

NEW WORLD

SOCIAL SCIENCES

DECEMBER

1951

20¢

Review



● The UN Assembly and World Peace ●

In the USSR, China, Poland, Korea

For Peace and Good Will . . .

Peace on Earth!

This is the note that rings far and wide during the Yuletide Season.

Good Will Among Men!

Peace and good will. But let us extend the Season. Let us make the warmth and friendship expressed in these two sentiments glow the year 'round.

For man to benefit, peace and good will cannot be seasonal, they must be of the every-day fabric of our living.

New World Review has consistently been in the struggle for a peaceful world. Our method? To give our readers a true understanding of the life and policies of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe and China.

To continue this vital work we need your help. We need it urgently.

Won't you please send in your contribution today so that we may continue our work for Peace and Good Will?

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.

Here are \$_____ to help in the struggle for peace that you are carrying on.

Name _____

Address _____ Zone _____

City _____ State _____

NEW WORLD *Review*

DECEMBER

1951

UN Assembly and World Peace	Jessica Smith	3
Operation Boomerang	Victor Perlo	9
The Cottage at Gori	Ralph Parker	14
Sir John Pratt on China and Korea	Gordon Schaffer	18
Push-Button Factory	Alexei Sorokin	24
Americans Are Asking . . .	Sender Garlin	27
Odessa Dockers	B. Smolyakov	29
Education in Poland	Elizabeth Moos	37
A Bridge is not Only a Bridge	F. C. Weiskopf	43
L. P. Beria on Soviet Foreign Policy		49
Collier's Cries Havoc		57
Save These Four Men!		60
An Open Letter to J. Howard McGrath		61
Reviews		63, 64

Our Cover was drawn especially for us by the eminent American artist, William Gropper.

Photos by Sovfoto and Eastfoto unless otherwise specified.

JESSICA SMITH, Editor
FREDERICK V. FIELD, Far Eastern Editor
ANDREW VOYNOW, Managing Editor
SENDER GARLIN, Associate Editor
DONALD SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager

Vol. 19, No. 10, December, 1951. Registered as second class matter June 27, 1951, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$2.00 per year. \$1.00 for 6 months (Canadian and foreign \$3.00 a year. Draw money orders or checks payable in New York). Published monthly by the S.R.T. Publications, Inc., 114 East 52nd Street, New York 16, N. Y. Indexed in Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service. Phone: MUrray Hill 3-3855.
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

A
becar
rent
Paris
plete
erally
a m
ment
polic
the
Unio
offens
The
New
that
tained
ceptab

TH
no r
will
of it

Actu
seize
ature
ing th
eral A

DECEMBER

The UN Assembly and World Peace

by JESSICA SMITH

Since the review that follows was written, a number of events have indicated the effectiveness of the worldwide demand for concrete steps toward peace. One such indication is in the latest reports of the Korean peace negotiations, giving rise to new hopes for an early armistice agreement. Another is the fact that Secretary Acheson found it necessary to make some modifications in the American peace proposals designed to make them more palatable, although the main weaknesses still remain. While Foreign Minister Vyshinsky subjected these further U.S. proposals to sharp criticism, his amendments kept the door open for further discussions. And the dismissal of the case of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates of the Peace Information Center, since the government was unable to introduce any evidence in support of its "foreign agent" charge, is a major victory in the struggle for Peace.

AS THE NATURE of the United States disarmament proposals became known on the eve of the current General Assembly session in Paris, they were greeted with complete cynicism by commentators generally. It was recognized that such a move would indicate no fundamental change in American foreign policies, but only an effort to "seize the initiative" before the Soviet Union could launch another "peace offensive."

Thomas J. Hamilton wrote in the *New York Times* for November 6 that the American proposals contained features known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and

Thus it is believed that there is no real danger that the United States will be required to reveal the size of its atomic bomb stockpile.

Actually, it was France that "seized the initiative," to the discomfiture of the United States. Welcoming the delegates of the Sixth General Assembly as it opened in the

Palais de Chaillot, President Auriol of France called for a meeting in Paris of the heads of state of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France during the sessions to make an effort to reduce international disagreements. Washington's reaction was reported "cool" to the proposal, and President Truman later declared flatly that he would participate in no big power conferences outside the United Nations, although he is to receive Churchill here early in the year.

In a radio address on November 7, President Truman unveiled the American plan, endorsed by Great Britain and France.

He began with the usual charges about "Communist imperialism" and "aggression" and a reiteration of American plans to build up armed forces in Europe and other parts of the world.

The "fresh approach" thereafter outlined by the President consisted in first taking steps to merge the UN commission on atomic energy with

the commission on all other types of arms, a step long ago proposed by the Soviet Union.

However, the concrete steps proposed by the President amount to nothing more than an inventory taken in each country to be "checked and verified in each of those countries by inspectors who are nationals of other countries."

But contrary to the Soviet view that the question of atomic weapons is the most urgent, President Truman put this question last:

Such an inventory would proceed by stages, disclosing the least vital information first, and then proceeding to more sensitive areas. Each stage would be completed before the next began until all armed forces and armaments of every kind had been included.

Only during this long and involved process of counting would specific arrangements for actual arms reduction be taken up, to be put into effect at some distant and unspecified date.

President Truman also revealed that his plan included acceptance of the so-called majority (Baruch) plan regarding atomic weapons, long since recognized even by some of its authors as completely unworkable since it was based on the assumption of an American monopoly of atomic weapons, provided in fact for American control over all atomic energy production everywhere and would proceed by a stage by stage process which would afford no guarantee whatever that the United States would in the end agree to the destruction of its atomic weapons. Since this plan has been completely rejected by the Soviet Union, its inclusion is in itself sufficient proof that the United States did not put forward this proposal with any idea of its acceptance. This was made even clearer by the additional condition

that even this minimum program could not begin until there was a cease-fire in Korea. This condition was especially suspect in the light of the obstacles continually put forward by U.S. officials to any agreement on cease-fire. And finally, the condition that "the major political issues which have divided the world" must be settled before any arms reduction program could be started deprived the entire proposal of any reality.

Secretary Acheson's formal presentation of the Western plan to the General Assembly was also prefaced by an emphasis on U.S. determination to pursue its policy of building up "situations of strength" all around the world and a nasty attack on the Soviet Union. With brazen disregard for the actual record in both words and deeds of the repeated efforts of the USSR in the past year as well as previously to find peaceful solutions in all the world's trouble spots and specifically in relations with the U.S., Mr. Acheson declared that this record did not show a single action by the Soviet Union "that indicates it is willing to cooperate with the rest of the world in abating tensions and the danger of war."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky in his reply emphasized that the Soviet delegation considered its main duty at this session "to help steer the efforts of the General Assembly toward removing the obstacles to the strengthening of peace." But he pointed out that the proposals of the U.S. could not be taken seriously against the background of its unabated efforts to press forward with a mad armaments race, causing disastrous economic consequences throughout the capitalist world, its policy of economic discrimination being applied against the Soviet Union and the People's

Where the UN Assembly is meeting in Paris. The Palais de Chaillot with newly constructed UN building in the foreground



—Wide World

Democracies, the efforts of the American generals and their Washington protectors to wreck the Korean armistice negotiations, the pushing forward of aggressive plans through the North Atlantic bloc, the rearming of Germany and Japan, and the false hue and cry about the alleged threat to the security of the United States from the Soviet Union.

In the light of these and other policies that could only increase the danger of war, Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the Western proposals were of a trifling and spurious nature.

On behalf of the Soviet Union, Mr. Vyshinsky then offered four proposals "concerning measures to counteract the threat of a new war and to strengthen peace and friendship among nations."

The first point proposed a declaration by the General Assembly that participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the establishment by a number of states, particularly the U.S., of military, naval and air bases in foreign territories is incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

The second point called for immediate

cessation of hostilities in Korea, conclusion of an armistice and withdrawing the troops from the 38th Parallel within a ten-day period, all foreign troops and volunteer detachments to be withdrawn from Korea within three months.

The third point called for the convening of a world conference not later than June, 1952 of both UN member states and non-member states to consider effective and substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments as well as practical measures for prohibition of atomic weapons with international control.

The fourth point called for the conclusion of a pact of peace by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China and the USSR and the adherence to such a pact of other peace-loving peoples and states.

A good many American and Western commentators generally agreed with Mr. Vyshinsky's comment that the American mountain had brought forth not only a mouse, but a "dead mouse." The American proposals was variously characterized as a "dud," a "flop," a "bust," a "damp squib."

The *New York Herald Tribune* said editorially on November 8:

With all the qualifications and safeguards thrown around it, it scarcely seems to have been designed for acceptance, and it could easily be regarded as simply a propaganda device to put the Russians and their "peace offensive" in the wrong.

The *Washington Post*, which usually supports Truman's foreign policy declared the same day:

In our opinion this is an intolerable way to conduct foreign policy because it confuses propaganda with statesmanship. . . . [The Western Allies are] worried by the dislike of rearmament and the longing for peace among the peoples of the western world.

The *New York Times'* James Reston, referring to Mr. Vyshinsky's reaction to the proposal, declared (November 9):

He accused the Western Allies of hypocrisy, and if the truth is to be reported there are a lot of people around here who believe there is some justification for the charge . . . the practical purpose of those proposals was not to end the "cold war," as the Allies proclaimed, but to wage the "cold war" more effectively. . . .

The *Wall Street Journal* questioned editorially (November 8) on how convincing a "peace initiative" could be when the U.S. Government rejects British and French proposals for a top-level meeting with the Soviet Union. It declared "All of our Western Allies are growing restive under our present anti-Soviet program which consists of arming to the teeth."

In a dispatch from Paris, November 10, the *Wall Street Journal* correspondent A. E. Jeffcoat explained why the U.S. expects to keep on plumping for a plan "that has no practical meaning without Russian participation." Declaring that aside from the hope of "propaganda benefits" the plan was aimed at Amer-

ica's partners who have become alarmed at the heavy cost of American policies to their own economies, he quoted a member of the U.S. delegation as saying:

Lots of people feared we Americans were going war crazy. But now that Russia's turned this plan down, we can make a better case for the armament programs both with our own people and with the people of Western Europe.

Mr. Jeffcoat pointed out that even were Russia to accept the plan, no slowdown in Western rearmament could be expected in the near future.

"Ambassador Philip C. Jessup," wrote Mr. Jeffcoat further, "frankly says that even if the Russians agreed to the UN resolution dealing with atomic weapons, the Western countries wouldn't trust them."

The most compelling commentary of all on American intentions is in the contrast between the words about disarming spoken by the U.S. representatives inside the Palais de Chaillot and the actions of U.S. representatives outside the Assembly Hall who are simultaneously putting the screws on the Atlantic Pact nations to arm faster and faster, and the actions of the U.S. generals in Korea in meeting every concession made by the North Korean and Chinese negotiators with new demands and conditions. American GI's in Korea, according to a story by George Barrett in the *New York Times* of November 12, were becoming increasingly disturbed by these delaying tactics, and the conservative press in Britain and France has questioned whether the United States was deliberately sabotaging negotiations.

On top of this came the outrageous propaganda statement issued by an American colonel in Korea about alleged atrocities against American

prisoners of war based on trumped up figures, and obviously designed to scuttle both the Korean negotiations and peace efforts in Paris. The Hanley charges, subsequently exposed as a complete hoax, nonetheless led to new calls by members of Congress and others for the use of atomic weapons in Korea and carrying the war to Manchuria.

On November 17, Mr. Vyshinsky presented proposals to supplement those he had offered earlier, along the following lines:

- Unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, and establishment of strict international control. Instructions to the Commission for Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments to draft and submit to the Security Council not later than February 2 a draft convention to insure compliance with the decision to prohibit atomic weapons, the halting of their production, the utilization of already existing atomic bombs exclusively for civilian purposes and establishment of strict international control.
- A recommendation that the Big Five Powers, including People's China, reduce their arms and armed forces by one-third within a year following adoption of the decree.

- A recommendation that immediately, and in any case not later than one month following the adoption of the preceding decisions, all countries should present "complete official data on the status of their armaments and armed forces, including atomic weapons, and about military bases on foreign territory."
- A recommendation that an international control organ be created within the framework of the Security Council to exercise control over implementation of the decisions on atomic weapons and arms reduction and the "checking of information presented by the states about the status of their armaments and armed forces."

Thus the argument that the Soviet Union is against inspection is again answered, and it is clear that the Soviet Union is prepared to use every means both within and outside of the United Nations to reach agreement on the question of atomic energy, arms reduction and an over-all pact of peace to end the threat of war everywhere. It has, however, made clear that all questions of arms reduction and peaceful relations require the participation of People's China, whose entry into the United Nations was again turned down un-

Some of the thousands who marched in the streets during the peace parade in Vienna, Nov. 3, held in connection with the World Peace Council meeting



der American dictation, after the Soviet Union had raised the question for the ninetieth time.

It is for this reason that the earlier Soviet proposal for a general disarmament conference including nations still outside the UN assumes especial importance.

It is for this reason, too, that the efforts of the World Peace Council, embracing over 800,000,000 people in 72 nations, to bring about a five power pact of peace, open to all nations, is of such vital importance to the peoples of the world. As long as the United Nations is perverted from its original aims of promoting peace to an instrument for the promotion of war, it is necessary that the people take the organization of peace into their own hands. The proposed five-power pact would in fact carry out the original UN principle of unanimity among the big powers.

Every effort must be made to restore the United Nations to its peace making role. The growing dissatisfaction with American policies among the people of the nations whose leaders still line up with America when the votes are counted, and the growing restiveness of some of the leaders themselves over the role that is thrust upon them makes this not at all a hopeless task.

The chief immediate tasks are to fight the aggressive North Atlantic Pact and the other pacts in the making, and the ever increasing drive toward greater armies and armaments and more deadly atomic weapons; to oppose the new aggressive designs in the Middle East; to stop the rearming of Germany and Japan.

This must be accompanied by intensified efforts in support of effective moves for arms reduction and atomic agreement, to open up trade relations with the Soviet Union and

the People's Democracies in Europe and the Far East, and for a real cease-fire and constructive armistice, leading to the solution of all problems growing out of the Korean war.

And above all, every lover of peace must give full support to the proposals backed by the overwhelming majority of the world's people for the five-power pact of peace open to all nations, opening the way for the solution of all international problems by negotiations instead of force, and for the peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist nations.

Numerous American groups have taken up this idea in various forms.

On November 20, the American Peace Crusade launched a national campaign for a million signatures urging our government to initiate a major power conference leading to a five-power peace agreement.

The theme of peaceful co-existence was stressed by Premier Stalin in his interviews with *Pravda* this year. It was stressed by the Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik in his exchange with President Truman. It was stressed by Andrei Vyshinsky in his response to the statement of American Ambassador Kirk. It was the main theme of the speech of Lavrenti Beria at the 34th anniversary celebration on November 7th in Moscow.

In recounting the economic and cultural advances made by the Soviet Union in the past year, the progress of the great new Construction Projects of Communism, Beria made clear that the greatest concern of the Soviet leaders and people is for peace to complete these projects and create an abundant life for all.

The only way in which the people of America can also look forward to an abundant life is to abandon the present reliance on force and to take the road of peaceful co-existence.

Operation BOOMERANG

Failure of the Anti-Socialist Embargo Policy

by VICTOR PERLO

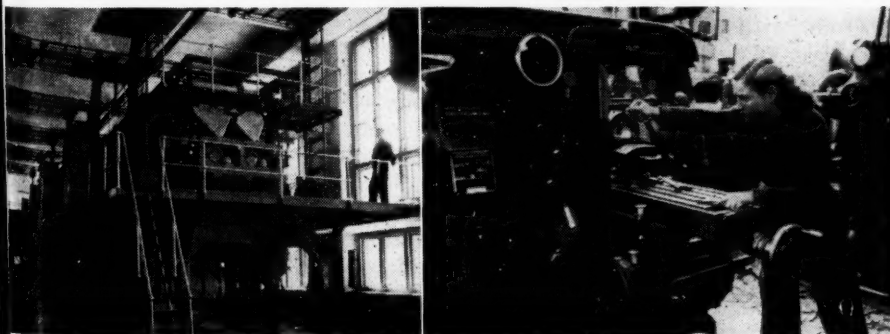
RECENTLY the press has noted numerous trade agreements concluded between capitalist and socialist countries. Most attention was given the new agreements providing for an increased flow of timber and grain from the USSR to England. Also England is buying fuel oil from Rumania, and India is selling China 20,000,000 yards of cloth. Japan and China are making limited trade deals. Poland and Austria, Hungary and Argentina, have concluded substantial trade arrangements.

Such agreements have been common throughout the post-war period. They receive attention now because they represent rebuffs to U.S. Government policy by other capitalist

governments. Our Government has virtually eliminated all trade between the United States and the socialist countries, openly breaking a whole series of trade and commercial agreements and treaties in the process. For four years the Administration has been pressing other capitalist countries to follow its lead in this respect. Countries that fell into the net of the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact were forced to sign agreements giving the United States a degree of veto power over their foreign trade.

This pressure reached its peak this year. In February, the Administration jammed through the UN General Assembly resolutions denounc-

Heavy machinery from the Soviet Union helps the Rumanian People's Republic. Left: A large rotary press, and right, a lathe in a Rumanian machinery plant



ing China as an aggressor and urging economic discrimination against her. In August, Congress passed the Battle Bill prohibiting the granting of U.S. financial "aid" to countries trading with the socialist world without express permission of the U.S. Government.

The recent trade arrangements noted above are all in direct violation of the intent of this Act of Congress, but Washington has either ignored them or "authorized" them after the event, being in a position to do little else. Despite U.S. pressure, trade between other capitalist countries and the socialist countries holds steady at several billions of dollars per year, although only a fraction of the amount that would be possible without the trade restrictions imposed by the U.S. Government.

It is pertinent to assess the embargo campaign in terms of three main strategic objectives. One objective has been to disrupt the economic development of the USSR, Eastern Europe, and China. This aim has been utterly defeated. All economic reports show new advances in industry, agriculture, and living standards in the socialist world, which is doing quite well without U.S. financial "aid" and even without normal trading relations with the United States.

Trade with other capitalist countries has played a definite, though modest role, in socialist economic gains. Delegates to the World Peace Congress in Warsaw observed that all of the Polish people had rubbers,

a rarity in pre-war Poland. The physical volume of total exports from western to eastern Europe is under two-thirds the 1938 level, but the volume of machinery exports exceeds that of 1938. The USSR and the People's Democracies are significantly aiding their industrial development through receipt of a half billion dollars per year in metals and machinery from western Europe. But they do not depend on it, as evidenced by the British estimate that Soviet imports of machine tools represent under 3 per cent of domestic production in the USSR.

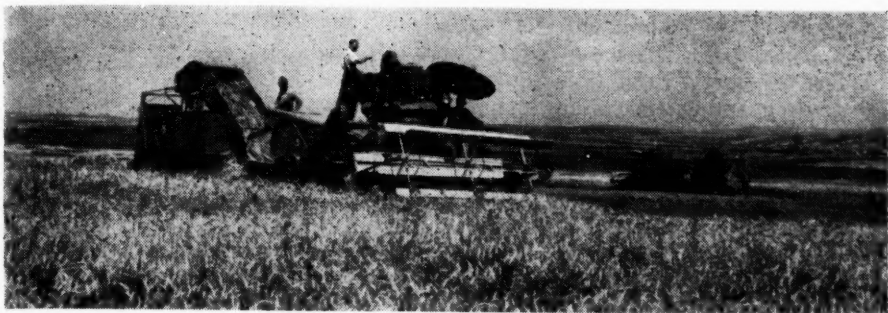
A second strategic objective is to increase the domination of capitalist world markets by U.S. monopolies, to impoverish other capitalist countries and make them more dependent on the United States. An example of the way this works is provided by a recent issue of the U.S. Government's *Foreign Commerce Weekly*:

Norwegian-Polish trade negotiations have been temporarily suspended owing to disagreement on commodity quotas. Inasmuch as Poland is one of Norway's leading suppliers of coal, failure to conclude this agreement successfully would be reflected in greater dependency on United States coal. (Issue of Sept. 10, 1951.)

With capitalist sources of raw materials increasingly under U.S. control, European countries, if cut off from trade with one-third of the world outside of that control, must come to terms with the United States in order to get many of their raw materials.

Similarly, if forbidden to trade with socialist countries, the industrialized capitalist countries will be left without peacetime markets, and must become adjuncts of American war industry, producing for the new

VICTOR PERLO, a leading economist, is the author of the recently published book, "American Imperialism."



Harvesting wheat and barley on a cooperative farm in Moravia, Czechoslovakia. The self-propelled combine has been imported from the Soviet Union

U.S. Armies of Occupation on their soil.

Up to a certain point, the Administration achieved success in this strategic aim. The European capitalist governments yielded to Washington pressure to limit, but not stop, trade with the socialist countries. The quid pro quo was U.S. assistance to European reactionaries in maintaining their colonial positions, and in maintaining political power at home against their own working people. The most striking victory for this policy was the British action in May of this year cutting off Malayan rubber shipments to China.

But the recent trade agreements indicate that the trend is now in the other direction. What has happened is that the new war programs forced on the Marshall Plan countries by the United States have worsened all of their economic problems. (See NWR, August issue).

U.S. restrictions on trade with the socialist world constitute the other side of a vise in which American monopolies are squeezing their "allies" into utter poverty and financial capitulation. Symptoms are the recent weakening of industrial production in a number of west European countries, the renewed drain on

British gold reserves and deterioration in the free market values of the pound sterling and French franc, new reductions in British and French living standards.

The whole game becomes less profitable financially for the European magnates, and they see the perspective of becoming no more than branch managers for plants taken over by their American "allies" under the protection of American occupation forces under the North Atlantic Pact. American "aid" is no longer able to hold together the colonial empires (Iran is an example), or prevent further undermining of the power of reaction in European countries (shown by the Italian elections).

Thus powerful forces are pushing back both sides of the Washington vise squeezing Europe. The peoples' movement for peace poses sharper obstacles to the entire war program, and forces a slowing of the timetable for converting western Europe into an armed camp. The ruling groups of the west European countries are striking back against the trade restrictions which enrich U.S. monopolies at their expense.

The depth of this conflict is brought out by recent comments in

The Economist, London journal which speaks for the most outright "American party," the quislings of the British ruling class. This magazine finds that the cutting off of East-West trade would do no predictable damage to the Soviet Union, but would result in western Europe in "the kind of shortages that American cold-war policy regards quite rightly as crucial: shortages of food, houses, coal and fodder. . . ." It states that the United States cannot supply the needed materials through a revival of the now officially defunct Marshall Plan, among other reasons because Europeans will not accept such "aid" again:

not least because of the unpredictable and, often unreasonable conditions that are attached to American aid, often in mid-course of the program. (Issue of Sept. 1, 1951.)

It says that the Battle Bill:

rigorously interpreted, would be tantamount to organizing economic warfare under the direction of a single official in Washington. . . .

If Congress wishes to convert the present alliance into a relationship of patron and clients it is perfectly free to do so. But Congressmen should be put upon notice that, if that is their choice, they will finish up with many fewer clients, and much less reliable ones, than they now have allies. If the Battle Bill is moderately administered, most countries may swallow it, for the moment. But it will become a powerful reason, in the minds of all of them, for breaking away at the earliest possible moment from a relationship which it would have made injurious to self-respect. (Aug. 25, 1951.)

Thus European countries are tending to ignore U.S. restrictions, daring Mr. Truman to cut off the increasingly unwelcome "aid" of shipments of armaments and Ameri-

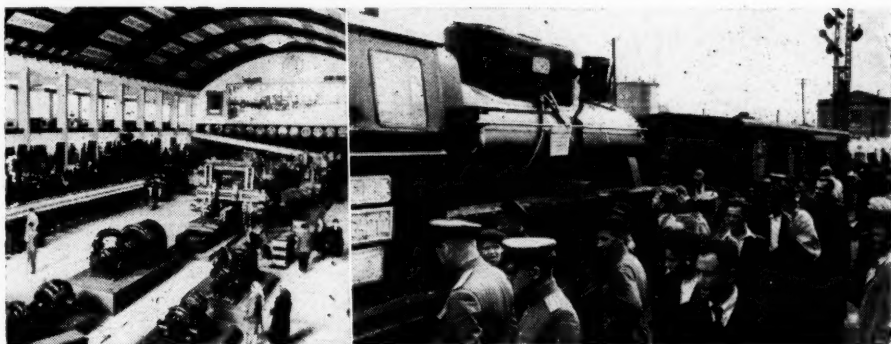
can troops under the North Atlantic Pact. Every new East-West trade arrangement strains the North Atlantic aggressive war alliance, and adds to the strength of the world peace forces.

A third objective of U.S. foreign trade policy is to leave American industry no alternative but the war program, to leave American factories no basis for existence except as sub-contractors to the giants with the war orders, and American trading and shipping companies no basis except to carry war materials.

This aim has been realized all too well. Look at the effects of the attempted economic blockade of China. According to recently published statistics, the exports of Hong Kong, principal transit port, to China increased from \$507 million Hong Kong dollars in the first half of 1950 to \$1,187 million in the corresponding period of 1951. But Hong Kong imports from the United States fell from 339 million Hong Kong dollars to 188 million. With competing capitalists ignoring the American embargo, China is not the loser, but only the American traders whose places are taken by their competitors.

The American people lose not only as workers seeking peaceful jobs, but also as consumers, deprived by Washington action of access to such excruciating, Czechoslovak glassware. The only gainers are such monopolies as du Pont, enabled by the embargo to impose ersatz nylon paint brushes on the painters, cut off from the superior brushes made from Chinese natural bristles.

In the long run, cutting off trade with the socialist world will prove even more harmful to this country than to western Europe. The tremendous expansion of capacity in



Economic exchange between Rumania and the USSR: A Soviet industrial exhibit (left) in Bucharest, and Rumanian locomotive and cars (right) on display in Moscow

this country for war purposes poses for U.S. industry the most urgent marketing problem ever known. The "solution" of increasing war orders cannot be continued much longer without plunging this country into the most suicidal war in all history. The American public has the dual responsibility of preventing this war, and at the same time advocating an alternative program of jobs and a decent living for the people. Trade with the socialist world, on a very large scale, is an absolutely essential ingredient of such a program.

When ship sailings of the Moore-McCormack Lines to Poland were halted recently as a result of the barring of the Polish ship *Batory* from

New York docks, Mr. Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the Line, said:

My opinion is that after this situation has cleared up we will go back and operate from Gdynia. World conditions can't go on like this forever. We'll restore normal relations some day and it may be sooner than some of us think.

A World Economic Conference is scheduled for next spring in Moscow. Here American businessmen interested in healthy trade, American trade unionists interested in peaceful jobs, and American economists seeking an alternative to the ruinous war economy, will have an opportunity to bring that day closer.

THE MARSHALL PLAN AND HAMLET'S GHOST

IT IS obvious there have been miscalculations concerning the European rearmament program and it is equally obvious that these miscalculations stem from previous miscalculations as to the efficacy of the European Recovery Program. . . .

The Marshall Plan is a classic instance of the American people being asked to accept form for substance . . . the Marshall Planners confused a temporary production spurt with a fundamental and lasting recovery—or at any rate they confused the people. . . .

. . . the recovery proved more vaporous than Hamlet's ghost, and Western Europe embarked on a rearmament program it could not support even with United States military aid. . . .

From an editorial in the *Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 19, 1951

The Cottage at Gori

*Stalin's early days recalled through
a visit to the place of his birth*

by RALPH PARKER

AS WE approached the cottage where Stalin was born a rain-shower swept down on Gori from the hills. The mulberry trees, the walls of veined travertine and the low pitched roofs of olive-green tiles began to glow with tones generally absent from the Georgian landscape in September.

The cottage, already old and tottering when the Dzhugashvili's came to live there in the 1870's, has been preserved in an encasement of new brickwork and over and around it a simply proportioned structure of steel-blue marble has been erected. Where there used to be a yard unevenly surfaced with pebbles, a fence of roughhewn planks and a wall of long bricks and unshaped stones, a small garden has been laid. There were roses in bloom when we entered it and a gathering of skylarks on the telephone wires.

The cottage is very small, a single room about three yards square with a dim earth-walled cellar beneath. On the roof a loft, open on one side, has been built out of planks. There are two windows, shutterless, and a porch with narrow wooden balusters from which the white paint is flaking off. Between the porch and the nearest window is a tablet bearing the figure No. 10. The door is ajar and

we enter the room in which Stalin spent his early years.

"My parents were quite uneducated people but they treated me in no way badly," Stalin told Emil Ludwig in 1931.

The impression this austere furnished room gives is of people who lived frugally but with a certain dignity. A square wooden table covered with a white linen cloth fringed with blue . . . four unpainted backless stools around it . . . on the table an earthenware waterjug, gourd-shaped, a brass turpentine lamp. There is a narrow bed covered with a striped rug. On the wall hangs the velvet bag in which Ekaterina Dzhugashvili kept needles and thread.

A tall cupboard for clothes and crockery, its doors rather attractively carved with a simple ornament. Beside it, a sideboard covered with a yellowish oil cloth, with a brass samovar and a round mirror between candle holders. The floors are bare.

The cellar reached by a narrow spiral stairway is plainer. Light reaches it from two chinks in the wall at street level. Three niches in which Vissarion Dzhugashvili, a cobbler by trade, kept his tools and the family's modest reserves of grain and fuel. One tiny unpainted stool.

The neighboring museum is most

The one-room cottage where Stalin was born is protected from the elements by a marble colonnaded building



instructive. It reminds us that when Stalin was born in this cottage only eight years had passed since the days of the Paris Commune; Chernyshevsky was alive, though in exile in Siberia; and all Russia lay under the terror of the reprisals taken after the assassination of the police general Mezentsev.

The small and ancient town of Gori nestling below its ancient citadel beside the tumultuously flowing river Kura was not unaffected by the new spirit astir in the world or by the harsh measures that the reactionaries were taking to stifle it. In the year of Stalin's birth, 1879, one of Gori's leading progressives, Vaso Dekanozishvili, died in prison there and in a contemporary account of his funeral we have a striking picture of the general atmosphere of those days.

"We buried Dekanozishvili with full honors. The whole town mourned its beloved son. As a sign of mourning all the shops and market stalls closed down. Lute players and pipers, barrel organs and other instruments led the procession with funeral music.

Most of the population including his friends and the artisans of Gori took part. Before laying him in his grave, the lute player Razmadze played Vaso's favorite song, while the peasant Vano, who was one of his pupils, read some lines of verse. . . ."

In 1881, there returned from exile to Gori the Populist Mikhail Kipiani and together with a few of his fellow school teachers and one or two professional men and women he formed a clandestine Populist group to distribute illegal literature. When Garibaldi died, it was this group that sent a telegram of condolences to Italy that caused the Italian patriot's friends much vain searching in atlases. Finally they published the message in a local newspaper, an act that led to further police reprisals in Gori. Indeed, in 1883, practically all the town's malcontents were arrested and deported.

The situation of the peasants in this part of Georgia was particularly grievous during Stalin's early years. The landowners had snatched from them most of the land they used by

ancient right. The fields that the young Stalin saw from the cottage yard belonged mostly to big landowners.

We learn from the evidence of a schoolfellow that Stalin had firsthand knowledge of the life of the peasantry during his youth. Stalin was walking one day during the school holidays with his friend and stopped to talk with a peasant in the fields. The peasant was eating bean-bread with great voracity.

"Why do you eat so badly?" Stalin asked him. "You sow and plough and reap yourself, surely you could live better?"

The peasant answered: "Of course we raise the crop ourselves, but the police commissioner gets his share, and the priests too, so what do you think is left over for us?"

Thus began a conversation in which Stalin questioned the peasant closely about his life and work. We know that he often returned to talk with this man, learning from him that the hard life his own family endured, with his mother obliged to enter the service of better-off families to wash and sew, was common to the majority of people living in the Gori region.

G. Glurdshidse, who attended the Gori school with Stalin, describes Stalin's reluctance to spend his spare time in the homes of his more comfortable school mates. It is clear that his inclinations led him into the company of the poor and the oppressed.

"I remember how deeply he was affected by reading 'Gogia Uishvili,'" a school mate tells us, referring to a Georgian classic that describes the miserable lives of the peasants of Western Georgia. "We must learn, learn and go on learning to be able to help them," Josef used to say."

When Stalin was in his thirteenth

year two peasants were publicly hanged at Gori after being tried before a military court for having taken part in a fracas with the local landlord. The school children, Stalin among them, were taken to watch the execution. Among others who watched was Maxim Gorky.

During Stalin's schooldays at Gori a change occurred in the life of the town that was to have a lasting effect on people's lives there.

In the 1890's a railway depot of some importance was established not far from Gori and in a nearby village a timber yard was opened. In 1891, there were some 600 workers employed at these two places and not long had passed before they were expressing their demands for better living conditions in a manner more effective than the region had ever known before.

In this brief sketch of the environment in which Stalin spent his childhood, mention should be made of another factor. The development of Georgian culture under the influence of new social and economic conditions did not leave Gori untouched. It was the time of Ilya Tshavtchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli, men who had felt the influence of the ideas of emancipation of the Russian revolutionaries and democrats of the eighteen sixties.

Tsereteli was a great master of social satire, a poet of real genius whose songs are pervaded with a noble sincerity of feeling and thought. He appealed, above all, to the sense of morality and patriotic duty, he was passionate in his denun-

RALPH PARKER, formerly represented the "New York Times" in Moscow and now covers the USSR for newspapers in England and America



Stalin (left) as a seminary student in Gori, and his mother, Ekaterina Dzhugashvili (right)



ciation of cowards and found noble words to extol heroes who had sacrificed their lives for the welfare of their people. Later, he was to greet the 1905 revolution as the beginning of the emancipation of all oppressed peoples, Georgians among them. He dreamt of the brotherhood of happy and free nations that Stalin, who read his works with enthusiasm, was to make a reality. Tsereteli was a frequent visitor to Gori during Stalin's youth there.

"The arrival of Akaki Tsereteli was a real event," we read in a contemporary book. "He was surrounded by the local intelligentsia, by schoolboys from the seminary and members of the Georgian families who still preserved the old family traditions of patriotism and moral purity. Tsereteli exercised a great influence on the young people of Gori. They listened with delight to his witty speech and were highly susceptible to his ideas about love for the native land.

"He was convinced that our fate would be changed and that a bright future lay ahead of us. . . ."

I have attempted in these lines to

provide a sketch of the environment in which Stalin spent his childhood. Not until he was to reach Moscow some thirty years later was Stalin to remain so long in one place and by then he had acquired a force of character, steeled in struggle, that reshaped the world around him. The Gori he knew in his youth was a place that contained elements that had not changed for many centuries, and it may be assumed that these worked strongly on his mind in the impressionable early years of formation . . . the degrading poverty of the peasants' lives, the brutality of power-drunk authority, the pious hypocrisy of a venal church. And yet, despite these barriers, the people had never abandoned their hopes for freedom and justice, their moral strength arose again with each generation as their parents were laid with broken bodies and weary hearts under the grey Georgian soil.

They were, Stalin knew, a people unconquerable if they could but find the way to discard their ignorance and stand together, organized, seeing their aims clearly and, above all, wisely led.

CHINA and KOREA

Sir John Pratt, in an interview with Gordon Schaffer, supports entry into the UN of People's China and throws light on the origin of the Korean war

Sir John Pratt, a leading British expert on China, tells in this interview with Gordon Schaffer why he believes that the People's Republic of China must take her rightful place in the United Nations. Sir John has been victimized for his support of the people of North Korea, being removed last summer by Mr. Herbert Morrison from his position as Foreign Secretary's representative on the Universities' China Committee, a body charged with encouraging cultural relations with China on which he had served under various governments for twenty years.

He took his first post in China fifty-three years ago and was there for twenty-seven years, holding various offices in British government service. In 1925, he was appointed adviser on Far Eastern Affairs in the Foreign Office and at the outbreak of war became head of the Far Eastern Section of the Ministry of Information. Sir John is also a qualified lawyer. In the light of this background, Sir John's opinions are of special importance.

Gordon Schaffer, assistant editor of the London *Reynolds News* and Vice-President of the British-Soviet Society, is well known to our readers.

QUESTION: How do you evaluate the People's Government of China? Does it truly represent the Chinese people?

SIR JOHN: The present Chinese

government came to power with the mass support of the people and the enthusiastic backing of the intellectuals whom the people of China have always looked up to as their leaders.

There can be no doubt whatever that it is the legitimate government of China. It is a fundamental principle of the Comity of Nations that when you have a government chosen by the people, and supported by the people, and in effective control of the country, you must recognize it and deal with it.

That principle is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Atlantic Charter. It has been violated because the United States of America was determined that their relations with the government the Chinese people had chosen should not be relations of peace but relations of war. In order to try to justify that attitude they invented the lie that Mao is a puppet of Russia and that the Communists do not speak for China. That is a fatuous lie. It is absolutely certain that the People's Government came into power with the support of the people and was not imposed from outside.

China, ever since her nationalist revolution first sought to lift her from a whole century of apathy and decay, has been learning by trial and error to create the blend of authoritarian-



Building one of four swimming pools for a park in Peking which will also have other recreational facilities. The site is a former swamp, now drained and cleared

ism and democracy that is suited to her peculiar needs. It is not necessarily good democracy to transplant Western forms to other countries. In Asia it can produce disastrous results.

I regard the present Chinese government as entirely in the tradition of the ancient Confucianist civilization which made so great a contribution to human progress.

The Chinese watched with horror the industrialization of England and other countries in the nineteenth century and they are determined their own industrialization shall avoid these mistakes. Twenty-five years ago their leaders were working out plans for industrialization on new lines. They are determined not to have vast aggregations of factories. They want small, widely scattered industrial units linking the countryside with the villages and the towns

and bringing the peasant into the stream of progress. Industries which do not lend themselves to this type of development are nationalized. That is how the present government is working out its plans for China's 450 million people—the great majority of them peasants.

One of the ideas that is deeply rooted in twenty-five centuries of Confucian moral philosophy is that the best, indeed the only way of reforming a people is for their rulers to set a good example. That is, indeed, one of the most effective weapons in the armory of the Chinese Communists. The soldiers of the new model army have set up high standards of discipline, honesty and good conduct and the officials of the new administration are completely incorruptible.

QUESTION: What part will China play when she takes her rightful

place in the United Nations as one of the five great Powers?

SIR JOHN: Her part will be of tremendous value to the whole world. China looks for friendly relations with both West and East. She was willing from the first to trade with the West but that possibility has been temporarily destroyed by American aggression. Today she is trading with the countries of Eastern Europe through the whole length of Asia and Russia instead of using the great waterway of the Yangtse. Shanghai was the greatest port of Asia before the Western Powers ever went there. Today it is a dying city.

China's influence in international affairs will, I am certain, be directed towards persuading men and nations to live together in harmony and good order. The Chinese people never harbor grudges but they will not tolerate injustice. They will come to the United Nations not to perpetuate the divisions of the world, but to heal the differences between the nations.

We must, however, face the fact that the present government of the United States is seeking by every means in her power to destroy China. She is waging cowardly wars by proxy against China. We must mobilize the peoples to demand an end to this policy. If the British government would abandon its timid policy of following America and would insist on China being accorded her rightful place in the United Nations other governments would follow suit.

QUESTION: Whenever the present crippling program of rearmament is criticized in the Western countries, the retort is made that it is necessary because of "Russian aggression in Korea." What is your view on this argument and on the causes of the Korean war?

SIR JOHN: The rearmament program, which is ruining every country in the world except America, is based upon a gigantic lie. On June 27, 1950, President Truman declared that the Korean war was proof that Communism (meaning Russia and China) had begun to use armed invasion and war to conquer independent nations. Since then, there has been a stream of propaganda about the "enormous Russian armies that were preparing to overwhelm the nations of the free world." The people of America were swept off their feet and the people of this country, deceived and misled, have reluctantly followed the American lead. Only now is the truth beginning to leak out.

When the Korean war broke out both Russia and China were taken completely by surprise and both held anxiously aloof. Russia gave no aid to the North Koreans even when a little aid might have turned the scales decisively in their favor, and China intervened only four months later when her own territory was threatened by the march of MacArthur's army to the Yalu river.

The withdrawal from North Korea in 1948 was an extension of Russia's general military withdrawal behind her own frontiers in Asia and her attitude in Asia continued to be one of increasing passivity. The then existing scale of armaments was, therefore, considered to be adequate.

Truman's sudden change of policy was forced on him by the success of Senator McCarthy's witch-hunt in the spring of 1950. He succeeded in inflaming the American people with a wave of fear and hysteria, and, as he was supported by the leaders of the Republican Party, Truman saw that, in order to avoid losing votes in the Presidential election, he would have to attack Communism in the way ad-



A floating store on the Pearl River, at Canton, plies its trade among the sampans on the busy river

vocated by the McCarthy-MacArthur school of politicians, namely, by giving aid to Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa and to Syngman Rhee in South Korea to enable them to overthrow the People's governments in China and North Korea.

In January, Truman had announced that neither Formosa nor Korea would be included in the American "perimeter of defense," and Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, had been especially emphatic that Formosa belonged to China and that it would be utterly wrong for America to intervene in the civil war between the Nationalists on Formosa and the People's government in China.

The State Department now had to find some way of going back on all this, and there was very little time

to spare. The Peking Government planned to "liberate" Formosa on July 15 and, in the middle of June, news reached the State Department that the Syngman Rhee government in South Korea was disintegrating. The politicians on both sides of the 38th parallel were preparing a plan to throw Syngman Rhee out of office and set up a unified government for all Korea.

John Foster Dulles, the Republican "top consultant" at the State Department, Louis Johnson, the Secretary of Defense, and General Bradley, Chief of Staff, were sent out to the Far East to discuss with General MacArthur in Tokyo the new policy for bases in the Pacific. Full details were published in the press at Washington but Dean Acheson objected. On June 23, he told a press conference that the news from Tokyo would not lead to any change in the policy announced in January.

This disturbing news reached Tokyo and Seoul on June 24. It might take some time to persuade Acheson and Truman and by then it might be too late. But a way out of the difficulty was found. Syngman Rhee attacked the North Korean army at dawn on June 25; the State Department appealed to the Security Council declaring that the North Koreans had been guilty of aggression, and that same afternoon the North Koreans were condemned unheard on a charge for which no evidence was adduced.

This gave Truman the pretext he required and Dean Acheson also yielded to the fait accompli. On June 29, he made a speech to the Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Washington; within twenty hours, he said, the Security Council passed their resolution "after hearing a report of the United Na-

tions Commission labelling the Communist action as an unprovoked act of aggression."

The United Nations telegram from Seoul did not say it was aggression, nor did it say who began it. It merely said that each side accused the other.

The State Department published Acheson's speech in a pamphlet which purported to contain all the relevant documents, but this telegram, the one vital document in the case, was omitted. It was omitted also from the British White Paper on Korea laid before Parliament (Cmd. 8078).

The British people were led to believe that their soldiers were fighting in Korea because it was their duty to uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter. We now know that it was merely because Truman insisted that we should support the policy that would help him win the next election. All Asia, Western Europe and large sections of opinion in America look to Britain to give the moral lead that may yet prevent the final crash of civilization.

QUESTION: These facts show how completely the people are being deceived by the organs of mass propaganda. How far are the real facts breaking through?

SIR JOHN: To get the facts known is our most difficult task. In July, for example, the *Daily Telegraph* said that I "had swallowed the Communist line about the outbreak of war in Korea." I wrote a letter in reply giving documented facts to back all my arguments and concluded by saying: "If you consider that this is muddled thinking, I can only reply that I prefer muddled thinking, to the cowardice that refuses to face unpleasant facts."

That letter was suppressed by the *Daily Telegraph*. The Labor Party "disciplines" members who refuse

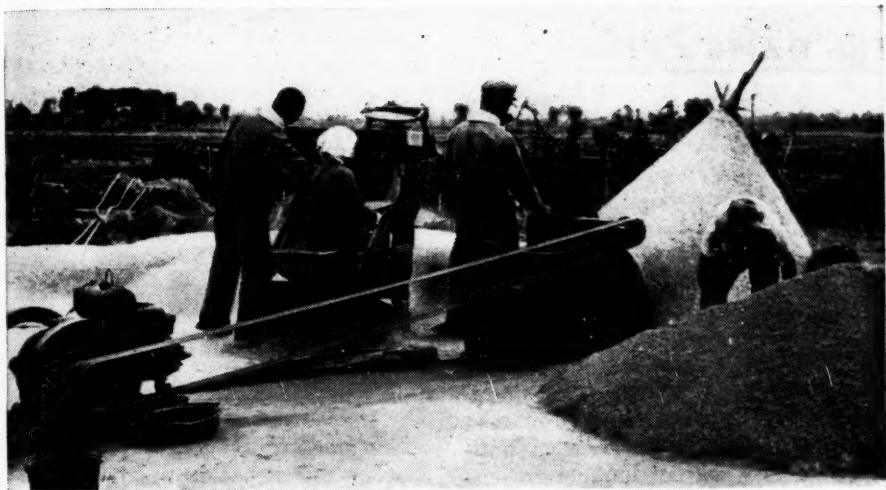
to accept the view that the Russians, Chinese and North Koreans started the war. The Peace With China Council also makes this falsehood an article of policy. This is a form of totalitarianism more dangerous than any ever before imposed on a democratic people.

Yet the truth is breaking through. I am constantly being asked to address meetings of honest inquiring people who long to know the truth. Men whose bona fides cannot be challenged are speaking out. For example, Mr. W. C. Purcell, lecturer on Far Eastern history in Cambridge University, said in February 1951:

"I am in touch with a number of outstanding British authorities on the Far East and their consensus seems to be that to make Chinese intervention in Korea a casus belli with the Communist bloc would be morally wrong and in practice suicidal. . . . I could give you a list of a dozen or so men who are among the outstanding British experts on Asia as agreeing broadly with the view I express and it includes not only officials but prominent and hard-headed businessmen who have been in China recently.

"The press asks its readers to see in Korea the unmistakable signs of Soviet aggression. China (they say) at the instigation of Russia, has unwarrantably intervened in Korea to undo the police work of the United Nations. No one who has studied the situation can believe that there is a vestige of evidence for this charge. The fact is that China has reacted in the face of MacArthur's provocation in an extremely logical and expected way. Chinese intervention came only after a disregarded warning and an exhibition of forbearance."

The trouble is that since the McCarthy witch-hunts began early in



Chinese peasants now lighten their work with machinery. These, on a farm near Peking, are using their newly purchased machines for husking rice

1950, any American who spoke out on these lines has been in danger of being charged with Communism and sent to prison for perjury. And in the countries dependent on America, governments seek to prevent their own people from knowing the truth.

Yet the lie that the Korean war originated in an armed assault by Communists has led to the slaughter of at least a million Koreans and the destruction of their country. It is

also made the excuse for rearming Chiang Kai-shek and supplying him with funds to foment revolution against the Peking government, for rearming Western Germany and Japan and for a rearmament program which will lead us, unless halted, to the third world war.

The task of telling the truth to the people about China thus merges with the whole campaign against the causes threatening the world with war.

INDIAN VISITORS TO CHINA

COMMENTING on reports of recent Indian visitors to China, including the Indian Ambassador Sardar K. M. Panikkar, a *New York Times* dispatch from New Delhi Nov. 11 declared:

"One impression brought back . . . was the apparent large fund of Chinese good will toward the United States. They said that . . . all the bitterness was directed toward him [President Truman] . . . but that the American people as such still were held in high regard. . . .

"Mr. Panikkar and others returned here convinced that Peiping was sincerely desirous of peace in Korea and could be relied on to respect whatever cease-fire arrangement was made. . . .

"Mr. Panikkar felt that all problems concerning China would be solved in short order if the Peiping Government were admitted to the United Nations. . . ."

The World's First

Push-Button Factory

From the ingot to packing—everything is automatic in this Soviet plant producing automobile pistons

by ALEXEI SOROKIN

IN THE AUTUMN of 1948 I was given an assignment to work with a group of scientists and engineers on the world's first automatic factory.

At first I couldn't quite figure it out. The plant which was to run by itself, practically without workers, was being designed by an eminent scientist, Vladimir Ivanovich Dikushin, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Collaborating with him were many prominent experts—engineers, designers and technologists and a number of institutes and laboratories. What could an ordinary fitter contribute?

Several other fitters were also assigned to the job. We started work by sitting around a table and taking in every word of a lecture describing the future automatic factory and

ALEXEI SOROKIN, a fitter of the Krasny Proletary Works in Moscow, has been awarded, together with twenty-four scientists and engineers, a Stalin Prize for working out the principles for all-round automatization of production processes in machine-building and designing and launching an automatic plant manufacturing pistons. In this article, condensed from "New Times," he tells the story of this remarkable engineering achievement.

why the Government was building it.

Economists and philosophers have written many books on the subject of the worker's attitude to the machine. The first machines under capitalism aroused hatred for them, a hatred that grew, for the workingman regarded the machine as the cause of his misery. It is not the machine, of course, that is the root of the evil, but the fact that it belongs to the capitalist who squeezes the worker for all he is worth.

In our Soviet country things were radically altered long ago. The workers became the friend and master of the machine, whose mission it is now to make work easier and increase the people's well-being. Everything around us has changed in the past three decades, and so have we ourselves. Our very attitude toward work has become different. There is hardly a worker at our plant, for example, who has not made some valuable, if perhaps small, suggestion for making our labor more productive.

Our country strides rapidly forward, toward Communism. And Communism signifies a higher labor productivity, an abundance of material and cultural values. This abundance can be created only by labor.

And here the most advanced engineering achievements—which incidentally necessitates the training of a new worker whose labor is not manual but mental—come to man's aid.

The technique of the future, the technique of Communism, will lib-



erate man of the fetters of arduous labor and make him truly all-powerful.

This applies first and foremost to automatic production processes, and that is why so much importance is attached to the creation of the first automatic factory in our country—and in the whole world—a plant where machines will do all the work, freeing hundreds of people for other work that needs to be done.

This was the gist of the lecture we heard.

"We can, and in the final analysis must automatize entire industries," Dikushin told us.

"To begin with, our task is to build an automatic factory manufacturing pistons for automobile engines. Everything, from the melting of the aluminum to the packing of the finished pistons is to be done by machines. So far there are no such plants in the world. Nowhere in the world have engineers set out to create them. We have to blaze our own trails. But if we forge ahead together, we, scientists and workers, shall surely win through."

THE FACTORY has been completed. Hundreds of mechanisms, machines

and devices, installations and motors, over 1,500 relays of all kinds, contactors, microswitches and kilometers of wire have been integrated into a single whole, so that an ingot of aluminum should be converted into a precision-tooled automobile part practically without human energy.

A transporter carries an ingot of aluminum to the furnace bunker. The molten metal fills the moulds and takes the shape of the future pistons. The castings then go into a heat-treating furnace for six hours, and from here they pass on to be machined. The chemical bath follows. Machines subject the final pistons to an exacting inspection, stamp them, grease them, wrap them up, and pack them into cardboard boxes. Simple enough, it seems.

Yet how titanic is the scope of the work done here without the slightest participation of muscle power! Automatic units take care of the most complex operations: they not only cast and machine the metal, but they control its hardness, the precision of tooling, weight and geometric con-



figuration. The tolerances allowed do not exceed two-hundredths of a millimeter—less than the naked eye can detect.

Productivity of this automatic factory is nine times as great as that of an ordinary mass production plant. This means a substantial cut in cost

of production. Moreover, it turns out only top-grade output.

There are, of course, people too in this factory: the dispatcher, who sits at his control panel, and eight mechanics to help him. If something goes wrong with any of the mechanical units, a trouble-shooter is called to the spot by an automatic signal. The mechanic eliminates the hitch, and work proceeds as before.

Perhaps the most important thing about this factory is that it puts the worker's labor on a par with that of a trained technician. Only a top-notch mechanic who knows modern machines inside out and has a broad outlook in technical matters can fill the job of a trouble-shooter here. A plant like this raises the cultural level of the worker, enriches his knowledge and gives labor a rich and fascinating purpose.

I WORKED with engineer Vyacheslav Alexeyevich Zakharov on the foundry and heat-treating section,



which can well be called the heart of the plant for it is the starting point in the production process.

The section presented a complicated tangle of problems pertaining to chemistry, electricity, mechanics, thermotechnics and metallurgy. Two years went into solving these problems, but I have the pleasantest memories of those years.

We all grew in stature in the course of our work on the wonder-plant.

I remember how we spent months on the design for the needle of the

pouring device which was to measure out the quantity of molten aluminum to go into each mould. Apart from other problems, the best steel needle would not stand up for more than 15 or 20 minutes under the action of the hot aluminum.

So we delved into books and studied the experience of foundries, and in three months we had hit upon a design for the needle that worked.

Next arose the problem of cracks in the pistons and their elimination, and the need to improve the design of the machine itself.

We used to sit in the laboratories until late at night, oblivious to everything but the work at hand. Late one night Dikushin came in, pulled a blueprint from his pocket and began talking about another problem that had arisen.

"What do you mechanics think of it?" the scientist finished his exposition of the problem.

And so we worked together, we men of manual and mental labor. It was an instance of that remarkable teamwork of the two which has been born of the very nature of our Soviet society.

THE DREAM of Communism come true, I thought one recent spring day as I walked past the cream-colored walls of the factory, which looks more like a chemical laboratory than a manufacturing plant.

The creation of the world's first automatic factory is a big event in our technical and, I would say also, in our public life. Its significance lies not only in the many important discoveries made by Soviet engineers who built it, or the genuine marvels of engineering achievement that they accomplished in designing it. In this plant we have a tangible bit of the Communist tomorrow.

AMERICANS ARE ASKING ...

NWR's Associate Editor Writes of West Coast Tour

by SENDER GARLIN

THIS item appeared recently in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, but similar ones are found almost daily in other west coast port cities:

"Bearing the bodies of 707 Korean war heroes, a military transport will arrive here tomorrow and start debarkation on Monday morning. . . ."

Farther down on the coast, in Los Angeles, the parents of Tommy Hamilton, 21 years old, got a letter from Korea:

"Dear Mom and Dad: Mom, I'm going out on patrol tomorrow and this time it may be for keeps. They are sending our platoon out right into the enemy's front yard. They will be waiting for us. Everyone knows it but that's the orders we have, and go we will. I don't want to worry you more than if you didn't know, for it will all be over by the time you read this. You can't ever tell when it will be your last letter and that's why I'm writing before we leave. I'm not worried about going but just a little jumpy. Everyone feels that way, too."

It was the last letter Tommy Hamilton sent his family, for he is one of the "Korean war heroes" the press writes about in such routine fashion, like the arrival and departure of ships, like the weather forecast and the preparations for Christmas shopping. Much less listless, of course, is the business section with reports on the gyrations of the stock market and the tremulous fears that peace will break out.

While the Tommy Hamiltons die in Korea to fulfill other men's dreams of imperial conquest (tungsten, other strategic materials, markets, bases) leading industrialists in Oregon join their fellow crusaders-for-freedom in demanding more and still more war contracts. The *Oregon Journal* (Oct. 31, 1951) pouts that "Oregon firms were awarded only \$90,000,000 in prime contracts" during the past eleven months.

War-preparation taxes, not war profits for the tycoons, seem to concern the people of Oregon, judging by conversations, and by questions at meetings. And the parents with sons of military age? There was, for example, the new subscriber to our magazine who came to the meeting in Winchester Bay. While his wife sat silent with tear-filled eyes, this Oregonian stood up and told how he had lost his only son, "19 years old, a good student, a fine athlete and hunter" in World War II and wondered "whether he gave up his life for nothing, when you consider what we're doing in Japan and Germany."

Questions at meetings indicate what people are thinking and confirm recent opinion polls about the growing sentiment for peace. Most recurrent question is on chances for a cease-fire in Korea. Others deal with the Oatis case; the seating of People's China in the UN; why are our old wartime friends now our "enemies" and our wartime enemies

our "friends"; what do you think of *Collier's* special issue celebrating the triumphant war against the Russians; how were your meetings in other cities; please tell us something about Frederick V. Field; do you agree that the *National Guardian* is a fine paper; how can the war hysteria be stopped?

A San Pedro longshoreman wants to know whether diplomatic relations with People's China wouldn't improve the China trade and provide lots of employment on the west coast and elsewhere; what's this in the Hearst press about anti-Semitism in the USSR; and not so frequently as one would expect in view of the press rampage, a query about religion in Russia, and I remind audiences of the recent findings of many labor delegations, and of the recent British Quaker mission which reported "never have we felt so close to the presence of the living God," not to speak of the Russians being "contented and adequately clothed and fed." Naturally, I got a question about Soviet regimentation in a city where a recent Hollywood production, *You Can Never Tell*, with Dick Powell and another mannequin, was playing at the Orpheum and 68 other theaters (by actual count).

California pensioners inquire about pensions in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and trade unionists want to know about the right to strike and the system of social security. At the meeting in Portland's Multnomah Hotel a member of the audience asked if there is any sense or logic to atomic war.

The tour, by and large, has met with an excellent response. I have spoken in labor halls, public schools and in many homes of readers when halls were "unavailable." There have been a number of student meetings on and off the campus, and in one

southern California city I was invited to give an after-luncheon talk to a dozen faculty members. Some of the questions were friendly while others, somewhat barbed, were relayed directly from the writings of the Koestler - Lyons - Chamberlin - Schwartz hate-Russia brigade.

Twenty-four meetings in Southern California, 12 in Northern California, eight in Oregon (16 are scheduled by the Progressive Party of Washington State) have thus brought me in contact again with old friends whom I met during a similar tour 20 years ago on Russia's First 5-Year Plan and with thousands of our readers and other fighters for peace.

These meetings have introduced NEW WORLD REVIEW to many who have since become regular subscribers. My NWR colleagues will be happy to know, what they must already suspect, that the magazine is valued by the readers for its information and interpretation about the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies, and for the integrity of its editorial policy.

Readers have welcomed me to their homes and their dinner tables in every city and town I visited. To all the groups as well as individuals who are helping to make these meetings for peace successful, I want to express my heartfelt appreciation.

Never have I been more convinced of the stunning truth of Ilya Ehrenburg's reference to the "two Americas," on the one side the warmakers, the hate-inciters, the enemies of life, on the other side, the millions of men and women, fighting against chronic economic insecurity and injustice, seeking to earn a living for themselves and their families, and striving for a world where the ever present threat of war will be forever banished.



Sergei Gordeychuk, a former stevedore on the Odessa docks, is now an electric welder

Odessa Dockers

by B. SMOLYAKOV

IN THE Port of Odessa 96.5 per cent of all operations have been mechanized, according to Rostislav Lubenov, chief engineer of the port. The traditional docker is vanishing; in the vast majority of cases his work now amounts to operating the machines that load and unload ships—the portal, self-propelled and floating cranes, power trucks, stack pilers and conveyors.

Odessa's port, wrecked by the Hitler invaders, has not merely been restored; it has been reconstructed

on the most up-to-date technical principles. Nearly everything had to be built anew, for the enemy occupation forces had wrecked 74 per cent of all docking facilities, 60 per cent of the protective structures, 91 per cent of the warehouses, and all the machinery.

The captains of British vessels, amazed at the scale of destruction, said skeptically that it would take at least twenty years to restore the port, but it was almost completely restored and reconstructed in four.

Unlike the ports in the USA, which are a chaotic jumble of piers, wharves and other structures belonging to different private firms, at the Port of Odessa all the work is distributed among three sections, each handling a specific type of cargo. All the work is conducted according to a definite plan, based on the schedule of arrivals and departures of the ships. Each section has a permanent staff of workers who work in teams, and is supplied with the necessary machinery.

Loading and unloading goes on all the year round, three shifts a day. The amount of cargo handled far exceeds prewar figures, and the portal cranes now in use have a far greater lifting capacity. The port is equipped with floating cranes, a floating coal-ing crane, a huge mechanized granary, a grain transporter and grain suction pumps with which two men can unload a barge of grain in five or six hours. Formerly, this job required forty men working ten days. Because of the extensive mechanization, the number of men employed on loading and unloading has been reduced by nine-tenths during the past four years.

In capitalist countries the introduction of machines usually causes unemployment, but in the Port of Odessa this did not put a single man out of work. They received two, three or six months' technical training at a special school set up at the port, and acquired new trades. They work the conveyor lines and mechanical loaders and serve as motormen on the floating grain elevators. A large number of the former dockers are now mechanics in the repair shops, or managers or assistant managers of warehouses. And all of them received their average pay while attending training courses.



A woman worker operates a stack piler, extensively used in the warehouses and on the docks

During the past three years over 3,000 dock workers, including 500 men demobilized from the Soviet Army, have learned new trades. The training covered such subjects as safety rules and regulations, draughtsmanship, metallography, physics, mechanics, electrotechnics and mathematics.

The Soviet docker thus presents a new type of port worker—a skilled and educated operator of intricate machinery. Representative of these new port workers is Vasili Turlenko, senior craneman in Section 2. Demobilized from the Soviet Army in 1946, he was given a job at the port. He went through a six-months course of training, after which he worked on portal cranes of various types. He mastered these machines and even introduced a number of improvements. One was particularly important: portal cranes designed to handle only piece goods were altered to be able to handle also cargo shipped in bulk. This increased their efficiency and also effected considerable saving in electric power.

Loading and unloading is mechanized not only on the docks but also in the ships' holds. Fyodor Shelest,

senior craneman in Section 1, proposed that the lift trucks used for laying out cargoes on the quayside should also be used below deck. This proposal was adopted, and now a stack piler is lowered by crane into the hold where it performs all the heavy work.

Last year alone 116 rationalization proposals made by workers were put into practice.

A group of port engineers, in conjunction with the Stakhanovites (innovators of new work methods), organized the loading and unloading of ships according to an hourly schedule. When a ship has to be loaded or unloaded the technological council of the section, together with the workers, draws up a schedule and technological chart showing what each team has to do every hour of its shift, what cargoes have to be handled, from what warehouse they are to come, and what mechanical appliances are to be used. This has increased efficiency in the handling of cargoes and has resulted in a 40 per cent increase in the workers' earnings.

The life of the Odessa docker today is quite unlike the lot of the dock worker in the past. An interesting comparison was made by the veteran docker Andrei Lysyuk, sixty. For years before the Revolution he was a homeless wanderer, roaming from port to port in all parts of the world, occasionally working as a ship-hand on a freighter.

"I began to feel I was a human being only with the coming of the Soviets," says Lysyuk. "And so did the other waterside workers, who formerly, for a mere pittance, used to lug on their backs tons of cargo a day. How happy I am that my sons have never had to go through anything like that. My oldest, Leon-

id, is now an engineer and safety inspector. There was no such job in the port before the Revolution. Safety regulations! How many of my mates have been killed by falling into holds either because it was too dark or because the rotten hatch-

Nikolai Shabinsky, former stevedore, took a six-month training course, drawing his pay all the time, and operates a coal-loading crane. Lower: Tamara Kizlova, one of the port's best truck drivers



ladders collapsed. Today no job is started until the safety inspector gives permission."

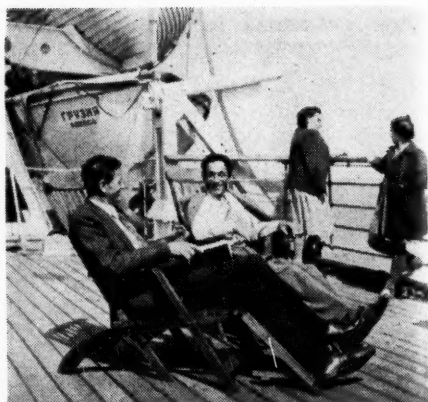
Andrei Lysyuk's second son Nikolai is attending a six-months training course for crane operators and getting his average pay.

Dock workers are paid at progressive piece rates. Higher rates are paid for night work and double rates for work on holidays. All workers receive an annual vacation with pay.

Earnings range from 1,000 to 2,000 rubles per month. A meat dinner of three courses at the port canteens cost from 3 to 3.50 rubles. Meals cooked at home cost even less. Consequently, the docker's earnings suffice for buying clothes, domestic furniture, and other requirements. House rent does not exceed 4 or 5 per cent of earnings.

Lysyuk's family consists of six persons. Three of them work at the port. When the family returned to Odessa after the city had been liberated from the fascist invaders, they found their home completely ransacked. The Hitlerites had stolen everything. After a short time, however, they were able to refurbish their home and buy new clothes.

When the oldest son Leonid married and his wife had a baby, the family decided to build a cottage in the country. In this they were assisted by the trade union. The port trade union committee, by arrangement with the Executive Committee of the City Soviet, has assigned to it a former estate near the Arkadia health resort on which members of the trade union who wish to do so can receive a plot of 1,200 square meters for a cottage and garden. The Regional Municipal Bank grants those wishing to build a loan of 10,000 rubles to be repaid in seven years.



Odessa dock workers (upper) on their way by steamer to a health resort for their vacation. Lower: young dock workers outside their club house

Lysyuk's family spend the summer in their country cottage, which stands in an orchard—they grow peaches, strawberries, grapes and plums.

In 1948, the average monthly earnings of Soviet dockers were 100 per cent above the prewar year 1940, and in 1950 were 152 per cent above the prewar level.

Maritime transport workers enjoy a number of privileges. Among other things, they are entitled to higher old-age and permanent dis-

ability pensions. They also receive service bonuses: 10 per cent after three years' work, another 5 per cent after the next two years, and an additional 2 per cent for each subsequent year. Long and devoted service receives recognition from the state in the form of Medals and Orders.

Soviet dockers' real wages do not comprise only what is entered in their paybooks. To them must be added the benefits all receive from the state insurance fund: pensions, sick pay, cultural services, accommodation in sanatoria and rest homes, physical culture and sports facilities, and country holidays for their children.

The dockers have a recreation club, libraries, reading rooms, a polyclinic and medical centers, the best swimming pool in Odessa, and so forth.

Waterside workers often gather in their club in the evenings to listen to lectures or talks on subjects like the Stalin plan for transforming nature, the great Communist construction projects, the latest technical improvements introduced in the Soviet marine transport service, the international situation.

Often the young workers gather

round veteran dockers to hear their reminiscences of the revolutionary struggle in tsarist times and of the heroic defense of the city during the Second World War.

The Soviet steamer "Vostok" is approaching the eastern entrance of the bay; it is returning from Italy with a cargo of lemons. On the dock everything is ready to receive her. The portal cranes have been moved up, the power trucks are ready. Soon, loaded by cranes, these trucks will be racing one after another to the warehouse where the boxes will be mechanically stacked. The work is performed with rhythmic precision and does not require a great physical effort. Exactly twenty-nine hours later, the time specified in the schedule, the ship is unloaded. The captain thanks the dockers and mentions in passing that in the Italian port it took four days and nights to load the ship.

In Soviet ports the trade of stevedore—the man who lugs cargoes on his back—has been abolished. Soviet dockers are skilled machine operators trained at the expense of the state.

[And it might be added, their jobs are guaranteed and the "shape-up" is unknown.—Ed.]

From the magazine Soviet Union

YUGOSLAVIA AND BORDER PROVOCATIONS

TO PRESSURE for U.S. loans and military aid, Tito and his cohorts have been ranting about military provocations along their borders with the People's Democracies. But on Oct. 22, the *New York Times* ran this UP dispatch from Austria (where there are Soviet occupation troops by treaty):

"Soviet occupation troops have evacuated the southern tip of their zone of Austria to avoid clashes with Yugoslav border guards who have killed about a dozen Soviet soldiers in the last three years."

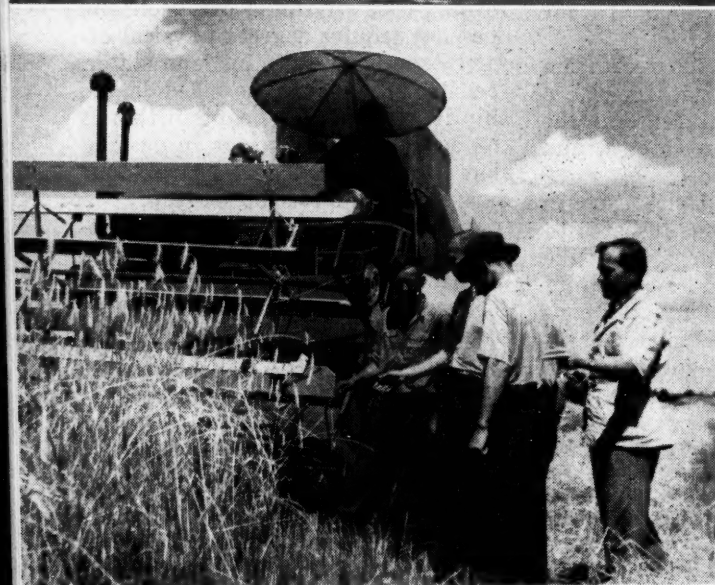
On Aug. 13, radio commentator Henry J. Taylor reported on rumors of a build-up for attack on Yugoslavia by the USSR:

"I saw not the slightest evidence of it. Neither has anyone else in Yugoslavia. Even the Red Yugoslav Commissars themselves, as well as our own military people, and the British intelligence, tell me no, absolutely not. . . . But that is not what Tito wants us to think."

IN THE P



Engineer and machinist work together at Wroclaw machine shop to develop method of milling many parts simultaneously and yet keeping the process as simple as possible



A collective farm in Poland benefits by good Soviet-Polish economic relations. The tractor used in harvesting is one of many sent to Poland from the USSR



The Gdansk shipyard (below, left) showing the SS Zdunska Wola undergoing repairs



THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



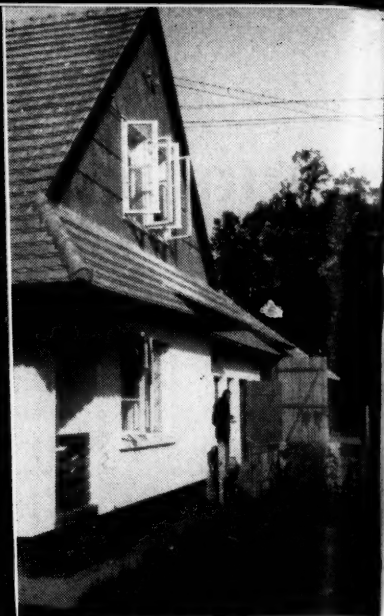
Students of the Warsaw Home Economics School which offers women a two-year course

Rest and recreation for all: Left: the Vistula Beach near Warsaw is always crowded on a nice day. Right: workers vacationing at a villa called "Peace"





A view of the beautiful East-West Thoroughfare in the Polish capital.



A new village home. Such cottages are replacing the hovels that Polish farmers once called their homes

This smiling girl is a resident of the Recovered Territories in Silesia

In a pedagogical school. This year 120,000 students enrolled in higher schools, compared with 48,000 pre-war



L
t
E
P
n
t
c
th
n
v
o
ti
te
p
w
ca
gr

un
sa
bu

EL
tor
sia
Ne
tio
int
tur
for
alo
oth
of t
to

DEC

Education in POLAND

by

ELIZABETH MOOS

LAST SPRING the Ministry of Education of Poland announced that all children of school age in Poland are attending school. A simple statement—but what an achievement! In pre-war Poland there were two million illiterates; over a million children did not go to school. Even this inadequate education was eliminated during the war. The Nazi invaders wantonly destroyed thousands of schools and quantities of educational equipment. They killed 17,000 teachers in concentration camps and prisons, forbade Polish men and women to teach and banned any education at all above the elementary grades.

The new people's government was undaunted by the fact that thousands of the bombed and burned buildings had to be rebuilt, many

ELIZABETH MOOS, American educator, was formerly director of the Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, New York. Her studies of the educational systems in Eastern Europe were interrupted last summer when she returned to the U.S. to face indictment for working in the peace movement along with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and others. The trial resulted in a dismissal of the case since there was no evidence to support the Government's "foreign agent" charge.

new ones erected, teachers had to be trained, texts written and published, and that all this had to be done in a country laid waste where homes, factories, mines and farms had to be reconstructed.

Education there has priority. The budget for 1951 allotted 7 per cent for defense, 32 per cent for health, welfare and education. Of this sum, 18 per cent went to the schools. This is exclusive of the professional schools in the arts and sciences which have special funds at their disposal. (In some municipalities, even larger amounts were spent. In Lublin, 37.5 per cent of the budget went to the schools.)

The educational system of pre-war Poland was not suited to the new concept of education for all the people. It was a narrow, class education. The children of workers and peasants who did go to primary schools came to a dead end. Only about one per cent managed to get any schooling above the primary, for the schools open to them did not prepare them for further study.

Now more than 60 per cent of the students in higher schools are from the families of workers and peasants and the proportion is increasing. By 1955, it is expected that they will make up 80 per cent of the student body. Everyone is studying—there is

a terrific drive to learn. They expect that illiteracy will be ended in 1952. Correspondence courses, radio courses, and night courses are flourishing.

Financial barriers to education no longer exist in Poland. From the primary grades through the university, schooling is free. Not only is there no tuition, there are government stipends available for those who need help to meet living expenses. An average of 18 per cent of the students in secondary and higher schools received stipends, though the percentage varies from school to school.

I visited one pedagogical institute that trained teachers for nurseries. Eighty-three per cent of the students there were receiving financial help. Boarding homes for children who live far from secondary schools have been opened to make equality of education between city and country a fact.

In eliminating the old "dead end" schools, a new system has been set up. The basic unit is the Seven-Year School which is made up of four primary and three secondary classes. This Seven-Year School is compulsory, and like all levels of education, is co-educational.

Children must enter school at seven, and most of them are fourteen years old when they graduate. They then have a choice of continuing in school full time or going to work and studying part time. Education is compulsory up to the age of 18 and young workers must spend at least 18 hours a week in school work. The director of the enterprise employing them is responsible for providing the time and the facilities and the trade unions and Women's League cooperate to see that this is enforced. Such courses provide the closest link

between education and reality. There are a great variety of types and these factory schools and schools for working youth are one of the most interesting aspects of Polish educational work.

The graduate who does not go to work may continue in secondary school for four more years. If he has been attending a Seven-Year School, with no higher grades, he may enter an Eleven-Year School elsewhere or one of the many technical schools which offer training in almost every field. The technical schools provide a general education similar to other secondary schools so that workers may have the same basic education as professionals.

The new plan calls for many more Eleven-Year Schools, which include the Seven-Year School and four years of secondary education. These schools prepare students for the universities and provide professional training so that the graduate who receives the "Certificate of Maturity" may take a job as a teacher or technician in any one of a number of arts and sciences, in industry and agriculture.

Madame Dembinska, Vice Minister of Education, explained that these schools eliminate the old "dead end" type of education and end the distinction between schools. Since they are to be the new Polish schools, I wanted to spend some time in one of them.

One morning, at about 7:30, the young Polish woman who acted as my interpreter, called to take me to the Jolybusch Housing Department to spend the day in the Eleven-Year School.

All along the road to Jolybusch, the contrast of war and peace is striking. Blocks of ruins with heaps of rubble and twisted iron girders, here and there a bit of wall or a



Students of the State Teachers College in Czestochowa, Kielce District, in the college library. Poland has trained an enormous staff of teachers since the war

door frame, alternate with blocks of completed modern apartment houses and stores.

This housing development is on the edge of Warsaw. In its beautiful modern apartments live 10,000 people. There are stores, nurseries, a cultural center and library. The development is new, the school has been entirely reconstructed; the old building and most of the nearby houses were destroyed during the war.

As we drew up in front of the big white school, there were dozens of rosy-cheeked children laughing and shouting, playing in the snow. Their school-bags lay beside them. In view of the current misconceptions about conditions in Poland, I must note that these children, like those in other schools I visited, were warmly and suitably clad. There were more fur coats than I ever saw in a school yard, fur hoods and caps, woolen leggings and boots.

At eight o'clock, the bell called

them away from the snow and I followed the crowd into the big coat room with its racks and shelves for clothing. Before and after school mothers call for their children in the coat room, which has one or two women in charge. It is a lively spot with games of tag around the racks, groups gossiping on the window sills and serious young student-government monitors with bands on their arms to tone down the hilarity when necessary.

Students must leave not only coats and hats, but shoes too! Every student has a pair of soft slippers for school wear. When I saw the clean and shining waxed floors in the halls and classrooms I could see that much is to be said for this custom.

The principal, a sweet-faced woman of great dignity, greeted us warmly. She had been a teacher before the war. During the occupation, at the risk of her life, she taught small groups, meeting them in churches and cellars, in attics and sheds. "We

dared not meet often in the same place," she said. Then, when the Nazis were driven out she continued to teach, using the ruined school with no doors or windows, no desks and few books.

In answer to my questions, she told us that school classes for the first three grades end at one o'clock, and for the older groups at two o'clock. Periods are 45 minutes long and there is a ten-minute break between classes. The work is departmentalized after the third grade. Each special teacher has a room where the necessary materials—maps, charts, books, etc., are kept. This is one of the best equipped schools, with several laboratories, two gymnasiums, arts and crafts shops and an auditorium.

As we left the office, there was a period for changing classes and the halls were full of youngsters laughing and talking, sliding on the waxed floors, some of them munching rolls. Teachers were not to be seen. Student monitors did what was necessary.

All schools have a teachers' room. In the large, comfortable room at Jolybusch, between classes the staff enjoy a smoke and a talk. There I looked over the schedules and asked more questions, for I noticed that there was no time allowed for religious instruction. In other schools I had visited, two hours a week were devoted to this subject. (Parents may choose the religion they prefer, or ask that their children be excused. As Poland is largely Catholic, this is usually the religion in the school.)

The principal explained that this is a "TPD" school, one formerly controlled by the "Help To Children Society," and that these schools are not required to teach religion as other public schools do.

The curriculum includes physical training, mathematics, Polish and world literature, composition, history, government, economics, logic, science and a foreign language.

One foreign language is studied from the third grade up. The plan is to allow a choice of Russian, French, German or English, but this is not possible at present. In this particular Eleven-Year School there were classes in French, English and Russian. Every student is expected to have considerable fluency in one foreign language before graduation. Latin is required for those preparing for medicine, law or philology.

In the Eleven-Year Schools the student must take four closely related subjects with one specialty. To receive the "Certificate of Maturity" at eighteen, the student must pass the examinations, demonstrate ability in using language orally and in writing and present a paper on his subject.

Science is a major subject and laboratory work begins early. This is a radical change from the pre-war program in Polish schools and an indication of the role of science in this society as well as of the great need for scientists.

Biology begins in the third grade, with two hours a week. In the fifth grade, there is one lecture period and two laboratory periods in biology and the same amount of time for physics. In the seventh year, chemistry is added. This means that the fourteen-year-olds spend nine hours a week in science. In the eleventh year, astronomy replaces physics.

In the sunny nature room, with its aquariums and plants, some nine-year-olds were planting bulbs and setting out plants in flats. Adjoining it was a fully-equipped biology laboratory and at the glass topped tables

sat ten twelve-year-old boys and girls busily examining spiders under the microscopes. They worked in pairs quietly chatting as they drew their sketches. I was surprised at the small size of the class. The teacher told us that since they do not have enough apparatus for the whole group, one-half are in the physics laboratory and the other half in the biology laboratory.

In the biology room there was a mannikin and human physiology charts. "What do you do about sex instruction?" I asked. "We do not consider that a separate subject," replied the teacher. "In the 4th, 5th and 8th grades, family life and sex are part of the biology course. Later, usually for the tenth grade, there are lectures by the physician and the teacher for boys and girls separately on questions of marriage, venereal disease, sex relations and child care."

"The graduating group are having a practice examination in preparation for their finals in physics," said the

principal, "would you like to see it?" There were about thirty boys and girls in the physics lecture hall. Each drew a question and when called upon, came to the rostrum to speak.

Students used the blackboard as needed, most of them spoke with ease and assurance; there was no feeling of pressure, no time limit. The listeners were polite and even when it was clear that mistakes were being made, no one interrupted. At the end, there was a burst of comment—criticism and praise. Some came up to the board to correct any mistakes. The students were helpful, patient with one another and clearly concerned with the record of the class as a whole.

The school day, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., is short for children of working mothers. The problem of after-school care is the responsibility of parents' organizations, communities and of the enterprises employing the mother. Recreation centers are set up in Houses of Culture or clubs and most

Students at the Mechanical High School and Junior College in Warsaw.
Technical schools provide general education similar to other secondary schools



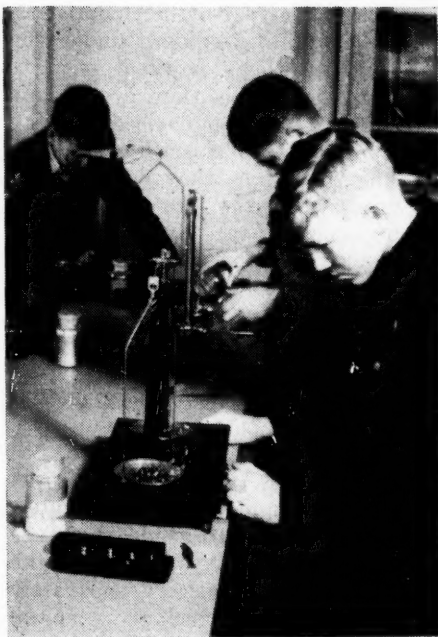
frequently in the school buildings, as at the Jolybusch school.

The afternoon session is optional, children may stay as long as necessary. Most of them leave by 6 o'clock. At three p.m., a substantial hot meal is served. We had soup, meat and potatoes, bread and apples. There is a special director for the after-school activities. If they choose to, the regular staff may work in the afternoon session. They are paid extra for this. Teachers in secondary schools work 18 hours a week, primary school teachers work 25 hours per week, and anything over this is considered overtime and paid accordingly.

The building was buzzing with activities. There were students in the workshops and in the library, which has 4,500 volumes, including many English and American classics like Charles Dickens and Mark Twain. Science circles were using one laboratory; a basketball game was going on and a number of students were absorbed in chess games. There is a current events club that gets out a wall newspaper, a dramatic club and chorus. The student government and the youth organization hold their meetings after school.

The school doctor is in charge of the health program. In many schools the doctor is on duty all day and his (more often her) office is a clinic and consulting center for the nearby community. In many schools there is also a dentist and a dental clinic. All students have two periods a week of physical education and two of sports.

Peace is the theme in the wall newspapers and the posters, the paintings and poems: *peace* and the



Pupils of School No. 35 in Warsaw at work in the physics laboratory

building of the country. Students and teachers talk of peace. It is war talk that is criminal in Poland!

A second-grade teacher said "One thing we have accomplished—our children laugh once more!" I asked a ten-year-old who had been in school in Canada, what differences he found. "It's the working together that's so different," he said. "Everybody is friends here. People don't fight, or gang up against you." Another, recently from Australia added, "It's different because there is nobody talking about war around here. We all talk about building up; we don't talk about smashing down."

"OPERATION KILLER" AND THE KEFAUVER HEARINGS?

ONE of the things that gives me the greatest pride is our moral position before the world.—*President Truman to the Women's Democratic Club, November 20, 1951.*

A BRIDGE IS MORE THAN A BRIDGE

by F. C. WEISKOPF

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China

This is from a chapter of a book still in the process of being written. It is tentatively called *The Journey to Canton* and deals with some impressions of New China gathered on a trip to that city.

Novelists have a habit of prefacing their books with a note cautioning the reader not to identify the characters with any persons in real life. A warning of this kind seems advisable even here. The people dealt with in this chapter are composite characters. They are true in a poetical though not in a photographic way—*The Author*.

A STEADY whirling stream of traffic is flowing over the bridge whose central iron spans are still tigered with streaks of red indicating that another coat of paint has as yet to complete the attire of the resurrected "Pearl River beauty." Down in the river, a number of huge concrete rocks and rusty iron pillars strangely twisted and curled—remnants of the former central spans which were dynamited by Chiang Kai-shek's fleeing troops—obstruct the main channel, leaving only a narrow passage for the heavily laden sampans. There is a lot of shouting, ringing of bells, sounding of horns and waving of arms. The reconstructed, yet not fully painted bridge, with its buoyant traffic, the din and

the bustle of the boats, creates an atmosphere of boiling life, of growth, of transition, and progress.

And the same breath of dynamic vigor and joy of life blows through the story of the broad-shouldered fellow in greyish blue denims and an old-fashioned Chinese peasant straw hat to whom we have been introduced by our friend, the architect, who looks like a wise squirrel and speaks French with an undeniable Paris accent.

The broad-shouldered fellow—our friend's "very best foreman, better than two right hands"—tells us how the fitters and riveters of a shock brigade, dead tired but flushed with pride and joy over their victory, succeeded in clinching the last pins at the central span construction just in time for the bridge to be opened for traffic well ahead of schedule on the morning of November 7, the anniversary of the Great Russian Revo-

F. C. WEISKOPF is known in this country for his novels, "Dawn Breaks," "Danube Waltz," and "The Firing Squad."

lution. "Ahead of a schedule fixed by specialists with foreign training, mind you!"

"Those specialists with foreign training, that's me and a couple of fellow architects and engineers," adds our friend who acts as translator. He grins and pulls his tiny well-worn basque beret from his right ear to the left one.

This beret, together with his Paris accent, some academic knowledge of bridge construction, a first edition of the poems of Rimbaud and a faint passion for cheese, form, so to speak, "the whole heritage from a long exile in France." He grins again and asks: "And of what use is it? I speak French once in an eternity, I would be much happier with a bit of Russian, there are so many new engineering books published over there! . . .

"But what was it I wanted to talk about? Oh yes, my French gets rusty, and there is no time for the poetry of Rimbaud, and *entre nous*, I even think I might not like it so much on re-reading. As to my penchant for cheese . . . my wife comes from the Chinese interior and cannot stand cheese, she calls it rotten milk. Well, and that academic knowledge of bridge construction? You just heard how far one may be off the track as an expert with foreign experience.

"No, sir, academic knowledge in itself does not help you too much. You have to hammer it into a new shape, to melt it and bend it as we do the old material which we want to put to new uses. You have to adapt that knowledge and yourself to the new conditions. But it is precisely that which keeps you young. That is part of our new style of life which has been changed from the very bottom. You have to learn, re-learn and then learn again. This is done by everybody who wants to live and

not merely vegetate. The whole country is one vast school house. Am I right, Cheng?"

Cheng, the broad-shouldered fellow, nods. Of course, of course! When did he learn riveting? But a year ago. And the fixing of machine guns? Only two years earlier. And a little earlier still it was writing, reading and arithmetic. A bit earlier than that, it was thinking. That was when he joined the New Fourth Army. Smilingly he displays a mighty set of shining teeth. Then, tapping his forehead, he adds: "That was my real birthday. A great day."

"And when you were elected a delegate to the conference of labor heroes of Kwantung Province, that was no great day, say?"

Cheng nods again. Right! That was also a great day. A great honor but also a great obligation. That's why his feet are itching to leave this place and get to that big new bridge and sluice project in the Southwest. To fish old iron out of a river as he is doing now, that's no work. . . . All right, all right, one must not despise any useful work, and he, Cheng, is certainly not one of those phony guys who always want some special arrangements. But as soon as the remaining big pieces of iron are out of the water, off he goes to the Southwest. Because, you see, that project. . . .

He has pulled a piece of chalk out of his breast pocket and begins to sketch outlines of a lock and bridge on the metal sheet of the hand rail we are leaning against while listening to his story.

We hasten to assure Cheng that we are most interested in his future job. But wouldn't he volunteer a little bit of additional information about the reconstruction of the Pearl River bridge?

Cheng reluctantly puts his chalk into his pocket. Why in the world should we be so eager to hear more about that? The work is done, the bridge functions again, and the best part of the story, the end, has already been told. And besides, it was just reconstruction work, patch work, so to speak . . . not a bad job, almost 250 feet of new construction, without the proper materials, with only a handful of skilled workers . . . but all in all only a reconstruction job, not something new like that thing in the Southwest.

And out comes the chalk again. Only after strenuous persuasion in which our friend the architect joins, does Cheng agree to change his mind. He laboriously clears the throat, mutters something to himself, and finally points with his outstretched right hand at the river.

Did we notice that there was a spot where the current is broken? There in the middle? There lay the main part of the old middle pillar which was blown up by Kuomintang men. A third of the bridge was destroyed. They blew it up without warning. Without any consideration for the people on the bridge. Militarily speaking, the demolition was senseless. It did not slow up the advance of the People's Liberation Army for a day. But the civilian population was badly hit, the life of the city was so to speak torn asunder.

Under Kuomintang rule, the demolished bridge would have been

patched up, if at all, in a makeshift manner. Just think of the railroad bridges between Canton and Shanghai. They were blown up years ago in the war against Japan and remained broken as long as the Kuomintang stayed in power, even though the Americans sent over a lot of bridge building material to help Chiang in his (and their) war against the Chinese people. But this material was either sold on the black market by the bureaucrats or left to rot and rust. Until our boys came. . . .

Cheng has given up his nonchalance. He is getting warmed up by his subject. Now he pushes back his straw hat and winks at us, a bit embarrassed and a bit triumphant and altogether happy.

"Yes, until our boys came. Then everything changed. Here in Canton things began moving very fast. The new city government made the reconstruction of the Pearl River bridge a number one job. It started to plan the work at once despite the fact that there was plenty to do in other fields. What do you say, comrade architect?"

"Right you are," says our friend. "There was still fighting going on on the borders of Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces. The hills were full of bandits. Hainan was not yet liberated. Kuomintang gunboats blocked the Pearl River estuary. Most of the Canton factories were closed. The workers, especially the longshoremen, were starving. There was



no electricity, no water supply, no garbage removal.

"The new city government had to tackle a hundred tasks at a time. Nevertheless, they started immediately with preparations for rebuilding the bridge. To my colleagues and to myself, the whole matter seemed a bit flimsy. We thought: a propaganda slogan and nothing more!

"Now, of course, our former attitude looks silly to me. Silly and even worse. But we were different then, old type people. We were so very proud of our experienced methods of work. In reality we were prisoners of those methods which belonged to a different kind of time and world. We thought we were great realists reckoning only with hard facts. Those hard facts were in this case: so and so many pounds of cement, so and so many machines and tools, so and so many skilled workers. But the building commission of the city government brought up instead the question of meetings, study courses, work competitions and means of stimulating the initiative of the masses.

"I still remember how worried and perplexed we architects and engineers were when we were told at a meeting that work had to be started at once whether the machines and materials had already arrived or not. And we were at the brink of despair when the secretary of the General Labor Union told us: First of all we have to explain to the workers the true nature of the job so that they'll look at this work in the same way one looks at one's own personal affairs, as a matter of love and enthusiasm. This is as important, if not more important than the provision of concrete mixers or riveting apparatus.

"Nonsense, I said to myself, and it cost me some effort to keep down

my anger. . . . You see, I was lacking in the proper insight then. I had no knowledge of and therefore no trust in the forces of our Revolution. I and my colleagues were just like people coming out of the darkness into the bright sun, groping and fumbling in half-blindness. But we were not the



only ones who did not catch on immediately. Just ask Cheng about that!"

But there is no need to ask Cheng. He starts talking right away. Of course, the architects were not the only ones. Many of the workers acted the same way. They did not know what to think of those innovations. They came to the meetings but they only listened to the speeches without response. They were quite mute and stiff.

"We called them the oysters, among ourselves, you understand. They were unskilled laborers, coolies, porters, peasant lads and so on. Deep down in themselves they still had the poison of distrust from Kuomintang days. But when they saw that the new foremen did not call them names as their predecessors did, that they did not manhandle anybody as was the rule under the former regime, and that they did not steal half or even two-thirds of the workers' pay, they began to unbend.

"And then, on a nice morning, there came about a hundred printers and seamen to help with the work on the bridge without pay. They said: the bridge belongs to the town, and

the town belongs to us, to the people, and if we help here we help only ourselves. After all, one mends also one's own roof if it happens to leak. . . . Well, at the next meeting, a few of the oysters spoke up for the first time. The ice had melted.

"Within a short time almost all of them had joined our *hsueh hsi* (study) groups. And during the building of the provisional wooden bridge they formed two shock brigades, which worked rather well. After that, work started in earnest on the broken central spans.

"But there was a damned hard nut we had to crack: how to get the necessary cement. The cement factory was idle because there was something wrong with the machines, missing parts which could only be obtained abroad and such stuff. But the cement workers fixed everything in their own way. How was it done? I don't know, but the machines worked. And though the cement at first was of a rather poor quality, we could use it. And then we sent a delegation to the cement workers and invited them to visit us on the bridge. Well, they came, and shortly afterwards, the quality of the cement improved, and how!

"Well, and then there was that man Liu whom they nicknamed Half-Moon-Liu because he has but one eye (the other eye was knocked out by a Japanese officer). That Liu invented a riveting gadget that is better than anything you can find abroad. . . ."

Our faces might have expressed some slight doubt, for Cheng gets a little bit nervous. He looks for support to the architect who hastens to his aid: "We do not want to boast that our bamboo grows up to the skies . . . but I would like to point out that Liu's primitively constructed

gadget which can be handled by any peasant lad or child, has rendered us the most valuable services."

Cheng is happy. But he does not embroider the anecdote about the Half-Moon inventor; he hurries on with his main story.

"All right, so finally we had everything except the steel. Yet we needed exactly that. True, we could buy some girders and plates in Hongkong, but only in very small quantities and at high prices, and the transportation was complicated.

"Yet we had what we needed right here under our very noses at the bottom of the Pearl River. There lay the broken steel parts of the old bridge. If we could lift them out of the river we would kill, so to speak, two mosquitoes with one stroke: we would get a big quantity of steel and we would open up the obstructed main channel of the river.

"There was only one question: how to lift the heavy debris. We had no cranes. We first made a try with hand jacks and windlasses but it did not work. Not even with motor



jacks. Of course, our architects and engineers would have invented something. . . . I am quite sure about that. . . ."

The architect interrupts Cheng shaking a finger at him: "Oh you rascal! Of course we would have invented something, only, as a matter of fact, others did it quicker this time. And they were not only quicker than the engineers, my dear fellow!"

"That's true," conceded Cheng "Those devils of boatmen were also

quicker than us workers. Yes, it was those boatmen. They said to themselves: what if we'd get the sea to help us? The sea is stronger than any crane. The sea, they said, carries on its back the biggest ships, why then should the sea be unable to lift a few steel fragments?

"Do you get it right? What they meant was that the tidal movements of the sea are felt as far inland as Canton. At high tide, the sea water enters the Pearl River and makes it rise several feet.

"Now what was it the boatmen proposed to do? They wanted to chain the debris lying at the bottom of the river very tightly to big barges while the tide was low. Then, they figured, when the tide changed, the level of the rising river would lift the barges and the debris too. When this proposal was first mentioned at a general meeting, most of us thought it couldn't work.

"But then the old man Wu Wenshan took the floor. He was formerly a shipwright. He said: 'Comrades, we often forget about it, but it really is a fact that as soon as we, the people, begin to rule the land, then everyone of us gets four arms and four legs and a double brain. And with so many arms and legs and so much brain should we be unable to lift those steel pieces from the river? That's simply ridiculous. I move that we now stop talking and have a try at those barges and chains in the way the boatmen propose. After all, haven't we a good old Chinese proverb which says that you have to strike a spark from a flint if you want to get fire; if you don't strike, you do not even get smoke. I volunteer for work in the first barge. Who is next?'"

"And what do you think? Not a single one wanted to be a shirker. And of course it worked. We did the

job with the sea as a crane. Up to now more than 80 per cent of the steel in the river has been salvaged." He grins and gently strokes the pegs on the hand rail. Suddenly he straightens up. "Well that's about all. You see, nothing fancy or extraordinary, just a simple story."

He stops talking. A long drawn-out call comes floating up from the river bank. Cheng bows over the hand rail, shouts something back and starts dashing off. Only after several long leaps, without stopping running, he



shouts over his shoulder: "So long! Come and see us on the new job in the Southwest."

He waves and a minute later we see him running towards a group of workers boarding a barge.

"Parbleu," says the architect in a meditative tone, "the fellow is right after all. This reconstruction of the Pearl River bridge was in itself nothing extraordinary. The extraordinary bridge was in itself nothing extraordinary. The extraordinary thing was how we were all changed while working on that job."

He pauses for a moment, pushes his basque beret from one ear to the other and back again, before concluding: "I don't know, it might sound a bit like Montparnasse talk of poetry or pure silliness, but I cannot help feeling that the extraordinary thing here is that this reconstruction site was not only that. But that it was also a factory for the production of new men from old."

(Reprinted from People's China)

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

L. P. Beria, a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, reviewed Soviet foreign policy at the Nov. 6 meeting of the Moscow Soviet in celebration of the 34th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

In the first section of his anniversary address, reporting an over-all doubling in production over the pre-war year of 1940, Mr. Beria gave a detailed review of the economic and cultural progress of the Soviet Union and its new achievements in peaceful construction. Space permits bringing to our readers in this issue only the second part of the address, slightly abridged.

THE VAST scale of peaceful constructive work in our country is eloquent proof of the peaceful character of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and exposes the slanderers who keep alleging that our Government has aggressive designs.

"Not a single state, the Soviet Union included," says Comrade Stalin, "can develop civilian industry to the full, launch great construction projects like the hydroelectric power stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which require tens of billions in budgetary outlays, continue the policy of systematically reducing prices of consumer goods, which also requires tens of billions in budgetary outlays, invest hundreds of billions in the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders, and together with this, simultaneously enlarge its armed forces and expand war industry. It should not be difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led any state into bankruptcy."

The peaceful policy of the Soviet State springs from the October Socialist Revolution. The more than

thirty years' history of the Soviet system shows that the October Revolution was a constructive revolution, a revolution for the systematic building of a new, Communist society. The wars forced upon us by our enemies only interfered with our great work.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Government was defined with exhaustive clarity by Comrade Stalin in his report at the 14th Congress of the Party when he said: "The basis of the policy of our Government, of its foreign policy, is the idea of peace. The fight for peace, the fight to prevent new wars, the exposure of all steps taken with a view to preparing another war . . . this is our task."

There has not been a single international conference or meeting in which the Soviet Union has participated where the representatives of the Soviet Government did not submit constructive proposals for the prevention of international conflicts and for the safeguarding of peace and security. But in most cases our efforts in this sphere were directly counteracted by the ruling circles of a number of bourgeois states. The situation changed very little after the Second World War, from which, one would think, the statesmen of many countries should have drawn the proper lessons.

The peoples consented to endure immense sacrifices and privations in order to smash the aggressive fascist bloc in the hope that after victory they would be insured conditions for peaceful development. At the height of the Second World War, Comrade Stalin

warned that it was not enough to win the war but that it was also necessary to ensure a stable and lasting peace among nations. But the blood of millions of victims had hardly grown cold on the battlefields when the American and British imperialists began to plot another war. Immediately after the war the ruling circles of the United States, Great Britain and France adopted a course of directly violating the major agreements achieved by the Great Powers during the war, a course of undermining international cooperation and of forming an aggressive bloc with a view to plunging the peoples into the misery of another world holocaust.

There is no need to enumerate here generally known facts. It is enough to say that the United States is openly restoring the two seats of war—in the zone of Germany in the West and in the zone of Japan in the East—the elimination of which in the last war cost the freedom-loving nations millions of lives, colossal material sacrifices and incredible suffering.

Of late, measures have been taken to speed up the remilitarization of Western Germany, with the enlistment of Nazi war criminals in this work. Moreover, in defiance of common sense, an active part in the rebuilding of German militarism is being taken by the present rulers of France, whose people suffered all the horrors of German aggression twice in one generation.

It is quite easy to understand why America's rulers find it more convenient to have their plans in relation to Germany implemented by some obliging Frenchmen, under the guise of the "Schuman Plan," the "Pleven Plan" and the like. But the peoples of Europe cannot help realizing that this creates a serious menace to peace. The Soviet Government could not close its eyes to this gross violation not only of the Potsdam agreement, but also of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1944. . . .

The American-British bloc recently

railroaded through the so-called peace treaty with Japan. The United States has furthermore concluded a military agreement with Japan and has openly set out to resurrect Japanese militarism.

World public opinion is outraged by the fact that the great Chinese people, who suffered from Japanese aggression more than any other and contributed greatly to the defeat of Japanese imperialism, was excluded from participation in the peace treaty with Japan, while at the same time the Americans play up the signatures of representatives of Honduras, Costa Rica and similar small semi-colonial states which not only had no share in defeating imperialist Japan, but in the person of their numerous merchants and landlords, made a good profit out of the war with her. It is no secret to anyone that this separate treaty with Japan serves not the purpose of peace but that of preparation for war.

The Soviet Union, which has repeatedly insisted on the conclusion of a real and just peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and the Yalta agreement, would have betrayed its traditional policy of peace if it had put its signature on this "peace" treaty. The value of this treaty is further reduced by the fact that India, the second largest Asian state in size and importance, had no part in its conclusion.

Those who are sponsoring the resurgence of German and Japanese militarism evidently do not wish to take into consideration either the German or the Japanese people, who suffered no less than the other nations from the war their recent rulers instigated. These peoples can expect nothing good from another war, and it is unlikely that they will consent to serve as cannon fodder for the American billionaires.

The aggressive nature of the policy of the American bloc is most clearly exposed by the armed intervention of the United States in Korea. America's representatives have disrupted every proposal made by the USSR and other



L. P. Beria

peace-loving states for the cessation of the United States aggression in Korea and are now doing all they can to prolong the Kaesong negotiations.

We are confident that the courageous Korean people will emerge with merit from the sanguinary conflict provoked by the Americans, and will thereby demonstrate to the world once again that no force can subjugate a people that has the will to fight and win.

The United States is stubbornly endeavoring to turn the United Nations into an instrument of war. Under United States pressure, the United Nations lent its flag as a screen for American aggression in Korea, and then, in defiance of the traditional rights of nations, declared the People's Republic of China an aggressor. Honest-minded people throughout the world cannot but admit the correctness of Comrade Stalin's statement that: "In point of fact, the United Nations is now not so much a world organization as an organization for the Americans, catering to the needs of the American aggressors."

The imperialist camp has lately been speeding up preparations for war. The United States is doing everything to expand the aggressive Atlantic bloc,

and by pressure, threats and various sops is bringing new countries into it, including countries which geographically have no connection with the Atlantic zone, is establishing new military bases in all parts of the world, feverishly expanding production of weapons of all types and seeking cannon fodder in all corners of the globe.

The slightest manifestation of anti-war feeling—and this is particularly true of the United States—is ruthlessly suppressed, and fascist police methods are being implemented in all the departments of the government machine. . . .

In the United States, the government machine is being more and more absorbed by capitalist monopolies. If formerly the real masters of the country, the financial and industrial magnates, themselves remained in the background and left it to their political agents to defend their interests in the political sphere, they now are openly taking America's administrative, political and diplomatic apparatus into their own hands. . . .

Yet, with plutocracy and police rule running riot in his own country, President Truman has the brazenness and insolence to talk of the "absence of democracy" in the Soviet Union, in the very country where, as is known, police rule and plutocracy have long since been abolished and where power belongs to the people.

Such, comrades, are the facts. They show that the American and British bloc has adopted a course of preparing and unleashing another war.

It is under these conditions that the Soviet Union, faithful to its peaceful policy, is conducting an indefatigable struggle for the prevention of war and the preservation of peace. At every session of the United Nations Assembly, at every meeting of the Security Council, at every meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet Union in every way exposes the plans of the warmongers and submits concrete proposals for the safeguarding of peace, and disinterestedly defends the rights and sovereignty of nations.

Everyone is familiar with the recent Soviet proposals for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers, for a reduction of the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third in the course of one year, for the prohibition of atomic weapons, for a speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and for the establishment of an all-German democratic government. One of the most graphic illustrations of the Soviet Union's fight for peace was the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 12, 1951 of the Law in Defense of Peace, according to which persons guilty of war propaganda shall be committed for trial as major criminals.

Our foreign policy is backed by the might of the Soviet State. Only naive politicians can interpret its peaceable character as a sign of the lack of confidence in our own strength. The Soviet people have shown the world time and again how well they can defend their Motherland. There was a time when our young and still weak Soviet Republic had to uphold its existence against the armed campaign of 14 bourgeois states led by the imperialist sharks of Great Britain, the USA, France, and Japan. We were besieged by enemies from the north and south, east and west. The country was in a state of economic dislocation and lacked bread for its workers and weapons for its army. The interventionists were certain that the days of the Soviet State were numbered, that they would quickly stifle it by armed force. But it turned out differently. "All the world knows," Comrade Stalin wrote of the outcome of this campaign, "that the British interventionists and their allies were hurled with disgrace out of our country by our victorious army. The gentlemen warmongers who are bent on instigating another war would do well to remember this."

When fascist Germany, armed to the teeth and controlling by that time the war potential of almost the whole of Europe, treacherously attacked our

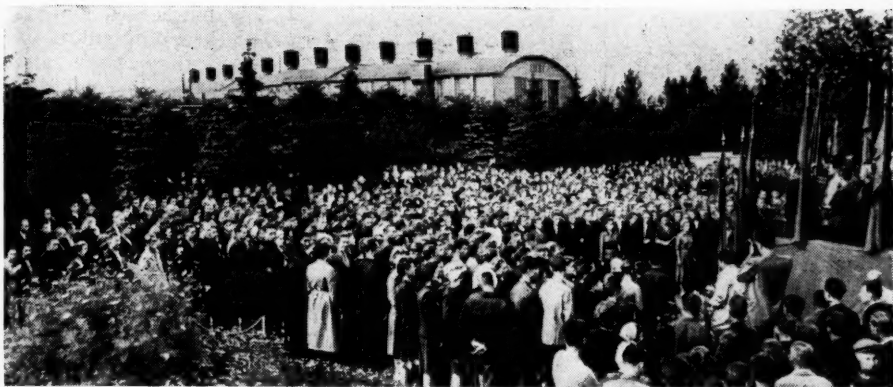
country in June, 1941, not only Hitler's generals, intoxicated with their easy military successes in the West, but even many in the camp of those who were then our allies, believed that the Soviet Army could hold out only for a few weeks, at most for a few months. Yet it was precisely against the strength and might of the Soviet Union that Hitler's war machine was shattered.

We persistently strive for peace not only because we do not need war, but also because the Soviet people, who have established in their country under the banner of Lenin and Stalin the most just of social systems, regard aggressive war as a heinous crime against mankind and the greatest misfortune that can befall the common people of the world. But if the imperialist vultures construe the peaceableness of our people as a sign of weakness, a more ignominious downfall awaits them than that which was experienced by their predecessors in warlike ventures against the Soviet State. . . .

The rulers of the United States and Great Britain are trying to deceive the world public by alléging that they are compelled to arm because of the threat of an armed attack by the Soviet Union.

This false talk of the Soviet threat and of the insincerity of the Soviet peace proposals is not new. Such talk was used by European and American imperialists after the First World War as a screen for the arming of fascist Germany, for which many nations had to pay with their blood in the Second World War. But the worthy diplomats of the American-British bloc are mistaken if they think that the memory of the peoples is so short and that they can succeed so easily in enmeshing them in a web of lies.

The peoples of the world judge the policies of the governments, not by their words but by their deeds. The Soviet Union has never evaded the strict observance of the treaty obligations it assumed. Its word is as good as its deed. It is strange, to say the least, to hear the rulers of America accusing



Workers gather on the grounds of the Moscow Kalibr Plant to back the signature campaign supporting the World Peace Council's appeal for a peace pact among the five great powers

others of insincerity when they themselves have grossly trampled upon the historic decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. . . .

In order to justify their aggressive policy toward the Soviet Union, the imperialist statesmen calumniously assert that the Soviet people deny the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of two systems.

In the early years of the Soviet Government, Lenin, the founder of our State, formulated the principle of peace and agreement with capitalist states. "Our path is a true one," Lenin said. "We stand for peace and agreement, but we are against enslavement and enslaving terms of agreement." This Leninist principle constitutes the basis of the policy of the Soviet State.

"The basis of our relations with capitalist countries," Comrade Stalin says, "is recognition of the possibility of the co-existence of two opposite systems." Comrade Stalin also defined a feasible basis of agreement between the USSR and the capitalist countries. "Exports and imports," he pointed out, "are the most suitable basis for such agreements. We require machinery, raw materials (cotton, for example), semi-manufactures (metals, etc.), while the capitalists require a market for these goods. There you have a basis for agreement. The capitalists require oil,

timber, grain products, and we require a market for these commodities. There you have a basis for agreement." This was said in 1927.

Today we have incomparably greater potentialities for business relations with capitalist countries. We have no objection to considerably expanding business cooperation on a basis of mutual advantage with the United States, Great Britain, France and other bourgeois countries both in the West and in the East. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the rulers of these states have, to the detriment of their own countries, taken the course of undermining and disrupting economic relations with the USSR.

The peaceful co-existence of two systems also presumes political agreements. "We are pursuing a policy of peace," Comrade Stalin has said, "and we are prepared to sign pacts of non-aggression with bourgeois states. We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to come to an agreement concerning disarmament, up to and including the complete abolition of the standing armies, as we have already declared to the whole world at the Genoa Conference. There you have the basis for agreement in the diplomatic field."

But what the imperialists need is not agreement. They are afraid of agree-

ments with the Soviet Union because they might upset their aggressive plans and render unnecessary the arms drive which is a source of billions in superprofits. . . .

The preparations for war are led by the American imperialists, yet United States leaders never tire of professing their peaceful intentions. They are not opposed, you see, to "preserving" peace, but only on "conditions" that will be dictated by the United States. And what are these "conditions"? The peoples of the world must go down on their knees before American capital, renounce their national independence, accept the form of government the American "advisers" impose on them, adopt the "American way of life," develop only those branches of economy which the American monopolists desire and find advantageous. . . . In a word, the nations must renounce their political sovereignty and economic independence, their cultural and other interests, and become subjects of a brand-new American empire. And this they call "preserving" peace!

Indeed, why should the American imperialist bosses risk war if by bullying and brow-beating alone they could succeed in bending nations to their dictation? As is known, the maniac Hitler was also amenable to "peace conditions" like these. But it was precisely these imperialist "peace conditions" which led to the Second World War.

Obviously, when Truman advances similar "peace conditions," he is following the path of Hitler and his aim is to drag the nations into a third world war.

Every honest-minded person will legitimately ask himself: On what grounds does the United States claim an exclusive position among the nations? Are the nations of the world not equal? Is it on the grounds, perhaps, that it has plenty of gold, coined from the blood and suffering of millions and suitable for the purposes of bribery?

But the nations do not barter their liberty. Let not the American gentlemen imperialists cherish the belief

that since they have succeeded in buying with their gold certain rulers in bourgeois countries, they have also bought the peoples of these countries.

The United States leaders cannot hide the fact that they need the arms drive in order to dictate, under the threat of force, their grasping imperialist "peace conditions" to other nations.

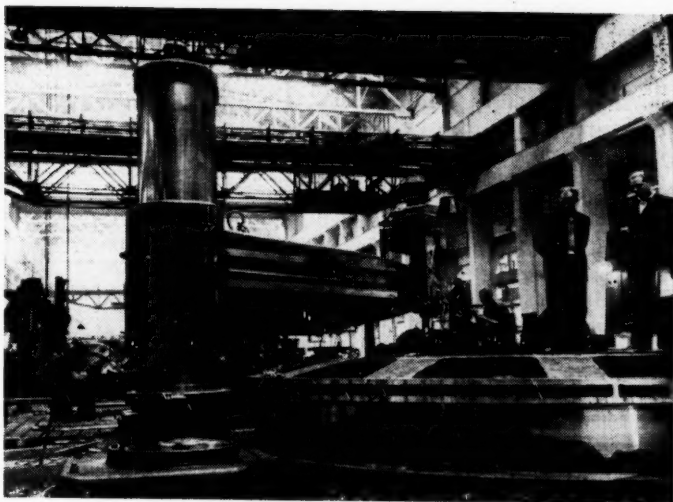
As you see, these gentlemen are always and everywhere canting about peace, and at the same time making preparations to launch another war, openly indulging in saber-rattling and vaingloriously boasting of the possession of some "fantastic missile" or other. Let them not think they can frighten anybody with this.

As to the Soviet people, only those who have lost all faculty of soberly assessing historical events can still think that the Soviet people may be frightened with threats. Until now every armed attack by the imperialist states on our country has invariably ended in an ignominious debacle, and today our State is stronger and mightier and our peoples are more solidly united and confident of their strength than ever before. . . .

If anybody has to fear the consequences of another world war, it is above all the capitalists of America and other bourgeois countries, for another war will make the peoples pause to think about the perniciousness of the capitalist system, which cannot live without war, and of the necessity of replacing this bloodthirsty system by another system, the socialist system, as was the case in Russia after the First World War and as was the case in the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia after the Second World War.

It may appear at first glance that the imperialist camp represents a mighty integration of aggressive forces. Of course, these forces must not be underrated. However, the camp of peace is much stronger than the camp of war. Whereas the camp of peace is united by a common aim, in the camp of war there are serious divergences of inte-

In a Leningrad plant: immense turbines for the giant hydroelectric projects now under way. These peaceful constructions are an earnest of the USSR's desire for world peace



rests, and many countries have been coerced into joining this camp through their economic dependence on the United States as a consequence of the notorious "Marshall Plan."

The superficial unity of the imperialist front cannot conceal its profound internal antagonisms, due chiefly to the competitive struggle for sources of raw material, markets and spheres of capital investment. These antagonisms are interwoven and embrace all the countries of the imperialist camp, but the chief of them are the antagonisms between the United States and Great Britain both in Europe and in Asia.

It is hardly to be doubted that the antagonisms in the imperialist camp will become deeper as time goes on.

An even more serious factor is the weakness of imperialism's rear. However the imperialists may try to enmesh the peoples in lies, however the right-wing socialists, those zealous servitors of imperialism in betraying the interests of the working people, may exert themselves, the fact remains that in the imperialist camp itself, in the imperialist rear, there are impressive forces of peace supporters in the shape of millions of honest-minded industrial and cultural workers who set higher store on the preservation of peace than

on any wretched sops capitalism may throw them. The anti-war sentiment of the masses is bound to grow because of the heavy burden which the colossal expenditure on the preparation for war lays upon the backs of the working people.

The weakness of imperialism's rear also finds expression in the growth of the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. The people of Viet Nam are fighting heroically for their liberation; so are the peoples of the Philippines, Burma and Malaya; the people of Indonesia have not laid down their arms; the forces of resistance to imperialism are growing in the Near and Middle East and in North and South Africa.

The economies of the leading imperialist countries, and above all of the United States, are constantly menaced with upheavals. The militarization of economy taking place in the United States, Great Britain and other capitalist countries—the incredible inflation of the war industries and of branches that serve these industries at the expense of production for civilian consumption—is bound to lead to economic collapse in the near future. . . .

Quite different is the situation in the camp of democracy and peace. The

forces of this camp, which is immune from all internal antagonisms, are growing in size and strength from day to day. I have already spoken of the progress of the Soviet Union, which is the chief and leading force in the camp of democracy and peace. The People's Democracies too are marching from achievement to achievement. Having quickly eliminated the severe aftermath of war, thanks to the advantages of their new social system, the peoples of these countries are developing their economies at a rapid pace. Compared with prewar, industrial output by the end of the first half of this year had increased more than two and a half times in Poland and Hungary, more than three times in Bulgaria, more than half as much again in Czechoslovakia, more than double in Rumania and more than four times in Albania. As in our country, industrial development in these countries serves to satisfy the requirements of the working people and to promote further peaceful development.

With economic progress, the whole cultural pattern of these countries is changing; science, literature and the arts are flourishing and a new type of individual is arising, one who understands the vital interests of his people and is capable of defending them. A new social and political order has been fully consolidated, insuring the unswerving advance of these countries along the road to socialism.

Great achievements have been registered by the People's Republic of China, which occupies one of the leading positions in the struggle for peace. In the short period of its existence the People's Republic of China has been able, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party, to strengthen the system of people's democratic rule and to solve a number of important economic and political problems in the struggle for complete economic independence from the capitalist world, for the industrialization of the country and for cultural progress.

The work of peaceful construction is successfully proceeding in the Ger-

man Democratic Republic, which likewise has firmly taken its place in the camp of democracy and peace. It is persistently battling for the vital interests of the entire German people, for an independent, united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, and for the conclusion of a just peace treaty insuring the German people a worthy place among the nations of the world.

Unlike the countries of the imperialist camp which are engaged, and cannot but be engaged, in bitter rivalry among themselves, the countries of the democratic camp are developing their economies on the basis of close cooperation and mutual assistance.

Thus, morally and politically, as well as economically, the camp of democracy and socialism represents a united and uncrushable force. Its strength is enhanced by the fact that it espouses the righteous cause of defending the liberty and independence of nations. And this means that if the ringleaders of the imperialist camp risk unleashing a war after all, there can be no doubt that it will end in the downfall of imperialism itself.

One of the greatest popular movements of modern times is the movement for peace. In spite of all obstacles, in spite of the persecution of peace supporters by the rulers of imperialist states, the peace movement has assumed unparalleled scope, embracing all countries and all sections of the population, irrespective of political, religious or other convictions. The champions of peace all over the world are inspired by the words of Comrade Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

The initiators and leading force of the battle for peace in all countries are the Communist Parties. Thanks to their dauntless self-sacrifice in the fight for the vital interests of the working people and in defense of peace and the sovereignty of nations, the Communist Parties have won the confidence of the broad masses.

Collier's

Cries Havoc

"THE LIGHT is now shining in Russia." Robert E. Sherwood thus ends his article reviewing, from Moscow in 1960, the atomic war against the Soviet Union dreamed up in the diseased brains of the editors of *Collier's* with the help, they boast, of "high level Washington officials."

In this criminally depraved propaganda for war against the Soviet Union, *Collier's* gleefully depicts the extermination of millions of Soviet people with atom bombs, the destruction of their cities and towns, and

fiendish bloodbath. Let's examine the nature of this "light now shining in Russia" over which Mr. Sherwood becomes so lyrical. For *Collier's* gives us a blueprint not only of the war itself, but of the new life America is to bring to "liberated Russia" of 1960. This is done in a series of articles answering the question "How do we give Russia back to the Russians and establish a real and lasting peace?"

One of our first gifts to Russia is Walter Winchell. In his first column in a Moscow version of the *Daily Mirror* he lectures the Russian people on how to be truly civilized, after the American manner. *Collier's* failed to reproduce Winchell's second column in which, we presume, he would announce that he has persuaded his pal, Sherman Billingsley, to come to Moscow to open a Stork Club there (whites only, of course).

Arthur Koestler is chosen to describe the new political freedom in the USSR. Reporting the first post-war elections in the Ukraine, he explains that there are twenty-two parties on the ballot. Since the largest number of votes go to the "Unified Monarchist Great Russian Party" and the "Ukrainian Separatists," they will probably become the basis of a new two-party system.

Marguerite Higgins, glamorous correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune* who hobnobs with Chiang Kai-shek and Tito as well as the boys and brass in Korea, is chosen to describe how the new freedom comes to women of the Soviets.

finally a comparatively easy victory ending with the occupation of Eastern Europe and vital portions of the USSR by American soldiers under the UN flag. Oh, yes, bombs have been dropped on European and American cities as well, and a lot of Americans have also been killed, but it was all worth the cost to bring liberation and the American way of life to the enslaved peoples of Russia.

Let's glance at the purpose of this



Highpoint of the UN rehabilitation program is a super-duper fashion show by Hattie Carnegie and others in Moscow's Dynamo Stadium attended by 50,000 women and round-the-clock mass production of a new lipstick called To Love Forever.

Walter Reuther describes the process of bringing America's free trade union practices to the Russian workers. He doesn't mention the Taft-Hartley Act, but presumably that is to come later.

Edwin Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* (which shuns the word "murder" in its columns but apparently doesn't mind promoting *Collier's* war), looks at Moscow's newsstands, now blazing with the glories of the free press of the West. The Russians themselves don't seem to contribute much: some fifteen single-sheet newspapers illustrating "the wild confusion of liberated Russian thought." But the kiosks are loaded with papers from the rest of the world, mainly America, including the Paris edition of the *Herald Tribune*, the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and of course the *Christian Science Monitor*. For cultural fare, *Time*, *Life*, *Reader's Digest*, *Quick* and *Collier's* itself. And the Russians are simply gobbling up Hollywood columns and Little Orphan Annie.

The new theater in 1960 is exciting too, according to J. B. Priestley. He has conveniently forgotten what he wrote in 1945 after a visit to Moscow where his play, *The Inspector Calls*, was given its world premier. Then, in a statement for publication in this magazine's predecessor, *Soviet Russia Today*, he said:

It is heartening and stimulating to come here and see the magnificent opportunities offered to directors and

playwrights. The organization of the theater here is remarkable . . . certainly what the Russians have developed is superior to the system in either England or America with our lack of organization and our commercial control.

Was it to just such commercial control that Mr. Priestley succumbed? For in 1946, in his pamphlet "Russian Journey," he wrote:

These are fine people, and I will never willingly say a word to hurt them or the way of life they are creating.

Mr. Priestley seems also to have forgotten the position he took at the UNESCO Assembly in Mexico City a few years back. According to a report in the *New York Times*, Nov. 13, 1947:

J. B. Priestley, for Britain, accused the United States today of dominating efforts to spread culture across national frontiers. . . . Mr. Priestley charged the United States with trying to impose its culture on the world through the use of all the technical facilities at its disposal and by exploiting American participation in UNESCO activities.

Apparently Mr. Priestley today endorses the spreading of American



THE U.S. AGREED TO THIS

The General Assembly condemns all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

—From a resolution, adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly, Nov. 8, 1947

culture through the medium of atom bombs.

He writes excitedly about the performance of "Guys and Dolls," playing in 1960 at the Red Army Theater. One wonders what in the world the people of Moscow, uninitiated into Damon Runyan's legends of Broadway, are to make of the floating crap game around which the play revolves, and how it will stand comparison with their own incomparable ballets, operas and operettas, their plays about their own familiar life, their productions of the classics, including Shakespeare which, as Priestley knows from his "previous" visits, they produce much more widely than his own England or the United States.

Stuart Chase reports from Russia in 1960 as an economic adviser in reconstruction (you see, he has consulted with the *New York Times* anti-Soviet expert, Harry Schwartz, on the problems of his assignment).

The main trouble all these years seems to have been that the Russians didn't take Mr. Chase's advice on how to run their economy when he was there in 1927. By 1960, however, Lord Keynes' policies "had been widely tested and approved through-

out the world" and with the help of Keynes and himself, Mr. Chase now feels that the Russians will be able to pull through and reverse the course of history by building capitalism on the ruins of the socialist order.

This is "the light" that *Collier's* is crusading to spread with atomic blasts and the UN flag. There is more in this vein, of course, much more. After all, *Collier's* devoted an entire issue to its mad journalistic jam session. But it is almost as revolting to write about as to read.

Protests have been raised about this criminal incitement to war, protests from all parts of the world.

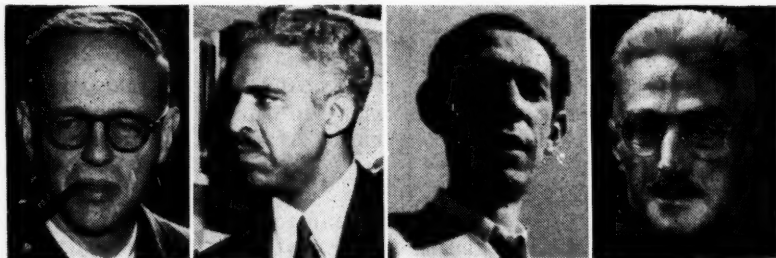
But the American press, by and large, itself poisoned by the depravity and corruption exemplified by *Collier's*, has ignored these voices of condemnation.

There were rumors from round-about sources that the State Department was "disturbed" by *Collier's* obscenity. But why the delicacy? Why not a forthright, ringing statement denouncing such insanity? Are we to suppose that the Administration greeted this effort to contaminate the American public with the virus of war? High officials mouth words of peace. But when war incitement rears its head, the gentlemen in striped pants tread softly.

The American people and people throughout the world know, however, that if you want peace you can't pussy-foot with war or with anything that smells of war. This *Collier's* issue smells to heaven and has affronted people everywhere. But the vigorous world-wide peace movement will not be stopped, it will grow, and like a fresh breeze clear the atmosphere and the minds of men.

J. S. and A. V.

FREE THESE FOUR MEN!



Frederick V. Field

Alphaeus Hunton

Abner Green

Dashiell Hammett

An appeal for justice in the case of Frederick V. Field and three other trustees of the Civil Rights Bail Fund

OVER 2,000 Americans concerned with the defense of the Bill of Rights have signed an Open Letter to the Attorney General of the United States calling for the release from jail of Frederick V. Field and three other trustees of the Civil Rights Bail Fund. The letter sets forth the facts of the case which demonstrate the injustice of the prison sentences these men are now serving.

The editors of NEW WORLD REVIEW are deeply concerned over all four of these cases as well as the cases of the many others victimized under the unconstitutional Smith Act and other current repressive measures. We naturally have a special interest in the case of Frederick V. Field, one of the editors of this magazine, whose valued writing and other assistance we can ill afford to be without in this crucial period.

Among the many signers of this letter, from every state of the Union and from every walk of life and of varying political ideas, are businessmen and trade union leaders, rank and file workers, farmers, social workers, clergymen, artists, writers, educators, lawyers, doctors, housewives. Those who have signed the letter to date have provided the funds for its publication as an advertisement in the *Washington Star*, the *Baltimore Afro-American* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Signatures are still pouring in. It will be published in other papers and distributed more widely as additional funds are contributed.

We are publishing herewith the full text of the Open Letter in order to afford our readers an opportunity to associate themselves with its call for redress of the injustice that has been done to Mr. Field and the others.

An Open Letter

To J. HOWARD McGRATH

Attorney General of the U.S.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

We write you concerning four men who are in jail. We believe that a sober examination of the events leading to their imprisonment must convince all honest men and women that there is involved here a serious breakdown both in spirit and letter of the due process of American justice.

We speak of Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Secretary of the Council on African Affairs; Frederick V. Field, editor and writer on the Far East; Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, and Dashiell Hammett, author. These men have never been accused or indicted for any crime. They have never been tried by a court or jury and found guilty of any crime. Yet they have been imprisoned without bail in violation of the Eighth Amendment and sentenced to prison in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

What are the facts?

These four men, Trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, were summoned before a judge who rejected the good faith whereby they invoked their privilege of the Fifth Amendment and who sentenced them for contempt of court. Frederick Field, in violation of the Fifth Amendment, was subjected to double jeopardy and sentenced twice, once for six months and once for three months for the same offense. Within a period of 10 days he was taken from New York to Washington and back again, from Senatorial Committee to court hearings to State Banking Commission, without

regard for the necessities of time and physical energy to prepare an adequate defense.

What was the alleged contempt for which these four men were imprisoned?

Frederick Field was not held in contempt because he refused to answer questions dealing with the disappearance of the four Communists leaders for whom the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress had posted bond. This is proved by the Judge's own testimony in his certificate holding Field in contempt:

He did not aid, abet, induce, arrange or have any part, direct or indirect, in the disappearance of the four and has no knowledge of their present whereabouts.

Field was held in contempt because he refused to turn over to federal authorities the names of thousands of contributors to the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress. This Bail Fund was formed in 1947 when all commercial surety companies refused bail as a matter of policy and practice to political prisoners. Those who contributed to the Fund did so in the conviction that any and all Americans arrested in violation of their civil rights should have the opportunity to prepare their defense while released on bail and to be considered innocent until proved guilty. They were not willing that men and women who had resided in the U.S. for years should be separated from their homes and families and detained for want of bail in deportation proceedings. They were not willing that bail

should be given as a matter of course to every procurer, dope-seller and racketeer while it was withheld from law-abiding Americans because of their beliefs.

The Government produced no evidence and made no allegation that any of the Trustees were connected with the disappearance of the four Communist leaders. Still less did it show how the thousands of contributors to the humanitarian purposes of the Bail Fund, whose contributions, made over a period of four years, had gone into an over-all fund and not designated for any individual, could be considered even remotely responsible for the failure of the four to surrender.

Frederick Field and his associate Trustees refused to be parties to the persecution or victimization of those men and women whose support had made the Bail Fund possible. They maintained that position and released the records to the Banking Commission of the State of New York on the basis that the names of the Bail Fund supporters would be held secret and protected.

Field, Hunton, Green and Hammett, victims of the current hysteria, have been imprisoned because they would not subject others to persecution, harassment and imprisonment, because they would not inform, because they pleaded the Fifth Amendment which provides that no person may be forced to bear witness against himself. The very purpose of the Fifth Amendment, according to the Supreme Court of the United States (*Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 91), is to act as "a safeguard against heedless, unfounded and tyrannical persecutions." That is the precise

purpose for which Field, Hammett, Hunton and Green employed it.

Because these four are not only guiltless of wrong, but are defenders of the Bill of Rights in the best American tradition, we respectfully ask you, sir, as Attorney General to direct your office to move to vacate the sentences of contempt against Field, Green, Hunton and Hammett. We ask your concurrence in our view that in defending the Fifth Amendment these men are defending all Americans from an arbitrary interpretation of the law which presumes to say which Americans can avail themselves of the Fifth Amendment's provisions and which cannot.

In the hearts of many there is a longing for the old brave days when Americans spoke in clear accents as did the once jailed Thoreau who said: "The law will never make men free; it is men who have got to make the law free. They are the lovers of law and order who observe the law when the government breaks it."

In the spirit of this tradition, we the signers of this letter, while we do not associate ourselves with any or all of the general ideas of the four Trustees of the Bail Fund, which are not in issue, do support and call upon you and all Americans to likewise support the due process of law, the right to bail, the Fifth Amendment and other provisions of the Bill of Rights by acting now to free these four prisoners.

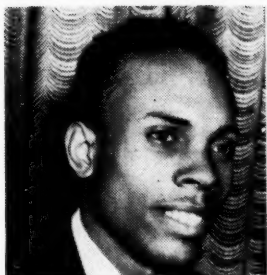
Add your signature to this open letter and make it possible to continue publicizing the facts of this case by sending your name and/or contribution to ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, Suite 1302, 11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

"NONSENSE ABOUT DEMOCRACY"

CAIRO, Egypt . . . we ought to stop talking nonsense about democracy. Talking about democracy is talking nonsense as concerns countries like this, where the great majority of the population lives rather below the level of their animals. . . . What is needed in this sort of situation is a reasonably enlightened dictatorship. The model is Turkey's Kemal Ataturk. . . . *Stewart Alsop, N. Y. Herald Tribune, Nov. 12.*

A Hard-Hitting Play on the U.S. South

A review by
AMY SCHECHTER



—Harrison
William Branch



—Willard
Clarice Taylor

A MEDAL FOR WILLIE, written by William Branch, directed by Elwood Smith, and produced by Maxwell Glanville for the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

UP AT the Club Baron in Harlem you can get an idea of the tremendous amount of talent almost completely lost to the commercial theater through the operation of jimcrow. Here there is everything required for a first-rate repertory theater: writing, direction, acting of a high professional quality and, in the present play, of considerable brilliance.

The play is about a typical southern town and what happens there when the young Negro soldier Willie Jackson dies a hero in Korea—and big doings are arranged because a Pentagon general is coming down to present the posthumous award. Not too big, though, because the general, the mayor and school superintendent agree they have to be kept "in their place."

A moving and clear figure of Willie is created, not through flash-backs but built up bit by bit through the living characters, through his mother, his sweetheart, his giddy young sister; through Taylor, the young teacher who taught him the short time he attended high school and tried to help the youngster, restless as the jimcrow barriers closed around him; through the Uncle Tom principal who kicked Willie out of school; and through the white barber who was Willie's friend and despised his jimcrow customers.

This is a rounded piece of work,

finely-crafted and complete. In seven scenes the author explores a dozen angles of jimcrow and the resistance to it, and also the impact of the war on plain people's lives. The angry passion of the play is always held in careful restraint. But the total effect is a devastating commentary on segregation and all the white supremacist cruelties as a casually-accepted part of the American way of life. And also on this war as the answer to the hopes of the country's youth.

Playwright Branch has captured the real sound and content of the people's day to day speech in the south and he quietly unfolds his theme through the real and poetic speech of his characters. Director Elwood Smith and the cast of seventeen give life to his approach.

As Willie's mother, Clarice Taylor is a figure of quiet beauty as well as strength, till she breaks out of the quietness at the climax of the play. Helen Owens gives a charming performance as her daughter, teen-age Lucy-Mae, who wants desperately to enjoy her own prettiness and youth and pretend there is no jimcrow to set her apart from the other school girls, and knows there is. Jeanette Conliffe is positive and sensitive and filled with young dignity as Bernice who would have married Willie if there had been a life for him in their home town and he had not gone across the sea and been killed. And Julia Mayfield, as the progressive young Negro teacher sets the note for the whole play and contributes largely to shaping it.

Facts for Self-Preservation

A review by THOMAS C. RABBITT

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, by Victor Perlo. International Publishers, New York, 1951. 256 pp. \$2.25.

STATISTICS and detailed analysis are too often left to scholars to write for scholars. But here is a book by a creative statistician, a former New Deal economist, which supplies fresh and compelling ammunition to those who realize that the threat to the security of the American people and the peace of the world comes from American imperialism. For those honest doubters as well as for the simple disbelievers, Victor Perlo, by his ability to make lucid and applicable to current developments a wealth of tractable statistics and quotations from respectable sources, proves his thesis that while the form of American imperialism is different from earlier imperialisms, the substance is the same, and that it is the source of the world's great danger.

The author takes the reader by the hand, walks him around the world and, as a naturalist would identify the flora and fauna of an area, identifies the iron-heel footprint and the mailed-fist handprint of American imperialism in each geographical section of the globe, showing its effect upon the soil, the industry and the people of each affected land.

The oil that anointed the birth of the Truman doctrine, the "share the colonial booty" clauses written into Marshall Plan aid agreements, the statistics which reveal the profit value to certain American monopolies of these "altruistic" ventures, together with the resultant growth of American domination over the "free world" and its colonies, will shock the uninitiated. But there is no escape for the apologist in

this book: fact follows fact, result follows cause, and logic follows logic.

In a tremendously revealing chapter, "The Strategy of World Domination," are set down in sequence the developments during 1945-46 which signalized the change in goal of American imperialism from one of limited to unlimited world rule. Of these diplomatic, economic and military "signals" the author states, "All developments since have fallen into the pattern of this strategy. One must understand it to understand the details of policy—the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact, the war against Korea, etc. All have their place in the strategy of world conquest."

In the chapters which follow and compel such understanding, there are many by-products. Why Poland today produces twice as much steel as all of South America; why in the Far East "only in the Chinese People's Republic is there an economic revival, and the beginning of genuine industrialization"; why "trade on terms of equality with socialist countries was far more advantageous to the west European capitalists than trade with the United States on terms which imposed a colonial status on Europe"; why the stake of American monopoly in jimcrow is greater still than its stake in any other colonialism; and why the world-wide movement "for a better life is too powerful, too well led to be thwarted by demagoguery or force," become part of a whole picture which illuminates whatever has been obscure in the mind of the reader concerning the derivation, the motivation and the operation of American imperialism.

Contrasts between the imperialist and the anti-imperialist world are made wherever necessary.

This is a book you will want to purchase by the gross to share with all the American people a knowledge they must acquire for their self-preservation.

THOMAS C. RABBITT is Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party of the State of Washington.

For Factual Information on the USSR

- For texts of Soviet Government statements
- For articles on life and culture of the Soviet people
- For stories of industry and agriculture in the USSR
- For graphic, striking photographs

Read the

USSR Information Bulletin

The Bulletin is a 32-page illustrated magazine. It is issued by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington twice a month. The regular subscription rate is \$2.40 per year.

For a limited time subscriptions will be accepted at a special holiday rate of \$1.00 per year.

(Sample Copies on Request)

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN

2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

Washington 8, D.C.

Enclosed is (check one) cash ☐ check ☐ money order ☐ for \$1.00 for 24 issues of The Bulletin.

Name
(Please Print)

Address

City..... Zone..... State.....

CONSUMER BUYS

Ideal for Gifts and Home Use

Every Purchase Helps New World Review

PORTABLE HICKORY INFRA-RED BROILER . . .
Hi-speed family size oven broiler 17" wide.
12" deep, 9" high . . . cooks a whole chicken
. . . heavy gauge, triple chrome, hinged tray
handle, three controls, AC-DC . . . sold on
television for \$29.95 . . . our price only \$18.95
(Small postage charge).

CIGARETTE LIGHTER AND DISPENSER . . . The

nationally advertised Pres-a-life . . . in hand-
some case, choice of red, walnut, brown or
forest green . . . the perfect, popular holiday
gift for the car owner . . . hands you fully
lighted cigarettes without taking your eyes off
the road or losing control of wheel . . . holds
23 cigarettes . . . always fresh firm, at your
fingertips . . . fits all cars . . . boxed in X-mas
wrapping . . . \$6.95 each, postpaid.

3 GAY CROCKS OF ZESTY CHEESES

Gorgonzola in brandy, Cheddar in
port wine, and Edam in sauterne, sold
until now by famous Fine Food Club
to its members only.

AH 3 crocks for \$4.50

DAILY GIFT WRAPPED

Shipped Prepaid or C.O.D.

**FREE—Write for Gift
Brochure of fine foods**



save on a perfect shave

TEST IT WITHOUT COST

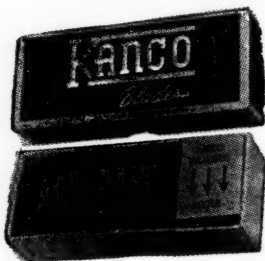
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

Made of finest Swedish steel—Ground and
leather honed to perfection—Double-edge
— Blades not on sale at stores

50 Blades for \$1 — plus FREE

2 sample packets of 5 blades each

Specify thin or heavy blades



CONSUMER BUYS • NEW WORLD REVIEW • 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16
Please send me the items below. Enclosed \$..... in payment.

Quantity	Item	Size, color, description	Amount

Name.....

Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

USA-USSR COOPERATION AND WORLD PEACE

Contains Stalin's interview on the atomic weapon, excerpts from a statement of the Soviet Government to the U.S. Government by Vyshinsky, articles by Dmitri Shostakovich and Evgeny Menzhinsky, an interview with Dr. John A. Kingsbury, and a clear and ringing statement by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

20c

order through
NEW WORLD REVIEW

U.S. LABOR LOOKS AT EUROPE

Eleven American trade unionists report on their visit to France, Italy, Poland and the USSR. They represent the AFL, CIO and independent unions from coast to coast

5c

SOVIET AGGRESSION

Myth or Reality?

by Corliss Lamont

An analysis of the common charges that appear in the American press today.

3c

For one, add 3c postage and handling charges; for both add 4c

order through
NEW WORLD REVIEW

New Soviet Films

Current Releases

MUSSORGSKY

MINERS OF THE DON

Coming Soon

BOUNTIFUL SUMMER

**KNIGHT OF THE
GOLDEN STAR**

MEETING IN BERLIN

*All in Spectacular
Magicolor*

ARTKINO PICTURES, INC.

723 Seventh Avenue, New York 19
Telephone: Circle 5-6570

1952 CALENDAR

12 Original Wood Cuts

By Prominent American Artists

Prepared by Graphic Arts Workshop
of the National Council of the
Arts, Sciences and Professions

\$1 each

order through

NEW WORLD REVIEW

19 AMERICANS REPORT

Dr. Holland Roberts, Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Mr. Charles P. Howard and 13 other Americans describe life in the USSR today

in

WE SAW FOR OURSELVES

100 pages, illustrated

25c each; 5 or more, 20c each

order through

NEW WORLD REVIEW

Most newspapers ignored these key documents . . .

READ THEM IN

THE PATH TO PEACE

Our Special September Supplement, which included the exchange between President Truman and President Shvernik, the Congressional Resolution and the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet, the Morrison-Pravda exchanges, Jacob Malik's interview with the British Quakers, and key articles from the Soviet magazine "News," is now available as a pamphlet.

These documents should be widely circulated by all friends of peace. Place your order today.

Single copies 15¢

10 copies, 10¢ each

100 or more, 5¢ each

order through

NEW WORLD REVIEW

This time make yours
An All Year 'Round Peace Gift

Good cheer all through the year for you and your friends. A year 'round token of your thoughtfulness and good wishes. Give them a subscription to **NEW WORLD REVIEW**, the magazine that helps bring peace on earth by bringing the knowledge needed for understanding and good will.

NEW WORLD REVIEW

\$2 for a full 12-month gift subscription

\$1 for a 6-month gift subscription

AND A FINE GIFT FOR YOURSELF

For every \$2 of gift subscriptions, you receive as your free gift a copy of P.M.S. Blackett's "Fear, War and the Bomb," the book that exposed the military and political consequences of atomic energy.

For every \$5 of gift subscriptions, you receive as your free gift, a copy of George Marion's latest book, "All Quiet in the Kremlin," the most up-to-date account of the Soviet scene by an honest and talented American eye-witness reporter.

NEW WORLD REVIEW • 114 East 32nd St. • New York 16, N. Y.

Please send gift subscriptions to those whose names and addresses I have listed on a separate sheet attached. I enclose \$ _____

Send me my gift of _____

My name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

