

NEW WORLD

MAY
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Review

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GERMANY—TOOL FOR WAR OR FORCE FOR PEACE?
Also: USSR, China, Hungary, Bulgaria Today



Questions for Americans

Riverside, Calif.—As Americans the time has come for us to stop and think. Let us say we shall not support a war party, be it Democratic or Republican. Let us say we want our men at home where they belong. That is the real American way (not telling other governments what to do). The time has come to ask ourselves why we support war parties—just like we asked the German people in 1945 why they supported Hitler and allowed fellow humans to be treated in the dastardly way they were; we asked them why they condoned going into other people's countries and murdering their women and children, just as we Americans must ask ourselves the same questions today in regard to Korea. Shame! Shame! We are a sad disgrace to our early forefathers if we stand idly by and condone these crimes.—**Ruth Johnson.**

Generous Thought

Lake Bluff, Ill.—Your magazine is a powerful force for Peace, and is more deserving of the Nobel award for peace than all former recipients put together..—**H. B. C.**

Urges World Cooperation

Tolna, N. D.—I like reading "New World Review" and get informed on what is really going on behind the Free Enterprise-created artificial iron curtain in regard to the socialistic half of the world. I would like the magazine to print more information on China, if possible. What progress is she making? Is she able to make some of her heavy equipment; also the same thing on India and other countries of Asia.

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Our Cover: Picking litchi nuts in Kwantung Province

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The Time for Peace Is NOW!

NEW HOPE and new strength have been infused into the peace forces everywhere by Premier Stalin's statement that a third world war is no closer now than it was two or three years ago. Equally heartening were his statements that a meeting of the heads of the great powers might be beneficial, that the moment is opportune for the unification of Germany, and his reiteration of the Soviet position that peaceful co-existence of capitalism and communism is fully possible.

Premier Stalin further amplified his views on the prospects for world peace in an interview with the retiring Indian Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, on April 6. Commenting on the reaction to this interview as well as to other recent Soviet peace moves, Moscow correspondent Harrison Salisbury wrote in the *New York Times* of April 7:

Diplomats here have concluded that Premier Stalin believes that all outstanding world problems are capable of settlement by discussion. . . . Mr. Stalin's talk with the Ambassador was assessed as one of the most important diplomatic events of recent months in Moscow and sharply confirmed the impression of Moscow observers that the Soviet Union has embarked upon a vigorous campaign intended to reduce world tensions.

The interview was not made pub-

lic, but a full account of it was transmitted by Sir Sarvepalli to his government, and it was reported that the Indian Ambassador had frankly raised a number of specific issues of world importance, to which Premier Stalin had responded with equal frankness. The positive impression that the interview made on Sir Sarvepalli was made clear in the latter's brief statement following the interview. He said:

There is no outstanding problem now dividing the world which could not be settled by discussion and negotiation. It would be unwise to bang the door against every approach and give up the task as impossible. No effort is wasted and every effort should be made to get top people together.

The Soviet Union, now as always, is implementing its declarations for peace with vigorous and practical moves to make it a reality.

The first of its most recent actions was the initiative to open discussions with the Western powers on a German peace treaty and to prepare the way for German unification through all-German elections.

The second was the important International Economic Conference in Moscow, where realistic proposals were made for the reopening of East-West trade as one of the soundest means of constructive international cooperation, the solution of

Stalin's Replies to American Editors

A group of American newspaper editors, on behalf of 50 editors of this country, recently asked Stalin to answer several questions regarding the present international situation. On March 31, Stalin replied. Below we give the questions and his answers.

QUESTION: Is a third World War closer now than two or three years ago?

ANSWER: No, it is not.

QUESTION: Would a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers be helpful?

ANSWER: Possibly it would be helpful.

QUESTION: Do you consider the present moment opportune for the unification of Germany?

ANSWER: Yes, I do.

QUESTION: On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and communism possible?

ANSWER: The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible, provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

world economic problems and the raising of living standards everywhere. Business circles throughout the world, despite the churlish efforts of the United States Government to belittle the meaning of the conference, have been deeply impressed by the concrete Soviet offers for mutually beneficial trade with capitalist countries.

These recent peace moves (discussed in detail elsewhere in this issue) represent nothing new in Soviet policy, which has never ceased to press for peaceful solutions. The special vigor with which the Soviet peace policy is now being pursued is a measure of their confidence in achieving results.

The way is thus open for the peace movement in this country to reach

out into still wider circles of the American people.

We must press with renewed vigor for an immediate end to the war in Korea, which is our special responsibility.

We must demand of our government that it heed the world-wide pressure to accept the Soviet proposal for a four-power conference on a German peace treaty, thus ending the threat of war in Europe.

And we must strengthen the campaign to add hundreds of thousands of American names to the more than 600,000,000 signatures that have been affixed to the world appeal for a Five-Power Pact of Peace, open to all nations, to end the danger of war everywhere.

—J. S.

Man's Daily Bread

**Soviet biologist says rational use
of land would aid world's millions**

by NIKOLAI TSITSIN

I AM a biologist. Ever since my school days I have been fascinated by plant life with all its manifold varieties. But my particular interest is in food grains, and above all, wheat. Wheat has figured in man's life for thousands of years and he has worked diligently for many centuries to improve the plant.

Despite centuries of unremitting effort, however, we are still a long way from the ideal wheat plant, one that would come up to all the present essential requirements. Human genius has done much to improve our planet, but so far it has failed to evolve varieties of wheat that would yield high harvests and at the same time successfully resist frost and heat, drought and moisture, arid winds, disease and pests.

It is quite within the potentialities of modern science to breed varieties of wheat that will produce two crops a year, and double and even treble the present harvest yields.

In the Soviet Union a large army of scientists and practical agriculturists are working tirelessly in that direction.

Soviet scientists are boldly experimenting, contributing in no small measure to the creation of an

abundance of food and goods which is one of the most important goals our country has set itself.

For several years now I have concentrated on perennial wheat varieties, something hitherto unknown anywhere in the world. Can there be anything more fascinating for the researcher than the prospect of growing wheat that will produce high and stable harvests, and, moreover, will not have to be *planted anew* every year?

It was in the work of Ivan Michurin, the great transformer of Nature, that I found the key to my experimentation. At my experimental field near Moscow I grow wheat which is planted only every other or every third year, but produces stable annual harvests. By distant hybridization we have also evolved new varieties of one-year wheats. They have passed the laboratory stage and are now extensively sown in our fields

NIKOLAI TSITSIN, of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has evolved several varieties of cereals, notably perennial wheat. This article, slightly condensed for space, is from the Soviet semi-monthly periodical "News."

where they produce as much as 40 and more centners of grain per hectare (60 bushels to the acre). The new varieties not only produce high yields; they are also immune to fungus and can resist strong winds.

Modern science can accomplish much, and there is every reason to assume that the time is not far distant when per hectare harvests of 100 centners (150 bushels to the acre) will not be a rarity. In other words, already today the earth can be made to feed even double its present population, and within the foreseeable future it should be able to produce food in such abundance as to do away with man's worries over his daily bread.

The development of science and normal economic relationships among all areas and nations of the world can help to advance considerably living standards in many countries.

Ours is a century of great scientific discoveries which can and must become the levers of peaceful progress. But for all that, we are still a long way from making rational use of the plant life of our planet. There are hundreds of thousands of varieties of useful plants, but only an insignificant fraction has been wrested from Nature, or has been brought into cultivation, to use the term of plant breeders.

Properly speaking, man is only now beginning to reconstruct and master the world's flora, with its multitude of hitherto unutilized natural wealth and with its boundless sources of food, fats, vitamins, medicaments, rubber and fibre, tanning materials and dyes. A glance at the agricultural map of the world will show that the assortment of cultivated plants is still a very poor one. All in all, it comprises some 15 or 20 varieties—wheat, rice, rye, barley, oats, sugar,

beet, cotton, flax, potatoes and several other staple plants.

In addition, the surface of our planet is being utilized in a highly irrational way. Only a negligible part of the earth's land surface is devoted to agriculture, the rest remaining largely unused and untilled. Over 36 million square kilometers (13,900,000 square miles) are still in the grip of the desert, semi-desert and arid wastes. There is the great Sahara, stretching from the Atlantic to the Nile, and its continuation, the vast barren expanses of Nubia, Arabia, Iran, Central Asia, Mongolia, and China.

Another case in point is British agriculture. In the middle of the last century, Nikolai Chernyshevsky, the eminent Russian philosopher, sociologist and writer, remarked that given a crop-rotation system of farming Britain could increase her agricultural output eight or nine times over within twenty-five years. Agricultural science has made great strides since these words were first written, but British farming remains in a state of stagnation and crop areas in that country have actually declined since World War II.

Africa, South America and India possess vast natural resources. Their soil and climatic conditions favor the rapid development of many branches of intensive agriculture. Yet between 1875 and 1900 India lived through eighteen famines which took a toll of 26 million lives, and there has been no change for the better since then. Famines continue to stalk India, where the average life span is less than 27 years and where 40 per cent of the children die before reaching the age of five.

In such countries as Brazil and Australia the arable land makes up only a small percentage of the terri-

Academician Nikolai
Tsitsin inspecting the
grain on a Soviet ex-
perimental field.



tory. All countries, both the economically advanced and the so-called under-developed nations, have sufficient land suitable for farming, but only about one-third is actually being used.

If men's minds were not distracted by wars, just think how many deserts could be transformed into fertile fields! Professor Joliot-Curie has remarked that the effort put into a single month of World War II would have sufficed to irrigate the whole of the Sahara Desert.

That is no exaggeration, for in most countries nothing is being done by way of a general offensive against the desert, and some fertile lands are steadily degenerating into lifeless wastes.

Not so very long ago the United States was famed for its immense stretches of fertile land.

The American farmer put much devoted effort into the land. Plants were brought from every continent and climate.

But what a sad picture America presents today. Large tracts of once

fertile soil are being ruined by erosion which threatens to destroy important seats of agriculture.

As an agronomist and biologist I was deeply perturbed to learn that every year no less than *three billion* tons of fertile top soils are washed away from America's fields and pastures. And they carry with them at least 40 million tons of phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. The amount of nutritious substances washed away from America's farmlands by rains and floodwaters is equivalent to 150 per cent of the world's output of chemical fertilizers and is twenty-one times more than is absorbed by cultivated plants!

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, noted American soil scientist, testifying before a Congressional Committee in 1939, said: "In the short life of this country [the United States] we have essentially destroyed 282,000,000 acres of land, crop and rangeland. Erosion is destructively active on 775,000,000 additional acres. About 100,000,000 acres of cropland, much of it representing the best cropland we have,

is finished in this country. We cannot restore it."

The American economist McWilliams writes in his book "Ill Fares the Land" that in Oklahoma and Texas 75 per cent of the land is affected by erosion, and that in three states alone, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, the stricken areas add up to 185 million acres.

Not being a sociologist or an economist, it is not my purpose to define the social and economic factors behind these destructive processes. But judging from American sources, erosion and soil exhaustion are increasing progressively, mainly because the American farmer specializes in one plant—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, or some other.

It is not only monoculture, however, that exhausts the soil and destroys its structure. It has been proved beyond all doubt that haphazard cutting of forests is detrimental to the soil. Our own Russian scientists, notably Kostychev, Dokuchayev and Williams, have shown that land deprived of wood and grass covering very rapidly loses its nutritious matter, becomes a

prey to arid winds, floodwaters and erosion, with attendant droughts and famines. My information is that in the United States four times more woodland is cut every year than is planted. Official American data reveals that 40 per cent of the country's timber resources were destroyed between 1908 and 1938.

It is only natural that all of this should lead to a decline in crop areas and to diminishing yields. Among American scientists these facts have given rise to justified alarm for the future of U.S. agriculture.

France was once famous for her rich crops of wheat, sugar beet, grapes and olives. But today crop areas and harvest yields are diminishing, and whereas only some 50 years ago 53 per cent of the national territory was given over to plowlands, vineyards, orchards and gardens, in 1949 the percentage was only 38. In 1934-38 the grain area comprised 10.6 million hectares (26 million acres), in 1947-49 the figure was only 8.3 million (20.5 million acres), and in the same period the area sown to wheat had declined by one million hectares (2.4 million



Soviet combine operators attending a field lecture on a collective farm.

acres). Time was when France supplied grain to other countries; today she cannot even provide for her own population and has been compelled to increase grain imports by 8 million centners (800,000 metric tons).

This, in brief, is the general picture of the state of world agriculture today. Some scientists refuse to face and analyze the facts and seek to attribute the destructive processes to "natural causes," to what they describe as the "laws of Nature." Their reasoning is usually based on the fallacious theory of "overpopulation," on the assumption that more human beings are brought into the world than the world can feed. This sort of "scientific argumentation" is meant to serve as a "scientific" justification of new wars and the destruction of millions of human lives. That is why it is so dangerous and pernicious. Forces bent on instigating war and provoking international conflicts are making this theory serve their own ends. It is from this angle that one should appraise the literature and science which preach man's impotence against the elemental forces of Nature. Their only cure for hunger is restriction of the world's population. Professor Frank Pearson and Floyd Harper of Cornell University suggest that the population of the world be reduced from the present figure of over 2,000 million to 800 million. Projects of this kind are repellent and have no scientific basis.

Some agronomists are trying to explain the exhaustion of natural resources by the law of diminishing fertility and by what they call the "natural wearing out of the land." But science and practice have demonstrated long ago that there is no law of diminishing fertility, and that man is quite capable of regulating, direct-

ing and, indeed, changing the process of natural development to suit his own purpose. This is borne out by the experience of several countries, and notably that of the USSR.

The Soviet Union has an increasing birth rate and a declining death rate. The natural increase in the population is over three million a year, and the death rate has been reduced 50 per cent compared to the prewar year of 1940, with an even steeper decline in infant mortality. These facts are generally known, so is the fact that increasing population is due to higher living standards.

The population in the USSR is increasing, but far from being an impediment, this is a factor making for larger crop areas, higher harvests, and more food and industrial raw materials. In the five years since the war, the grain area of the USSR increased nearly 20 per cent and the technical crop area—59 per cent. The annual gross grain harvest is now in excess of 7,000 million poods (114.6 million metric tons). The Soviet Union today produces more cotton than such traditional cotton-growing countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt taken together.

It is common knowledge that the United States possesses a large number of agricultural machines and implements, but two-thirds of the American farmers still cannot afford a tractor, and on 60 per cent of the farms the work is done by hand. In the Soviet Union nearly all plowing has been mechanized; in 1950 three-quarters of all farm crops were sown with tractor-drawn seeders, and over 60 per cent of the grain area was harvested by combines.

Science is an important factor in the development of Soviet agriculture. It is closely linked with practice and this combination makes for

higher harvests, greater fertility and the universal application of lea rotation.

Huge forest shelter belts are being planted throughout the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR; they will protect over 120 million hectares (296 million acres) of our best lands from drought, arid winds and erosion. If our shelter forests were stretched in a single belt 30 meters (98 feet) wide they would gird the equator fifty times. Only 80 million hectares (197 million acres) of land have been irrigated throughout the world. The Soviet Union is now building the world's largest hydroelectric stations on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu Darya. These will help to irrigate over 28 million hectares (69 million acres), which is equivalent to 35 per cent of the world's total irrigated area. Our irrigation schemes will be completed within five to seven years.

The irrigated areas will not only change the geography of large parts of our country, their climates and soils, but will provide food, clothing and housing for *over 100 million people*. Farmers will gather stable and high harvests, 50 or 75 per cent above present average yields, and these crops will not be dependent on the whims of nature. Irrigation will enable the country to produce an additional 3 million tons of cotton a year, which is equivalent to more than a third of America's annual total cotton crop. The rejuvenated lands will grow over 8 million tons of wheat, 480,000 tons of rice and 6 million tons of sugar beet.

The refashioning of nature will eliminate all desert and semi-desert zones, Soviet experience proves the hollowness of the so-called "law of diminishing fertility."

This is also borne out by the expe-



One of the forest shelter belts that the Soviet people have planted to stop dry winds and prevent drought.

rience of other countries. In Rumania the large Danube-Black Sea Canal now being built will bring back to life the scorched steppelands of Dobrudja. Hungary is irrigating the Hortobágy steppe, and in Poland the swamplands of Zulawy are being converted into fertile fields. In Bulgaria, irrigation canals will cut across the Belene lowland, and in Northwest China a forest shelter belt of 1,700 kilometers (1,055 miles) is being planted. These facts go to show that man is fully able to make nature do his bidding, and they furnish the answer to the question of whether our earth produces enough food to feed its population, and whether, given unhampered normal world trade, all nations can enjoy a life of prosperity and well-being.

I see the future as one of peaceful cooperation of the nations in the battle to remake the nature of all continents, to develop the natural resources of all countries and to insure agricultural advancement throughout the world. This will bring bigger harvests and a plenitude of food for the world's working population.

New Schools New Students

No barriers to higher education in People's Hungary where need for trained personnel is growing each year

by

BEATRICE KING

HUNGARY, before World War II was still a near feudal state, a backward, agricultural community, with most of the land owned by a few great feudal landowners who found men cheaper than animals and certainly cheaper than science or machinery.

Then Hungary had no need for a large, university-trained population, nor for a large, generally educated population. Its needs were satisfied by small numbers trained in the traditional scholastic way that had not changed much since the Middle Ages.

That is not to say there were no scholars or scientists of repute before 1945. There were, but they received little encouragement from the Government, and the graduates they trained were often unable to find work to which they could apply their learning.

The position changed radically after 1945, with the People's Government that came to power. This government very soon set about planning the country's economy, first for a three-year period and then for a five-year period. The aim of the plans was to raise the standard of living for the entire people to what, for Hungary, were undreamt of heights. This was to be achieved by turning their backward, agricultural country into an advanced agricultural-industrial country. This end, to be realized, required both a nation with a good standard of general education and sufficient university educated personnel for the leading posts and research.

Higher education in Hungary, with its backward heritage has, since 1947, been going through a difficult period and meeting many problems. Students with the requisite standard, professors and lecturers in tune with the new spirit of the times, accommodations, equipment, and books commensurate with the demand for specialists, all these were far from adequate in quantity and quality.

The Hungarian Constitution (Article 48) "guarantees the right of the working people to education." This includes higher education, and the Constitution lists the measures by which this is to be achieved: free and compulsory general education, extending secondary and higher educational facilities, special courses, and financial support for students.

The majority of university entrants



A lecture in physics at the University of Budapest. Children of workers and peasants now make up about three-fifths of the student body.

now come through the normal educational channels from the secondary schools of different types, the general as well as the specialized. The basic curriculum is the same for all types of secondary schools and includes history, geography, Hungarian literature, at least one foreign language and mathematics.

To give an opportunity to young people with ability who, chiefly for economic reasons, did not get a secondary school education, the essential preliminary to university, there exist secondary school academies. These are residential homes where youths and girls who wish to resume education, live free while they attend the secondary school. Wherever necessary they receive a grant.

Another method of giving opportunities for higher education to the class previously denied it, and of extending the field of entrants, is the special, preparatory, one-year matriculation course, on the successful conclusion of which a student is accepted into a university or institute. These courses are mainly for young industrial workers and peasants. The

course is highly concentrated and prepares the student for the specialized course in the university which he has selected beforehand.

It is recognized that the first year in the university is hard for these special matriculation course students. They are, however, given extra assistance by professors and lecturers. Their general education, it is agreed, is not so broad as that of regular students, but they are expected to make this good later in life.

In the academic year 1950-51, 4,500 students, of whom 500 were young peasants, attended the matriculation course; in September, 1951, the number was 6,000. All such students receive grants that cover all their expenses as well as aid to dependents.

Finally, for adults at work who were denied secondary school and who feel the need for the theoretical knowledge provided by the university, there are workers' evening secondary schools. On the successful completion of the course, they can proceed to higher education. Workers attending this course are given some time off from work for study, particularly around the time of examinations. There are also evening universities for adults at work and university correspondence courses.

A new feature for Hungary is the number of women students entering engineering and technological depart-

BEATRICE KING has made an extensive study of education in the Soviet Union and in the various People's Democracies of Eastern Europe. Her books are known both here and abroad.

ments. Complete equality of opportunity for higher education for women, and the country's needs, have encouraged girls to be more adventurous in their choice of a profession.

The student body in a Hungarian university is of a wide age range and wide experience and yearly grows more representative of the worker and peasant classes. Whereas in 1938, of the then 10,000 students, only 3.5 per cent came from workers or peasants, in the year 1950-51, nearly half of the student body, then numbering 33,000, were of worker or peasant origin, while for 1951-52 it is nearly three-fifths of the 40,700 students. With the increasing number of university students—by 1954 the number is to reach 53,000—the proportion of workers' and peasants' children will increase further.

Considerable student aid makes this possible. In 1950-51 Hungary spent 160 million forints on scholarships and student welfare, an increase of 65 million forints over the previous year. Grants are made to all students in need in accordance with their circumstances. The quality of the student's work also has a bearing on the value of the grant, good work bringing an additional increase. A high academic record brings exemption from fees irrespective of circum-

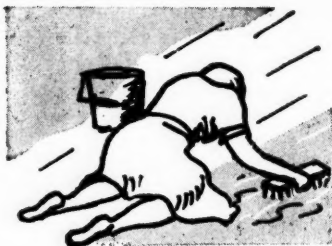
stances. In 1950-51 over 19,000 students, 53 per cent, and in the following year 60 per cent, of the entire student body were in receipt of grants ranging from 250 to 550 forints a month.

Student dormitories are a further aid to students, serving those who live too far for daily attendance or those whose home conditions make residence desirable. Where necessary free places are provided, as well as free board. The normal cost of accommodation, including laundry, is 80 forints a month, while food in the students' dining room costs 145 forints a month for three good meals a day. The hostels provide facilities for study, including the help and guidance of tutors.

The country's need for students is almost insatiable. By 1954, an additional 11,000 engineers and 17,000 technicians will be required. To these should be added the scientists on whom their work is based; the architects, draftsman, etc., for the necessary building and housing; the artists, musicians and writers to serve the growing cultural needs of the people. Factories, state and cooperative farms, agricultural experimental stations, the health service, the schools, all are eagerly awaiting the newly trained specialists.

The students of a secondary school in Hungary observe a chemistry experiment





From Scrubbing Brush...

LESS THAN six months ago Frau Margarete Glauser, a jolly fair-haired woman of thirty, was a cleaner in the huge Max Foundry in Thuringia. Today she stands at the control wheel of one of the rolling mills, guiding the flow of the red-hot strips of steel.

How did it happen? A lot of women work in a big factory like the Max Foundry, which was formerly owned by war-criminal Flick. Most of them work as cleaners, kitchen helpers, canteen girls, and in a dozen other more or less unskilled trades.

Last autumn some of these women put their heads together. They had all read the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guaranteeing them equal rights. They had listened to speeches about the Five-Year Plan explaining that hundreds of thousands of women were needed in

IN WEST GERMANY

In West Berlin women earn on an average 35.2 per cent less than men, official statistics published by the West Berlin authorities show.

In the food trade their wages are 45.5 per cent lower than for men, and in the printing trade they are 46.7 per cent lower.

The reference in the West Berlin Constitution to "equal rights for women" did not apply to wages, the West Berlin wage tribunal has decided.

the factories to help push up production and make life better and easier for all.

They got together and then went to see Markowitsch, staff chief. They did not want to stay cleaners all their lives, they wanted to learn to do something more useful.

Markowitsch listened to them carefully, and when their spokesman had finished, he smacked himself reproachfully on the forehead.

"I am a prize dope," he said. "Here I have been scouring the district looking for workers, scraping the bottom of the barrel, and I have dozens of potential engineers sweeping the floors all around me."

And then and there Markowitsch got down to the job of helping them. The great question was how to turn the women, most of whom had never touched a tool or a machine, into semi-skilled and skilled workers as quickly as possible.

He called on the trade union and the Free German Youth for help. Active members came forward and volunteered to help with the training. Within a few days proper contracts were drawn up between the women and the factory. Here is one:

"The training of working women in all professions is a contribution to the struggle for German unity and for peace. For the first time in German history, equal rights are guaranteed to women.

"Recognizing the importance of this development, the Max Foundry, rolling-mill department, concludes the following agreement with Margarete Glauser, born April 8, 1922, no trade, at present, cleaner:

...To Rolling Mill Crane

"1) The chief of the rolling-mill department pledges himself to see that Frau Glauser is qualified as a crane-operator in the course of three months.

"The following training will be provided:

"a) Servicing electric aggregates, utilizing the capacity of the crane. Heinz Fassbender responsible for training.

"b) Accident prevention, security. Heinz Fassbender.

"c) Trade union schooling. Franz Beigang.

"2) Frau Glauser will begin her training on Oct. 18, 1951 and complete it on Jan. 17, 1952.

"3) Frau Glauser pledges to devote all her energy to completing the training plan in order to be able to play an active part in completing our plan of peace.

"4) The chief of the rolling-mill department pledges to release crane-operator Oswald Dietzel for another job when the training of Frau Glauser is completed."

Frau Glauser has had a tough time all her life. She was a farm laborer in Silesia until she had to leave because of the war. The whole responsibility for her two children rests on her shoulders, for her husband, badly wounded in the war, is a permanent invalid.

Since she signed her training contract she has blossomed. She has a good eye and a quick hand, and the huge cranes of the rolling mill were soon child's play for her. The big rise in pay was a great help at home, too.

On February 21, she went to staff



chief Markowitsch and signed another contract to train for work on the rolling mill itself. She does not intend to stop there either, and she has signed on for technical evening school courses. Her aim? She wants to be a rolling mill technician, and they are betting long odds in the mill that she will make it.

So far, a total of 58 women have signed up to learn a trade.

There have been difficulties of course. A lot of men, ranging from department heads to stokers, grumbled at the presence of the women. "Just new-fangled nonsense," they said.

But the women did not allow themselves to be browbeaten or laughed at, and the male jeers soon stopped.

(From *Democratic German Report*, Berlin, based on an article by Jan Koplowitz.)

IN EAST GERMANY

In the German Democratic Republic women doing the same jobs as men get the same pay.

The proportion of women in leading positions is steadily increasing; they already hold the following posts:

4 Secretaries of State.

2 Ministers in provincial governments.

626 Mayors.

25 per cent of all members of parliament and local councils.

NEW CHINA'S SCIENTISTS HELP CREATE BETTER LIFE FOR ALL

***Propaganda about their "backwardness"
refuted by exciting research activity
described by noted Soviet Academician***

by ALEXANDER I. OPARIN

A GREAT friendship unites the peoples of the Soviet Union and China, and during my recent visit to the Chinese People's Republic I saw many manifestations of it—at public meetings and celebrations, in factories and in villages, in university lecture halls and school classrooms. The visitor from the Soviet Union is welcomed eagerly in the new China.

As was but natural, much of my time in China was spent among fellow-scientists. I visited numerous research and educational institutions and was most cordially received. At the Tsinghua University in Peking, China's largest, I got detailed knowledge of the work of the biology and chemistry departments. Other places where I saw much that was interesting were an Agricultural Institute outside Peking and the well-known Fuhtan University near Shanghai. Extremely instructive too were my

talks with members of the Presidium of China's Academy of Sciences and the directors of its institutes of botany, entomology, biochemistry, animal physiology and many others.

What I saw of the life and work of China's scientists enables me to draw a few general conclusions. There is the same tremendous enthusiasm and progress in research as in every other branch of the national life. The work being done in biology, for one thing, is on a high plane.

Every day brought me fresh proof that the Anglo-American propaganda assertions about Chinese science being archaic and backward were malicious untruths. The fact is that an arrogant disdain for the peoples of Asia is so ingrained in many Western scientists that at times they simply ignore work done in China, to the great detriment of progress in whole fields of research.

Let me cite an example. During the jubilee celebrations of the USSR Academy I had a talk with a British researcher who had just been to China. The conversation turned to tea-growing problems, and I asked about Chinese research in this field. "There isn't any," was the reply.

Now the Fuhtan University, which

ALEXANDER I. OPARIN, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has won world renown for his work on the problem of the origin of life. His book, "The Origin of Life," has been published in English in this country. This article, based on a recent visit to China, has been slightly condensed from the Soviet publication "New Times."

I visited while in China, has a special tea research department, and I saw for myself that its research is of a very high order. I brought back a number of its publications, and our experts have been studying them with keen interest.

American magazines, which until recently were the main source of information on Chinese science, have made it a practice to give a distorted picture of its development. Professor Yunusov, the chemist, who was a member of our delegation, was told by Chinese researchers of cases when American publications simply appropriated findings made in China. This was the case with certain important investigations in alkaloids.

Vigorous research activity is being carried on in all fields. Extensive studies have been undertaken in history, linguistics and others of the humanities. Substantial achievements have been registered in the exact sciences and in biology, in which my interest was greatest. China's botanists have accomplished much in the way of studying the country's flora. They were greatly assisted by the researches of the distinguished Soviet botanist, Academician Komarov, who made special studies of China's widely diversified plant life. The Botany Institute in Peking, which has a magnificent herbarium, is working on plant classification. The Entomology Institute is carrying on extensive investigations in methods of combating agricultural pests. It has greatly improved locust control, and locusts are no longer the menace they were only a few years ago.

Being a biochemist, I was especially interested in the work of the Institutes of Biochemistry and of Plant and Animal Physiology, all of which are under the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy. Their gen-



Future Chinese scientists. A group of young students in front of the China People's University in Peking.

eral standard of research is very high, and the laboratories are splendidly fitted out. I might remark here that they are already being supplied with Chinese-made precision equipment. At one of the institutes I saw Chinese-made oscillographs.

A characteristic feature of all research in China today is the emphasis on linking up theoretical with practical work, on making an immediate contribution to the building of the new life. At the Agricultural Institute near Peking I saw how eager scientists are to pass on their discoveries to farmers. One of the institute officials told me:

"Conditions for introducing new scientific methods in agriculture are a good deal more difficult in China than in the Soviet Union. In your

country, with its system of collective farming, every discovery or improvement is promptly taken up, tested on a grand scale and speedily adopted. Here in China, where the peasants are only now shaking off the weight of feudal backwardness, we still have a multitude of tiny farms. But even so we are making no little progress. The Ministry of Agriculture has set up special centers which bring the latest discoveries of agricultural science to the peasant farmer."

Here is an instance of the practical application of Chinese scientific achievements.

How to fertilize the fields has always been a sore problem for the Chinese farmer. The peasants have little stock, and this deprives them of an important source of fertilizing material. Again, the small scale on which farming is carried on makes proper crop rotation very difficult. And under these conditions, research in fertilizing agents becomes especially important.

Chinese microbiologists have been doing good work here. They have been developing bacterial preparations that are used as fertilizer for peanuts—a very important crop, which not only provides a valuable oil, but increases the nitrogen content of the soil. These preparations are made at a little factory attached to the Agricultural Institute. I myself saw how effective they are, for a peasant experimenter showed me a peanut plant grown in soil that had been treated with them.

At the tea-growing department of Fuhtan University important researches are being conducted under the direction of Cheng Chung, an eminent authority, and I learned here much that will be useful in my own work. It is interesting to note that the cluster-planting method devised

by Academician Lysenko is applied to tea cultivation, and Chinese tea production should benefit enormously by it. I might point out here that the Chinese, who of course have been growing tea since time immemorial, produce not only the usual "black" tea (which they, incidentally, call "red") and the "green" tea which we have in our Central Asian Republics, but also varieties known as "yellow" and "blue" tea.

One could cite many other contributions that Chinese scientists are making to the nation's practical work. The recently formed Geology Committee is surveying the country's mineral resources. Biochemists have evolved new ways of combating agricultural pests. A study of the parasites infesting fresh-water fish has helped to advance fish breeding. A genetics center is studying crop varieties cultivated on peasant farms and helping to introduce Michurin varieties and methods. Chemists have developed a number of new catalyzing agents which are being successfully employed in industry.

Chinese researchers also told me about their problems. The country's former reactionary rulers did their best to cultivate a slavish adulation of America. I recall one of the departmental libraries at Tsinghua University. All the shelves were filled with publications in English, and only one book case was given over to Chinese works. Our Chinese colleagues are hardly to blame, of course. It is not so simple to repair in a short time the harm done over a period of many years.

It has to be said, however, that this unhealthy past still exercises a certain influence over some Chinese scientists. Talking to a group of Tsinghua professors, I said I was surprised to see so little scientific

Students attending a lecture in China People's University.



literature in the Chinese language. "But who could read Chinese books?"—one of them queried.

In reply I recounted an episode I had witnessed in Warsaw, where I heard a British physiologist say to a Polish colleague:

"It's such a pity you are writing your book in Polish. Why are you doing it? It should be most interesting; now I shan't be able to read it."

"I should very much like you to read it," the Polish researcher replied with composure. "But you see, there are the 25 million citizens of my own country, and to tell the truth, I am working primarily for them."

The Chinese professors liked this answer very much. And indeed, what could give them greater satisfaction than the realization that their work is appreciated among the 500 million people of their country? The honor and esteem in which the new China holds its men of science is a sure pledge of the continued and rapid advance of Chinese national culture, which now for the first time in the country's history is able to serve the people.

My stay in China was brief, only three weeks.

But one thing was clear to us from our very first hours on Chinese soil:

the deep-rooted friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. Time and again in our conversations we heard:

"The alliance of our two countries is a firm and powerful one!"

Wherever you go, you feel the people's warm and genuine love for the Soviet Union.

We are confident that the friendship and cooperation between the scientists of the two countries will become ever stronger as time goes on. In this both Chinese and Soviet science has a vital interest. I am glad to be able to inform my Chinese friends that our Academy is now taking a number of concrete measures to increase contacts with the scientific institutions of the Chinese People's Republic. Recently I reported to the Presidium of the Soviet Academy on my trip to China, and after a very fruitful discussion, in which some of our leading scientists took part, important decisions were adopted. The Academy intends to arrange for visits to China by delegations of Soviet scientists, and Chinese men of science will be invited to come to our country. It is also planned to organize joint expeditions for historical, archaeological and biological researches, and scientific publications will be exchanged on a wide scale.

The Peace Conference No Ban Could Prevent

*Dramatic, eye-witness story of the
Intercontinental parley in Uruguay*

by ELMER BENDINER

Rio de Janeiro
TO UNDERSTAND why Latin Americans risked their lives to attend the Intercontinental Peace Conference at Montevideo; to understand why the U.S. State Department forced three governments to ban it; to understand why it was held despite the ban—it is necessary to know what peace means to colonial America.

Peace here is a well loved word because it is a fighting word. If peace meant only no more bloodshed than is customary in peace-time colonial America; if peace meant only the status quo without the atomic bomb, few delegates would have slipped past border guards in Paraguay, Venezuela, Argentina to get to Montevideo.

And if peace here meant only a resolution against the practice of war, the U.S. State Department might not have thought it worth the banning. For every time the State Department yanks the strings of a puppet here, as it did when it forced Chile, Brazil and Uruguay to ban the conference, the illusion of independence is shattered. It is poor showmanship.

Firstly the facts: The conference, banned in Chile and again in Brazil, was to convene March 11 at Montevideo, Uruguay, where the illusion of independence seems most convincing in South America, where there is a traditional respect for certain popular rights.

When the delegates arrived at Montevideo, there were two greetings. On the walls and on the streets were chalked: "Uruguay Welcomes the Americans for Peace" and "Uruguayans to Korea — No!" On the other hand an immigration inspector asked many: "Are you coming to attend any meetings or lectures?"

Pretext for the ban in Uruguay was a 1936 law against the holding of meetings hostile to a friendly power. The peace conference, it was said, was likely to be hostile to the U.S.

After the ban the peace fight proceeded on two distinct levels.

ELMER BENDINER, Associate Editor of "The National Guardian," was a U.S. delegate to the Peace Conference in Montevideo. The accompanying article is based on first-hand impressions.



—Conference photo

Speakers' platform at the open air rally—the wind-up of the Intercontinental Peace Conference held in Montevideo.

Publicly there were delegations of protest by Uruguayans and by the visiting delegations. Dock workers, striking for higher pay and better working conditions, took up the peace conference ban as an added grievance, and marched through the streets chanting: "Boost wages, not arms" and "Let the peace conference go on." The newspapers sniped at the conference as Communist, denounced its leaders—but also denounced the ban.

But on another level, in this situation of a Sheffield without a Warsaw, the conference had to proceed in Montevideo.

The plenary session was held in a private house with men standing watch at the windows. Whenever the police came suspiciously close, the session had to be turned into a fiesta with couples dancing to piano music or passing around plate-loads of

food. Still the reports were read and discussed. By night time, when word came that the police were gathering, all notes were hidden, someone played the piano, some delegates danced and others were driven quickly away from the secret session for peace.

Committees, changing their meeting place from time to time, hammered out the formulations of peace. The credentials committee tried to keep track, but it was hard. Some delegations had been unable to leave their own borders: Canadians, Mexicans. Others, like the Guatemalans, had been stopped at Buenos Aires. (One Guatemalan exile got through to represent his country.) From Peru and Ecuador, where there had been highly placed sponsors, there came no word at all, indicating that a censorship had been clamped down.

But delegates made it from Vene-

zuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Puerto Rico, and the U.S.

Brazil had the largest, most enthusiastic delegation, numbering 70. But they came from a land where the legislature of the Federal District, on a motion by a Communist deputy, voted to support the conference even after the State Department ban.

The conference that began to piano music under police surveillance was ratified at a country barbecue.

But in the meantime the fight for the conference's legality had been virtually won. Originally it had been planned to hold a final open air meeting. The posters giving the time and place were still on the walls. Though the Intercontinental Conference could not hold it, the Uruguayan Peace Conference asked for permission to take it over.

The police were now being heckled by the papers. They had tried various forms of harassment. For example, they had summoned all delegates to headquarters for mild questioning. It was clear that the government was trying to appease the State Department without exasperating public opinion.

They tried one more delicate compromise. The Uruguayan Peace Committee could hold its meeting, police said, but it could not mention the U.S.

At night in a plaza in the heart of the city, floodlights lit up the forbidden word: "Paz." Some 5,000 people gathered in the open space between the U.S. Embassy at one end (its lights still burning) and the great glaring electric advertisement for General Electric at the other.

All the delegations were represented on the platform. Mary Rusak, head of the U.S. delegation

spoke her greetings and roused the same warm eager solidarity shown every time a North American delegate spoke. Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor of *Freedom*, spoke the greetings of the Negro people. It was clear that the Latin delegations warmed to Miss Hansberry not only as a deeply moving speaker but as a representative of Negro womanhood. When she mentioned the name of Paul Robeson the crowd no longer waited for a translation. They broke into a roar of "Viva Robeson."

The program evolved at the conference was simple: It made the peace pact of the big five the key to the entire peace campaign. It laid plans for a conference of American culture and peace in Santiago, Chile, next October. Youth, labor, professional groups made their plans for continuing contact.

A week later, having talked with many delegates, having seen a little of what is inside Argentina and

The city was plastered with posters greeting the delegates. These say "Uruguay Welcomes America for Peace."

—Conference photo



NEW WORLD REVIEW

Brazil, it seems to me that however important the program is, however great the victory in the holding of the conference, however great a rallying cry the conference can become, the greatest lessons for world peacemakers lie in the new meanings the delegates gave to the word "peace."

Here in Rio de Janeiro, where this story is written, half of the men who live long enough to take jobs at all die before they reach 29. Here within the last few months farmers have taken up arms to defend their rights to the land when troops and landholders tried to take it from them.

Other families have hit the road from the countryside where there is either famine or landlessness. They trek southward or to the big cities where there are still jobs to be had.

In the cities the cost of living has risen 300 per cent in the last two years. Inflation has crept out of the U.S. and been aggravated by the military budget in Brazil which, directly or indirectly, consumes 60 per cent of the total.

When Brazilians talk of peace they talk of these things. It is as plain as day to them that the government which imposes this life on Brazil will need a war and open military rule to continue to impose it. It is clear to them that peace will mean the end to such a rule, that in peace the people can restore to their country a measure of freedom and independence. Above all, to many Brazilians peace means the right to use their own oil resources.

At Montevideo, Gen. Saa Benavides of Sao Paulo said: "Men have died in this oil question." For him, he said, peace meant oil for Brazil. In the right to use their own soil, their minerals, all the produce of

their own country lies the final, full meaning of peace for Latin Americans: national sovereignty.

The Korean war has multiplied Latin America's misery and along with it, its resistance. Since the fighting began, living costs have risen 39 per cent in Bolivia, 37 per cent in Nicaragua, 31 per cent in Chile, leaving no spot untouched by the tragedy. In Venezuela, where living costs have reached the highest in the world, the concentration camps are filling up and demonstrations, where demonstrators risk their lives, are ever more frequent.

In Bolivia the coca leaf habit spreads among the miners. A report filed by a UN investigating committee (and never acted upon) concludes after detailing the prevalence of coca leaf chewing in Peru and Bolivia:

"To sum it up, it may be said that coca leaf chewing is a habit which is connected with the extremely low standard of living of the Indian. The toxic action of cocaine makes him partly forget his hard life. It diminishes his hunger, it deadens his feeling of fatigue and thus helps him to work more."

While real wages in Latin America declined with the coming of the Korean war and the conversion of the U.S. to a war economy, a UN report entitled "Effects of U.S. Defense Program on Trade with Latin America," reported in July, 1951, that U.S. investors in Latin America made a net profit in 1950 of \$578,000,000, compared to \$380,000,000 in 1949. For example, Creole Petroleum Corp., the name under which the Rockefeller-owned Standard Oil Co. of N. J. extracts Venezuela's oil, increased its profits 44 per cent in that year. Standard Oil in 1950 was

doing quite well netting a profit of \$3,519 on every worker. But Creole, using Venezuelan labor, was netting \$11,470 on every worker. The comparison illustrates one aspect of the difference between homegrown exploitation and the imperial kind.

The statistics make it not unreasonable to suppose that an intercontinental peace conference must be critical of the policies and profits of the U.S. They made it inevitable that in the conference's formal conclusions, the blame for the war would be placed specifically on "certain dominating circles" within the U.S.

Peace had another shade of meaning for Puerto Rico's Enamorada Cuesta, himself out of jail bare'y a few months. He told not only of war's havoc in the island's economy, not only of the sending of Puerto Rico's men to fight in a war that was not their own, but of the thousands made homeless to clear the way for U.S. military bases and maneuvers. To him and the Puerto Rican peace movement that sent him,

peace meant not only the negation of a possible war, but the positive context for economic and political independence.

Paraguayans said peace to them meant a chance to cure the lepers that walk the streets of Asuncion. Peace meant that the food they grow would not be shipped out of the country in planes each morning while they starve in the countryside.

For the Argentine delegates, peace meant all these things and something even more specific. Peron years ago had counted on another war. In 1945 and 1946 he discouraged agricultural production for export, saying that when the war breaks in 1949-1950, as he expected, Argentina would have a seller's market.

When I spent a weekend in an Argentine prison, I had time to study the walls of a damp, cold cell. I saw scratched on those walls of Peron's prison a neat facsimile of a petition calling for a pact of peace among the five great powers. Argentines know, as Peron knows, that peace also means the end of fascism.

TRADE MARK: MADE IN RUMANIA

BEFORE the war Rumania imported 99 per cent of all its machines. Today that country's young industry is producing compressors, boring machines, trip-hammers, lathes and every kind of mining and oil well equipment. Rolling stock for railways, and river and sea-going vessels are also being built, as well as electric engines and farming equipment.

BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS

RECENT examples symbolize the fraternal relations between the People's Democracies of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

- Joseph Vodicka, a Czech auto worker, has been awarded 1,000 florints and honorable mention for improvements suggested to the Hungarian automobile industry after examining a Hungarian truck displayed at an exhibition in Prague.

- Two State farms, one in Czechoslovakia and the other in Hungary, have entered a socialist emulation contest.

- Two district center towns, one on each side of the Czechoslovakian-Hungarian border, plan to discuss their experiences in town administration. They have agreed on regular meetings.

Peace Cargo for Italy

**Soviet ship delivers grain and tractors,
sugar and milk to Po Valley flood victims**

by SILVIO MICHELI

From Italy comes this glowing account of Soviet-Italian friendship. Disaster had struck Italy's rich Po River Valley. Floods had ruined 268,000 acres of cultivated land. More than a quarter million persons were directly affected by the catastrophe.

It was very soon after that a Soviet ship, the ss. Timiriazhev, docked at Genoa. The port was a beehive that December 23rd—the Italian longshoremen unloaded the ship free of charge and in record-time. For the Timiriazhev carried relief:

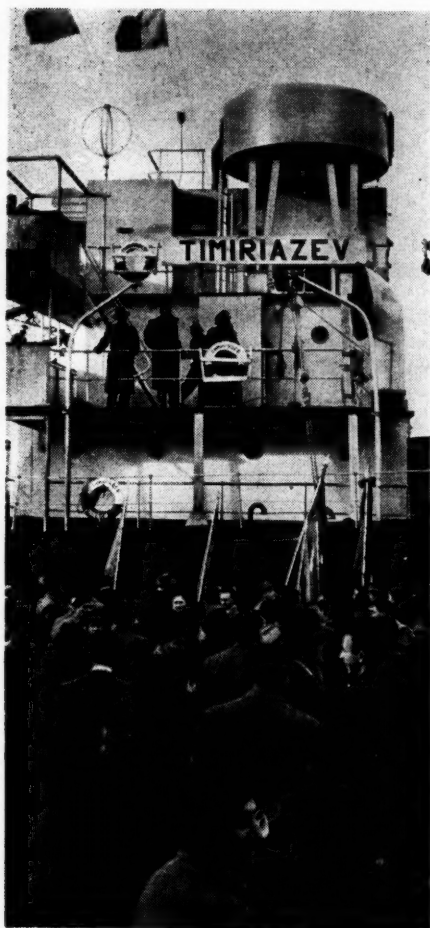
- From the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR to the Italian General Confederation of Labor—2,500 tons of wheat flour, 100 tons of sugar, 40 million lire. The head of the Italian trade union movement, Giuseppe di Vittorio, received it from the Soviet trade union representative, V. Berezin.
- From the Soviet Union of Consumers Cooperatives to Italy's National Cooperative League—2,000 tons of wheat flour, 1,000 tons of seed wheat, 50 tons of sugar, and 10 million lire.
- From the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist League to the Union of Italian Women—500 tons of wheat flour, 200 tons of farina, 100,000 cans of condensed milk, and 10 million lire.
- 20 crawler-type tractors with plows and sets of spare parts and other farm equipment was also sent.

How the Timiriazhev was greeted by the Italian people is described here in a sketch by Silvio Micheli, taken from the Jan. 6 *Vie Nuove*, illustrated weekly published in Rome.

SURELY Timiriazhev would never have thought his name would become popular in Italy, in Genoa especially and in Rovigo, Cavarzere, Adria and Venice as well. We mean the Russian naturalist of the 1800's, friend of Italy in his lifetime and Garibaldi sympathizer, after whom the ship Timiriazhev is named, the vessel that carried aid from the Soviet people to the flood victims of the Po Valley.

The ship made its first stop at Genoa where the docks were literally stormed by Genoese longshoremen eager to do a Stakhanovite job; and then it continued its journey, going up the east coast of Italy as far as the Po Delta.

The vessel made a memorable halt at Reggio Emilia where the Soviet tractors, harrows and plows were unloaded; they were immensely admired by the people of the region who, as



—*Vie Nuove*

Italians greet the Timiriazev as it docks at Genoa with food and machines for the Po Valley flood victims.

is known, understand about such things. Collective farm engineers Mikhail Kapilev and Alexander Zanien came ashore to give pointers about handling tractors to the Reggio Emilio cooperative members to which they were consigned.

The other Soviet passengers —

among them Anna Lebedeva, representing the Women's Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR—landed at Mestre and at Venice, where they were given a stirring welcome by people from centers in the flood-ravaged area. The meeting between them and Lebedeva and Soviet trade union representative V. Berezin can, without becoming rhetorical, be described as historic. An official seal was placed on the reality of Italian-Soviet friendship tested here by deeds.

Among the Soviet delegates there was one who especially radiated happiness. This was Sergei Timofeyev, representing the Soviet cooperatives. In Moscow he is called "The Italian," an affectionate nickname given him because of the love he bears our land. So here on Italian soil he felt himself doubly Italian and wanted to demonstrate this publicly by replying in our language to the applause of the people of Mestre.

And what of the applause of the people of Cavarzere? Here the town is still beset by turbid waters and mud; for the survivors existence is sorrowful and empty; and in vain their eyes seek to penetrate the surface of the immense swamp around them for any sign of their fields or their orchards. Their desperate anxiety makes every day a bitter reenactment of the calamity that has overtaken them, their life is still precarious and filled with hardship.

But when word spread around that the Soviet delegation had come, and with them a huge shipment of wheat and seed and farm implements, then the whole population came out of their houses, with a sense of *festa* and great rejoicing.

The mayor of the town, Albertin, tried to put into words the spirit in which the people of Cavarzere greeted the help sent by the Soviets. He knew

how to say what everybody was thinking: that the "iron curtain" is a miserable invention which no longer can have any power in the face of the generous will to peace and cooperation shown by the Soviet Union. And even the community council representing the Christian-Democrat minority was moved.

Yes, scientist Timiriazev can be proud of the way his name is resounding through Italy today. One remembers the scenes on the arrival of the ship at Genoa, as it drew alongside the Eritrean docks. Thousands of people, hundreds of red banners waving in perfect rhythm with the red flag flying from the Soviet vessel's quarterdeck. The people surged forward, tried to climb aboard; each one wanted to clasp the hand of a Soviet seaman, each wanted to be photographed standing next to one.

And the moment when di Vittorio and Berezin embraced will not be forgotten. The Genoese, those severe and dignified Genoese, sparing of useless words and little inclined to ceremony, went really mad; in their enthusiasm they became as men of the south. And the faces of the seamen from Odessa shone: they had completed—in record time—a wonderful trip, to which, as Berezin said, they had given the name "Voyage for Peace."

At Rovigo, on behalf of the Soviet cooperatives, Timofeyev said:

"The hearts of the Soviet people were deeply moved when they heard the news of your tragedy. They felt

as if they themselves had been stricken, their homes, their children.

"We have brought here a ship which is not loaded with guns or armored cars, but with the things simple men need—grain, sugar, milk for the babies, tractors, seed-drills, and all other things useful for agriculture.

"Dear Italian friends, we believe that these Soviet products will aid you in reconstructing your province. You know that the Soviet people have suffered greatly through war, and emerged victorious, overcoming after this all the difficulties created by war. Now the Soviet people are building in peace, in happiness. We know that the Italian people also wish to live and work in peace. Long live peace and friendship throughout the world!"

(Translated from the Italian by Amy Schechter)

Autograph seekers. And sailors of the Timiriazev are very happy to oblige.

—Vie Nuove



WHY ALL THE NEED FOR ARMAMENTS, IKE?

TESTIFYING before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, said he did not believe a Soviet attack "imminent" and that "I do not think it is ever going to come." (*Compass*, March 26.)

The Making of "PEACE WILL WIN"

**Noted documentarist says free people's
creativity makes films a force for peace**

by JORIS IVENS

Joris Ivens, internationally known Dutch documentary film director, in this article specially written for NEW WORLD REVIEW, tells of work on the masterly *Peace Will Win*, which he co-directed and which is winning acclaim both here and abroad. He tells also how film workers function in the new democracies of Europe. During his twenty years of film work, Ivens has produced documentaries that have made film history. His films include *Rain*, *Borinage*, *New Earth*, *The Spanish Earth*, *The 400 Million*, *Indonesia Calling*, *The First Years* and *Song of Heroes*. He has just completed a film of the Berlin Festival, working as co-director. At present Ivens is working in the Polish film industry.

ONE of the first things that comes to mind about the work on *Peace Will Win* is that it demonstrates how a democratic, nationalized film industry can concentrate all its forces on the most important sector at any given moment.

I was en route to Sheffield in early November, 1950, to help the British film workers with the filming of the Second World Peace Congress, when the British Government refused visas to the officers of the world peace movement and the place of meeting was changed to Warsaw. The Polish Film, with whom I had been working, called me back to Warsaw.

There immediately all forces were mobilized. The best cameramen, the best equipment, the best technicians, were all released from other work to help with filming the Congress. The studio for feature film production in Lodz was even closed for a week so that equipment would be freed for

the Congress film on which I worked as co-director with the Polish director Jerzy Szelubski and outstanding cameramen such as Wladimir Forbert.

A more recent example of the integration of a nationalized film industry is the work of Polish documentary films in connection with public discussion of the new Constitution before it is voted on. In addition to articles in papers and public meetings, the documentary film department has prepared a number of three-minute films on the main points of the Constitution which illustrate in concrete terms what each item would mean in the lives of the Polish people. Thus the films are integrated into the public life of the country so that the citizens are helped in their discussions and well prepared to vote intelligently on the Constitution when the balloting occurs.

To get back to the Congress film—

its final form was made possible only because of all the advantages offered us by the Polish film industry. This was a great experience for me—and the Berlin Festival film to an even greater degree—to have the material possibilities to express artistically what a documentarist wants recorded. I have worked for years as a progressive documentarist in capitalist countries, not only on a shoestring, but often—as in *Indonesia Calling*—faced with police action.

Here in Warsaw it was different. First class equipment: we had two sound cameras on the speakers' desks so that we could use the best bits of the speeches in each instance; the light equipment at our disposal was perfect. The whole thing gave the speakers a sense of security to add to their solemn feeling that they were representing their country. They rose to the occasion and made the film the success it has been in Australia, Canada, England, France and of course the Soviet Union, People's China and all the People's Democracies as well as in the United States. (It is on its way to India.) It was a human meeting, a meeting of dignity, with no place for personal exhibition or petty pride.

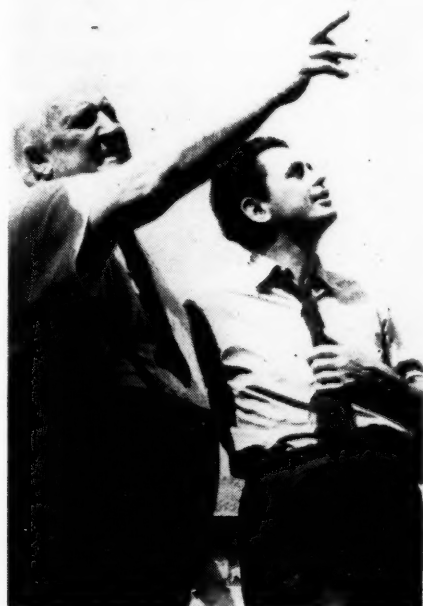
Of course, we cannot spend our time answering all adverse remarks in the antagonistic press about culture and films in the new democracies. But it might be in place to illustrate the artistic freedom we directors have in an instance like this. Unlike the scare picture that depicts us automatically shooting pictures to conform to some *ukaze*, we chose for varied effects. We used the cameramen where they would best show their talents, the fast-thinking ones on the approaches to the Congress, the "arty" ones on the simple close-ups. We gave them a feeling of independ-

ence, of daring, encouraged them to "take chances" without fear of directorial crack-down for a chance that was muffed.

When Pak Den Ai, Korean woman delegate, was to speak, we sensed that something big was coming and we brought in the cameramen close to the speaker, and also one to concentrate on the American delegation, one to record the general applause. We asked them to *stay* on it and get what there was to get. Part of the result was the sea of applause at the American delegation, with only the two miserable figures of the Rogges holding out as a bitter little island, she knitting, he fidgeting. We recorded the applause, faded crescendo into the triumphant notes of the Beethoven Fifth and then faded down into

Two documentary film producers who have made film history: Joris Ivens (right) and the late Robert Flaherty

—Museum of Modern Art



the applause. We are happy that the spectator does not even notice this musical supplement, for it integrates organically into the scene.

We are glad to hear the film has been well received in the States and that it was a success everywhere it has been shown. We feel that this is a tribute to the collective method of film work, to the peace movement itself, which provided the magnificent material for the Congress and to the new democracies that lent encouragement and equipment to the production of the film.

I have had several years of experience working in the new democracies with my previous film, *The First Years*, showing the beginning steps toward socialism in these countries, the centuries of struggle in Czechoslovakia, the first beginnings of the new work spirit in Poland, the transformation of the face of Bulgaria from an exploited agricultural country to a splendid democracy with an industry of which they are now proud.

When one considers how films are logically planned in a people's democracy such as Poland, one can understand why this young film industry which was almost insignificant before

the war has made such strides. Following the series of pictures showing the effect of the Nazi occupation on Poland and the resistance forces, such as *The Last Stop, Border Street* and others, there have been pictures showing the new enthusiasm in building up a people's democracy. And now there is a cycle of historical pictures planned, including *Warsaw Concerto* shown at the Sixth Karlovy Vary Film Festival, and the biography of General Walter, hero of the Spanish Republican War and Polish liberation movement, which is now in production.

Thus film is used as a medium for developing the country, for raising the standard of art and of education in general. Pervading the whole film industry is the healthy atmosphere of growth and development toward socialism, as compared to the decay in such Marshallized countries as, not only my native land of Holland, but the once great film industries of France, England and Italy, where native industries are stifled by Hollywood.

Amateur photographers, journalists, people from every walk of life in Poland and other countries here are attracted to the film industry and

A still from "Peace Will Win" showing Mme. Pak Den Ai greeted by the delegates to the Warsaw Peace Congress after her stirring report.



"Borinage," an early film by Joris Ivens is about a strike of Belgian coal miners.



—Museum of Modern Art

help to give the specifically national character to the film in each of the People's Democracies. They have in common the fundamental approach of socialist realism and the endeavor to follow the example of the mature socialist film industry of the USSR.

A big factor in the warm and comradely atmosphere in the film studios is the feeling of security. There is no danger of unemployment and this goes a long way toward eliminating the petty jealousies, bickerings and cliques which pervade a profit-seeking industry.

A new element is entering the industry from the ranks of workers and farmers. When lecturing at the film school at Lodz (where directors, cameramen, scenarists and technicians are trained in a four-year course) I noticed that the questions on documentary film were more profound and searching in discussions with students in the lower two years. When I commented on this seeming paradox, they explained that the new workers were more eager, more alive to the needs of society in relation to

the film in general, than the students in the upper two classes who three years ago were still coming only from the middle classes.

Peace Will Win is only one example of the great film production of the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union for peace. As the will for peace here is so deeply in the heart and mind of every man and woman, naturally the films of these countries express this feeling. Also we feel here how in the U.S., and in all other capitalist countries, many film workers as honest artists are struggling for a national film language helping the peace. They are up against powerful interests and small circles of trusts who want to use the film for sowing of hatred among the nations. But peace will win, and in a peaceful world the film will again express in those countries the best of national sentiments, the best cultural values, will fortify the dignity of the people and promote the mutual understanding of the peoples of the world. With my own work I will continue with all those film workers in that direction.

From Both East and West: "LET'S DO BUSINESS"

SECRETARY of State Acheson let it be known that the U.S. Government was unequivocally opposed to American business men attending the International Economic Conference held in Moscow in April. Newspapers supporting the cold war policy and its economic blockade of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe proclaimed that the Conference was "just another maneuver."

But the tone of those who were out to wreck, or at least discredit, the Conference changed perceptibly when the session got under way with 450 business men, economists, engineers, trade union and cooperative leaders from 42 countries in attendance. They got down to business at once in the spirit of the simple though meaningful item on the agenda of the April 4 plenary meeting:

"Finding possibilities for improving the living conditions of the people of the world through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations between all countries."

It was not long before the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe made it known that they were prepared

to increase their trade with Western firms to the tune of \$15,000,000,000 to \$19,000,000,000 in the next two to three years.

An American delegate, Oliver Vickery, president of an electric and chemical export and import concern, expressed the view that there can be economic cooperation between states of different political systems. "It is my major concern," he said, "to work for the expansion of our export and import trade with all nations."

Lord John Boyd Orr, leader of the British delegation, enthusiastic about the transactions made by the British and the Russians and the Chinese, said he was convinced the economic conference had produced astonishingly successful results that might lead to a general lessening of political tensions, provided the West took advantage of the present opportunities.

The prospect of \$10,000,000,000 Soviet trade for the capitalist countries was outlined by M. V. Nestorov, head of the USSR Chamber of Commerce. The filling of Soviet orders, according to another speaker at the Conference, V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, would provide jobs for at least 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 people for three years. If account is taken of members of

Participants of the International Economic Conference in Moscow applaud the speech of welcome given them by the mayor of the city.



families involved, it was pointed out, this means an opportunity to assure a livelihood for about 6,000,000 people!

Contracts negotiated by the British so far have reached 28,000,000 pounds (\$78,400,000). These called for British exports to the Soviet Union, China and Eastern European countries. Italian transactions appeared to be well over \$30,000,000.

The British delegates emphasized that the deals should provide considerable assistance to the depressed Lancashire spinning industry where 60,000 operatives are totally or partially unemployed. The gravity of the unemployment picture in that area was underscored by the *London Times* of March 23 which observed that "With the prospect of the present recession reaching the proportion of the slumps of prewar years, a major national problem has been created."

Nor is Britain the only country affected. Similarly disquieting reports come from other countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

The opportunities for world trade unfolded at the International Economic Conference are enormous and can contribute substantially to improving the lot of millions. This fact has been attested to by industrial leaders attending the conference as delegates and has been grudgingly acknowledged by those who have

scoffed at it as "another maneuver." The *New York Herald Tribune* was constrained to admit editorially that "the U.S. must reckon with the impact of the conference upon the free world." And the *New York Times* headlined a report from its special correspondent in Geneva, "Moscow's Talk of Big Trade Is Sweet to Europe's Idle."

Delegates have proposed the setting up of a permanent international trade organization to help break down world trade barriers—particularly between East and West.

In taking the first steps toward normalizing the present dislocations in world trade the International Economic Conference has made a vital contribution to the cause of peace.

The blockade of the vast markets of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe is proving ruinous not only to business but to the millions employed in industry. Vast populations are eager to purchase our goods and sell their products in return. This normal exchange is being blocked by artificial methods in order to heighten world tensions. The International Economic Conference has amply demonstrated that this unhealthy situation can be changed with beneficial results to world trade and to workers threatened by unemployment.



Nikolai Chikiryov (right), a Soviet machinist, demonstrates high speed steel cutting to Bulgarian workers. Below: Seven years ago tractors were unseen in Bulgaria.

In People's Bu

A rapid and profound change in the outlook of the people taken place in the brief years of liberation from the Nazis. This involved every phase of their life: it be farming or industry, science or the role of women and men's health. Education has become a priority and this includes adults who in the past had the opportunity to study. This extends to the tiniest village. It is itself to the construction of a new life for the people and their country. Women have taken their places with men in all spheres reserved only for men. All are given every opportunity to develop their bodies and sound minds, to live a bright and useful future.



Workers in the Stalin Chemical Plant in Dmitrovgrad. Women now fill a vital role in industry.

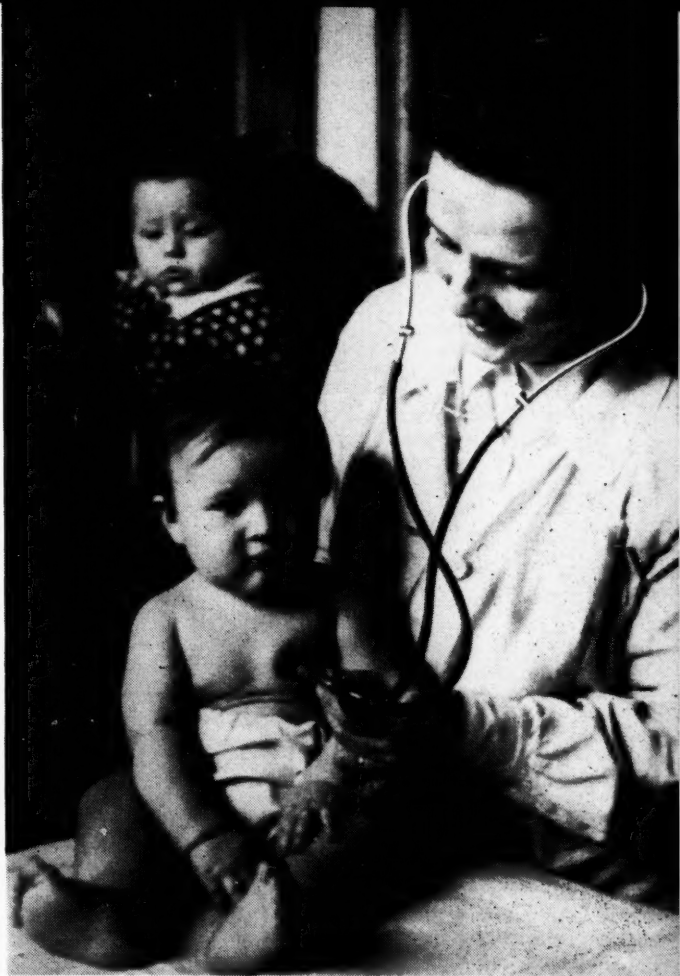
A shoe factory library. Enterprises with over 50 employees are obliged to have a library.



Medical care starts from infancy. In 7 years the number of doctors has doubled, hospitals have increased by 162 percent, and funds for public health have increased 14-fold.

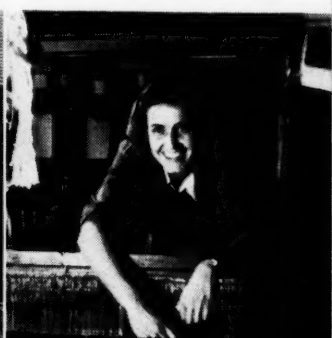
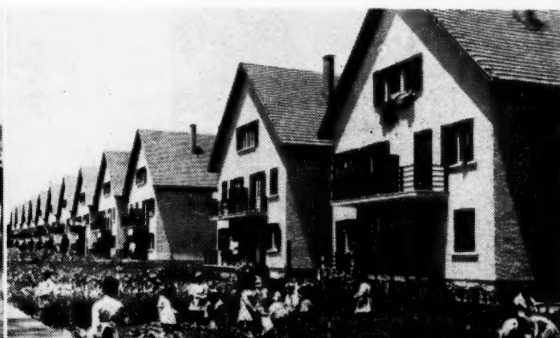
e' Bulgaria

und change in the lives and the people of Bulgaria has in a brief years since their liberation from Nazi rule. This change has permeated every aspect of their activity, whether in industry, science and sports, in domestic and public matters of public health has become the right of all, and adults who in the past never attended to study. Public health is the best wage. Science devotes its constructive activity of enriching their country. Women have taken on honor at posts formerly reserved for men. And the children, with the opportunity to develop healthy minds, look forward to a bright future with confidence.



Housing construction tries to keep up with the needs. These are for Sofia municipal workers.

Lilyana Dmitrova, outstanding weaver, was honored with the title Heroine of Socialist Labor.



Playtime in their nursery which the trade union of the postal workers run for their members outside of Sofia.



Bulgarian women in a mass relay race run in honor of Peace. Below: In the countryside dancing the Horo.



They Practice What He Preaches

**Canadian Minister conducts service
for 2,000 in Moscow Baptist Church**

by

DR. JAMES G. ENDICOTT

What is a Baptist service like in Moscow? Dr. James G. Endicott, of Canada, who preached in the Baptist Church in Moscow, describes the service there. A leader in the Canadian peace movement, Dr. Endicott was a former missionary in China. He is now visiting that country, and it was while travelling across the USSR with Mrs. Endicott en route to Peking, that he stopped at Moscow. His description was in a letter written to his pastor in Toronto and published in *The Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter*, which Dr. Endicott edits.

I THOUGHT of you frequently today because I was invited to preach in the Baptist Church here and it was an experience which you would have enjoyed. The average attendance is about 2,000, which fills the church. They did not have time to advertise my coming, since I did not get in touch with them until Friday evening, and none knew I would preach. The crowd was not on account of a guest speaker. The church can only seat 1,200; the rest stand through a two-hour service. This is not unusual in the Russian churches. They are planning next year to build another church, since they have taken in by adult baptism since 1950 about 450 members.

My how they can sing! It was really like a great congregational choir. At the close of my sermon they sang "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and if it had been in Trinity, you would have heard it down to Spadina.

I spoke from Exodus 3, verses 1-12,

and when I came to the section where I stated my conviction that the great world peace movement is one of the ways today by which God is rescuing the poor, hungry and oppressed from further misery by giving us peace, they all replied "Amen" just like old-fashioned Methodists.

It was a rich experience in fellowship and friendliness, and perhaps at this time it was especially good for me because they told me before the service that they were 100 per cent fundamentalist.

I asked them what losses they had from their church membership in the war and they said with deep sadness, "Probably one in every family." Then they asked me how many preachers in Canada signed the Stockholm Appeal to ban the bomb, and when I said over 100, they were surprised and asked, "Why did they not all sign?" I said, "I don't know."

The Chairman of the Baptist Union for all Russia, Mr. Jacob Zhidkov, said, "Every Baptist in the Soviet

Union signed both the Stockholm Appeal and the Five-Power Peace Pact." There are 3,000 Baptist congregations in the Soviet Union, with 300,000 adult baptized members, and families, adherents and supporters numbering 4,000,000. They stretch all the way from the far north of Siberia to the Crimea, most of them being in the Ukraine.

At the end of the service the congregation sang in a deeply moving way "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and in the last chorus all took out their handkerchiefs and waved. An English correspondent present said he was moved to tears. So were we and so were many of the congregation who wiped their eyes.

The service is nothing short of heroic! The choir of 60 sings four anthems. There are five or six hymns,

there is a long homily on the full meaning of the lesson and there is a sermon, and if there is a visiting preacher there are two sermons. I should think a church of such people could survive anything. They stated quite frankly to me that they do not consider that they have opposition from the government. They are loyal and convinced by their own experience that the economic system under which they live is for the welfare of the people and they support it. The Baptists have their own publishing house in Leningrad.

At the Soviet Peace Congress there were representatives from all churches, including a Roman Catholic Bishop from Riga and a Lutheran from the Baltic States.

And so may God bless us all in our work and prayers for peace.

In the vestry of the Baptist Church in Moscow where Dr. Endicott preached to 2,000. Sitting, left to right: Dr. and Mrs. James G. Endicott; President of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists J. Zhidkov; Vice-Presidents M. Galyaev and M. Orlov. Standing: General Secretary A. Karev and Treasurer I. Ivanov.

—Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter



Who Is Stalling in Korea?

What the negotiations record shows

by MAUD RUSSELL

WHEN TRUCE negotiations began at Kaisung, July 10, 1951, each side made its opening statement of aims. General Kim Il Sung, for the Korean People's Republic, said: "The war in Korea should be ended quickly. I propose that both parties should simultaneously order a cessation of hostile military activities," and he made other concrete proposals for peace. General Teng Hua, for the Chinese volunteers, said: "The interests of the Chinese and Korean peoples are absolutely identical." Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, for the U.S., said: "It is understood, of course, that the hostilities will continue . . . until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function."

The Korean-Chinese side wanted peace and made definite proposals for peace. The U.S. negotiators were less unequivocal. Coming procedures were already casting their shadows on that opening day.

ON PRESS CORRESPONDENTS AND THE SITE

The UN* delegation did not turn up for the third scheduled truce session on the 12th, because the North Korean liaison officer denied passage to twenty reporters whom Ridgway insisted on in-

cluding in his delegation. Press attendance had been raised on the 11th; the Korean-Chinese delegation had agreed to consider the matter, and early next morning in a formal note to Ridgway made clear they would welcome reporters as soon as agreement had been reached.

Not until the 15th did the UN delegation return. The Korean-Chinese delegation had answered Ridgway's sharp notes with "The question of news reporters which gave rise to the present suspension of the meeting is a trifling one; it is not worth suspending the meeting for this." They agreed to the reporters, as well as to Ridgway's proposal that the area of Kaisung be a neutralized zone and serve as the conference site.

From July 15 to 21, there were six sessions and agreement on four items: 1) To fix the agenda, 2) To fix a military demarcation line, 3) To make practical arrangements for carrying out cease-fire and an armistice within the confines of Korea, including arrangements for supervision, 4) Prisoner of war exchange. These items to be taken up in this order. The stumbling block was "withdrawal of all foreign troops" which the Korean-Chinese delegation declared basic.

ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS

"Now in order to arrive at an early armistice agreement . . . we agree to the proposal of your side that the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea be left for another

* "UN" is used throughout this article only because this is the usual designation in the U.S. press and official communiques for what is in reality the American side. It is well known that the war in Korea is almost exclusively a United States affair. The so-called "UN delegation" is composed of U.S. officials and one South Korean. All decisions in the negotiations are made by the U.S. without consultation with its allies.



Liaison officers of both sides listen to witnesses tell how a Chinese-Korean patrol on duty in the neutral area was attacked Aug. 19, the platoon leader killed, one man wounded.

meeting to solve after the cease-fire and armistice are realized and do not include it on the agenda for this meeting (General Nam II).

Thus on July 26, Item 5 was added: "Proposals to the governments of both sides" including the question of withdrawal of troops. Negotiations were now seventeen days old; an agenda had been agreed upon; the Korean-Chinese delegation had established their firmness about the basic principle—that the objective was peace—and they had demonstrated willingness to concede on matters of procedure.

On July 26 and 27 discussion on Item 2 "the military demarcation line" began. The Korean-Chinese side insisted on the 38th parallel. The Malik proposal, on June 23, had specifically mentioned the 38th parallel. During the thirteen months fighting each side had pushed the other far south and far north; the UN forces had been north for two months; North Korean forces south for five months. In July, 1951,

the Korean-Chinese forces held 3,630 square kilometers south of the parallel, the UN forces, 4,630 square kilometers north. So the 38th parallel fairly represented the military realities.

Van Fleet on March 12, Marshall on May 10, Bradley on May 23, Collins on May 28, Acheson on June 3 and again on the 26th had each said flatly that they were prepared to end the war at the 38th parallel. Indeed, on June 22 the Voice of America had challenged Malik "to say the one word the whole world is waiting for. Trygve Lie has said a cease-fire could be arranged approximately at the 38th parallel. There's a wide open door, Mr. Malik, walk right in."

The Korean-Chinese delegation's insistence was therefore based on official U.S. and UN statements and on military fact. But the UN delegation was now proposing a line deep into the area north of the parallel, which would concede to the UN forces territory they had been unable to take and would involve a Korean-Chinese retreat of from 30 to 40 kilometers and surrender of some 7,500 square kilometers of territory.

The UN spokesman at Munsan was meanwhile telling correspondents that "it was a lot of malarkey" that the UN was demanding the deeper line. Reuters said, "What line the UN really was demanding had become a mystery." It was apparently to get out of this awkward

MAUD RUSSELL, Executive Director of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, native of California, resided in China from 1917 to 1943. She was connected with the YWCA of China, worked with Chinese women in many cities of that country and became familiar with the student, labor, women's and other popular movements there.

situation created by divergent UN press releases (in Munsan and in Tokyo) that Ridgway, returning from the truce meeting on August 4 when both sides had agreed to meet again the next morning, early on the 5th broadcast to Generals Kim and Peng that the meeting was off. He gave as the reason that a Korean armed guard had entered the conference site; he demanded and immediately received an explanation and an assurance it would not recur. But for five days the negotiations were off, stalled by the UN on this minor issue which the North Koreans had immediately offered to settle.

If excuses for quitting the negotiations were wanted by the Korean-Chinese delegation surely the provocations by the UN side were really serious: July 6 armed UN soldiers fired from the UN area into the conference site; July 21 four transport vehicles of the Korean delegation, properly marked, were attacked by UN planes; American planes had flown over the conference site, had dropped flares and bombs, and on one occasion had dropped bombs near the residence of General Nam Il. But the Korean-Chinese delegation did not let these provocations halt negotiations; though formal protests were properly presented against each UN violation, there was no Korean-Chinese act or threat to hold up negotiations.

Peking editorials were asking whether the UN agreement in July for the armistice talks had been a stall for time, to tide over the rainy season. Elsewhere (*Agence France Press*, Washington, July 11; *UP*, Lake Success, July 4; *Reston, N. Y. Times*, July 15) there were wonderings if the slowdown had a relation to the U.S. rearmament program. From all sides there were questions about the relation of UN stallings to the forthcoming Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. From Tokyo (June 26) *UP* said "Most of the Pacific nations will go along with the treaty so long as there is a shooting war in Korea." The *Wall Street Journal* (August 17) said: "Barring a complete cave-in by the Reds,

the State Department would prefer no cease-fire until after the San Francisco Conference."

Provocations continued: on August 7 a UN plane strafed the Korean delegation lorry and UN military personnel again fired into the conference area.

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE: HOPEFUL SUGGESTION

Discussion began again August 11; on the 16th the UN proposed a subcommittee work out a solution to the dead-lock on the demarcation line. To hasten negotiations General Nam Il made a concession: he proposed that although they wanted the 38th parallel as the line, the demilitarized zone based on the parallel could be adjusted where necessary and reasonable from the viewpoint of topography and respective needs of both sides. Here was an opening for the truce talks to move forward toward the goal of cease-fire.

But: on August 19, UN armed military personnel entered the conference site, ambushed a Korean-Chinese military patrol on duty, killing the platoon leader and seriously wounding another patrol member. Again negotiations were off—this time the Korean-Chinese side declaring the meetings adjourned as from August 23 until the UN "takes responsible action with regard to the serious provocation made by your side." Rather than decreasing, provocations were intensified. On August 26 uniformed South Koreans entered the neutral area and killed two more military patrolmen. A *Reuters* correspondent at Kaisung suggested the Americans were trying to shift to Syngman Rhee responsibility for undermining the negotiations. (Rhee had his uses, though he was already fast becoming a UN headache.)

From September 1 to 8 (the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference was on in early September) UN planes made 139 sorties over the neutral zone. It appeared to many that the UN was taking drastic measures to make peace in Korea appear difficult, if not hopeless,

by a series of provocative air intrusions, bombings and killings of conference site patrol personnel and by distorted UN accounts making the Korean-Chinese negotiators appear intransigent.

Reuters (Kaisung, Sept. 1) asked "What would the Communists stand to gain by framing such incidents of prefabricated bombings and phony shootings? What would the United States stand to gain?" Well, the Americans frankly wanted territory; they said, "for defense" (still thinking in terms of continued fighting rather than of peace), and it is known that valuable tungsten deposits are within the territory they were demanding.

On September 6, Ridgway proposed a new site for the talks; this would take at least some days of discussion and meanwhile the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference would have gone through on the Dulles schedule.

Between September 12 and 14 there were 88 UN sorties over the conference area. On the 11th, Kim Il Sung called Ridgway's attention to the fact that the Korean side had responded and acted quickly on the one accusation of violation (August 4) and asked why Ridgway had not ventured to give a straight reply to any of the formal protests made about the almost 200 UN violations.

KOREAN-CHINESE SIDE AGREES TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

On September 11, the UN Command admitted that a UN plane had strafed the Kaisung neutral area on the 10th. On the basis of this one admission Kim Il Sung, on the 19th, informed Ridgway that the Korean-Chinese side was ready to resume negotiations; this despite the fact that on that very day four South Korean soldiers in full UN uniform and in their truck (as the official UN receipt for their return admitted) illegally entered the conference area. On the 25th, General Kim again asked the UN to return and resume negotiations saying, "We consider unsettled incidents should not be allowed to go on impeding the progress of the negotiations."

The UN answer was to propose a change of site: it denied the violations but gave as the reason for changing the conference site that violations occurred because of Kaisung's position near the North Korean supply line!

It was not until October 23 that formal agreement to resume truce talks was reached. Panmunjom, with a circular area of 1,000 yards, was the new site within a neutral area with a radius of three miles centered at Kaisung. Said the *New York Times*: "On the surface the Allied follow-through on a pledge



A group of POW's in front of the general hospital where they are receiving treatment.

to take every possible step to prevent further incidents now seems lackadaisical and poorly planned. . . . Allied machinery grinds along slowly in routine fashion on matters that could conceivably result in another breakdown." (Nov. 4, 1951.) On November 8, the *Times* wrote: "It appeared to at least military observers that the Communists conceded most of the UN points."

Talks resumed October 25 on the demarcation line. By November 23 agreement was reached—first substantive agreement since July 10. The truce line would be the then current battle line, provided an armistice could be concluded within thirty days; otherwise the line would be the actual fighting line on the day of the armistice.

On November 14, Col. Hanley unveiled the atrocity hoax. This was widely interpreted as a further effort to stall the talks. Said the *New York Times*, "Some days ago when it appeared a compromise was finally arranged on the cease-fire line, Mr. Acheson at the UN attacked the Chinese Communists for 'conduct below the level of barbarism'; when this attack was followed during the critical moment of the armistice negotiations by Hanley's atrocity report even officials here in Washington conceded it might look to the world as if the United States was purposely trying to avoid cease-fire in Korea." (Nov. 16, 1951.)

"Ever since the Communists agreed to the United States demand that the cease-fire line be roughly where the battle line now stands there has been some feeling, not only within other Allied Governments, but within the U.S. Government that the United States military negotiators were quibbling over details and prolonging the discussions unnecessarily." (*Times*, Nov. 16, 1951.)

The atrocity story was subsequently denied by Pentagon spokesmen.

KOREAN-CHINESE SIDE AGREES TO CHANGE AGENDA SEQUENCE

On the question of exchange of prisoner of war the Korean-Chinese side made

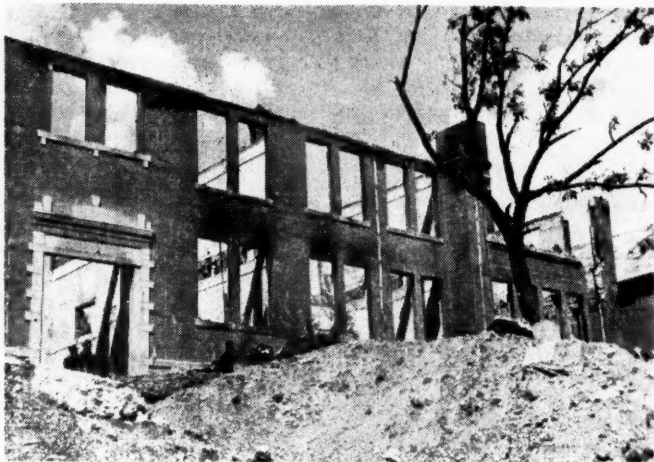
two concessions. They agreed to take up Item 4 concurrently with Item 3, though the agenda agreement had been to take up items in order; here again they were demonstrating their desire to speed up the negotiations.

KOREAN-CHINESE SIDE BREAKS DEADLOCK ON POW LISTS

On December 18, to break the deadlock about exchange of prisoner of war lists, the Korean-Chinese side handed over the lists of POW's they held, with name, army serial number, unit, rank, and POW camp. The UN chauvinistically handed over a romanized jumble of Korean and Chinese "names" of no possible use, and with no data as to rank, etc. When the Korean-Chinese delegation protested, the UN delegation said they could not get the transliterated "names" into Korean and Chinese before Christmas—thus making cease-fire almost impossible within the thirty days.

The UN demand for a man-for-man exchange was a fertile stalling device. The UN demand for "voluntary repatriation," introduced as a new and humane principle, sounded well; but it completely ignored the realities of the Korean war situation: 1) in a civil war a third party intruder, the UN, becomes the enemy of all the nationals—as the riots at the POW camp on Koje Island point up; and 2) the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in their years of civil struggle against Chiang Kai-shek established and demonstrated the political wisdom of the practice of releasing captured and surrendered national "enemy" personnel "at the front." Furthermore, the proposal for "voluntary repatriation" was completely contrary to the Geneva Convention, to which the U.S. is a signatory, which categorically provides that "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of hostilities."

Between January 17 and February 24, 1952, there were twenty-four UN violations by bombings, strafings and in-



All that is left of a secondary school in Pyongyang. Air attacks destroyed schools, hospitals, museums and theaters and houses.

truder flights over the neutral area. Each violation, some admitted, some denied, involved communications and discussion which served to stretch out the negotiations.

KOREAN-CHINESE AGAIN AGREE TO CONCURRENT DISCUSSION

On the Korean-Chinese side the effort to hasten agreement was evidenced by their proposal, February 3, that concurrent discussion begin on Item 5, "A high level conference to begin within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and entered into effect." The UN on February 11 seemingly agreed that "steps be taken within a three month period" to deal with outstanding matters in a conference "or by other political means." This could involve years of delay. In fact, Admiral Joy stated that all they wanted was a military armistice in Korea; they found it unnecessary to recommend to the governments concerned a political conference to bring peace.

KOREAN-CHINESE PROPOSAL TO BREAK DEADLOCK ON POW

The Korean-Chinese side had by now waited eleven weeks to get the promised

POW list data from the UN—with endless discussion about disputed figures and "voluntary repatriation." On March 3, they proposed a simple exchange of all POW's on whom data had been provided on December 8, and a simple permit to all interned civilians to return south or north. They also accepted the UN demand that Red Cross visits to POW camps be included in the agreement.

THE QUESTION OF "NEUTRAL"

On the question of "neutral" to serve on the inspection teams, the Korean-Chinese nomination of the Soviet Union conforms to the definition of neutral as expressed in paragraph 38 of the Americans' own draft of the armistice agreement—"those whose combat forces have not participated in the hostilities in Korea." Though diligently sought for by the UN side, no Soviet citizens have been discovered among the fighting forces.

According to international law and practice any neutral may sell, lend-lease or make available war material to belligerents. The Soviet Union has openly known commercial treaties with the People's Republics of Korea and China by which both industrial and de-

fense material is sold to and exchanged for raw material from these two nations.

For the UN side, which has nominated Sweden and Norway to the neutral inspection teams (*both of which nations have supported and materially participated in the hostilities in Korea*) and whose chief member (the U.S.) has freely used the right as a neutral to sell to belligerents (both international and civil wars) to question the naming of the Soviet Union as neutral is but again to stall the negotiations. The only response from the UN, when asked to elucidate why the USSR cannot serve is "It is obvious."

WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THESE STALLINGS?

Americans seeking the reasons for the long drawn-out truce negotiations can well use the *Reuter* correspondent's question, "Who stands to gain from a delay?"

Peace would be "disastrous" said high government officials, including Truman (*N. Y. Times*, June 29) and Harriman (*N. Y. Herald Tribune*, July 4), when Malik made the truce proposal on June 23. The reaction of the New York Stock Exchange every time a truce agreement seems near indicates why it would be "disastrous," and for whom. An active war is profitable for those who supply war material.

Continued fighting in Korea serves to keep the American military machine in battle working order. "A cease-fire has a psychological as well as a military repercussion; if the shooting stops it would be difficult to direct the continuance of the war," said General Nichols in Korea (Nov. 12, 1951). Troop rotation, on which the UN negotiators insist, serves to bring in fresh troops to offset admitted low morale at the front; it provides battle experience; it returns battle experienced men to train the recruits. Korea fighting gives chance to try out new battle gear as well as weapons. "It is impossible unless your men are actually fighting to get the

American people to keep an army, navy and air force that could beat a nation like the Soviet Union" (Senator Long, May 4, 1951). "It is imperative for the 8th Army to remain active to forestall the dreaded process of stagnation" (Ridgway, *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 1, 1951).

Continued fighting serves to keep the so-called "UN Forces" in being. Said Marshall: "The UN forces must be preserved for the defense of Japan and elsewhere" (May 2, 1951). And Acheson admitted the reluctance of the UN members to continue participation: "Although the U.S. is constantly working to get the other UN members to supply a larger proportion of the troops for the Korean fighting, the effort so far has been unavailing" (*N. Y. Times*, March 19, 1952). With a peace settlement, the other UN members would have an out, and the United States would be minus a UN face in the Far East.

There is ample evidence of the fear of our military authorities of returning

These American POW's relax with songs. One wonders what they must think of the long drawn-out truce negotiations.



IN MEMORY OF JAMES GOW

NWR has received a contribution in memory of James Gow, the gifted progressive playwright who died February 11 at the age of 44. We are not only grateful for the contribution but proud to be associated with the anti-fascist spirit with which Gow's vital writings were imbued.

Gow is best known for his two successful plays, *Tomorrow the World* and *Deep Are the Roots*, written in collaboration with Arnaud d'Usseau. The first dealt with the threat of Nazism, the second was an incisive treatment of race prejudice in the U.S. *Tomorrow the World*, after a long and successful run on Broadway, was later seen by millions when it was made into a film. *Deep Are the Roots* had a long run in Moscow and in various capitals of the People's Democracies.

troops and especially of returned prisoners of war. "Go home, you fools, go home" greeted the fresh Marines arriving in Korea to relieve the battle tired troops (*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 9, 1951). And when the Korean-Chinese side turned over the list of American POW's, the press reported that provision had been made to process every returned POW, with stringent orders to restrain them from talking about their experience in the camps (*China Monthly Review*, Feb., 1952).

Continued fighting serves to postpone facing the political problems involved in a peace settlement. The question of de jure recognition of the People's Republic of China would become acute. Washington indicated its attempt to eliminate one political problem, Formosa, by transferring U.S. fleet operations in Formosan waters from Ridgway's jurisdiction to that of Admiral Eadford. And were peace to come there would be the political problem of South Korea: Rhee, rejected in the May, 1950, elections and now an admitted headache for the Americans, would have to be replaced; the pro-left elements and the very strong pro-peace forces in that area would certainly resist another American-chosen and imposed "president"—Koreans south of the 38th parallel too want Korea for the Koreans and

peace would mark strong political action on their part.

A truce would mean that the peace talk would move to a higher level (Item 5), taking the Korean question out of military hands. No wonder the military finds and uses every means to keep "negotiations" at the line of battle! The "higher level" would be the United Nations, with "Korea" no longer an almost exclusively American affair, serving American military and economic purposes in the Far East. A political settlement by the UN could well inhibit American military plans against China and in Southeast Asia. American effort in Korea is related not only to United States Far Eastern military plans but also to the long-range plan of making Korea an American economic colony; and the longer the negotiations are drawn out the more opportunity is there to create the conditions for remaining.

To ask *Reuters'* question "What would the Communists stand to gain" by stalling is to underline the obvious. The Koreans want "the war ended quickly." The Chinese have demonstrated their will and ability to defend "the safety of China." The aims, needs and desires of the Korean and Chinese people are served only by peace. And the interests of the American people are served only by peace.

THE PEDICABS ARE GOING BUT THE DRIVERS REMAIN

by P. Y. WANG

A CHARACTERISTIC of Chinese cities in the old days of the Kuomintang was the large number of pedicabs which jammed the streets. The ranks of the pedicab men were constantly swelled by recruits from the thousands of unemployed workers, landless peasants, "surplus" intellectuals and others continually forced out of their normal occupations by the ever deepening depression resulting from KMT misrule.

Peking, one of the major cities of North China, was literally flooded with pedicabs. Counting the dependents of the city's 30,000 registered pedicab drivers, upwards of 100,000 persons depended upon this precarious livelihood.

Following the liberation the vastly increased activity in Peking necessitated a rapid development of public transportation services.

To fill part of this need, a number of buses were shipped to Peking from the old Kuomintang capital of Nanking, which was declining in population.

The sudden arrival of these buses threatened the existence of the pedicab drivers, but the government did not overlook the seriousness of the situation. After considering the problem, it was decided not to put all the new buses into operation immedi-

ately, but do it gradually, thus allowing time for the excess number of pedicab drivers to take up more productive and rewarding work.

Some solution had to be found, and early in 1950 a plan was drawn up to settle a number of pedicab drivers on the land.

The Peking People's Government sent personnel to Chahar and Suiyuan provinces to discuss the matter with the provincial governments. It was agreed that a large number of Peking's pedicab drivers could be accepted as farmers. The provincial governments promised to have land and houses ready and undertook to lend grain, draught animals and farm implements to the new settlers.

Although the pedicab drivers recognized the fact that as time went on there would be less work for them in Peking, some of the prospective settlers had many initial doubts and feared the change might be for the worse.

But their doubts proved baseless. Arriving at their destination, they found that they actually had land to till and houses to live in. Even the most pessimistic had to admit that the government was really looking after their best interests.

As I write this several hundred pedicab drivers and their families

have made the move. More could go, but some do not want to become farmers since they have had no previous farming experience. Others have partially developed skills along other lines which they would prefer to make use of. Still others are city people and just don't want to become farmers.

Those remaining in Peking who want to change their profession have registered with the government and will begin moving into other occupations as the opportunity arises. Some will undoubtedly get jobs with the municipal transportation company which is recruiting men for bus and street car drivers, conductors, etc. Others will get work in factories, offices or other organizations, depending to some extent upon their level of education and skills.

Meanwhile, the position of the drivers is better, and average daily earnings are enough to maintain an adequate living for a family of four. They no longer have to gouge passengers nor fear a corrupt police that would seize any pretext to squeeze a whole day's earnings from them.

Shortly after Peking was liberated, the pedicab drivers' trade union was set up. It was the union that spark-plugged the drive to get former farmers among the drivers back on the land. Then the union organized an intensive education campaign among the drivers remaining.

Recently I interviewed a driver at his house and asked him "What does your union do for you?"

"A great deal," he replied. "Since the union was set up we've got rid

of a lot of old bad habits. For instance, the drivers used to make it a regular practice to cheat and bully passengers in order to squeeze out a little extra money. Also, many made a little extra money by getting prostitutes for local rascals. Now that's all finished. We've learned to live like honest men. We are workers and we won't stand for dishonesty."

Under the leadership and guidance of their own union, the Peking drivers have come to understand the importance of organization. They have seen how it has brought them a long way from the inferior status they held under the Kuomintang. Then they were hardly considered men. The "high class" looked down upon them, and the police beat and cheated them at will.

Liberation brought freedom and a higher political status. No matter what the future prospects of their profession, they are at present earning a living by their own labor. Thus they belong to the working class, the leading class, the masters of new China.

A driver named Ma Tse-chen told me about the drivers' organizational work:

"In the Kuomintang days we were oppressed by the heavy-handed police, but today the situation is completely different," Ma said. "The police never beat us, even if we break a traffic regulation. They patiently explain the traffic signals to us and point out our violations. All this is done in a friendly manner. We get along fine.

"Formerly," he continued, "when





A pedicab driver and his passenger.

a group of us were waiting for fares, we spent the time joking and horsing around. But we don't any more. The union asks us to talk over such things as political questions and now we find our waiting time not only more interesting but of great help in raising our political and cultural level.

"You probably know how we used to crowd around a prospective fare and shout at him and argue about who was going to get him. Naturally that upset and confused the passenger.

"Well, the union took up this question. We all expressed our opinions as to why we should put an end to the shouting and confusion and how we thought we could do it. After considerable group discussion we all agreed a change was necessary.

"We decided to park our cabs at the various stations in good order.

The first driver in line has first chance at a fare, at the same price offered by the others. When he goes, the next in line moves up to first place. If the first driver thinks the price offered is too low, he has to ask the others if they want the fare."

The union also introduced the ticket system at the railway station. Two ticket clerks, selected from among those drivers having a higher level of education, are now on duty at the station.

Paid a monthly salary by the union, these clerks perform a useful service for both passengers and drivers. The passenger is spared the business of bargaining, and this is particularly convenient to new arrivals unfamiliar with the city. They just tell the clerk where they want to go, and he sells them a ticket guaranteed to be fair.

The passenger then presents his ticket to any pedicabman and is taken to his destination. Returning to the station, the driver turns in his ticket and is paid by the clerk. The system is not compulsory and the passenger is at liberty to go out and make his own arrangements with the drivers if he wishes.

The railway station used to be a scene of almost complete chaos. One of the best spots in town for picking up fares, it was always jammed with pedicabs.

After the liberation, the union conducted a survey and decided that a little more than a hundred pedicabs regularly on duty at the station would be sufficient.

To insure fair selection, the union periodically sends requests for a certain number to each of its nine branches. Then meetings are held at the branches to select the drivers. Each period is for three months.

Those assigned to the station can, of course, pick up fares along the streets on the way back to the station after delivering a passenger to his destination.

The union is planning night schools for the drivers. I asked Ma how he felt about this program, and whether he planned to attend any of the classes. He seemed surprised that I should have any doubts about how he felt.

"In the two years since liberation," he said, "we have discovered the importance learning has for us working people, and although I'm over 40, I'm anxious to attend the school.

"Today I'm ashamed to be illiterate. Reading and writing will be important, especially for the future. Now I'm earning about 10,000 yen a day, enough to keep my family of three. But pedicab driving has no future and our union leaders tell us to work at our present jobs honestly while preparing ourselves to take part in national construction.

"You are an educated man so you clearly realize that our nation will become modern in every respect. How

can we be content with our present jobs and simply ignore the future?"

The drivers have their own cooperatives where they can buy daily necessities at lower than market price. A driver becomes a member of the cooperative by paying 17,000 yen (about one and a half day's pay). There are no further levies on the members and they have seen that the cooperatives benefit them.

Recently several mutual aid groups were formed among the drivers to help the poorer members in emergencies.

With the elevation of the pedicab drivers' political consciousness, their moral character has also improved. Old practices, the quarreling, the cheating of customers, have disappeared.

In Ma's own words: "The People's Government treats us as men and constantly teaches us to understand that our new republic is a big and strong nation which looks upon us laboring people as her sons and daughters. How can we, then, fall short of her expectations of us?"

(From *China Monthly Review*)

SEA-GOING WORKERS CLUB

AT THE PORT of Braila, in Rumania, a vessel, "The First of May," tied up recently and that evening it was aglow with lights and humming with music and choral singing. It was the ship's first concert and the audience was made up of dockers and other port workers and seamen from other ships lying in the harbor. The entertainers consisted of artists of the State Theater, a local orchestra and dramatic and choral groups.

"The First of May," equipped with cinema, library and cabins for travelling artists, is a floating workers' club, the first of several vessels, that will visit Rumanian ports, catering to the cultural needs of the maritime workers.

Last year Rumania launched its first floating club on the Danube, which visits towns and villages along the famous river.

Now both river and coastal ports will benefit by the entertainment and cultural amenities afforded by these floating clubs.

Germany—Tool for War, Or Force for Peace

Soviet proposals for a united, neutral Germany point the way to peace in Europe and the world

by JESSICA SMITH

THE strong and unswerving determination of the Soviet Union to spare no effort to achieve peace in Europe by eliminating the war danger ever present in a divided Germany was brought home with compelling force in its note of April 11 to the United States, Britain and France.

On March 25, the U.S. delivered its answer to the USSR's March 10th note on Germany. Similar notes were delivered by Britain and France. While these notes in fact rejected the Soviet proposals, the widespread favorable reaction to the latter prevented the U.S. from closing the door completely to further negotiations.

The U.S. note insisted that a peace treaty ending the division of Germany as proposed by the Soviet Union, "has always been and remains the essential objective of the United States Government." It then proceeded to contradict this assertion by imposing conditions designed to be unacceptable to the Soviet Government, and making clear the U.S. intention to proceed with the policy it has all along pursued, of consolidating a separate West German Government with a revived Nazi army and armaments industry as the core of the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance, thus perpetuating the division of Germany it professed to oppose.

The Soviet reply of April 11, refusing to accept the U.S. note as an outright rejection, emphasized points of agreement and opened the way to further negotiations the U.S. will find it

difficult to avoid. It gave clear and unequivocal answers to the questions raised by the Western notes.

The Soviet Government reiterated its earlier proposal for immediate discussions with the U.S., Britain and France, to prepare a draft peace treaty with Germany. It recalled that it had proposed that the peace treaty be drawn up with the participation of an all-German Government, and that therefore the four powers should examine the conditions favoring the earliest establishment of such a government, expressing the will of the German people.

Free All-German Elections

The U.S. note declared that an all-German Government must be set up on the basis of free elections throughout Germany, and that this could only be done through the UN Commission appointed by the General Assembly over Soviet opposition, to carry out an investigation as to whether the conditions for such free elections existed. It asked whether facilities would be afforded for this commission to carry out its task in the Soviet zone. The U.S. knew the Soviet Union would not accept this, since the latter had made its position absolutely clear when the question came up in the Assembly.

The Soviet reply declared unequivocally that it favored immediate four-power discussion of the question of holding free all-German elections, and that the recognition by all four powers of the

need to hold such elections "creates the full possibility for holding such elections in the immediate future."

The USSR reiterated its former position, however, that the U.S. proposal that the UN Commission verify the conditions for such elections "contradicts the United Nations Charter which, according to Article 107, precludes the interference of the United Nations in German affairs." The Soviet note proposed that such verification could be made by a commission formed by the Powers who exercise occupation functions in Germany. This was in accord with the Potsdam agreement giving this right only to the occupying powers.

If the U.S. does in fact support free all-German elections, it will be hard put to it to find reasons to oppose the Soviet position on this.

That the U.S. is in fact opposed to such elections, and put forward the idea of a UN Commission to prevent rather than facilitate such an outcome, is attested from many quarters.

The German Democratic Republic has repeatedly made proposals widely supported by the German people in the Western as well as the Eastern zone, that the machinery for such elections be set up through a joint commission representing all zones, proposals that have been consistently opposed by the Bonn Government with U.S. backing. Such machinery could be set up immediately, and the four occupation powers could immediately verify the conditions for the elections.

The UN Commission would be empowered only to report back to the UN Assembly, not scheduled to meet until next fall. The Commission appointed by the Assembly, moreover, is controlled by the State Department and headed by the Nazi collaborator Prof. Kristian Albertson of Iceland, who taught at the Berlin University under the Nazis from 1933 to 1943. What such a commission would report on conditions for free elections in the German Democratic Republic is a foregone conclusion. And far from postponing the final division of Germany until such a commission could

report, the U.S. is rushing through its plans to sign a contractual agreement giving sovereignty to the Bonn Government as a military ally of the West in May, long before there could be any results from the UN Commission's investigations.

The hypocrisy of the American pretense of supporting free all-German elections has been underlined by a number of commentators.

Russell Hill in a dispatch from Berlin in the *New York Herald Tribune*, March 23, wrote:

"The United States went on record in favor of German unity and of free elections because that is what German public opinion wants. But the United States does not want free elections now because they would upset the applecart. The apples are the Schuman Plan and the European army, including twelve German divisions, and indeed all the carefully laid plans for Western integration and Western defense. . . . It might be thought that American policy is dishonest in pursuing the idea of West German integration and at the same time going on record in favor of German unity. Many Germans think so. . . ."

In the *Herald Tribune* of March 18, Walter Lippmann pointed out that if we insisted on all-German elections as preliminary to everything else, "We would find ourselves in an impossible predicament if our proposals were accepted and the idea had to be carried out. . . . The almost certain result of an all-German election would be the defeat of the Adenauer party and the downfall of the Bonn regime." On March 27, Mr. Lippmann pointed out that West German elections are set for August, 1953, and that since there is no popular majority in Western Germany for rearmament within the Atlantic Pact, Adenauer hopes they can be persuaded to acquiesce if it is already a fact.

Ray Cromley pointed out in the *Wall Street Journal* of March 26 that the Soviet move had President Truman's de-

fense and diplomatic advisers "really scared." He wrote:

"If Stalin is really ready to have free elections in Germany and a free German government, this could be a hard thing for the U.S. to swallow," says one worried U.S. official. It could mean the collapse of Western defense plans!"

Drew Middleton, writing from Bonn in the *New York Times*, March 30, reported as follows:

"In Germany today the emotional appeal of reunification, neutrality and peace is a good deal stronger and much more widely shared than the intellectual appeal of such complicated arrangements as the Schuman Plan and the European Defense Community."

For a Neutral Germany

The Soviet reply called attention to the fact that its first note contained a draft of the principles of a peace treaty with Germany. It had also expressed willingness to consider other proposals. The USSR expressed regret that the

Women of West Germany demonstrate in front of the Houses of Parliament at Bonn against Adenauer's war policies.

—GDR in Construction



U.S. had neither agreed to commence discussions on this draft nor proposed its own draft, at the same time putting forward objections to items of the Soviet draft entailing further exchange of notes and delay in settling disputed issues which could have been avoided through direct discussions among the powers such as the USSR proposed.

The Soviet draft had included a proposal for an undertaking by Germany "not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances directed against any power which had participated with its armed forces in the war against Germany."

This was generally interpreted as being directed against adherence of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as indeed it was. What was generally glossed over, however, was that it meant equally a guarantee against Germany entering into any military alliance with the Soviet Union.

Numerous commentators charged that the whole thing was a Soviet maneuver to draw Germany away from an alliance with the West and into an alliance with the East, although the Soviet proposal was clearly for complete German neutrality as between East and West. Thus the whole basis for the inclusion of Germany in NATO was cut away, since the only pretext for this was the supposed threat of Soviet aggression which the Soviet neutrality proposal demonstrated anew to be without foundation.

The U.S. note also ignored the real meaning of the Soviet proposals, charging they would limit German sovereignty, and insisted on its intention to pursue its plans for the participation of Germany in the European "defense" community, thus by implication suggesting its intention of including not only the Bonn Government but a united Germany in NATO.

The Soviet reply of April 11 declared that its neutrality proposal conformed to the interests of the occupying powers, of Germany's neighbors, and of Germany herself, and continued:

"Such a proposal contains no impermissible limitation of the sover-

eign rights of the German state. This proposal, however, precludes also Germany's inclusion into one or another grouping of powers directed against any peace-loving state."

On German Rearming

The first Soviet note had proposed that the peace treaty must "insure the elimination of the possibility of a revival of German militarism and German aggression," withdrawal of all foreign armed forces within a year of the treaty's coming into force, and abolition of all foreign military bases on German territory. It proposed that Germany be permitted to have her own national armed forces necessary for the country's defense, and to produce military supplies within the limits of the permitted armed forces.

The U.S. note took the position that the proposal for Germany to have limited national defense forces was "a step backward" as against the U.S. plan for integrating German armed forces into a European army.

The USSR replied that its proposal "conformed with the principle of national sovereignty and equality between states," that the Soviet Government had submitted a similar proposal for the draft peace treaty with Japan, and there was no reason why Japan should have the right to national armed forces for defense while Germany should be deprived of this right. It declared:

"There can be no doubt that it would be much better for the cause of peace and for the German nation to establish such defense military forces than to establish in Western Germany mercenary troops of revanchists headed by Fascist Hitlerite generals who are ready to plunge Europe into the abyss of a third World War."

No item in the Soviet proposals has been more grossly distorted than this one. While such distortions are to be expected from the pro-war anti-Soviet press and official circles, it is shameful that a paper like the *Compass*, which generally follows a more constructive

and pro-peace line, should have fallen into such a maze of ignorance and falsification on this issue. Some of its writers seem to have abdicated their reason in equating the Soviet proposals for limited defense forces for a neutral Germany with the U.S. policy of unlimited revival of Nazi militarism and armaments which has aroused such fears throughout Europe. Under articles headed "Moscow Surrenders on German Rearming" and the like, they have declared that the Soviet proposals represent a "striking change of line," the "scrapping of the Potsdam restrictions on German remilitarization," "victory for the worst elements in Germany," and more such misstatements which completely ignore the fact that the German people themselves are in a position to prevent the restoration of Nazi militarism, aided by a four-power agreement sincerely dedicated to this end. This is true because the East German Republic is firmly anti-Nazi, as are the majority of the people in the west, who do not support the Adenauer policies. Only the U.S. policy gives encouragement to the Nazi generals and cartels who would have no place, no platform and no support in a neutral, unified, democratic Germany.

The USSR has never taken the position that a new German democratic state should have no defense forces, nor did the Potsdam agreement.

Naturally, seven years after the end of the war, when Potsdam has been scrapped utterly in the Western zones, all the detailed points as outlined in the Potsdam agreement are no longer applicable, and the changed situation must be taken into consideration. But the Soviet Government has consistently adhered to the basic principles of the Potsdam agreement.

In February, 1942, in the midst of the war, Stalin declared: "History shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain."

Any sensible person knows that there is and can be no state in the modern world without national defense forces, and that this will be true until there is

Police do not stop them in Eastern Germany when they hold a parade for peace.



—GDR in Construction

an international disarmament convention. Even the arms reduction proposals now under consideration all provide for states retaining armed forces sufficient for defense.

In a report on the war made on November 6, 1942, Stalin was even more explicit. He declared:

"It is not our aim to destroy all organized military force in Germany, for every literate person will understand that that is not only impossible in regard to Germany, as it is in regard to Russia, but also inadvisable from the point of view of the victor. But Hitler's army can and should be destroyed."

Nothing in the Potsdam agreement in anyway contradicted this. The detailed principles of demilitarization agreed upon at Potsdam were specifically stated as designed to govern the treatment of Germany "in the Initial Control Period." Provisions for complete disarmament and demilitarization were made applicable only to the Nazi war machine and war industry then in being.

The Potsdam agreement provided for the extirpation of German militarism and Nazism and other measures necessary to assure that Germany "never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

Limited defense forces for a peaceful, democratic German government, set up under free elections, have nothing in common with the militarism and Nazism of the Third Reich.

In providing steps for treating Germany as a single economic unit (violated from the beginning by the Western powers), the Potsdam agreement opened the way for the German people to "prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis," and "in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world."

This promise for the eventual resumption of German statehood and national sovereignty would have been meaningless without the implied guarantee that such a state would have its own defense forces.

The Soviet neutrality proposal, guaranteed under provisions worked out by agreement among the four powers, carried out by a new all-German government, democratically elected by a people who have shown themselves overwhelmingly against remilitarization, holds the promise of fulfilling these principles laid down at Potsdam.

The unlimited rearming of a divided Germany, with twelve divisions officered by Nazi generals, integrated in, but certain to dominate, a Western European army, would keep alive the ever-present drive for the forcible reunification of Germany, the armed seizure of the Eastern territories and constitute a new threat of aggression to the world.

On Germany's Frontiers

The U.S. note had rejected the Soviet position that the Eastern frontiers laid down by the Potsdam agreement

should be regarded as final, thus openly encouraging the avowed aims of the Bonn Government to grab these territories back again. In its April 11 note, the Soviet Government replied:

"As for Germany's frontiers, the Soviet Government holds as quite sufficient and final the decisions on this score of the Potsdam conference, which were adopted by the Government of the United States and the Governments of the USSR and Great Britain, and to which France subscribed."

On March 27, Walter Lippmann wrote in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "The way in which our note raises the explosive question of the German frontiers is, I cannot help feeling, ill-considered."

The Potsdam agreement recorded that the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister would support the transfer to the Soviet Union of the city of Koenigsburg and the adjacent area.

The three heads of government also agreed that, while the final determination of the Western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement, pending that determination, the territories East of the Oder-Neisse Line and part of East Prussia should be under the Administration of the Polish State. Population transfers have taken place, and these territories and their people are functioning as an integral part of Poland. This is the reality, which could only be changed now by force, at the price of the dislocation of the lives and bitter suffering of many people.

Best Chance for Peace

The latest Soviet note ends with a new appeal for a conference on the peace treaty with Germany and concludes:

"The Soviet Government sees no ground for postponing the settlement of these questions. The question is now being decided whether Germany is to be established as a united, independent, peace-loving state, part of

the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe, or no revision of Germany and the threat of war in Europe is to remain."

The *Wall Street Journal's* Washington correspondent, Joseph E. Evans, wrote on April 10:

"The Soviet Union is now offering the world the very policies and principles for which the U.S. most notably stands. Yet the U.S. has maneuvered itself into a position where it cannot exploit those offers to its and the world's advantages.

"The magnitude of this irony can be perceived only when it is understood just what the Soviet is actually offering. It is not only the unification of Germany, though that by itself is enormous. It is also free trade, the opening of markets to a Europe which desperately needs them. It is also a resolution of the East-West conflict through negotiation at the highest level—in other words, an end to the cold war, the closest thing to peace this age can hope for. . . ."

Thus not only the increasingly powerful peace movement in this country, but numerous conservative circles are demanding a new U.S. foreign policy. Britain and France, under the pressure of their peace forces as well as wide conservative circles, have urged on the United States that the Soviet proposals be regarded as a serious peace effort.

And in West Germany itself not only the trade unions and numerous people's organizations are sharply opposing the Adenauer policy of giving priority to West Germany's integration into the Western European military system over negotiations for unification, but there is bitter opposition in Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union, his cabinet and the Bundestag.

The tide for peace is rising. Let the American people swell the tide by a compelling demand that our government accept the Soviet offer for four-power negotiations for a unified Germany and a German peace treaty, as the best hope for peace in Europe and the world.

II. Results of the 1951 USSR Plan

On January 29 the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued a statement on the fulfillment of the Plan for 1951. In our previous issue we published a condensation of the statement on the results of the Plan in industry and agriculture. A summary of results in other fields follows.

Growth of Railway, Water and Road Traffic. Rail freight carriage plan for 1951 was overfulfilled; freight carriage was 12 per cent higher than in 1950. Over-all plan for a average daily carloadings was fulfilled 103 per cent.

The plan for accelerating turn-around time of freight cars was surpassed. Fuel expenditure per ton-kilometer was 3 per cent less than in 1950, but the target for improving operation of the railways was not fully accomplished.

In inland water transport the 1951 plan of freight carriage was fulfilled 100.6 per cent; river-borne freight carriage exceeded that of 1950 by 13 per cent.

Sea-borne freight carriage plan was fulfilled 102 per cent, the freight carriage 8 per cent higher than in 1950.

Road transport freight carriage was 20 per cent higher than in 1950.

Increase of Capital Investments. A broad construction program was accomplished in 1951, the volume of state capital investments being 112 per cent of the previous year's figure. Capital investments in construction of electric power stations was 140 per cent of 1950; in iron, steel and non-ferrous metals industries, 120 per cent; in coal and oil, 112; machine-building, 110; building materials, 135; machine and tractor stations and state farms, 106; transport, 103; housing construction, 120.

The 1951 assignments for the building of large hydro-electric installations on the Volga, Don and Dnieper and for the Main Turkmenian Canal were successfully fulfilled.

Building organizations in 1951 received large quantities of efficient machinery and equipment. The number of excavators increased nearly 40 per cent compared with 1950; scrapers increased more than 30 per cent; bulldozers, over 80 per cent. Other building machinery and equipment also increased considerably. Over-all mechanization of building work is being ever more widely introduced on construction projects. Building materials supply improved.

Building organizations lowered both costs and construction time as compared with 1950. Many organizations, however, did not fully accomplish the targets set by the state plan for the reduction of construction costs.

State enterprises, offices and local Soviets, and also the population in towns and workers' settlements, with the help of state credits, built dwelling houses with a total floor space of 27,000,000 square meters (291,600,000 square feet). In addition, about 400,000 dwellings were built in rural localities.

Expansion of Soviet Trade. Soviet trade continued to expand in 1951. New achievements in industrial and agricultural production in 1950, increased productivity of labor and lower production costs enabled the Government, on March 1, 1951, to cut state retail prices on consumer goods for the fourth time since the abolition of rationing. New reductions in prices resulted in further strengthening the Soviet ruble, in raising its purchasing power and in a substantial increase in the sale of goods to the population.

State and cooperative retail sales to

the population (in comparable prices) were 15 per cent higher than in 1950. Sale of foodstuffs and manufactures increased as follows: meat, 32 per cent; sausage, 29; fish products, 14; butter, 10; vegetable oil, 40; milk and dairy products, 35; eggs, 20; sugar, 29; confectionery, 13; tea, 29; fruit, 33; cotton fabrics, 18; silk fabrics, 26; clothing, 14; leather footwear, 11; furniture, 50; building materials for the population, 45; household and toilet soap, 13; radio sets, 26; clocks and watches, 15; sewing machines, 29; cameras, 38; bicycles, 86. Sales of refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners increased several times over.

The network of state and cooperative trading establishments expanded. About 8,000 new stores opened in 1951.

Sales to the population of agricultural produce in the collective farm markets, especially of flour, cereals, lard, fowl, eggs, fruit and honey, were considerably higher than in 1950.

Increase in Factory and Office Workers and Growth of Labor Productivity.

There were 40,800,000 factory and office workers in the USSR at the end of 1951, 1,600,000 more than at the end of 1950. The number in industry, agriculture, forestry, construction and the transport services increased by 1,250,000 during the year; in educational, scientific research and medical institutions, by nearly 250,000; and in trade, housing and public utilities, by more than 100,000.

As in previous years, there was no unemployment in the USSR in 1951.

Last year 365,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railway, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, building construction and transport.

Through individual, group or class instruction, 7,000,000 factory workers and other employees acquired new skills or improved their qualifications.

Productivity of labor of industrial workers was 10 per cent higher than in 1950. It was 14 per cent higher in the machine-building industry; 9 per cent in

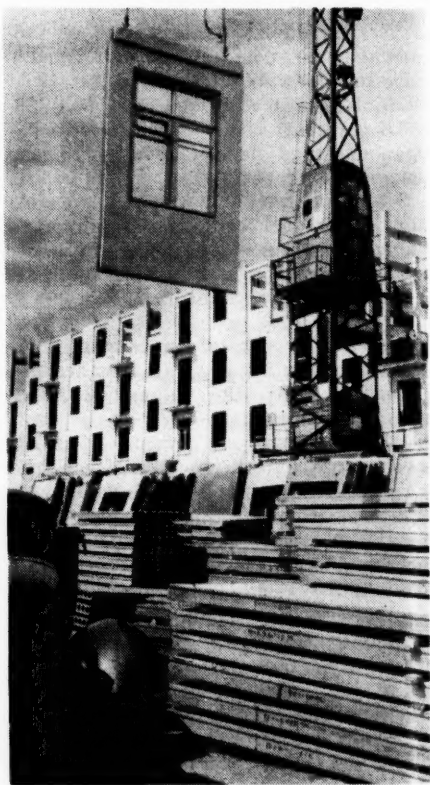
iron and steel; 6, in non-ferrous metals industry; 8, in coal; 9, in oil; 9, in chemicals; 9.5 in construction.

Cultural Development, Public Health and City Improvement. Further successes were registered in all fields of socialist culture during 1951.

The number of people studying during 1951, including all forms of study, amounted to 57,000,000.

The number of seven-year and secondary schools increased by nearly 5,000. Students in the fifth to tenth grades in these schools increased by 2,500,000.

Putting up prefabricated houses. In 1951 over 291 million square feet of new housing was built in cities and towns, and about 400,000 dwellings were constructed in rural localities.



USSR Reduces Prices Again

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT on April 1 put into effect its fifth reduction on prices of consumer goods since the war. This latest price slash meant reductions of from 10 to 30 per cent on some forty-eight main categories of food products. Some of the items that were reduced, and the amounts they were cut, follow:

Bread and flour, 12 to 15 per cent; beef, lamb, pork and chicken, 15 per cent; other poultry, 20; canned meats, 20; butter, 15; lard, 20; cheese, 20; mayonnaise, 30; ice cream, 15; eggs, 15; sugar and candy, 10; vitamin products, 10; tea, 20; coffee and cocoa, 15; salt, 30; vinegar, 15; juices, 20; canned fruits, 10; dried fruits and nuts, 20.

Restaurants were ordered to reduce their prices in line with the reduction on food prices.

The retail price of books, including textbooks, were reduced an average of 18 per cent.

Hotel rates were reduced an average of 15 per cent.

The Soviet press said that the new price reductions would mean a saving of 28 billion rubles over a year's time for the Soviet people.

Last year 887 higher educational establishments (including correspondence institutions) had a student body of 1,356,000, or 108,000 more than in 1950.

The 3,543 technical and other specialized secondary schools (including correspondence institutions) had 1,384,000 students, 86,000 more than in 1950.

In 1951, higher educational establishments graduated 201,000 young specialists; the technical schools, 262,000.

The number of graduates of these schools engaged as specialists in the national economy increased 8 per cent compared with the number in 1950.

In 1951 more than 24,000 students were doing post-graduate work in higher educational establishments and scientific institutions.

For outstanding work, 2,694 scientists, engineers, agronomists, writers, artists and leading workers in industry and agriculture qualified in 1951 for Stalin Prizes.

In 1951 there were more than 350,000 libraries of all types maintained by the state and public organizations, with more than 700 million books.

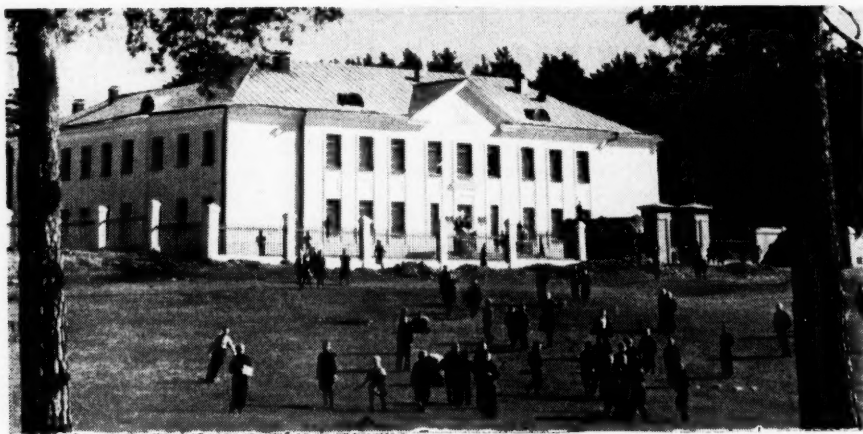
The number of moving picture installations increased by 4,000 compared with 1950. Attendance at theaters and moving pictures increased 12 per cent.

More than 5,000,000 young children and adolescents spent holidays in Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, and excursion and tourist centers, or spent the entire summer in country places with their kindergartens, children's homes and nurseries.

The network of hospitals, maternity homes, clinics and other medical institutions, sanatoriums and rest homes further expanded in 1951. Beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased by nearly 50,000 compared with 1950; places in sanatoriums and rest homes increased by 18,000. The number of physicians rose over 6 per cent.

Production of medicines, medical instruments and equipment increased by 36 per cent compared with 1950, resulting in a substantial improvement in the supply and outfitting of medical institutions.

In 1951, as in previous years, much work was done in building public utilities and improving towns and workers' settlements, constructing water works and sewage lines, extending streetcar and trolley bus services, providing gas and central heating in dwellings, planting trees and shrubs, paving and asphaltting city streets and squares, and laying out parks, gardens and boulevards.



A new school for children of workers on the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project. Nearly 5,000 elementary and secondary schools were built in the USSR in 1951.

Growth of National Income and Income of Population. In 1951 the national income of the USSR, measured in comparable prices, increased by 12 per cent.

In the USSR the entire national income belongs to the working people. As in preceding years, the working people of the USSR received about three-quarters of the national income to satisfy their personal material and cultural requirements, while the rest of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and cooperative organizations for expanding socialist production and for other general state and public needs.

Growth in the national income resulted in a substantial improvement of the material conditions of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and insured the further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

Improvement in the material position of the population was expressed in the rise of the monetary and real wages of the factory and office workers and in the increased incomes derived by the peasants both from commonly-conducted collective farming and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

Moreover, in 1951, as in preceding years, the population received, at the

expense of the state, allowances and grants from social insurance funds for the factory and office workers; pensions from the social maintenance fund; accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions free of charge or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers; free medical treatment; free vocational education and professional and trade instruction; students' stipends and a number of other benefits and privileges. Further, all factory and office workers, i.e., about 41,000,000 people, enjoyed paid vacations of not less than two weeks, while workers in a number of trades had longer holidays. In 1951 these benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state amounted to 125 billion rubles.

The income of factory and office workers and incomes of the peasants, measured in comparable prices, were 10 per cent greater than in 1950, as a result of the reduction of prices of consumer goods, the growth of monetary wages of the factory and office workers, increased incomes of the peasants in cash and in kind, and growth in the benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state.

Credible Only on Broadway

by SUE WARREN

THE VOICE OF ASIA, by James A. Michener. Random House, New York, 1951. 338 pp. \$2.50.

THIS book is hardly the voice of Asia. For even, we suspect, that of Mr. Michener. The timbre of the tone has a ring strangely reminiscent of the voice of Henry Luce whose *Life* (along with the *Herald Tribune*) "worked up some assignments for me so that I could afford to fly to many more areas than I would have been able to visit on my own," Michener writes.

It is remarkable how on the great continent of Asia the author of "South Pacific" managed to find just those "little men" ("since both *Life* and the *Herald Tribune* have very able political correspondents I was not interested in meeting big shots") who were thinking and saying just what *Life* and the *Herald Tribune* wanted to hear.

There was the young Japanese woman, "the adorable little revolutionist," who solemnly told him, "America must not leave Japan too soon." And then there was Masao Watanabe, professional soldier of Japan, late of the Mikado's Imperial Army (whose fiendish atrocities against American soldiers and civilians Mr. Michener himself recounts in the early pages of the book) who said, "We have always hated Russia and have always known that sooner or later we would have to fight the Communists. . . . We understand the Chinese, too. We could do your fighting for you . . . sooner or later you'll have to rearm Japan, we might have an Emperor's army serving under control of the United States. . . ."

To speak for the millions of China Mr. Michener found none other than Y.P. Tom, pilot with Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa. "Chiang Kai-shek?" asked this truly impartial young man in an-

swer to Mr. Michener's query. "Every American asks about him. You can find the answer here in Taiwan (Formosa). You see a new China. We are united. We are one family. Here even the rich and poor get along together. . . . Chiang is responsible for this . . . all we need is the American navy and supplies. . . ."

But it was in Siam that Mr. Michener found the rarest Asian of them all. This was "Nai Yok Nuyphakoi, a wonderful old Siamese man who looked like a benevolent Buddha." He said, "America has the atom bomb. Why don't you use it? If China is not stopped soon they will surely overrun us."

Strange and wonderful coincidence that Mr. Michener should meet just those Asians who say right out what *Life* and the *Herald Tribune* still dare only hint. And how convenient to have Asians plead for the United States to drop atom bombs on their own people.

Mr. Michener tells the story that 40 minutes after he landed in Korea two U.S. enlisted men warned him, "Sir, if you go home and write a musical and call it South Korea, and put in pretty girls and singing men, we're going to bash your brains in." While Mr. Michener has not yet, to this reviewer's knowledge, written a musical comedy, South Korea, his *Voice of Asia* is so grotesque that if it were not tragic in its implications for the American people it might well be called an Opera Bouffe. No serious student of Far Eastern Affairs, from Right to Left, would give it any attention as a study of Asia. The ignorance displayed is truly monumental. And under the sugar coating of human interest vignettes, quaint anecdotes and a hypocritical and mealy-mouthed obeisance to democracy, freedom and peace, *The Voice of Asia* is one of the most blatantly war mongering books on the market. On page 107

Mr. Michener gives the whole show away. He actually writes: "There remains one harrowing question. What if Russia never starts a war?"

Mr. Michener's book suffers from the same disease that plagues those who are currently making U.S. policy in the Far East. It has nothing to do with reality. In spite of the drivel which purports to be the Voice of Asia, the Asian people show by their actions that they have a firm grasp of reality. The American people, too, in their growing demand for a truce in Korea and a peaceful settlement of all differences between the great powers, are demon-

strating that they are increasingly rejecting all illusions leading down the disastrous path to war whether they come from the policy makers in Washington or the pen of best-seller authors. South Pacific may have played to "standing room only," but as far as the war that Mr. Michener is trying to sell, the American people each day show more evidence of their intention to "sit that one out."

As for Mr. Michener's *Voice of Asia*, the best thing one can do is to borrow a theme from the author's own South Pacific and "Wash That Man Right Out of Your Hair."

The Polish Frontier "Issue"

by JOHN PITTMAN

PATTERN FOR PEACE, by Antoni Gronowicz, Paramount Publishing Co., New York, 1951, 251 pp., \$3.50.

IN VIEW of the current resurgence of German imperialism and the increasing brazenness of Hitler's former officers and propagandists, both encouraged and even instigated by the Truman-Dulles policy, this book is important.

It sets forth historical and some current data in support of the proposition that the present Western frontiers of the Polish People's Republic are just, economically necessary for the welfare and development of the Polish people, and serve the cause of peace by depriving any future revanchist German state of areas which more than once have served as staging grounds for aggressions against eastern peoples. Its content, therefore, joins issue with certain imperialist spokesmen in Washington, London and Bonn, who increasingly emphasize their convictions (read "hopes") that these frontiers are transitory and unjust.

However, this content and theme of the book could have been greatly

strengthened had the author adopted a polemical method in dealing with these ominous trial-balloons from the war camp; given more emphasis and space to the new friendly relations and accord between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic; related the efforts of Premier Stalin to secure the new frontiers and the aid of the Soviet Union in establishing them and in building up Poland's re-claimed Western Territories; exposed the role of the Polish gentry and militarists, of Pilsudski and Colonel Beck, and currently of the group centered around Mikolajczyk in the United States, Anders in Britain, in collaborating with Prussian militarists and Hitlerites; and differentiated the masses of German working people from the governments of German imperialism.

Despite such weaknesses and gaps in the subject-matter, however, Mr. Gronowicz's book contains much valuable information which is undoubtedly new to most American readers, and will help to convince them that a policy demanding revision of Poland's western frontiers, under whatever pretext, is a policy of war.

Circus Without P. T. Barnum

by AMY SCHECHTER

IN THE CIRCUS ARENA, directed by L. Varlamov, photographed by I. Oshurkov and S. Semyonov, produced by the Documentary Film Studio of Moscow, released by Artkino Pictures.

YOU OUGHT to go at least twice to this circus film—an hour of Soviet acts and an hour of the visiting Chinese circus—photographed in rich color during regular performances at the Moscow arena, with the Soviet audience there and enjoying it all immensely. (For most of the acts, instead of sawdust the ring has magnificent Central Asian carpets; the music comes from the circus' own fifty-odd piece orchestra. There is special traditional Chinese music for the Chinese circus.)

The first time you go, take a couple of children, to get the full circus glitter and glamor and excitement and see through their eyes the brotherhood of friendly clever circus animals. There are lions and elephants and monkeys as usual, but they do unusual things, like the lion that swings on a trapeze with lovely lion-tamer Irina Bugrimova; there are also a crowd of penguins, there are chickens, a fox, ostrich, martens, a complete circus within a circus of wonderful big bumbling, really funny bears, and a whole herd of proud, beautiful performing horses from the Don Cossack regions.

The second time, you can leave the children at home, and so give each of the long succession of complicated acts the close attention it demands and merits. And take in the expert photography that catches each detail of the acts as well as their pace and color; and the closeups—of the many Soviet aerial acts with the performers darting in superb ballet-like movements at terrific

speeds high up under the big top; of the dashing Turkmen trick riders swinging up, around, over, leaping off and on their wildly galloping mounts; of the beautiful, supremely confident young Chinese cyclist acrobat, tossing his black hair back from his face and laughing as he puts his speeding machine through the most remarkable capers.

Most of the Chinese acts, developed from the century-old routines of folk artists, stress delicate perfection of balance, rhythmic movement, muscular control: Typical is the water juggling act in which silken-clad young men and women keep going a fast intricate pattern with water-filled porcelain bowls swinging in wide arcs at the ends of cords.

The Soviet acts are marked by great elan and speed, by remarkable strength combined with grace and skill, by a sort of controlled wildness. Viewed in closeups as they come down to earth, these Soviet acrobats, aerialists, tight-rope walkers, "equalibrists," riders, jugglers, look neither brassy nor muscle-bound; they are handsome, intelligent-looking people.

The circus has no freaks or midgets—Soviet humanism rejects this sort of thing as it rejects the sadism reflected in circus publicity that features the "Leap of Death." The long, expert training of Soviet performers, in a school taken as seriously as those for the ballet or drama, stresses daring, bravery, as well as strength, dexterity, grace, but is also geared to insuring safety. Watching this circus film closely, during acts involving work at great height and speed, you will see the metallic flash of the safety belts the performers are required to wear by law.

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THEY ASK ABOUT CARD NO. 2256

(Continued from Page 2)

I should like to see all the nations of the world equal and I hope that can be achieved, since people deserve equal rights regardless of race, creed or color. When that is achieved there will be no need or desire by some to feel superior to others as it will then do them no good. Best regards, and may "New World Review" be of greater service for information for the skeptical.—Fred E. Smith.

Correction

We regret an error in the biographical note that accompanied "The Fight for Peace Can Be Won," by Dr. Willard Uphaus in our last issue. Dr. Uphaus was described as a Methodist clergyman. He is a Local Preacher, that is, licensed to preach by the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church.

This Picture Arises

Ransomville, N. C.—Each time I read a copy of NWR, I see people who left their newspaper desks, laboratories, university chairs, committees, and gave up their prospects and friends, because they would not lie. I see the droning, snarling planes of war leave the sky. I see the wheels that were turning out tanks and bombs stop turning. I see lovely new homes rising everywhere for all the people. I see food, clothing, the most splendid equipment, abundance flowing into all these homes. I see happy people stepping out of them, bright faces, happy smiles, friends among friends throughout the world. I see the \$10 I am sending you multiplied hundred and thousandfold into peace and abundance for all humanity everywhere, everywhere.—Vernon Ward.

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It is just one year since **NEW WORLD REVIEW** appeared in its new pictorial, pocket-sized format. This change was accompanied by enlarging the scope of our coverage. Events have proved that the change was a sound one. Readers have not only sent us words of praise but have helped to build our circulation, so that many thousands more Americans read NWR than a year ago. But we need more readers and more people in the United States need NWR. You can help get these new readers by telling them what they will miss if they don't read these vital articles in future issues:

LIDICE—TEN YEARS AFTER. The Nazis boasted that they had erased the name "Lidice" from human consciousness for all time when they carried through their butchery in this little Czech village on June 10, 1942. Eleanor Wheeler, NWR correspondent, describes a recent visit to the new Lidice, tells of its inhabitants, of their achievements and their plans for the future.

MOSCOW THEATER. Ralph Parker, who sees the Soviet Union whole—economy, government, art and science—discusses audience reactions to revivals of two much-discussed Soviet plays.

CHURCHMEN'S TESTAMENT. British and French clergymen report on a visit to Hungary, picture the life of the people and church-state relationships.

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