were fighting their way on to the American border, would the Americans look on it with indifference?

Neither blockade nor bombs—at-

omic or hydrogen—will intimidate the people or Government of China. If the Chinese want Socialism or Communism, or indeed any otherism, that is their business. The Chinese people do not wish to interfere if the people of America want a Republican or Democratic Government or if the British want a Labor or Conservative one.

Those who want to smash China will themselves be smashed against the rock-like unity of the people and their Government.

IRANIANS LIKE SOVIET COTTON GOODS

IRANIAN importers and merchants have nice things to say about Soviet cotton goods, especially in comparison with American goods. This is reported by the American big business magazine, *International Markets*, published by Dun and Bradstreet.

Most Iranian merchants, the report from a special correspondent in Teheran says, "spoke very highly of the construction of the Russian cloth . . . the fast colors . . . the low price . . . the fact that the packing was extremely good, in strong bales, strapped by boards and iron belts . . . that the goods were delivered exactly according to the importer's instructions with regard to designs, colors, etc. . . . that there was no shortage in pieces.

"Contrast this with some of the comments heard about U.S. textiles," the report continues. "Many U.S. exporters were careless about executing orders according to instructions or we shipped the goods in very poor packing . . . that some goods were very poor in quality . . . that prices were much too high. . . ."

Comparing two similar cotton cloths, Iranian retailers said the Russian cloth was heavier than the American. They declared "the U.S. cloth wore out in some six months usage and the colors fade quickly after washing, whereas the Russian cloth stands up in wear for a longer period and the colors hold their brightness."

The report points out that the USSR does not take money out of Iran, but sells on a part cash and part trading arrangement, buying Iranian raw materials, "all of which makes it easier for the [Iranian] people to buy their fabrics."

SOVIET MINERS GO IN FOR SPORTS

SOVIET miners have one of the largest sports and athletic organizations in the Soviet Union. Called the *Shakhter*, which means Miner, is has a membership of 250,000. Shakhter owns 52 stadiums, 500 football fields and thousands of sports grounds and gymnasiums in the mining districts of the USSR.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACEMAKERS

by SHIRLEY GRAHAM

The United States

versus

The Peace Information Center

INDICTED: W. E. B. Du Bois, Chairman; Abbott Simon, Kyrle Elkin, Elizabeth Moos, Sylvia Soloff.

THE CHARGE: Failure to register as Foreign Agents.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS: The Peace Information Center disseminated throughout the United States information about war and the results of war, about peace, the results of peace and other matters pertaining thereto.

TRIAL: October 2, 1951, Federal Court, Washington, D. C.

PENALTY UNDER THE FOREIGN REGISTRATION ACT: Five years in jail and \$10,000 fine.

"THE ARREST and handcuffing of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, great American leader and octogenarian, by the American government shocks the conscience of humanity."

The words are taken from a newspaper published on the west coast of Africa. They are attributed to J. A. Wachuku, barrister and founder of the New Africa Party, on his arrival at Accra, B.W.A., to attend the West African Court of Appeal. Mr. Wachuku expresses his own shock most forcibly and says further that such action of the American government against a great American is likely to dry up the reservoir of goodwill which the United States has sought to build. We are

told that Mr. Wachuku holds degrees from Trinity College, Dublin, but he declares now that the philosophy of Pan-Africanism enunciated by Dr. Du Bois "is the dominating influence of my life." "On behalf of New Africa and the youths of West Africa, of whom I am one, we protest against the high-handed action of the American government in this act of inhumanity against one of the greatest sons of the black race." (*West African Pilot*, June 4, 1951.)

From Africa to Alabama to South America to the west coast, to Canada, England, France, the Balkans, north, south, east and west, the pendulum of indignation swings. People the world over have been quick to

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMED

WHILE this article was being prepared, word reached us from Brussels that an International Committee for the Defense of our indicted Peace workers is being formed.

"We will start our campaign early in September," writes Madame Isabelle Blume, Member of the Belgium House of Representatives. "I assure you that everything will be done to save Dr. Du Bois and his worthy associates. As soon as we have gathered the names of the International Committee we shall issue a bulletin."

grasp the historic import and terrifying significance of the Truman Administration's momentous finding that striving for peace is a crime.

The Peace Information Center is accused of having "disseminated" information about war and about peace. On this point there is no denial of "guilt." "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth will make ye Free!" Free from fear—free from bullying—free from hysteria!

In line with the precepts of Socrates, John Adams and Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates reasoned that an informed people choose Life rather than Death. Under Dr. Du Bois' leadership the Peace Information Center distributed throughout the country the Quaker's

"Steps for Peace," the International Red Cross Appeal for banning atomic weapons, as well as the Stockholm Appeal against atomic warfare. Its mimeographed "Peacegram" reported items on Peace Conferences and Peace Committees in many parts of the world, on the Boston "Minute Women," on the Maryland Proposals for Peace. It kept before the American people the fact that their efforts for peace united with the millions who continuously pray for "peace on earth and good-will to men."

But truth can be "dangerous"! Fear and suspicion and shame must be sown in the hearts of those who would venture on a sentiment for peace. A man who has never hesitated to serve the cause of peace between all peoples, who has been honored and entrusted with important missions by many successive governments of the United States, has, at the end of days full of honor, been indicted as a "foreign agent"!

"Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace," demands Carl Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American*, "that the hatred of war and all its kindred evils is the exclusive privilege of aliens? . . . We believe Dr. Du Bois tells the truth when he insists he was acting only as an American citizen whose 'sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War.' . . .

SHIRLEY GRAHAM'S life has been devoted to struggle on behalf of the Negro people and in helping the people of this country to appreciate the American Negro's great contribution to American arts, letters and science. Her books, widely known in this country and abroad, include biographies of Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist; Benjamin Banneker, the astronomer, and Phyllis Wheatley, the poet. Her novels include "Once There Was a Slave," which won the Julian Messner Award for the best book combatting intolerance in the U.S., and "Your Humble Servant." She is the wife of the great Negro scholar Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

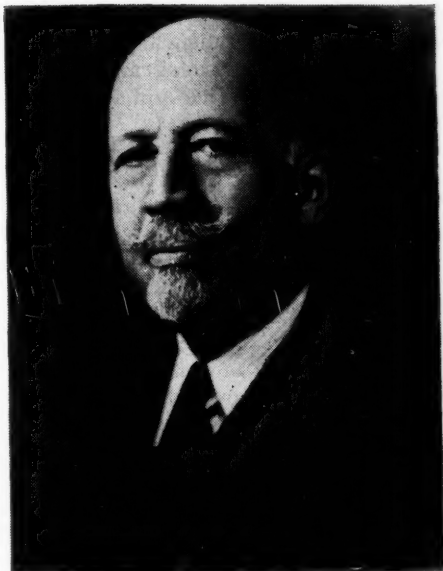
The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power." (*Baltimore Afro-American*, Feb. 24, 1951.)

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century. . . . Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country. . . . The handcuffs on Dr. Du Bois are meant to serve as a gag on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom. . . . A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of Du Bois and other thousands for all those others the 'terror' will soon clamp its ghost-like hands upon." (P. Prattis, Editor, *Pittsburgh Courier*, March 3, 1951.)

Since, for the most part, the U.S. Negro and progressive press is barred from our brothers in the Caribbeans, it was April 7 before the front page of the *Jamaica Public Opinion* carried a long article received "by airmail from our London correspondent":

"News of the arrest and indictment of the most famous Afro-American scholar of the twentieth century, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, for acting as chairman of the Peace Information Center in New York, has come as a great shock to British intellectual circles where Dr. Du Bois is well known for his scholarly sociological and historical books. . . ."

The British scientist, J. D. Bernal (designated by Julian Huxley "the wisest man in the world"), had already expressed himself in a cable



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

sent from London to the committee rallying for the defense of these advocates of peace:

"I would like to add my contribution to the tributes that are being paid to Dr. Du Bois . . . a man endowed with full feeling of the responsibility of every thinking man to devote himself to the service of peace and international understanding. He has not spared himself in this task . . . through his speeches, writings and, most of all by his example, to show all the world that the great tradition of American citizenship is still a living and inspiring reality."

One of the most spontaneous reactions to the indictment was the formation of defense committees among students throughout the country, north and south, in white and Negro colleges. On the campuses of the University of Chicago, of Wilberforce University in Ohio, of the University of Texas, of Fisk University,

appeared defense committees for Dr. Du Bois, which published pamphlets and sent letters and telegrams to the Department of Justice and to President Truman.

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions recognized this indictment as an indictment against all honest teaching. In a letter addressed to Mr. Truman from the Union's Headquarters in Paris, the General Secretary said:

"It is unthinkable that the American government actually intends to try this world-renowned scholar and writer, this champion of equal rights, this fighter for peace and his associates, unless, as he said, the American government wants to proclaim to the world that it 'considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal.' In the name of the three and one-half million members of the World Federation of Teachers' unions, I want to protest the action against Dr. Du Bois and his associates, and to urge that the indictments be dropped." (May 12, 1951.)

A number of professors of the University of Havana combined their sentiments in an open letter written by one of their number, Dr. Elias Entralgo, published in *Vanguardia* protesting "the persecution of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois." Other outstanding Cubans endorsing the protest were Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Latin America's most famous sociologist, Dr. Domingo Villamil, eminent Catholic jurist, and Juan Marinello, poet.

Latin-Americans were further informed and alerted to the dangers of this attack in the United States upon "defenders of the peace" by a long and moving statement written by Pablo Neruda and Jorge Amado, addressed to the National Assemblies and various intellectual and labor or-

ganizations in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina. The address closed with these words:

"Men of America, in spite of the frequent betrayals of their governments, have always shown their ardent support for all high and noble causes of humanity. Today, in these dramatic circumstances, we believe it is necessary to demand active world solidarity in the support of those who, in our great continent are examples of heroism in the irresistible march of man towards the future."

Nor have the peace-loving people north of our borders been silent on this case. July 3rd the following protest was sent to the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa by Rev. James Endicott:

"On behalf of the Canadian Peace Congress I submit a request that you forward to your government an expression of protest against the treatment of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates of the American Peace Information Center. Those who are working and praying for peace throughout the world are astounded that any work for peace in any country could possibly be construed as employment by a foreign power.

"The world-wide protest against the awful inhumanity of atomic destruction of innocent men, women and children, ought to be recognized by your government as a protest based on elementary religious and moral principles, such as are revealed by 'Nature's God' . . .

"If the cause of peace, as advocated by Dr. Du Bois, should become a crime under American law, then all mankind will know that the policy and purposes of the Government of the U.S.A. are a serious threat to international peace. . . ."

Ivor Montagu, British member of the Secretariat of the World Peace



Elizabeth Moos, American educator and former head of a boarding school, and Abbott Simon, World War II veteran, both indicted for their efforts on behalf of peace.



Council, calls on "all who love peace, everywhere in the world, whatever their grouping, to rally to the aid of Dr. Du Bois. His case is a test of conscience for all. A challenge." In a recent article, Mr. Montagu (son of a British peer) tells of his first meeting with Dr. Du Bois:

"It was in Moscow's Hall of Columns in 1949. We were both guests at the first Conference of the Soviet Committee of Defenders of Peace. . . . On the platform sat some of the greatest men of our era from all countries. In the auditorium were scientists, bootmakers, poets, herdsmen, men and women, old and young, from far Asia, from the Arctic Circle, from the Leningrad factories, from the fields of the Ukraine. They met under the shadow of the growing peril of a war that nobody wants.

"Above them on the tribune, small of stature, stood one of the most dignified and handsome figures it has ever been my lot to see. . . .

"His interpreter repeating the sentences after him, Dr. Du Bois for forty minutes led his rapt hearers through an analysis of the history of the United States. He picked out the threads that go to make its tangled present, the forthright pioneers

as well as the luxurious shareholders, the tradition of freedom as well as the ruthless monopoly. As the sole American guest he conceived it his duty to seize an opportunity, perhaps unique, to contribute fundamentally toward the understanding of the two peoples. He was already over eighty and the task he set himself must have constituted a physical ordeal. But he did not falter. *Nor will he falter today. . . .*"

From the other side of the world the Hotel, Club and Restaurant Union of Australia sent a resolution of protest to the U.S. State Department:

"This Union feels that the cause of democracy is threatened and the Declaration of Human Rights abrogated when it becomes an indictable offense to seek to advance the cause of peace. We support the Stockholm Atom Bomb Appeal and the appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five Power Peace Pact, and hold that all who sincerely desire peace can support these Appeals, no matter what nation in their opinion threatens world peace. Action for peace cannot be held to be action on behalf of a foreign power.

"We urge upon the State Department the withdrawal of this prosecu-

tion which constitutes an attack upon the freedom of the citizen to organize for peace." (July 31, 1951.)

The World Federation of Scientific Workers, through its Secretary General, J. G. Crowther, sent Dr. Du Bois the following message signed by its President, Joliot Curie:

"The World Federation of Scientific Workers, meeting at its Second Assembly in Paris and Prague in April, 1951, unanimously resolved to convey to you its appreciation of your lifetime devotion to science and of all that you have done to uphold its great traditions. It applauds your courageous stand for the principles of the social responsibilities of science in your work for racial equality, international understanding and peace."

The deep seriousness with which Europeans are watching this case may be judged from a front page article appearing in a Austrian evening paper headlined:

"Eighty-three-year-old Negro Professor and Peace-worker in the United States Condemned to Death."

After a review of the work of the Peace Information Center and the indictment the declaration is made that for an eighty-three-year-old man, a five-year sentence means death and that "no doubt the government in bringing this action deliberately planned doing away with this man, one of the greatest living Americans. (*Der Abend*, Vienna, Austria, June 9, 1951.)

A more hopeful, but no less earnest pronouncement was sent over the signatures of seventeen French jurists and educators:

... "There is no freedom more sacred than the defense of peace. Your honor calls for full consecration to this cause. Your honor demands that you choose the dissemination of

Truth rather than a silence which will condone the spread of hate. We, Frenchmen and you, Americans, have the noble opportunity to assist as patriotic citizens in safeguarding our nations and their higher interests. We thus remain faithful to our common traditions. You, especially, remain faithful to the teachings of those who have made America respected and glorious. . . . For these reasons we salute you! We express our profound hope that justice in your country will clear you of all accusations . . . and will bring for you recognition from all Americans as courageous and clear-sighted citizens, worthy of public confidence."

Among the signers of this message are E. Aubel and Pierre Riquat, Sorbonne University professors; Yves Farge, editor and former member of the French Cabinet; Abbé Boulrier, Catholic priest, and Francoise Le Clercq, Secretary of the Union of French Women.

"All the Czechoslovak artists and technicians of the theater, cinema, radio, music and arts join the defense of the distinguished representative of cultural America, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. . . ." (*Union of Employees in Art and Culture Services*, Prague, June, 1951.)

National Peace Committees in seventy-eight countries have issued special bulletins on this indictment. Articles have appeared in *India Today*, published in India, in the *Literary Gazette*, Moscow, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Shanghai News*—the story has been told in at least a dozen different languages. It was on the agenda of the World Council of Women which convened last June in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Peace Information Center as set up in April, 1950, by a group of writers, churchmen, small business-

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Kyrle Elkin and Sylvia Soloff were also indicted because of their work in the Peace Information Center.



men and trade unionists was a modest undertaking. Its small, volunteer committee was often apologetic because there was neither personnel nor funds to carry on the kind of peace campaign for which people all over the country were clamoring. The chairman insisted that the Center stick to "gathering and distributing peace information." When, therefore, the American Peace Crusade was under way the little office was closed and its faithful workers turned to more lively organizational efforts. Then came the indictment!

If it was the purpose of the Department of Justice to choose a symbol in the tireless struggle for Peace, it has chosen well. When the indictment was handed down Dr. Du Bois was (and is) Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade, Abbott Simon was the Crusade's Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, for years head of Hessian Hills School in Croton, N. Y., was in Central Europe gathering material for a book on education. Americans were openly demonstrating that they wanted Peace. *We want Peace Now!*

If the trial set for October 2nd is called it will not be the trial of

Dr. Du Bois, dignified, dauntless scholar, of Elizabeth Moos, white-haired, clear-eyed educator, of Abbott Simon, World War II veteran, of Kyrle Elkin, courageous business man, nor of Sylvia Soloff, pleasant, competent office worker. These five will be in the courtroom. Clearly and without equivocation they will declare **WE ARE AGENTS OF NO FOREIGN PRINCIPAL. WE ARE AMERICANS!**

But actually on trial will be all the brave traditions and aspirations of America, from crusty, old Sam Adams to the school boy who first pledged allegiance to "Liberty and Justice"; on trial will be the lofty pronouncements of Thomas Jefferson, of Chief Justice Holmes, of Abraham Lincoln, of Franklin D. Roosevelt; on trial will be the American people—all of us. And this will include those pitiful, bewildered citizens who were too frightened to sign the Declaration of Independence last 4th of July!

The eyes of the world are upon us. Let America be America once more! Your rights as American citizens are being invaded. *To the Defense!*

BRITISH JOURNALIST IN BERLIN

writes to a colleague

by JOHN PEET

JOHN PEET leaped into international prominence when he announced, in the summer of 1950, that he had resigned as chief of the Berlin bureau of the British news agency, Reuters, and was seeking asylum in the German Democratic Republic. At a press conference he declared that he took this step because he was convinced that correspondents had become the tools of the Anglo-American warmongers. His decision was made, he said, after a number of instances including distortions by the press of the West of the nature of the German Youth Rally that summer, as well as a conversation with the then chief of the British Army of the Rhine, Sir Charles Keightley, which corroborated his suspicions that the Western powers were organizing an army in Western Germany to fight the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peet declared he took this step because he wanted to join the camp of peace. "Anyone who wants to remain alive tomorrow must fight for peace today," he said.

Dear Colleague,

Could I ask you to stop being a journalist for just a few minutes? I know you always read the *Berliner Zeitung* through after your breakfast, looking carefully for sentences you can tear from their context and use to make a "story," or for articles criticizing mistakes which you can then quote to "prove" that the German Democratic Republic is on the edge of breakdown. I do not think that you do this because you are a bad person at heart. It is simply your job, you are paid to do it, and if you do it well and provide enough sensational stories you will get paid more.

But please stop reading the paper in this frame of mind for just a few minutes and read it as a human be-

ing. Remember for once that you are a husband who loves his wife and children, that a few years ago you had to be a soldier and you do not want to be a soldier again.

Just a year ago I had the privilege of telling a press conference in the Democratic Sector of Berlin that I could no longer go on serving as the Chief Berlin Correspondent of Reuters because it had become clear to me that in this job I was simply serving the interests of the warmongers. A few weeks ago one of my former colleagues told me that he had heard I wanted to "flee to the West" and that he would be glad to smooth the way for me. I should like to take this opportunity of telling him and you and all my former col-

leagues that nothing is farther from my mind. A year of work, travel and recreation in the German Democratic Republic has proved to me beyond all shadow of doubt that the danger to peace, the danger to humanity comes from the west, from American imperialism.

Although you have been sitting in the hothouse atmosphere of West Berlin during these twelve months instead of in the invigorating atmosphere of a new Germany in construction, it must have struck you how the American imperialists have thrown off the mask. A year ago there may have still been some excuse for not seeing the full gravity of the situation. Since then Korea has been ravaged by an American war, American occupation troops in West Germany have been greatly strengthened, American pressure has forced the British, French and other West European governments to agree to West German rearmament. That is only a fragment of the developments in the past year.

But we do not need to go far to find examples. Has not the development of the situation in Germany in connection with the plebiscite against remilitarization been enough to show you what a danger there is, and where this danger comes from? In East Germany, in the Democratic Republic, the plebiscite was carried through by the state, and everyone was not only allowed but encouraged to show the German rejection of militarism by voting. In the West, Adenauer has illegally forbidden the plebiscite, and his police are doing everything they can to stop Germans from showing that they want to live in peace.

The excuse put forward by Adenauer and Reuters is of course that the whole plebiscite is a "Communist



Courtesy, The German-American

German youths, working in brigades, prepared the stadium for the World Youth Festival recently held in Berlin

plot." If they had really wanted to avoid this "Communist plot" becoming popular, nothing would have been more easy. All it needed was that Adenauer himself conducted a plebiscite on the question of remilitarization. This of course he could not do, since he had already promised the Americans to provide them with cheap German cannon fodder, and he knew in advance that the people would say "no" to remilitarization if they were asked.

But I do not want to lose myself in a leading article. I want to tell you what I have seen and learned here in the German Democratic Republic. I have travelled 40,000 kilometers by car and train to every corner of the Republic, much of the time alone, and always able to see what I wanted to see. I have seen

a new Germany with a new spirit which is hard even to imagine when one sits in West Berlin or West Germany amidst the memories of a dark past and the foreboding shadows of a black future. I have had long discussions with German youth who are by no means the regimented robots which you and other Western journalists tend to suggest, but mentally lively to a degree which makes it very dangerous to discuss with them if one is not quite sure what one is talking about.

At this point I imagine that you are sitting back shaking your head and saying, "But Peet always used to be a cynic. I cannot believe that he is writing this sentimental enthusiastic nonsense. And anyway, what about the People's Police? What about the slaves in the uranium mines at Aue?"

First of all I must tell you that it is impossible to remain a cynic when you see the *élan* with which the young people here (and many of the old people, too) tear into their jobs, confident that they are building something better than Germany has ever known before. As to your question about the People's Police, I can only tell you that in all my journeys through the Republic I have never seen any of the "camouflaged soldiers" the Western papers are so fond of talking about, and have seen no trace of police being trained with tanks or artillery. On the contrary, I have met police who for the first time in German history are for the people and of the people, the politest police I have ever met, without exception, but at the same time fully capable of handling the difficult tasks imposed on them by the presence in West Germany of dozens of centers sending out spies and saboteurs.

And the slaves at Aue? I addressed a big peace meeting last autumn in a little town near Aue, and most of the audience were miners. The British authorities in West Berlin had just published an "eye-witness report" on the mines, with the usual stories of slaves shackled hand and foot, wages so low that you could buy nothing, and so on. I simply read extracts of this report to the miners, and had a success which any comedian would envy. Several members of the audience fell off their chairs because they laughed so hard. A few days later I repeated the performance at Sussnitz, a holiday resort on the Baltic coast reserved exclusively for these "slaves."

Do you ever stop to think what is the reason and what is the result of the lies which you help create and spread? Not only the big lies but the little personal ones like the odd little report in January that I had been sent to a lunatic asylum. Why does your editor print that sort of story but not the more or less serious story which even you send him occasionally? Stop and think about it now. Every little lie which you pass on is another little knot in the big net which the American imperialists are spreading to catch the people.

In Spring, 1947, in Warsaw I interviewed a man who was sitting in the death cell waiting to be executed. He was Rudolph Hoess, former commandant of Auschwitz concentration camp, who had been sentenced to death for war crimes consisting of murdering several million people. I asked him what had made him carry out this frightful crime. He shrugged his shoulders and said, "It was my job, I did not really mean any harm."

"Our job" is not enough. It is time that we faced the truth.

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PEACE IS PART OF ROMANIA'S PLAN

by RALPH PARKER

WHEN A HISTORIC CITY astride one of Europe's oldest trade routes decides to break with its past and lead the nation along new ways, its people naturally look for a new name that will symbolize its aspirations. Such a city is Brashov, nestling at the foot of the Carpathians in the very center of Romania, a city around whose dark stone Gothic cathedral Romanians, Germans, Hungarians and Jews lived on uneasy and often violently

inimical terms for centuries. As in most places in these parts the multinational population could not even agree on a common name for their native city.

The establishment of people's democracy brought a new spirit into the crooked streets of Brashov. Gone were the days when Hungarian workers, whose numbers were limited by law, had to compete for jobs by accepting cut-rate wage scales. Gone, too, were the days

A geography lesson in Bucharest. Education receives major attention in Romania today, not only for the children, but for adults who never had a chance to study



when the local Germans, egged on by Hitler, claimed the privileges of a "master-race," the days when the police would turn a blind eye to the beating up of a Jew in the city square.

People's democracy brought more than order into Brashov's streets. It brought prosperity and fair shares for all. Today its nationalized shops cater to a new public, well-paid workers and technicians, collective farmers and students from the new institutes. Brashov became a center of new industries, of technical schools drawing youths from all corners of the land, of a district where socialist farming is on the advance. What more fitting name, therefore, could its people have chosen than that of Stalin?

Visiting the city of Stalin almost a year after its railway workers proposed the change, I drove through the Carpathians along a road lined with posters supporting the World Peace Council's appeal for a Five Power Peace Pact. There were picturesque scenes on the highway, with its trailing gypsy carts and superb views over the heights of the Carpathians, but as we reached the city outskirts we passed spick-and-span workers' settlements, new industrial buildings and carefully maintained sports grounds and parks. The shops were full, both of goods and customers and the choice of textiles and footwear seemed to be greater than in Bucharest, the capital itself.

A symphony concert, a Goldoni comedy in Romanian, a Hungarian Operetta, a drama in Yiddish, a French film with subtitles in Hungarian and Romanian, a fencing tournament and a meeting in support of International Children's Day were billed. I heard German spoken

by people on their way to vespers in the Roman Catholic Cathedral and shared a table in a crowded cafe with a group of Greek Orthodox priests drinking the light heady wine of the region.

Stalin (Brashov) is the city where most of Romania's tractors are built. It was in May, 1947, that the first twenty were assembled in a factory which used to make airplanes for Hitler and was destroyed by air bombing during the war.

With economic assistance from the Soviet Union this factory passed the 8,000-mark recently and has introduced a new model, Romania's first caterpillar-tracked tractor. It is mainly from this factory that the 31,000 tractors will come that Romania is to provide to farmers through some 430 machine-tractor stations by the end of 1955.

Entering the factory, we found that air of bustle one finds in all centers of industrial construction in these parts. There is a constant demand for new workers. The factory has its own technical training school which youths enter after seven or eight years at school and leave to take their place in the work-shops after three years training. During this period they are clothed, housed, fed and taught at the factory's expense and earn pocket money from the parts they produce in their model workshop. In addition, hundreds of workers complete technical courses and thus improve their

RALPH PARKER formerly represented the "New York Times" in Moscow and now covers the USSR for newspapers in England and America. This article is the second in a series based on a recent trip to Eastern Europe. Mr. Parker's latest book published here is "Moscow Correspondent."

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The City of Stalin, formerly Brashov, at the foot of the Carpathians, is a thriving town. Right, is November Seventh Street. Above, workers of the Steagul Rosu Factory sign the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Peace Pact of the Five Great Powers



qualifications as well as their earnings.

Twenty young workers have been freed from work to attend institutes, four are at universities in the Soviet Union. Others have gone to take up responsible work in the administration of their country. Two former fitters and one carpenter now direct state and collective farms. The director of one of Romania's biggest cotton mills was until recently a tinsmith at the tractor factory. A former milling machine operator is now the Deputy Minister of Construction at Bucharest.

The new role of working men and women in Romania has already led to great changes. Emphasis is being laid on solving problems hitherto neglected, such as the elimination of illiteracy with the accompanying problems of supplying books and newspapers for people to read. The

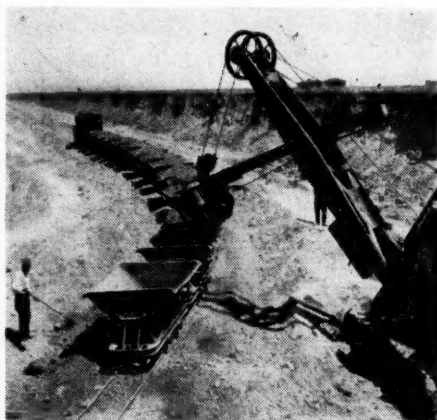
new respect in which those engaged in production are held leads to a mighty effort to provide workers and peasants with consumption goods previously beyond their reach, with opportunities for travel and vacations. The current State plan foresees a rise of over 100 per cent in the output of consumption goods through the next five years. A much higher proportion of the population is to be drawn into secondary and higher education institutions.

To grasp the scope of these changes in a country which up to the war was the most corrupt and most colonial of European states, a few figures are necessary. They are found in the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy 1951-1955 and the Plan of Electrification 1951-1960. Gross industrial output is to be up nearly two and one-half times by 1955. Oil

output will be nearly doubled over 1950. Coal production is scheduled to be tripled, steel quadrupled and iron ore output increased five-fold over the 1938 production figures. Between 1950 and 1955 the number of workers, technicians and clerical employees in the national economy will rise by more than a third.

The distribution of electrical power which is uneven, illogical and uneconomic now, is to be radically reformed. Instead of using the most valuable fuels available (oil products, natural gas and high grade coal) for running power stations, the Romanian electric power industry will be based on water, brown coal, lignite and peat. Tremendous hydro-electric stations are planned and are so sited that irrigation, conservation of water in drought areas and city supplies are provided for. The Plan lays down an increase of installed power of more than double in five years, and more than three times in ten years.

The Romanian people see in these projects convincing proof that their government is concentrating on peaceful construction. They are demonstrating their own desire for peace by ardent support of the World Peace Council's appeal for a Five Power Peace Pact. Wherever I travelled I found people convinced that their individual work contributed to the general struggle for peace. The inhabitants of the Black Sea port of Constantza who read the words "A Construction for Peace" over a model of the Danube-Black Sea Canal that is being built nearby; the youngsters who are building a new power station in the village where the exiled poet Ovid wrote his *Tristiae*; the Transylvanian peasants spelling out with difficulty the words of a manual on soil-improvement—



On the construction site of the Danube-Black Sea Canal which the Romanians list as one of their peace constructions

all are animated with the idea they are working for peace.

I have seen in this country what is meant by people taking the cause of peace into their hands. I have heard old women whom signature gatherers overlooked come forward to insist on their right to sign in support of the Pact of Peace. I have seen young children operating a shortwave radio station in a former king's palace earnestly tapping out messages of good will to radio friends across the Atlantic. I have watched peasants who did not know how to write their own names a year ago painting peace slogans on notice boards that line the roads through the Transylvanian Alps. I have heard the cheerful songs of a thousand industrial trainees fill a valley as they marched to sign the Berlin Appeal.

The Moldavian who was operating a hydromonitor, a long tube that squirts water at high pressure, against the sandy cliffs in a cutting of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, spoke of his instrument as a "gun

of peace." The worker Gheroge Simeria of the Hunedoara metal works, who was illiterate when famine drove him from his village to the town, and who learned Stakhanov methods of work from a pamphlet read aloud to him by his nine-year-old daughter, has challenged other steel workers "in the name of peace." Bucharest housewives who volunteered to lay out new public gardens called them "gardens of peace."

The feeling of building up their country by themselves and for themselves pervades Romanian life today. It is an inseparable part of a Roma-

nian worker's sense of patriotism. "For the first time we feel ourselves to be a truly independent land," said Mikai Posteuca, the tall ex-miner who is now director-general of the Danube-Black Sea Canal construction.

The idea that every step forward in the fulfillment of their plans is a step towards a lasting stable peace is firmly rooted. To the Romanians it seems quite natural that the chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Peace in the city of Stalin should also be the Dean of the National Planning Institute. For peace is part of Romania's Plan.

GERMAN PEOPLE AGAINST REARMAMENT

IN A countrywide peoples' referendum against remilitarization in Germany the overwhelming majority of Germans registered their protests against the rearming of their country.

It started last January, when 1,700 delegates from all part of Western Germany attended a "Congress Against Remilitarization and Rearmament of Germany," convened in Essen in the heart of the industrial Ruhr. They requested the Bonn parliament to hold a referendum asking the voters: Are you against remilitarization and for conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany in 1951?"

When the Bonn parliament rejected the proposal a committee of 1,000 prominent Germans started to exercise their constitutional right by collecting signatures petitioning the government to hold such a referendum. The Bonn government then moved to scrap its own constitution—all activities designed to gather signatures to the petition were banned.

Despite police terror, however, collection of signatures was continued throughout Western Germany, and the overwhelming majority of those reached, cast their votes against remilitarization, for peace. Thus, 700,000 votes, *despite police intimidation*, were cast in West Germany and in the western sector of Berlin opposing the remilitarization of Germany.

In order to smash accusations that the sponsors of the referendum condoned remilitarization in the German Democratic Republic, they asked that a similar referendum be held in Eastern Germany.

Though the popular elections a few months previous had testified to the peace desires of the population there, the government agreed to hold the referendum early in June. Result: 99.42 per cent of the eligible voters participated, and 95.98 per cent of them cast their votes against remilitarization, proving anew the peaceful nature of the German Democratic Republic.



Preparing for exams at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

TWO STUDENT WORLDS

by VLADIMIR D. KAZAKEVICH

I KNOW American students well. I obtained a higher education in the United States, worked for a number of research institutes connected with universities, taught in various colleges and universities for a number of years, and also visited a good three dozen of them as guest lecturer. My knowledge of Soviet higher schools is less extensive, for I spent

VLADIMIR D. KAZAKEVICH was formerly Statistician of the Banking Seminar of Columbia University and Lecturer on Money and Banking at the American Institute of Banking. He was collaborating author with H. P. Willis and J. M. Chapman of "The Banking Situation" and "The Economics of Inflation." He now lives in the USSR.

only seven months at Molotov State University in the Urals. But I think I have seen enough to attempt to answer the question: what distinguishes the Soviet student from the American student?

The Soviet university student body differs from that in the United States first of all in composition. An Englishman once said that universities are intended for the rich and the well-born, but that poor students with exceptional capabilities should be admitted also, though in restricted numbers. This is the principle followed in Western Europe, although public mention of the fact is avoided. In America the student body is broader in composition, more demo-

cratic, than in England or France, and yet one must see the Soviet student body to realize how narrow the one in the U.S. is.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet students are young men and women whose parents never had an opportunity for even a secondary education. The colleges and universities of the USSR are attended by hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters of workers and peasants. In composition the Soviet student body represents a totally new phenomenon, something that neither America nor the countries of Western Europe have.

The goals in higher education in the USSR also differ vastly from what I know of the American goals. In the United States a large number attend university with no definite objective, but merely to acquire a general background of culture. This approach to higher education is alien to the Soviet people. In the USSR the ten-year secondary school gives a general education, while the colleges and universities train specialists for the various branches of the national economy or for cultural fields.

Most American students lead lives altogether different from the rest of the population. Many of the colleges and universities are situated away from the large cities, in small towns, frequently in very picturesque spots, but outside of the general channel of American life. The American higher schools attach no little importance to that special environment known as student life. In fact, many American educators assign just as great a role to the special student way of life as they do to the teaching process itself, considering it of special educational importance.

Soviet students, on the other hand, are not separated from general so-

ciety and do not lead a special life different from others. Soviet students have their athletic teams, but so do the factories and mills. Soviet students may be members of the Young Communist League, but this is the same Young Communist League that is joined by youths and girls from factories, collective farms and offices. Soviet students organize choirs, dance groups, orchestras and theatricals, but similar activities are developed at all Soviet enterprises and institutions. Many students live in dormitories, but similar dormitories also exist for young factory and office workers.

Thus, while the American higher school strives to stand apart from the highroad of American life, the Soviet higher school leads the same

College students during winter vacation at a rest home near Moscow. Trade unions make such facilities available



full-blooded life as the entire country.

The American student, in most cases, studies at his family's expense, and his most difficult period begins after graduation, when he steps from the special university life into the general labor market and is faced with the problem of what to do next.

Soviet students receive stipends from the state, and all of them are guaranteed work in their field upon completion of their studies.

The American student is accustomed to written examinations, while the Soviet student has, in addition, many oral ones. That is why Soviet students are so often able to express themselves more fluently than American students.

In the humanities the American universities lay the main stress on teaching the students to work with source material and training them to discuss a question from various points of view. The Soviet student is better able to give a precise formulation of the main point, while the American student of the humanities will often be able to name extensive source materials but will display no understanding of the main aspect of the problem.

Soviet students have a fuller conception of Russian literature than American students have of their country's literature, for in the United States literature is not taught as a social science.

There is also a big difference between students in the USSR and the USA as regards personal tastes. Soviet students like sports and go in for them a great deal, but sports do not play such a predominant role either in their personal lives or in the life of their school as is frequently the case in America. Soviet

students are interested in the drama, the opera, the ballet. Although there are less opportunities for this in the United States, these interests do exist among certain American students. But they are interests limited to a group of students, and not common to all, as it is in the USSR. Soviet students are very keen on works of fiction; they literally swallow up Russian literature as well as the world's finest literature in Russian translations. Among American students there are also great lovers of literature, but again this is an interest peculiar to definite groups of students, and not to the entire student body, as in the USSR.

The day of the Soviet student is more fully planned than the day of the American student. The Soviet

Soviet university students majoring in agricultural sciences attend a lecture on plant physiology



student spends a far greater number of hours with the instructor than the American student. This is especially striking in the humanities, where the weekly class hours of the Soviet student are almost double the number in America. Also the time for independent research far exceeds that in American colleges.

The most popular field of study in the higher schools of the USSR continues to be engineering, and this is natural, in view of the tremendous amount of civilian construction being done. Soviet young men and women are also greatly interested in teaching: hundreds of thousands are preparing themselves to be teachers, educators of the younger generation.

The new world, Soviet society, does not contain the social conflicts inherent in the old world, including American society. Soviet students do not fence themselves off from life, have no hesitation about how to approach it. The Soviet student body is an integral part of the new society, whose attention is focussed on vast peaceful construction for the welfare of the people. This is the chief



A former tractor brigade leader during a physics lesson in college where she is studying engineering

and fundamental difference between the Soviet and the American student.

VISITORS TO AND FROM THE USSR

BRITISH QUAKERS who recently visited Moscow asked whether USSR would permit opening up of reciprocal visits between USSR and countries of West, learned: in 1950, USSR was visited by 162 delegations from 32 countries, comprising 2,134 persons; 193 delegations comprising 1,893 went from USSR to visit 22 other countries. In first half of 1951, 111 delegations comprising 1,288 persons went out from USSR, 110 delegations totalling 1,366 persons from 22 countries visited USSR.

THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMAL!

AN AUSTRIAN youth delegate, A. Antsmann of Salzburg, who had been out of work for ten months, reported on his return to Vienna after touring the USSR: "When I was introduced to young Soviet people as an unemployed person, I was regarded as a miracle. I was told I was the first unemployed person they had ever seen."



Among the most warmly greeted of the delegates, cheered and embraced and laden with flowers, were these young women representing the youth of embattled North Korea

Young people from all parts of the globe gathered in Berlin this past summer to participate in the Third World Youth and Student Festival in Defense of Peace. They marked the occasion with giant rallies, parades, speeches, concerts and colorful athletic events. Their cause: to work for peace, to avert the catastrophe of another world war.

Delegates from one country after another parade through Walter Ulbricht Stadium. These young women are part of the delegation from the Chinese People's Republic



Thousands of white doves of peace soared as 2,000,000 German youths and 26,000 from all other countries

Youth of World Meets

Young men and women from Bulgaria Republic parade past the rising star international concerts, part of the Festival songs and dances were enthusiastically





...e said as the Festival opens. Some
...0 from all other countries participated

deets for Peace

...en the Bulgarian People's
...t the ...ng stands. At the
...y, part of the Festival, their
...were enthusiastically received



Raimonde Dien, Frenchwomen who
protested arms shipments to Indo-
China by throwing herself across
the railway tracks, surrounded by
Chinese and Bulgarian delegates

They took these solemn pledges: (1) To
devote all energy to prevent the un-
leashing of a new war, (2) To fight the
armaments drive and to struggle to im-
prove living conditions, (3) To strength-
en the friendship and peaceful coop-
eration of the peoples of all countries,
(4) To work for the conclusion of a Peace
Pact among the Five Great Powers.

The youth from South America are seen,
too. These Argentine delegates carry their
banners, sing their songs and voice their
demand for peace throughout the world



The Soviet youth delegation, marching in their national costumes during opening day's festivities



The delegation (right) from the People's Republic of Albania. Below: A track meet (right) and a swimming competition

Photos by Eastfoto and German-American



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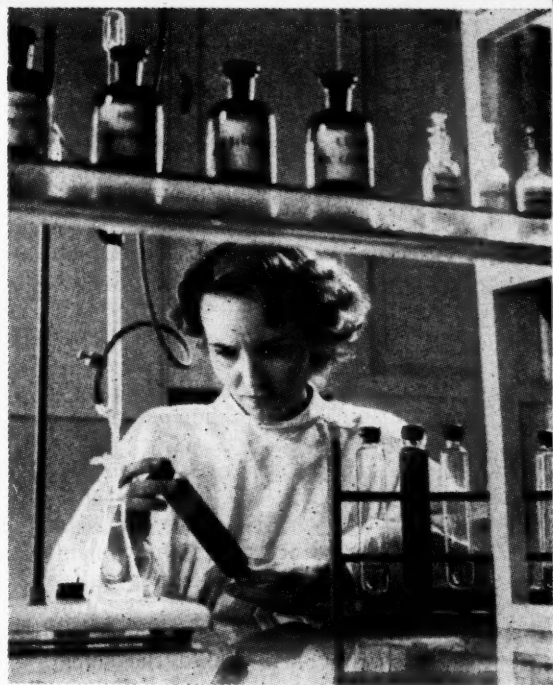
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Poland's Scientists Gather

by

MARGARET SCHLAUCH



Polish scientists, now an integral part of the people, have dedicated themselves to work furthering mankind's happiness

The task of science is to learn to know the world and the laws governing it, in order to master nature, in order to broaden the horizon of human thought, in order to put an end to suffering, wrong and exploitation, in order to intensify the happiness of life.—From Science Congress Letter to Pres. Bierut of Poland

THE FIRST Polish Congress of Science, which took place this past summer in Warsaw, was a lately affair. It was held in the restored building of the Polytechnicum, the main structure of which

is a hollow square, four white storeys high, surrounded by arched hallways looking down on the ground floor. The central square is glass-roofed at the top. Here the main sessions were held: the convocation and the conclusion. The ground was red-carpeted for the occasion, an elevated presidium was built along one side, red-and-white flags were draped from the first-floor balustrades, plants and flowers graced the dais, hundreds of chairs were ranged before it, loudspeakers and translation apparatus were installed—and behold, the courtyard was an imposing and tasteful auditorium.

To this meeting came hundreds of Polish scientists and foreign visitors representing many branches of learning. (It must be explained that the Polish word *nauka*, here translated as "science," actually includes the liberal arts, the professions such

DR. MARGARET SCHLAUCH, now teaching at Warsaw University, was a professor at New York University from 1940 until quite recently. Dr. Schlauch has also taught at the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins.

as medicine and law, as well as mathematics and the natural and social sciences.) Everything was done to make visitors comfortable. All participants, including local residents, received meal cards, entitling them to eat at the hotels where visitors were lodged, so that discussions on professional matters, as well as lively personal conversations, could be continued over delicious meals at flower-decked tables.

The general purpose of this Congress was a survey of the entire field of science in Poland: a critical estimation of its past achievements, a clarification of its present situation, and a projection of its future tasks. Government speakers at the opening session stressed the solemn responsibility resting on scholars and technical specialists at this crucial period of the young People's Republic. The greetings from President Bierut pointed out that science is needed in the service of the people, and to meet the requirements of the times it will have to free itself of timidity, dull routine and aloofness from life. Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, speaking with characteristic incisive clarity, contrasted the role of progressive science, contributing to a people's welfare and cultural needs, with the function of war-directed science concentrating on destruction. In Poland today, he said, the drive of progress has made the country into a vast laboratory of research and techniques.

The short messages of greeting by foreign visitors added a note of fraternal internationalism among intellectual workers in the camp of peace. Oparin, the Soviet biologist—a dignified, Van Dyke-bearded figure with a warm hand-shake and a twinkling eye—referred briefly to the philosophical basis of Soviet

science (dialectical materialism) and its acceptance of the objective reality as the subject of its researches. Joliot-Curie, whose fine and sensitive face reflects the constant play of his distinguished thought, spoke of the continuing fight of progressive western scientists to have their skills serve a peaceful and advancing humanity. He told how the French Communists and their allies—before U.S. pressure began to thwart the duly elected post-war government—had already opened up great new opportunities to the talented sons and daughters of workers and peasants, so that hitherto frustrated young scientists among handicapped class groups were being discovered and rapidly advanced in practice and research for the nation.

Professor Needham rather whimsically brought greetings from the Royal Society in London; and spokesmen for other People's Democracies and from the new China reiterated words of encouragement and solidarity. The close contact of science with the technology of socialized industry was symbolized by the speech of a miner (in the gala uniform of his profession, with decorations for his work as producer and inventor of improved methods), who vividly reminded his learned audience of the practical values flowing from their theoretical work in Poland today.

Impressive as these festive proceedings were, they appeared still more significant in view of the extensive work done in the months before the Congress opened. At all universities, institutes and research centers, workers in various fields had been conducting exhaustive discussions in preparation for the great event. Some groups of allied disciplines held regional conferences to analyze their common problems. In

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Wiktor Ziemlo (center), a factory worker, explains his latest invention to a group of Warsaw scientists.



his report for the section on the higher learning in general, Professor Jan Dembowski announced that 11 main sections and 61 subsections of science had been organized; the subsections had held 807 meetings, and 1147 reports had been presented and discussed. A number of sections produced syntheses of their discussions and conclusions, which were printed and distributed to delegates at the Congress. Several books of essays on unified subjects resulted from these activities.

Many of the section discussions were partly centered about the theoretical basis of individual sciences and their relationship to the guiding political philosophy of Marxism. Others restricted themselves chiefly to factual reports. It is interesting that despite the variety of subjects surveyed, and the independence of the preliminary meetings from one another, a certain number of themes appeared repeatedly in the initial discussions and were singled out for further elaboration at the several Congress sessions of groups. Almost all reports, though not all, included a survey of past work in the field and attempted to define the causes formerly operating to inhibit science.

Naturally, the conclusions were pretty much the same for the various disciplines. Causes were identified as: the subject position of Poland before 1918; the reactionary government of the interwar years (especially the latter period), which made the country a vassal of foreign capital and prevented its industrial development, while class privilege, racial and other discriminations kept university personnel restricted in number and isolated from life. It was observed that outstanding work had been done in the past by individual scientists, for instance in physics and mathematics, but unfavorable conditions drove a number of them abroad. Despite the changed situation today, it was pointed out that many departments and faculties continue mechanically with the old forms and procedures. Even the watchwords and slogans which stood for courage and progress in the past must be scrutinized afresh today. For instance, it was a brave and desirable thing to insist on the autonomy of science in university life when the state power was in the hands of reactionaries exploiting class privilege against the interests of the many. But such a slogan acquires an



An institute in Warsaw where scientists are trained in statistical research and economic planning

opposite meaning today when the state functions in the interests of the people, and the collaboration of science and government results in benefits for the entire nation.

In more than one report, an important section was devoted to the subject of cosmopolitanism and its negative effects on learning. This term requires a word of explanation. It is often misunderstood by western readers as a blanket denunciation of all achievements outside of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies. Such a concept is far from the truth.

Writers and speakers over here recognize most generously the contributions made by artistic and scientific workers everywhere, which genuinely contribute to the enrichment of mankind and to the cause of peace. What they attack is art or science enslaved to war, or reaction, or decadent *mores* and social demoralization. What they deplore is a slavish imitation of Western modes and products, especially when this leads to contempt for native traditions and progressive achievements.

The literary historians pointed out, for instance, that past studies of great Polish writers had over-

emphasized the problem of foreign sources and influences, and relatively neglected the originality and native force which made their creations supremely different from any models. In energetics (the applied science dealing with all forms of available energy), cosmopolitanism had meant the inert assumption that water power, for instance, that would be rejected as unprofitable by foreign bourgeois "experts" is also not worth developing under socialism. In agrobiology, cosmopolitanism meant an exaggerated dependence on the work of foreigners, to the extent of trying to introduce forms of plant and animal life which are actually not at all adapted to Polish conditions—just because these had been discussed in technical journals abroad. So understood, cosmopolitanism was indeed a manifestation to be condemned and avoided in the future.

Independently of one another, a number of sections came to the conclusion that Polish science requires a central institution which will not only recognize and honor outstanding scholarly achievements, but also help to guide and plan research instead of leaving it, chaotically, to the initiative of separate professors

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and departments. It was proposed that such an institution should be an Academy of Science, with an active role in shaping the social responsibilities of learning and also in stimulating the rise of new talents.

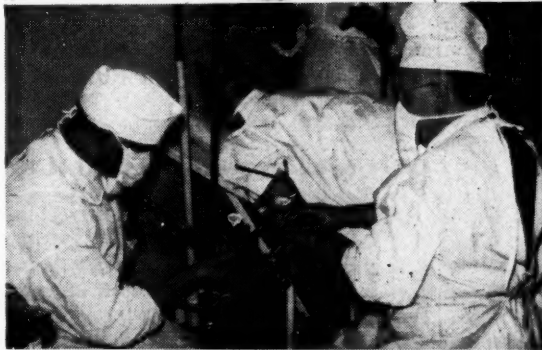
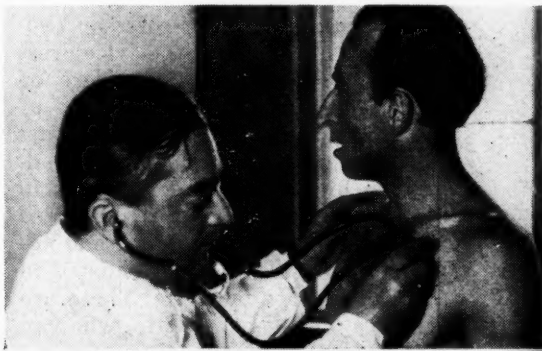
In response to this widely recognized desire, the government Council of Ministers, collaborating with the Ministry of Higher Education, offered the Congress a project for such an Academy. The draft constitution was discussed at the session meetings. Other matters which came up before them were: the problems of publication, the problems of research and equipment, the need for scholarly journals and fuller libraries, the whole system of higher degrees (which is now being reformed). Each section carried on the pre-Congress discussions to an advanced stage in terms as concrete as possible, at the same time keeping in mind the broad issues and the requirements of the country as a whole. The conclusions were codified and referred to the Ministry as representing the pledges and desires of specialists in all branches of higher learning and technology.

At the final sessions, all participants reconvened as a single body, and concluding speeches were made which summarized the objectives of Polish science today, and resolutions were adopted on the major issues under discussion. The project of an Academy was voted by acclaim. Another resolution took the form of a letter to President Bierut which defined the task of science as its practitioners see it in Poland today. The resolution said:

The task of science is to learn to know the world and the laws governing it, in order to master nature, in order to broaden the horizons of human thought, in order to put an end to suf-

fering, wrong and exploitation, in order to intensify the happiness of life. The Congress of Polish Science affirms that the realization of these basic aims is made possible by a regime of social justice: by socialism, which alone guarantees the freedom of scientific research. Please be so good, Citizen President, as to receive our assurance that Polish scholars profoundly believe in these possibilities and that they are concentrating all of their creative abilities in an effort to make them serve towards the further development

'Care of the people in the new Poland is reflected in the wide network of up-to-date public health facilities



of science and the welfare of the nation and of mankind.

The resolution embodying a pledge of full support for the execution of the Six-Year Plan was worked out on the initiative of the Section on Technology, and was approved with prolonged applause. Another important statement was the appeal to scholars of the entire world, calling upon them to join in the common effort to develop science for the good of mankind, and to train youth for a like peaceful aim.

The relation of science to war and peace was solemnly unfolded in the concluding speech by Professor Leopold Infeld, one of the vice-presidents of the World Defenders of Peace. He reminded his listeners of the dreadfully responsible part science plays in modern war, and addressed himself to those scholars in the west who, while not committed to the service of imperialism and aggression, are also not yet enlisted in the active cause of peace. These are the ones who still vacillate, who can still be reached because they have not sold themselves, for rewards or imagined security, to the cynical allies of Franco and Chiang Kai-shek,

Greek monarcho-fascism and revived German militarism. These latter he characterized as traitors to science and humanity, no matter how talented they may be and how impressive are their accomplishments.

In his concluding words Professor Infeld said:

We, Polish scholars and scientists, feel a particular joy that Poland is in the camp of peace. We solemnly declare that we desire to serve the welfare of Poland and the happiness of all its citizens by means of our knowledge. Once again, we declare that we, Polish scholars and scientists, desire to serve the welfare of the nation and of all mankind. We declare that we regard as treason all scientific work done in preparation for aggressive war. Our eyes are turned to the encouraging example of the Soviet Union, where scientific personnel works on plans for the transformation of nature, for the creation of gigantic new sources of energy; where science is surrounded by the especial honor and esteem of the whole people, and where it plays an important role in their lives. United in fraternal collaboration with our colleagues of heroic China and the People's Democracies, we extend our hands as brothers to the scientists of the western countries who struggle together with us in the cause of peace.

CULTURAL GROWTH IN ALBANIA

THE ALBANIAN Government has established three new institutions of higher learning this summer; a pedagogical, a technical and an agricultural institute. Their object: "to train engineers for our new plants and factories, agricultural scientists for our new farming and teachers to educate our youth."

Albania, which had no theaters before the war, now has a National Theater and two trade union theaters. The former has given 40 premieres and 500 performances. Albania's first puppet theater has given many performances throughout the country.

There are 102 cinemas in Albania today, six times as many as in 1938, and 28 mobile cinemas which tour the villages.

Construction has been started on the country's first film studio which will produce both feature length and short films and documentaries.

Soviet Man Tames Nature

Work on the vast hydro-projects is a link in a battle that will make man master the elements

by M. ILIN

IN OUR STORY of the refashioning of the Soviet land, the word "will" has been used more than any other.

But very soon it will be possible to substitute for it the word "is." For work is already in full swing.

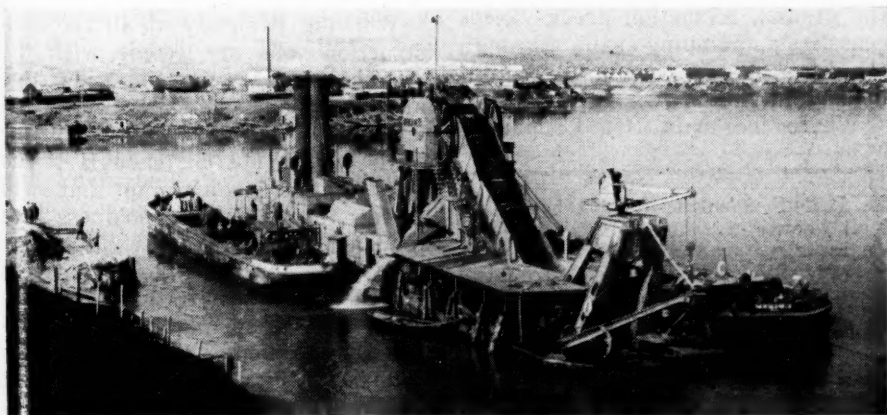
If you were to visit the Volga-Don construction development, you would see automobile highways and railway tracks just laid and industrial settlements and concrete plants and repair shops just built, all along the 60-mile tract.

At the spots where the sluices are to be built, mountains of shifted earth tower and hundreds of excavators, cranes, scrapers, tractors,

bull-dozers and other machines hum.

The most powerful of these machines is the walking excavator manufactured by the Ural Machine-Building Works. One machine does the work of 7,000 shovelmen. Standing beside this excavator, H. G. Well's "Man from Mars" would look like a pygmy. The machine's body is a regular house, with the machine room all atremble from the drone of the 48 electric motors. When you watch the excavator raise its paws, put them forward and down on the ground you think it is a walking giant out of a fairy tale. Of the excavator's crew of 17, five are engineers. A lot of knowledge is re-

Deepening one of the reservoirs of the Volga-Don Waterway with a hydraulic excavator that scoops earth from the river bed and dumps it into barges



quired to run such an intricate machine.

If from the Volga-Don development area you were to go to the spot where the Kuibyshev dam is going up you would find the work there, too, in full swing. At the foothills of the Zhiguli Mountains powerful excavators are digging the foundation pit for the electric station. The digging is going on under water, too, for the building will be two-thirds down in the bed of the Volga. Along the river's steep bank a strange-looking vessel—a dredge—keeps moving slowly in the water, its scoops filled with oozy clay chasing each other up from under the surface of the water.

At the source of the Main Turkmenian Canal, at the Tahia-Tash headland, the builders' town is growing by leaps and bounds, and ships are tying up beside the recently completed docks. Parties of geologists, petrologists, botanists, geochemists and agronomists are moving along the canal tract.

At the Tsymlyanskaya hydro-technical development you would see the flashing blue flames of the electric welders and hear the heavy bangs of the mighty pile drivers driving the steel grooved piles into the ground. A suction dredge keeps ceaselessly pumping sand through the pipes; a solid dam is being built of sand and on sand!

Where the main Don Canal will

M. ILIN'S scientific-literary books are well known in this country. A Soviet engineer by profession, he entered the literary field with a broad technical knowledge. His numerous books include "About the Great Plan," "Mountains and People," "How Man Became a Giant." This is the final article of a series.



Divers descend into the river to work on the foundations of one unit of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project

pass, a "steppe subway" is being built—a tunnel six kilometers long. At that spot the water of the Don will course underground.

Working tirelessly at all the construction jobs are people with determination, strong in knowledge and in enthusiasm. They have the latest equipment, but machinery alone would not be enough to do what they are doing. For that, will power, prowess and boldness are required.

In winter snowstorms, severe frosts, and snowdrifts hampered the work, and in spring, rushing floodwaters threatened to inundate the foundation pits for the sluices. But the builders were not afraid of dif-

ficulties, nor of dangers. Trains and trucks laden with freight kept moving endlessly through the snowstorms to deliver supplies where needed. During the spring floods people worked day and night to build dikes, or, the other way around to blow up barriers, in order to make the water bypass the cofferdam.

The frosts hampered the work, but they helped it too. The Volga was frozen over, and the ice cover was used by the men to bring up rock to be dropped to the bottom of the river, through ice-holes.

The storms coming from the steppes did not stop the steeplejacks from working on the power line towers 65 feet high. Neither did the icy water scare the divers from descending to the river bottom with a divers' crane to remove objects that might interfere with the work of the suction dredges.

Enthusiastic participants in the great undertaking will be found not only at the construction sites. They are everywhere. You will find them in every factory producing machinery for Kuibyshev and Stalingrad, for the Don and the Amu Darya. And you will find them in the scientific institutes and design offices which do the surveying and design the dams and the hydro-stations. The entire people consider the great construction works their job.

Everybody in the USSR understands that the work being done on the Volga and the Dnieper, on the Don and the Amu Darya is an important link in the chain of decisive battles waged against nature which will make man master and commander of the elements.

Everyone in the Land of Soviets realizes that a task involving the refashioning of continents is

one in which the whole people must assist, and the hearts of millions are fired with the fervor of construction.

The whole world is listening with tense excitement to the roar of the machines and the confident tread of the men who have embarked on a campaign, not for the seizure of the lands and wealth of others, but for the development of uninhabited deserts and for the mastering of the mighty forces of air and water.

Construction Developments of Communism is the name given in the USSR to these titanic works which will change the life of four great rivers, and whose influence will be felt in two continents. As we picture these future dams, reservoirs and canals, and the altered face of steppelands and deserts, transformed by the labor of millions, we can already see what the country will be like under Communism.

A small car fits easily into the bucket of the "walking" excavator whose movements resemble a striding giant



Castle in Bohemia

by
TYLER BROOKE

WHEN we read the grim stories of American bombers engaged in the extermination of whole villages in Korea on the pretext that they were "suspected of harboring the enemy," there came to mind another village and another time.

Nine years ago, on June 10, 1942, the Special Branch of the German *Wehrmacht* descended upon the tiny, peaceful village of Lidice in Czecho-

TYLER BROOKE, an American journalist, lives in California. He made an extended trip to Central Europe some time ago and this article is based on observations during his stay in Czechoslovakia.

slovakia and wiped it from the face of the earth. Its male population shot, its women and children exported to Germany for slave labor, its every stone ground into dust, Lidice became to a shocked world the symbol of Nazi bestiality. There, too, the pretext used was that Lidice was "suspected of harboring the enemy"—the enemy, in this case, being the assassins of the notorious "Hangman" Heydrich, then Hitler's *Protektor* of Bohemia and Moravia.

But the reprisals for Heydrich's assassination did not end with Lidice; they began there. Daily, over a period of months, some forty to fifty Czech citizens were taken hostage and executed. Loudspeakers throughout Prague announced their names, and for a Czech publicly to display the slightest hint of sympathy meant being picked up by roving SS agents and subjected to the same fate.

The orders for this wholesale slaughter were published over the signature of Kurt Daluege, Heydrich's successor, from a small Bohemian village called Dobris (DUB'-rzheesh) located some thirty-odd miles south of Prague. In a rather grisly sense, Dobris was for a short time a center of Nazi *Kultur* in the Czech lands, from whence there issued only death and destruction, the typical Nazi "cultural" pursuits.

This article is written, therefore, in an effort to acquaint readers with Dobris as it is today, and to help give Dobris, if only in small measure, the recognition it deserves as the center of a different sort of culture than that which the Nazis imposed upon it.

For Dobris of today is fast becoming symbolic of a true people's culture, epitomizing life, beauty and constructive work in place of death

NEW WORLD REVIEW



Dobris Castle, once a Nazi gauleiter's headquarters, is now used by members of the Czech Writers Union as a place for creative work and for rest

and destruction, and attesting to the vast contrast between fascism and the new People's Democracy now being built in Czechoslovakia.

My wife and I visited Dobris on a crisp, wintry day in February 1949, during a ten-month stay in Czechoslovakia. We were driven leisurely down a fine stretch of highway, following the course of the Vltava River for a time, then angling off over the beautiful rolling countryside so characteristic of the Czech lands. At one point less than an hour out of Prague, the road dipped sharply, rose in a graceful arc and we rounded a bend into the courtyard of a magnificent baroque Castle. Against the backdrop of a brilliant blue sky and the white snow, the effect of its salmon-pink walls was breathtaking. We had arrived at Dobris.

Our party that day included the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Prague; John Roy Carlson, author of *Undercover*; two Czechs connected with a Prague publishing house, and our guide Jiri Pober, who, among other things, acted as liaison man between the Syndicate of Czech Writers and writers visiting Czechoslovakia from abroad. Over a delicious lunch consisting of a vermouth *aperitif*, soup, roast goose, *knedliky* (those famous Czech dumplings), potatoes, sardine salad, buns, two kinds of wine, beer, pastries and coffee, we heard a brief history of Dobris.

Traditionally, Dobris was known as the site of a hunting lodge used in the fourteenth century by the greatest of the Bohemian Kings, Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor.

In the seventeenth century, Dobris became the seat of the feudal estate of the Collorodo and Mansfeld families who had settled in Bohemia shortly after the Thirty Years War.

Today, Dobris is no longer feudal. The land and all the main buildings in the village belong to the Czech people, given over to their care by the government. What remains of the original Collorodo-Mansfeld estate is its salmon-pink Castle and eighty acres of park and farmland.

The Castle's last tenant, when World War II began, was young Weikhardt Collorodo-Mansfeld. When the Nazis occupied the Czech lands in 1939, they found in Weikhardt a willing collaborator. Still, in 1942, they summarily evicted him from his ancestral home and put it to use as a summer playground for the Nazi elite.

We went through the rooms once occupied by *Reichsprotektor* Kurt Dalueger and saw how he had remodeled them to suit his personal whims. He had them panelled in the choicest of woods, installed central heating, and lined the walls of his private bath with black and white marble.

Yet, with all the power and luxury at his command, Dalueger did not rest easily. From the inner courtyard entrance to the Castle proper, up the stairway and along the halls to his quarters, sentries armed with machine guns and hand-grenades were posted day and night. Be that as it may, Dalueger left Dobris hurriedly one day in 1945, when the on-rushing Red Army liberated Czechoslovakia. He was later captured, tried and hanged for his crimes against the Czech people.

Welcoming the Red Army to Dobris, however, was none other than the wily young Weikhardt Collorodo-

Mansfeld, who evidently hoped the gesture would mean repossession of the family Castle. But the new Czechoslovak government formed at Kosice in Eastern Slovakia thought differently. Documentary evidence proved that the Collorodo-Mansfelds had applied for German citizenship during the Nazi occupation, an act which placed the estate under the new laws regarding confiscation of German-owned or collaborator's property.

Weikhardt died of cancer eighteen months after the war ended. But he lived long enough to see his Castle turned over as a gift from the new Czechoslovak government to the Syndicate of Czech Writers, to be used as a rest and recreation center for its members.

And so Dobris Castle—now more familiarly known as the Writer's Castle—passed into the hands of people who have the deepest appreciation of beauty wherever it manifests itself. It can be said in truth that a new royalty reigns at Dobris today—a royalty of the intellect—in strict contrast to its former occupants.

The Union of Czechoslovak Authors (expanded from its Syndicate of Czech Writers formed in 1949) now maintains the Castle proper, while its adjoining Versailles type architectural gardens and its farmland are cared for by the state.

In the Castle's spacious rooms, every bit as comfortable as Prague's best hotels, fifty people may be accommodated at one time; a privilege reserved for the Union's members, their families or guests. Residents are charged a very nominal sum for room and board, the proceeds going toward upkeep.

At the time we visited Dobris, the Syndicate of Czech Writers was in

the preliminary stages of its reorganization into its present form. Even then, however, Dobris figured rather prominently in its plans for the future.

Under the terms of a proposal then being considered, the Union of Czechoslovak Authors was to provide the initiative for writers to undertake work upon request. In other words, the Union would approach an author requesting him to develop a novel around a theme—say, the life of a coal miner in Ostrava—suggested either by the Union or by any of its individual members. Should the author accept, he would be paid a fixed sum for his first six months of effort. At the end of that period, the results of his work would be carefully judged by a committee appointed by the membership. If the work was acceptable, the writer would continue for another six months or until such time as he completed the novel, for which time he would be paid an additional sum.

Total compensation from the Union, however, was not to supplant

subsequent earnings from the published book.

In short, the Union planned to subsidize its membership in an honest effort to help raise the cultural level of the Czech and Slovak people, while it insured at least some of its members of a livelihood. And Dobris entered the picture as the scene of the writer's endeavors, since it was to be there that he would live—with his family if he so desired—until his work was done.

I have no doubt that many American newspapermen, whose main stock-in-trade is the dreaming-up of press reports dealing with sinister "plots" and "counter-plots" in Czechoslovakia and other People's Democracies, would regard such a program as additional evidence that writers in "Communist-dominated" countries are "told what to write," or that they cannot write as they please without submitting to the dictates of their "government-run union." Such an attitude, of course, has little in common with the truth.

To be sure, there are many "plots"

Juri Taufer, Vice-Minister of Information (foreground, back to camera), translator of Mayakovsky, discusses writing problems at a meeting at Dobris

—Photos from *Czechoslovak Life*



and "counterplots" being hatched in the vicinity of Dobris today, but by what stretch of the imagination can stories depicting the lives and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people be considered "sinister"?

Conversely, perhaps it is indicative of the cultural atmosphere in America today that it was at Dobris that John Roy Carlson, then touring Eastern Europe and the Middle East in search of material for a new book, complained to us that he had seen nothing "bad" to write about in the new People's Democracies. In Yugoslavia, however, he had found conditions extremely poor. And he feared that, unless he included adverse criticism of other Eastern European countries in his forthcoming manuscript, his publishers probably would turn it down on the ground that he was "following the party line."

I am told that last summer Dobris, aside from being a "House of Creation and Recreation"—as the Union of Czechoslovak Authors has dubbed it—opened a school for promising young writers selected on merit from the ranks of the working people throughout the country. With all expenses paid by the Union, these embryo poets, playwrights and novelists spent three weeks at the Castle attending a course to help develop their talents. Czechoslovakia's best writers, poets and critics gave lectures and led discussions, emphasizing the finest in Czechoslovak as well as world classical literature.

To most Americans, accustomed as they are to getting their reports

on Czechoslovakia from the commercial press, Dobris must seem a strange place, indeed. But to the Czechoslovak people it is taken for granted as part of the new world they are constructing. And why shouldn't this be so?

Section 19 of the New Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic provides that:

"Freedom of creative work is guaranteed. . . . Cultural assets are under the protection of the State. The State shall insure that these assets be available to all, and support science and the arts in the interest of the development of the national culture, of progress, and of the general welfare; in particular the State shall ensure to creative workers favorable conditions for their work."

For the first time in its centuries-old history, Dobris Castle has become a place of honest labor.

In retrospect, we see our visit as more than just a trip to some historical monument, such as we might say of perhaps Bunker Hill or the Bastille. To us, Dobris was not a view of the past, but a glimpse into the future.

We saw Dobris as a monument to the new Czechoslovakia—a Czechoslovakia which aims at raising not only its material standards but its cultural standards as well, and which, therefore, provides every incentive to its cultural workers. Having seen it, we are convinced that one day, in the not-too-distant future, no country will be without its Dobris—including, if you please, an America reborn in the image of its people.



A CANADIAN ARTIST EYES THE USSR

by F. B. TAYLOR

Kiev, Kaniev and places in their vicinities. Our three weeks' visit was one of intense activity and everywhere we were presented with flowers.

As I believe that I am the only Canadian painter who has visited the USSR during the past fifteen years I concentrated my attention upon cultural matters, particularly upon current activities in the visual arts. I attempted to gain the best understanding possible in the time, of the situation of the arts and of artists in Soviet life. I met leading painters, architects, composers and educators and had lengthy discussions with them. I learned that we in North America know little of the practice, particularly of the extent of the practice, of the visual arts and of their place in life, and little of the social and economic status of artists there.

I concluded that their greatest achievements in easel painting and sculpture are as great as those in their music, theater, dance and literature. In mural painting and architecture the present is a period of experiment and transition. Many mural paintings are planned for the great "elevated" buildings under construction in Moscow and elsewhere. Soviet architects are feeling their way in the evolution of forms which will be

IN MAY this year I spent three weeks in the USSR. On my way back to Canada I called on a friend in London. He had visitors, and when I told him where I'd been he heralded me to them as "a visitor from the future." This reminded me that Lincoln Steffens said that he'd "seen the future and it works." Not only does it work, it's well-nigh miraculous and to most North Americans it is surprising that in many respects by comparison Canada and the United States seem like backward countries.

I went as a member of a delegation of five of the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society upon the invitation of VOKS, the all-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The other delegates were Alderman Jacob Penner of Winnipeg; Emil and Fagel Gartner, musicians, of Toronto, Ontario; and Jeanette Brunelle, housewife, of Montreal.

We visited Moscow, Leningrad,

F. B. TAYLOR, former National Vice President of the Federation of Canadian Artists, is an Associate, as a painter, of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. His works are in the collections of the National Gallery of Canada, the London Ontario Art Museum, and many other museums.

true expressions of the lives and aspirations of the people.

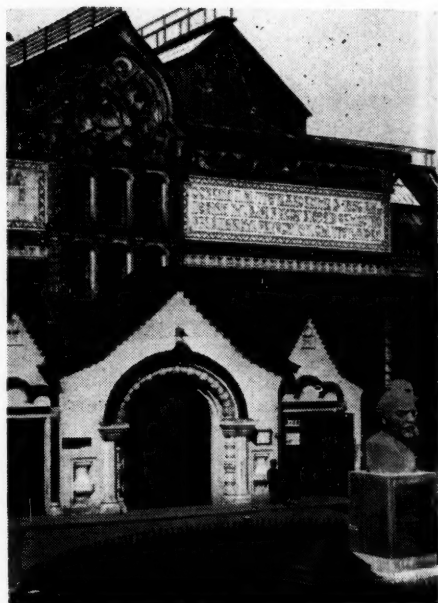
The Soviet standard of workmanship and craftsmanship and all-round technical capacity in the visual arts is the highest I know of in the world today. As in the case of musicians, actors and dancers, intended painters, sculptors and architects undergo a lengthy and exacting training.

Artists, scientists and cultural workers of every kind occupy honored positions in Soviet society. They are working for the whole of society, for all the Soviet people, not simply for themselves or for small circles of intellectuals. Soviet art and culture consciously strive to reflect the reality of Soviet life.

The people expect to find the common heritage and experience in artists' work, they seek to identify themselves in it and wide audience participation results. There is a market for every good work of art created, for every good picture painted, sculpture made and poem written. The demand actually greatly exceeds the supply and the monetary rewards are in direct proportion to one's achievement and commensurate with the great importance of the work in the eyes of the public.

Contemporary works of all kinds are authentic images of what is and what is to be in the USSR. The artists understand their place in society, they know the needs of the people and they are fulfilling them. The people constitute a sympathetic, appreciative and generally responsive audience expectant of progressive development, and so the function of art is complete. This immense stimulus provided to artists is unique in the world today.

Our delegation visited the Moscow Metro and Moscow Canal, housing developments, public buildings and



The famous Tretyakov Gallery, mecca of art lovers, in Moscow

building exhibitions, academies of music and the fine arts, schools and a collective farm which had never previously been visited by a foreign delegation, a machine-tractor station, museums of many kinds, children's and adults' cultural community centers, an agrobiological station, a workers' rest home, botanical gardens and parks, libraries and a university. We were taken to operas, plays, concerts and a football match. We walked the streets and observed the people. We went shopping and we talked to people in a great many walks of life and everywhere we went we observed and were deeply impressed by a simple fact—to build their society and lives as they ardently wish, the Soviet people must have peace. It is essential to their progressive well-being and consequently they want it and work for it.

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A TREATY FOR WAR, NOT PEACE

by JESSICA SMITH

SAN FRANCISCO GIVES US A TREATY BUT NOT PEACE was the headline over the story by James Reston in the *New York Times* of September 9. Of America's Pyrrhic victory, gained at the cost of its own democratic traditions, its prestige among the peoples of the world, and perhaps in the end the blood of its sons, Reston wrote:

The men who directed the strategy and are being congratulated on the victory, are not happy. On the contrary, they are apprehensive—in some ways more than they have been in many months past.

The final statement of Andrei Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, at a press conference following the signing of the treaty, was generally interpreted as a "threat" of war from the Soviet Union. Gromyko uttered no threat. He merely repeated the solemn warnings that the USSR has made from the beginning, that the treaty itself contains a new and terrible threat of war. This was further confirmed by the *Times* military expert, Hanson Baldwin, when he wrote September 5 that the Japanese peace treaty means the re-emergence of Japan as a great power, specifically a military power.

The representatives of forty-eight nations who signed the American-made treaty have gone home to face the serious political and economic

consequences of their action, the indignation of their peoples and in the end the verdict of history which will accord them the infamy they deserve.

Most of the nations present were reluctant to sign a treaty which rides roughshod over the interests of America's own allies as well as of the people of Asia. The signatory nations were compelled even in their subservient speeches to reflect the bitter and widely expressed opposition of their peoples to the treaty, on the ground of its omission of any provision for reparations for those who had suffered most from Japanese aggression, and their fears of the renewed Japanese militarism and economic competition for which it opens the way. All the high-sounding phrases about "a treaty of reconciliation" could not cloak the reality of these fears.

The Soviet Union, along with Poland and Czechoslovakia, to the dismay of the treaty's sponsors, accepted the invitation to the "conference" which was never intended to be more than a rubber stamp signing ceremony. Their presence was the occasion of a sordid display of melodramatics, phony plots against their lives, and vulgar provocations by the press, members of Congress and some of the delegates themselves. They behaved with composure and

dignity throughout. They were charged with wanting only to throw a monkey wrench into the arrangements, to expose the lack of any pretense of democracy in the proceedings, to show up America's real role in relation to the peoples of Asia. Their coming was hardly necessary for that. It was perfectly clear what America was up to. It was enough that by their presence and their statements the Soviet delegates and their supporters made it clear to the peoples of Asia and the world that there is a mighty nation prepared to defend their interests. With China shoved aside, and India and Burma refusing to attend, two thirds of the people of Asia were absent from this gathering which presumed to settle the fate the half of the world's people who live there. As for the representatives of Asian nations who were present, James Reston gave the show away. After Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia and Pakistan had sung the tune called and paid for by the American and British pipers, Mr. Reston waxed lyrical (or was it cynical?) and wrote in the *New York Times* for September 7:

The Voice of Free Asia, eloquent, melancholy, and still strong with the lilt of an Oxford accent, dominated the Japanese peace treaty conference today.

Obviously, those who spoke with such an accent, as well as those in whose tones the less lilting Yankee accent could be detected, like the Philippines and South American delegates, are not the real spokesmen of the people of Asia.

Gromyko's first move was to seek admission to the conference of the People's Republic of China, the country most closely concerned with the proceedings. He was rudely ruled out

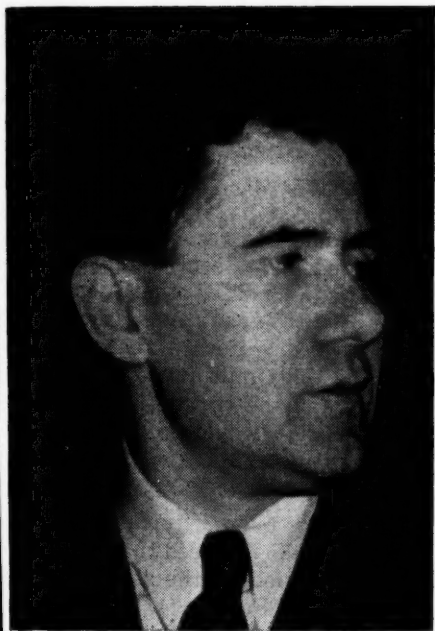
of order by Secretary Acheson, conference chairman, and lost his appeal from the ruling.

Next, strongly supported by the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia, Gromyko opposed the American-imposed gag-rule which permitted no discussion or debate, since the only purpose of the gathering was to sign a ready-made treaty, and limited each nation to a one-hour speech.

They proposed instead that normal procedure for international gatherings be adopted through the election by the conference of a committee to draw up rules of procedure to be democratically discussed and voted upon. Secretary Acheson allowed only five minutes apiece on this crucial question for one speaker from each side. The move to close debate on the question of the rules carried by 25 to 8 only. The 19 abstentions were a significant indication of the measure of sympathy which many of the delegates, although they voted the straight U.S. ticket later, actually felt for the Soviet position. Less than half the delegates thus actually went on record in support of the U.S. rules through which the Japanese treaty was imposed.

Mr. Gromyko then spoke for the hour allotted him, analyzing the real nature of the treaty and offering a series of amendments to transform the draft from a treaty of war to a treaty of peace, which he later summed up as designed to accomplish these points:

1. Prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism.
2. The withdrawal of foreign occupation troops from the territory of Japan and the prevention of the establishment on the territory of Japan of foreign military bases.



Andrei Gromyko

3. The prevention of Japan's joining coalitions or military alliances directed against any of the powers that participated in the war against Japan.

4. The settlement of territorial questions in strict conformity with the existing international agreements on this subject.

5. The insurance to the Japanese people of democratic rights and freedoms.

6. An unhampered development of Japanese peaceful industries, the development of Japan's trade with other nations and her access to raw material sources.

But the United States had exerted its dollar pressure effectively in advance, so these constructive amendments, strongly supported by Poland and Czechoslovakia on the floor, and by all decent people in the world outside the conference hall, were voted down, and the conference proceeded to its appointed end.

At his September 8 press conference, Gromyko stated, as he had at the conference, that the American-British draft treaty could not serve as a basis for a genuine peace settlement in the Far East, but rather constituted a draft for the preparation of a new war.

He pointed out that the treaty, placing no limitation on Japanese armed forces, contains no guarantees against revival of Japanese militarism, which had been the principal goal of the Potsdam agreement and the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission drafted under it.

Mr. Gromyko said that the treaty provides for the conversion of Japan into an American military base, thus negating its professions of insuring Japanese sovereignty, and that it also provides for drawing Japan into the aggressive military coalitions set up under the sponsorship of the United States. It was not accidental, he noted, "that the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan was entrusted to such a seasoned warmaker as John Foster Dulles."

Answering the attempts to justify the treaty on the basis of Japan's need for self-defense, and assailing the absurdity of Japanese Premier Yoshida's allegations that Japan is "menaced from the North," Mr. Gromyko said this could not be taken seriously, since:

It is a well-known fact that nobody threatens Japan, that for centuries Japan has never been attacked by anyone, although the Japanese militarists have repeatedly chosen the road of aggression against other states, especially against the countries neighboring on Japan.

Charging that the military clauses of the treaty are in fact directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's

Republic, Mr. Gromyko warned that there can be no genuine peace settlement in the Far East without the Chinese People's Republic, which made the greatest contribution to victory over the Japanese militarists, and whose people will not forget the gross violation of their right to participate. He pointed out the ridiculous position of the sponsors of the conference in inviting the participation of El Salvador (2,150,000 people), Nicaragua (1,184,000 people), thousands of miles away from Japan, and excluding its next door neighbor China, (475,000,000 people), not to mention the absence of India and Burma.

Mr. Gromyko denied the repeated assertions of U.S. representatives that there had been consultations with the Soviet Government on the preparation of the treaty. The draft treaty had indeed been shown to the Soviet Government. But in view of the fact that all Soviet observations and proposals had been completely ignored, nothing that could be considered "consultations" had taken place.

The treaty means, according to Gromyko, that:

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain have firmly embarked upon the course of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan without the participation of the principal states neighboring on Japan, that their aim is not the establishment of peace in the Far East, but unleashing of a new war, in which they want to use Japan as their instrument and the Japanese people as cannon fodder for the realization of their aggressive, imperialist designs.

Mr. Gromyko referred to the anxiety aroused by the treaty among the countries which have been the victims of Japanese aggression in the

past, as well as among the Japanese people themselves. He said that the Soviet delegation had received from the Japanese Council of Patriotic Movements a petition with five million signatures calling for an overall peace treaty, protesting against the imposed treaty and declaring they would not recognize it. Similar protests had been received from trade unions and other democratic groups in Japan. Yet the United States has preferred to base itself on the old militaristic circles in Japan, and the treaty lacks any provisions that would guarantee basic democratic rights and freedoms to the Japanese people.

Turning to territorial questions, Mr. Gromyko declared that the treaty flagrantly violates the right of China to Taiwan (Formosa), the Pescadores, the Paracel and other islands severed from China by Japanese aggression and recognized as Chinese by the Cairo and Potsdam declarations, thereby attempting to legalize the U.S. seizure of Taiwan. It also provides for the severance from Japan in favor of the United States of the Ryukyu, Bonin and other islands, under pretext of UN trusteeship, and contrary to the Cairo declaration in which the United States and Britain declared they pursued no plans of territorial expansion. Finally, the treaty fails to state that Japan should recognize the sovereignty of the USSR over the southern part of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands as provided at Yalta.

Mr. Gromyko then repeated the amendments suggested by the Soviet Union which could have turned the treaty into a sound basis for a durable peace in the Far East, and concluded with the statement:

The Soviet Union would fail in per-

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forming its duty if it at this moment did not publicly state that it is not only disassociating itself from these plans for the preparation of a new war in the Far East, but that it is also warning that those who impose such a peace treaty with Japan take upon themselves all the responsibility before the peoples for the consequences of such a step.

Simultaneously with the signing of the Japanese treaty, the United States signed a bi-lateral military treaty with the Philippines, which bought off their opposition to the Japanese treaty, and a treaty with Australia and New Zealand, to fill out the over-all military strategy for the Pacific. The Dulles-negotiated United States-Japanese military pact signed five hours after the Japanese treaty, gives the United States the right to station armed forces in Japan as long as it deems necessary in order to defend Japan from "direct and indirect aggression" and providing that Japan shall give bases to the United States but to no other power.

The bi-lateral military agreement contains a built-in guarantee against any government coming to power in Japan which might oppose the treaty. For it provides that the United States will station land, air and sea forces in Japan to protect it "against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large scale internal riots and disturbances caused through in-

stigation or intervention by an outside power or powers."

Since any movement for peace is in the eyes of the American authorities, ipso facto the work of a "foreign agent," they are thus taking upon themselves the authority for intervention by American armed forces against any expression of the will of the Japanese people and on behalf of the continued imposition on Japan of the rule of the militarists.

The treaty with Japan and these other treaties remain scraps of paper until they are ratified. It is certain that the people of many countries will make the process of ratification difficult and in many cases impossible. It is up to the American people to bring the strongest pressure on the Senate not to ratify these new instruments of war.

Equally strong must be the popular upsurge against the formal steps now being taken by the North Atlantic Treaty powers to speed the rearming of Germany, with the incorporation of German army units of division strength into the European army.

Mass pressure must be renewed to demand an immediate peace settlement in Korea. And above all, the American people should add their voices to those of over half a billion of the world's people who have already joined in the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact to end all wars and threats of war.

J. S.

STALIN AND MAO EXCHANGE MESSAGES

ON SEPTEMBER 2, Sixth Anniversary of the victory over Japanese imperialism, Mao Tse-tung sent a warm message to Stalin expressing the gratitude of the Chinese people for Soviet assistance against the Japanese invaders, and received a warm reply from Stalin. Both leaders stressed the strong friendship binding their countries and its importance for peace in the Far East.

FOR PEACE IN KOREA AND THE WORLD

THE American people have made clear through the Gallup Poll, through a flood of letters to Washington, through organizational resolutions and in many other ways their opposition to the continuance of the bloody slaughter in Korea, and their desire for an immediate cease-fire based on the 38th Parallel.

The opening of the negotiations at Kaesong, giving rise to hopes for an early peace, served to quiet their expressions of protest.

The talks are now in their third month. As we pointed out in the previous issue, the United States has reneged on its earlier official declarations that a settlement at the 38th Parallel would be acceptable. While the actual U.S. truce line demands have never been made public, it is certain that the line now demanded reaches far into North Korea in a section rich in tungsten, manganese and wolfram which the United States covets and is indeed already grabbing.

The North Korean and Chinese negotiators, after numerous concessions, had gone so far by August 17th as to express their willingness to consider some modification of the proposed 38th Parallel truce line.

Yet the very next day three United States divisions were hurled against the North Koreans and Chinese along a fifty-mile front in a big offensive resulting in thousands of casualties. Correspondents were forbidden to mention the offensive at

the time, and not until eighteen days later was the censorship on this news lifted. And even as the offensive was taking place, as throughout the negotiations, accusations were being made that the *other side* was using the truce talks only as a cover for building up new offensive actions.

At the same time came reports of a violation of the Kaesong neutral area, followed by a series of such incidents. North Korean and Chinese protests against these violations have been met with charges that they fabricated the incidents themselves. During this period also, numerous violations by U.S. aircraft of Chinese territory have been charged. The town of Rashin, eighteen miles from the Soviet border was bombed, although permission to do so had been denied to General MacArthur. And General Emmett ("Rosie") O'Donnell, advocate of bombing China, was sent back to Korea to take over the Far Eastern bomber command.

General Ridgway and General Joy were finally compelled to admit that on September 10 a U.S. plane had indeed violated the neutrality of Kaesong, strafing houses less than a mile from the conference house, although the UN investigating team had first reported the evidence inconclusive. General Ridgway's official acknowledgement attributed the incident to a mistake in navigation by the pilot. But as David McConnell of the *New York Herald Tribune*

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Nora K. Rodd (Canada), Chairman of the International Women's Commission in N. Korea, with Monica Felton (Britain). Right: In the Chinese border town of Antung a Chinese woman relates how U.S. planes bombed the residential section of the town

pointed out on September 13 in a dispatch from Tokio, the radar operator had been at all times in touch with the plane and so must have known it was in a restricted area, and immediately had the pilot's report on the strafing. The mystery, said Mr. McConnell, was "Why was the United Nations Armistice Conference not advised that a B-29 had

strafed Kaesong until the Communists complained and Admiral Joy ordered a full scale investigation?"

The United States has refused any adequate investigation of the ten earlier incidents protested, or any adequate guarantees against their repetition, other than to propose a change in the conference site, which in itself is no guarantee.

Women's Delegation Report on North Korea

WHAT Americans must realize is that along with the continued slaughter taking place in actual military engagements that has gone on all during the parleys, the bombing of the already tragically decimated civilian population of North Korea and non-military targets has continued incessantly.

That is why we feel it is absolutely necessary at this time to call attention to the report issued last May by the "Women's International Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Committed by the U.S.A. and Syngman Rhee troops in Korea."

The twenty-one members of the

commission who accepted the invitation of the Women's International Democratic Federation to go to North Korea and see for themselves were delegated by different women's organizations, some of them members of the WIDF, some not. They represented seventeen different countries in Europe, America, Asia and Africa. They were of different nationalities and religious beliefs, belonging to different political parties or without political affiliation. In their introduction to their report they state that their common task was "to tell conscientiously and truthfully to the women who have

delegated us to this commission and to all the common and peace-loving people of the world the facts as we have seen them."

Mrs. Monica Felton, long-time member of the British Labor Party was discharged from her position as chairman of the Stevanage Corporation, a government organization which builds new homes, on her return to England, on the pretext that she was "absent without leave." But she has continued to tell the truth about what she saw. In a statement on her return she described in detail the evidences she had seen in numerous Korean cities and towns of the systematic and terrible wiping out of homes, schools, hospitals, factories, churches and buildings of all kinds. She went on:

But even worse than this physical damage to buildings and property are the stories we heard and the evidence we saw with our own eyes of the sufferings the people have endured in the areas which have been occupied by the American, British and Syngman Rhee forces. Again and again we were told of how whole families, men, women and children, had been imprisoned for days without food and water, and had been shot, burned to death, and on very many occasions thrown into large graves after being tortured and were then buried alive.

Here I think I should explain that these stories, many of them so horrible that they will scarcely bear repeating, were told to us again and again by eyewitnesses, by people who had themselves suffered many of the tortures they described, or who had lost their own families and precious relatives.

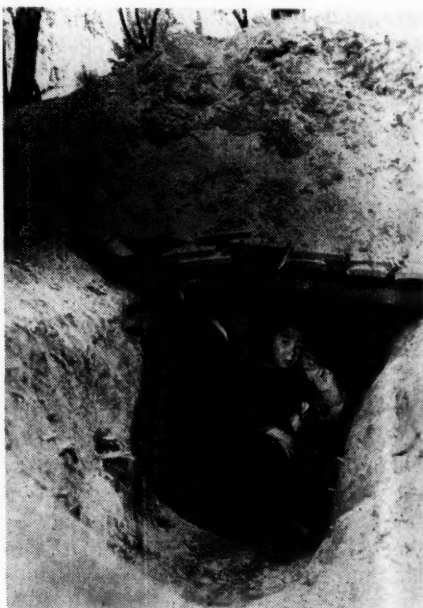
In every instance we were careful to take the name and address of each individual who talked with us.

Mrs. Felton declared that ever since her return she has been asking the question "What are we, the ordinary citizens of English-speaking

countries, going to do to prevent the horrors that are happening in Korea today from being spread throughout the whole world?"

Mrs. Nora K. Rodd, Canadian church worker, was the delegate of the Congress of Canadian Women. In a press statement issued on her return, after describing the universal ruins she had witnessed, she said:

We were free to investigate everywhere and to question anyone. Men, women and children trudged many miles to meet us. They came to us clutching our hands and clothes, weeping, sobbing; thanking us for coming, begging to tell what had happened to them and to get our soldiers home. We shall never forget the agony of those people as they opened mass graves for us, and as they told us of the cruelty inflicted upon their relatives and friends—atrocities often so revolting as to be almost beyond belief. We visited caves and prisons where men and women and chil-



In North Korea a woman and child huddle in an air raid shelter

dren had been burned to death and graves where they had been buried alive.

But we saw also the great kindness and courage of the Korean people. Wherever we went we were met with singing and with flowers. Deep under the mountains in caves and basement shelters we heard good music and saw dramatic dancing. The Korean people value their culture which goes back over 2,000 years. . . . They feel that through misunderstanding and blundering our soldiers are there, and that when our people understand, this will stop. They want only to manage their own affairs.

The full report has been published by the WIDF, as a supplement to the Moscow magazine *New Times*, and in many countries throughout the world. It has been presented to the United Nations, with a request that it be published and circulated. Space permits our publishing only the conclusion of the delegation's report which sums up their findings, but which lacks the impact of the body of the report with its detailed



A North Korean woman weeps as she shows members of the Women's Commission the graves of relatives tortured to death

eye-witness descriptions and reports of conversations with the North Korean victims themselves. We feel that Americans should familiarize themselves with the full contents of this report, the conclusions of which follow.

J. S.

Conclusions of Women's Report on North Korea

AFTER the observations made by the Members of the Commission in different parts of Korea, the Commission has reached the following conclusions:

The people of Korea are being subjected by the American occupants to a merciless and methodical campaign of extermination, which is in contradiction not only to the principles of humanity, but also to the rules of warfare as laid down, for instance, in the Hague and the Geneva Conventions. This is being done in the following ways:

a) By the systematic destruction of food, food stores and food factories. Forests and ripe harvests are being systematically burned by incendiary bombs, fruit trees are being destroyed, and peasants working in their fields with their animals are being killed by machinegun fire from low-flying planes.

By these means the whole people of Korea is doomed to starvation.

b) By the systematic destruction of town after town, of village after village, many of which by no stretch of the imagination could be considered to be military objectives or even industrial centers.

The aim of this systematic destruction is clearly, in the first place, to break the morale of the Korean population and, secondly, to wear them out physically. In these never-ceasing raids, dwellings, hospitals, schools, etc., are deliberately destroyed. Even towns which have already been turned into heaps of ashes and in which the surviving inhabitants are reduced to living in dugouts, continue to be bombed.

c) By systematically employing against the peaceful inhabitants weap-

ons banned by international convention, i.e., incendiaries, petrol bombs, napalm bombs, time-bombs, and by constantly machine-gunning civilians from low-flying planes.

d) By atrociously exterminating the Korean population. In the districts temporarily occupied by American and Syngman Rhee forces, in the period of occupation, hundreds of thousands of civilians, entire families from old men to little children, have been tortured, beaten to death, burned and buried alive. Thousands of others have perished from hunger and cold in overcrowded prisons in which they were thrown without charges being levelled against them, without investigation, trial or sentence.

These mass tortures and mass murders surpass the crimes committed by the Hitler Nazis in temporarily-occupied Europe.

Evidence given by all civilians questioned points to the fact that nearly all these crimes were either perpetrated by U.S. soldiers and officers or else on the order of U.S. officers. Therefore the full responsibility for these atrocities falls on the U.S. Supreme Command in Korea, i.e., on General MacArthur, General Ridgway and other commanders of the invading forces who call themselves the Forces of the UN. Although these atrocities have been performed under the command of generals in the field, the full responsibility for them must also rest with the governments who sent their troops to Korea and whose representatives to the UN gave their votes in favor of the war in Korea.

The Commission expresses its belief that those responsible for the crimes committed against the Korean people must be charged as war criminals as defined by the Allied Declaration of 1943, and must be brought to trial by the peoples of the world, as was defined by the same Declaration.

The Commission calls on all the peoples of the world, in the name of common humanity, to urge by every means in their power that the war in Korea be brought to an end without delay and that the invading foreign troops be

immediately withdrawn from Korea.

The Commission also urges all the peoples of the world to organize immediate help for the Korean people, who are threatened by hunger and disease as a result of the atrocious crimes committed by the American invading forces on Korean territory.

The Commission asks the Women's International Democratic Federation to send this document to the governments of all the countries of the world, to all women's organizations throughout the world, irrespective of whether they are members of the Federation or not, to the World Peace Council, to all organizations fighting for peace, to all humanitarian organizations, and public leaders, regardless of their political or religious views, who hold dear the cause of peace.

The Commission urgently asks the WIDF to forward the report of the Women's International Commission for the investigation of the atrocities committed by U.S.A. and Syngman Rhee forces in Korea, to the United Nations.

This report has been compiled in five languages: English, French, Russian, Chinese and Korean, and signed by

Chairman of the Commission: Nora K. Rodd (Canada).

Vice-Chairmen: Liu Ching-yang (China), Ida Bachmann (Denmark).

Secretaries: Miluse Svatosova (Czechoslovakia), Trees Soenito-Heyligers (Netherlands).

Members of Commission: Monica Felton (Great Britain), Maria Ovsyannikova (USSR), Bai Lang (China), Li Keng (China), Gillette Ziegler (France), Elisabetta Gallo (Italy), Eva Priester (Austria), Germaine Hannevard (Belgium), Hilde Cahn (German Democratic Republic), Lilly Waechter (Western Germany), Li-thi-Quê (Vietnam), Candelaria Rodriguez (Cuba), Fatma Ben Sliman (Tunisia), Abassia Fodil (Algeria), Leonor Aguiar Vazquez (Argentina).



A MYTH EXPOSED

TO NEW WORLD REVIEW:

I have read *Russia With Our Own Eyes* and I hasten to express my appreciation of its unbiased presentation of the rich education experience which the British trade unions' delegation encountered, and apparently enjoyed while in the Soviet Union.

It is regrettable that the American people have yet to learn that these representative British trade unionists explored the "iron curtain" myth, that they learned from their visit to the Soviet Union that the curtain is but a fiction of the weavers of deceiving propaganda.

Their impressions of the Soviet trade unions should be of special significance to American workers. Unlike many of our own, the Soviet unions are not feeding grounds for self-seeking, high salaried officials. On the contrary, the Soviet unions are the true and basic organizations of the workers and are democratically controlled and administered by them at the job or factory level. This fact is made crystal clear in the reports of the British delegation.

How long will it take to expose the depraved anti-Soviet propagandists and their pay-masters cannot be foreseen. But a wide distribution of *Russian With Our Own Eyes* should greatly help to spread the truth and bring to light the evil motives behind the torrent of falsehoods which are being fed to the citizens of this country about a nation which desires only peace and the freedom to work an dcreate a better life for its people.

J. L.

Detroit, Mich.

DUTCH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

We are publishing this communication from the Editor and Secretary of the Vereniging Nederland-USSR, in Amsterdam, Holland, in order to give our readers a glimpse of that Society's activities on behalf of Soviet-Dutch friendship and understanding.

TO NEW WORLD REVIEW:

In March a Dutch women's delegation visited the USSR. In November, 1950 a delegation of our Society, after return-

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ing from a visit, held a series of 80 conferences in Holland on their observations. In May, a workers' delegation of eleven toured the European part of the USSR, and they, too, have organized conferences on their visit.

This past April our Society organized a month of friendship with the Soviet Union, during which more than 1,200 new members were registered. A pamphlet on the visit of our November delegations sold more than 15,000 copies. Nearly 100 meetings, held all over the country, were attended by 15,000 visitors.

W. v.d. Berg

Amsterdam

A CORRECTION

TO NEW WORLD REVIEW:

The book review looks fine in NEW WORLD REVIEW, and I feel good that I was able to do it and that you liked it, but I would like to register one small beef if only to set the record straight as far as I am concerned. I do not agree with the implication of your heading, "This Book the Hierarchy Will Like." It seems pretty obvious to me that the Hierarchy doesn't like the book at all in view of its continual "comparison" between Stalin and the Pope, and as I wrote in my review for the Guardian, nobody will really like the book except the most reactionary Protestants (of whom, however, there are a goodly number).

I would like to see this published in NWR as setting the record straight so far as I am concerned.

With warm congratulations on the many good things in your magazine every month.

Cedric Belfrage

New York City

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