

SOCIAL SCIENCES

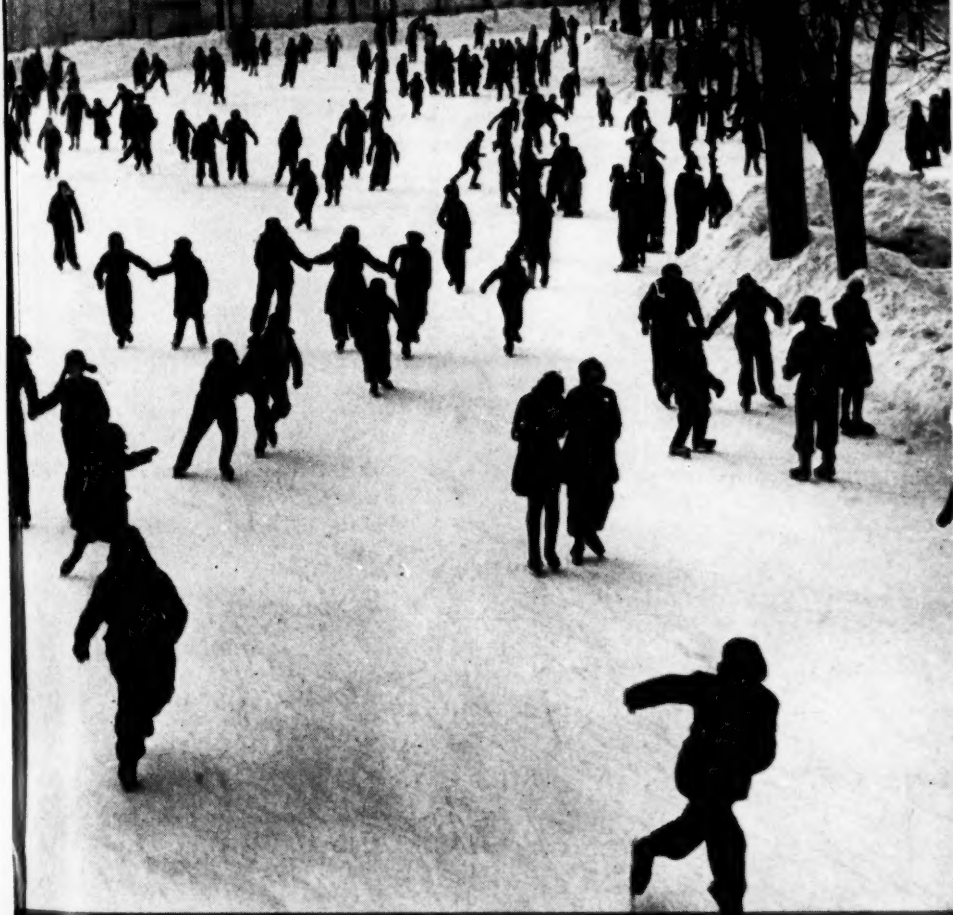
# NEW WORLD

FEBRUARY

1953

20¢

## *Review*



**A Soviet Lumber Town • Rapid Changes in China  
Music in Poland • The Road to Peace in 1953**

# LETTERS

## From a Buddhist Priest

The following letter from a Buddhist priest, the Rev. U. Saranankara, managing editor of the progressive Sinhalese monthly "Navalokaya" (New World), was written to Dr. John A. Kingsbury, whose articles on People's China have appeared in NWR.

Grampa, Ceylon—Very glad to receive NEW WORLD REVIEW; we have already translated two articles. Here people get to read only one side of America, but not the progressive side of your people. I personally was thinking: Where are the American people who once were fighting for world freedom? What has happened to the spirit of Lincoln? I was happy to meet you in Peking; I discovered the real Americans who are fighting for peace and freedom are still in your country. But the world is getting disgusted with American war plans. Very few know there are people like you among Robeson and Fast. Anyhow, people like you and magazines like NEW WORLD REVIEW will save America's honor.—U. Saranankara.

## From the Auto City

Detroit, Mich.—Please send copies of the January NEW WORLD REVIEW for introduction to friends whose interest I solicit. I enclose \$1. An excellent number.—Rev. Daniel Hughes.

(Continued on page 67)

## PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

NEW WORLD REVIEW  
23 West 26th Street, New York 10

# NEW WORLD Review

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OUR COVER: Ice skating in a Moscow park. (Sovfoto)

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NEW WORLD REVIEW

# The Road to Peace in 1953

by JESSICA SMITH

**A**S PRESIDENT EISENHOWER enters upon the duties of his new high office, there is before him an immediate opportunity to make good his pre-election pledge of peace in Korea and his inaugural promise that "we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations."

This opportunity is manifest in the statement by Premier Stalin, published Christmas morning.

Answering a series of questions from James Reston, diplomatic correspondent of the *New York Times*, Stalin expressed his conviction that war between the Soviet Union and the United States is not inevitable, declared that he favored the idea of a meeting with General Eisenhower for easing world tensions, and said he would cooperate in any new diplomatic approach to end the Korean war.

This demonstration that peace is possible has thrown such consternation into the ranks of the warmakers that they have tried to smother its meaning under a new hate campaign against the Soviet Union and the People's democracies, accompanied by the wild charges of anti-Semitism that have followed the uncovering of a new set of plots against these countries engineered by the agents of Western imperialism, in which a number of people with Zionist ties as well as non-Jews, have been used as tools.

James Reston's own story reporting on the answers he had received from Stalin showed clearly where the responsibility for peace lies. He wrote:

Whether the encouragement of a meeting with General Eisenhower that was conveyed in the above replies by Premier Stalin will lead soon, or ever, to conversations to that purpose with accredited representatives, and also whether the Premier's expressed willingness to consider a new diplomatic approach to ending the Korean war will be fruitful, *will depend on the reception given to the reply by the new Administration.* (Emphasis ours.)

The reception accorded Stalin's statement by John Foster Dulles, now Secretary of State, offered little encouragement that the new Administration would be any more ready than the old to enter upon top level negotiations. He said that if Stalin had any "concrete proposals," they would be "seriously and sympathetically received." Since the whole purpose of the negotiations would be the exchange of such proposals, this merely begs the question.

Truman's State of the Union Message of January sank to new depths in its expression of the diplomacy-by-threat policy which characterized his Administration.

Ignoring Stalin's peace move, and recklessly brandishing the H-bomb, Truman announced that the recent tests at Eniwetok have opened up a new era of "yet unforeseeable heights of destructive power" in which man "could extinguish millions of lives at one blow . . . and destroy the very structure of civilization."

There was, indeed, a grain of wisdom in Truman's acknowledgement that such a war "might dig the grave not only of our Stalinist opponents,

but of our own society, our world as well as theirs" and that "such a war is not a possible policy for rational men." But he failed to draw the logical conclusion that the only alternative is through negotiations.

And he proceeded to turn facts upside down by the pretense that the danger of such a war comes not from the country which has already used the atom bomb and now threatens the use of weapons of far greater destructive power, but from the country which is concentrating on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

While Truman gave lip service to the idea of using atomic energy for human betterment, word came from the Soviet Union of a stupendous actual achievement in this direction.

On the day that Truman's message was published, a *UP* dispatch in the *New York Post* dated Moscow, January 8, reported a Soviet physics professor's account of how Russian scientists are using atomic power to build dams. The dispatch quoted Prof. G. Pokrovsky's description:

Small groups of explosive experts prepare blowing-up operations in an area which is cleared for many miles around. Buttons are pushed. The explosions occur. Millions of tons of earth spurt upwards.

Another second and a new series of consecutive explosions occur which, by means of giant gas streams, direct the rising earth in one gigantic flood toward the river. In another moment an enormous mass crashes into the river and forms a dam which halts the flow of water. The dam is built in seconds. Soviet technicians, using enormous explosive power, have already built several dams in this way.

### **World Reaction to Stalin Offer**

The *New York Times*, embarrassed by its own correspondent's scoop, did everything in its power to destroy the

effect of Stalin's words, which it termed in an editorial on December 26 "Just another psychological warfare maneuver . . . a trap designed to divide the free world . . ." etc.

But the correspondents of the *New York Times* around the world could not evade the positive effect of Stalin's peace overture.

Opinion in France was quoted as considering that "Stalin's statement could prepare the way for East-West discussions and no such possibility should be overlooked."

The *Times* correspondent in Rome reported animated discussions in the streets, expressing the general sentiment that "the Western world cannot afford to overlook any move that holds out a promise of establishing peace."

The Belgian Government was quoted as approving the idea of following up Stalin's offer.

Members of the Asian-Arab bloc were reported highly pleased, and Indian officials as saying "all steps to lessen tensions and improve relations between nations are welcome and should be encouraged."

*Times* correspondent Drew Middleton reported from Bonn, on the other hand, that Stalin's pacific move had caused consternation in government circles of the Federal Republic. Noting the growing drift away from ratification, toward revision of the Bonn treaties and reexamination of the prospects for German unity, he quoted government spokesmen as saying that Stalin's statement would create further delays and

. . . is expected to bolster further the arguments of those in the Socialist opposition and in the insurgent groups of the Government coalition who declare that there is no sense in hurrying the Federal Government into rearmament since there is really no danger of Soviet aggression.

## STALIN'S REPLIES

**To Questions of James Reston, of the New York Times,  
Received December 21, 1952**

**QUESTION:** At the beginning of the new year and the new administration in the United States, is it still your conviction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States can live peacefully in the coming years?

**ANSWER:** I still believe that war between the United States of America and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace.

**QUESTION:** Wherein lie the sources of the present world contention, in your judgment?

**ANSWER:** Everywhere and in everything wherever aggressive actions of the policy of the "cold war" against the Soviet Union find their expression.

**QUESTION:** Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration looking toward the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?

**ANSWER:** I regard this suggestion favorably.

**QUESTION:** Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about the end to the Korean war?

**ANSWER:** I agree to cooperate because the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea.

United Nations circles were reported interested in the Stalin statement favoring diplomatic conversations leading to a settlement of the Korean war. The *Times* reported:

It was disclosed yesterday that the high command of the Eisenhower Administration had formulated a strategic plan that it hoped would put sufficient pressure on the Communists to induce the Soviet Union to agree to an armistice.

This statement indicates that the new Administration places reliance on military measures alone.

*New York Post* correspondent William V. Shannon reported to that paper from Washington January 14:

Eisenhower and John Foster Dul-

les, his Secretary of State-designate, are convinced that the present truce negotiations will not bring peace in Korea. They have decided, according to well-informed sources here, to renew military pressure on Red China.

This pressure will consist of three measures: The freeing of Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Formosa from the present restrictions against harassing the mainland. The intensification of the drive against native Communists in French Indo-China and within three to six months a limited UN offensive in Korea.

Harrison Salisbury, *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow, reported on December 26, that diplomatic observers in the Soviet capital felt that the idea of Stalin acting as a mediator in a Korean settlement "might lead to fruitful results."

The following day he reported that Moscow diplomats, particularly of the so-called middle or "third force" nations, felt that Premier Stalin had offered General Eisenhower an excellent opportunity to test "what so often is referred to by Western diplomats as 'Soviet good intentions.'"

Salisbury added:

## ***The Slander of Soviet "Anti-Semitism"***

As the familiar cry of "fake trials" is heard again, it would be well to remember the reality of the plots organized by the capitalist world to destroy the Soviet Union from the first days of its existence. The uncovering of these plots was no more anti-Semitic because Trotsky, for example, was a Jew, than it was anti-Russian, anti-Polish, anti-Ukrainian or anti any other nationality represented by the traitors. And it would be well to remember that it was the crushing of these plots, which in the late thirties had reached the point where their leaders plotted with fascists and were ready to open the gates of their country to Hitler, that gave the Soviet Union the strength and unity to play its great role in the victory over Hitler which saved the surviving Jews from the fate of the millions who perished in the Nazi gas chambers.

Our government has openly acknowledged as official policy the continuation of plots to destroy the Soviet regime and now the people's democracies as well. The appropriation of \$100,000,000 in the Mutual Security Act is obviously only a small part of the amount spent for activities to overthrow the governments of these countries in which Project X and the whole farflung U.S. Intelligence network is engaged. The new President and his Secretary of State, John Fos-

ter Dulles, have both advocated the intensification of this policy of "liberating" the people of these countries. In these plots, various international organizations are utilized whether they are Zionist, Catholic, relief organizations, or any others containing elements that will lend themselves to the evil purpose of inciting the weak and vicious elements that still exist within the socialist world to act against the interests of their own people.

(See the pamphlet *The Truth About the Prague Trial*, by Louis Harap, published by *Jewish Life*).

It is understandable that many find the crimes that are charged by the Soviet authorities too monstrous to comprehend. But the history of the thirty-five year long anti-Soviet conspiracy must convince all honest people that the enemies of socialism are relentless in their destructive designs.

(See Albert Kahn's *Great Conspiracy*.)

With no facts to back up the myth of threatened aggression from the Soviet Union, the warmakers have now invented the equally fantastic myth of Soviet anti-Semitism to fan the flames of hatred and obscure the unceasing efforts of the USSR for peace.

It remains to be seen whether now that it is in office, the Eisenhower

Administration will respond in any way to the mounting worldwide demand for peace.

A great responsibility lies now with the American people to exert unremitting pressure on the new Administra-

tion to take advantage of the opportunity offered in the Stalin statement for a new approach to end the Korean war and for negotiations to ease world tensions and establish peace among all nations.

## **The New Smith Act Convictions**

**T**HE LATEST Smith Act convictions mark a new stage in the effort to silence all dissenting, progressive thought in our country. The thirteen Communist leaders were found guilty of "conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence" on the perjured testimony of a shabby group of professional stool pigeons. The trial was held in an atmosphere of hysteria and red-baiting that made a travesty of judicial proceedings, and the verdict was returned by a carefully screened jury from which no other result could have been expected.

The defendants were charged with no overt acts, but only with the teaching and advocacy of Marxism-Leninism, the guiding philosophy of the socialist and people's governments under which live 800,000,000 people, and of millions in other lands, a philosophy which has found adherents among many of the noblest and most distinguished figures of the world for more than a century.

Far from advocating force and violence, these works are permeated with the deep hatred of these methods which animated the great founders of the socialist movement. It was their hatred of the violence imposed upon workers by the ruling class, their hatred of the ultimate violence of war to which capitalism leads, that led them to develop a science of society that would explain the causes of these evils and

open the way to an economic reorganization of society that would eliminate exploitation of man by man and the root causes of war between nations.

The Communists testified that they have fought for the daily needs of the workers, for civil rights, for preservation of the democratic rights which would make possible a peaceful transition to socialism, and for world peace.

The Smith Act prosecutions are the domestic side of the cold war policy, designed to silence all voices for peace and to bolster the Big Lie that there is a threat of aggression from the Soviet Union in which it seeks to use Communists to foster internal revolt against the United States Government.

It is the NATO and Far Eastern policies of the government which seek by arms to support reactionary governments where they are in power and bring them back where they have been defeated by their own people.

What is being done to Communists today threatens all democratic forces who are fighting for civil liberties at home and peace abroad.

All Americans concerned with restoring constitutional liberties and halting the drive to new world war should join in a mighty demand for a reversal in the upper courts of the New York decision, amnesty for those already jailed, and for an end to all repressions against those who fight for democracy and peace.

# Soviet Lumber Town

by **BRUCE MAGNUSON**

**W**ITH six other Canadian worker delegates, I had the unforgettable experience last August and September of traveling about for a month in the European part of the Soviet Union. What we saw and experienced there in that all too brief period was still sufficient to make us deeply conscious of the importance of learning the facts about that nation and its people.

From the day we landed in Moscow we set about planning our own tour. To see as much as possible we were on the go almost around the clock. With the cooperation of officials we managed to see factories, hospitals, sanatoriums and rest homes, children's summer camps and many cultural institutions. We attended exquisite concert performances, theater, ballet, movies—including three-dimensional colored films—and the various entertainment spots and parks of culture and rest, crowded with workers and their families. Sports, music, arts and the theater, are part of the daily routine of Soviet workers.

All the while on our visit to the USSR we traveled unrestricted and without any difficulties. We wandered about at will and spoke to people whenever there was an opportunity

to do so. Personally I took dozens of snapshots every day and had them all developed before I left.

A review of the impressions and mutually beneficial conversations we had with people we met from day to day would cover volumes of interesting information. But since I cannot deal with all aspects of our trip in an article of this type I shall make a special mention of one of my experiences.

At 3:30 one morning I left Lenin-grad by motor-car to go 175 miles to a lumber town called Christie in the Novgorod area. My sudden request for such a visit the day previous had set the wires buzzing and the Director of the Camp, Michael Rapin—Stalin Prize winner for long and faithful service in the timber industry—came in personally to take me out to his camp.

On the way we traveled through

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**BRUCE MAGNUSON** was chairman of the Canadian delegation sponsored by the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society that visited the USSR last autumn as guests of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He lives in Port Arthur, Ontario, and is a lumber worker and union executive. He was former Vice-President of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

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A Karelain timber worker with his light, portable saw. It is similar to the one described in this article used near the lumber town of Christie.

territory held by the fascists during the war. Here and there one could see traces of the serious fighting that had taken place. When we came to the 1100-year-old town of Novgorod—the oldest citadel of medieval Russia—Rapin insisted on showing me the old Novgorod Kremlin. This is the name used to describe the old fortress with its high walls and towers, at one time surrounded by water to keep enemies and unwelcome guests outside. In the midst of the Kremlin stands a monument which portrays the long history of the Russian people. An immense work of sculpture and art, it had been dismantled in pieces and buried during the German occupation. And now it had been reassembled again. In the town of Novgorod the Germans had not left a house standing when they retreated and were driven out. The

immense work of reconstruction is still not fully completed and one can find traces of the terrible and inhuman destruction wrought by the Nazis.

At noon we arrived at Christie, a rapidly growing lumber town with some 800 workers and their families. There is a school for about 500 children and another one in the planning stage. The town consists of both private family dwellings owned by the occupants, and state-owned houses for rent. About 200 families had built their own houses with State aid in the form of 10-year interest-free loans of up to 20,000 rubles. Those who rented were paying around 30 rubles per month for rent on an average home of three rooms, plus kitchen, bathroom, hallway, heat and electric light included.

The cutting area in the place I

visited was large enough to supply raw materials for full-scale operations for about 20 years, of primary woods operations. The timber in this area was small and mixed as to wood species, which made it very much like eastern Canadian timber operations in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The cutting area is all mapped out in squares of one and one-half miles. The squares are cut clean in a zig-zag fashion, like a checker board. Seed-trees of the most desirable quality are left.

Regeneration is cared for by a) natural restoration, b) dropping of seeds and c) the planting of seedlings if necessary. The checker-board pattern of cutting speeds up the natural regeneration and if this is not enough, or if different species are required, artificial planting is used. Judging by the rapid growth following the completion of operations I have no doubt that by the time the first cycle of cutting is finished there will be a new crop of both greater

quantity and quality available for new cutting. Thus wood requirements would appear to be organized for perpetual operations.

Accompanying me on the trip through the actual cutting operations were S. I. Oueshkin, Assistant Director of Research; A. D. Shishkin, Chief Engineer; and I. S. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Regional Trade Union Committee, as well as a young interpreter.

Mechanization has taken all the heavy labor out of bushwork. An electric saw weighing under 20 pounds is used for falling and chopping. The power is supplied by cable direct around the square where cutting takes place. The saw is simply carried from tree to tree and set in motion by a small switch on the simple principle of a flashlight. In spite of a lifetime of experience in the woods-industry of both Canada and the Scandinavian countries, I have never seen a finer instrument

The weather is fine and work is done, so these young timber workers of Christie, 175 miles from Leningrad, gather to dance in the open air.



for use in woods operations. It is light, efficient and a real pleasure to work with.

I spent some time with a faller who demonstrated the saw for me. I used it myself. The faller, Y. Grigorov, told me that his earnings were around 1,800 rubles a month. Besides this he received a progressively increased service bonus for each year he remained on the job.

A. N. Pankina, a single girl 19 years of age was engaged with others in the limbing of trees. Her average wages ranged from 1,200 to 1,400 a month, plus service bonus and special allowance for the fulfilling of production norms.

Tractor driver M. P. Smirnov, who learned his trade in three months, earns 1,600 a month. A. I. Ivanov, hoisting engineer and in charge of the electric generator, earns over 2,000 a month. One of the loaders, A. Andreyev, earns an average of 1,700 a month. And over the whole crew is the Mechanical Engineer, N. M. Ivanov, with earnings of 2,500 a month.

Out in the cutting area, specially made and heavy tractors are used for hauling trees to loading platforms. These tractors are operated on wood-gas which is obtained by burning dry and waste wood. Small generators are operated in the same way to produce electricity which in turn is dispersed by heavy cable to loading-winchins and for the electric saws used in falling and chopping. Repair shops keep the tools in shape right on the job. In some places hoisting machinery is used to operate overhead cables which gather the wood to loading platforms where loading mechanism takes over.

From the place of cutting the whole tree is transported by railway to the headquarters, where small



Bruce Magnuson, Canadian woodsman and chairman of a delegation to the USSR, looks out over the Moscow-Volga Canal at a water station near Moscow.

power stations drive the machinery for electric choppers, splitters, saw-mills, loading cranes, winches, belt-lines for sorting tables and so on. The locomotives are run by gas produced from waste wood.

In the town headquarters the wood is chopped and sorted for all kinds of purposes. Here is a truly integrated logging operation that provides the raw materials for all purposes. The operation I visited works on a year-round basis and with double shifts. Powerful searchlights are used to overcome darkness. With more and more mechanization, more skilled labor is required. There are no horses used.

In the timber industry, as elsewhere, management is held responsible for all accidents and such occur seldom.

The workers do not carry lunches, but eat hot meals served in canteens. I had a four-course meal together with the workers in their canteen, which was every bit a good as the finest four-course meal obtained in Leningrad or Moscow. Every kind of refreshment was also available with

all meals, including all kinds of wine, vodka and liquor.

Workers in timber, mining, metallurgy and similar heavy and exacting industries, receive longer vacations with pay. Timber workers receive one month vacations with full pay each year and every third year they get two months paid vacation. Vacation pay is based upon the average earnings for the three months immediately prior to the vacation. Wages are paid on a progressive piece-rate system and are constantly rising along with production as mechanization becomes more complete.

In case of sickness there is full pay for sick leave. A worker can also get a pass to a sanatorium to recuperate if need be. All medical care is based on prevention rather than cure which tends to keep serious

sickness to a minimum. Medical and hospital care is a social responsibility in the Soviet Union and a worker need never worry about such things as hospital and doctor bills.

All workers in the primary forest products industry belong to the Union of Timber Workers. Twenty-three per cent of members are activists. The social insurance fund administered by the Union amounts to several millions, accumulated from earnings in the industry and from State allocations. Thousands of workers' clubs take care of cultural, sports, and other social activities. The union operates children's homes and summer camps, and also rest homes for the workers. Transportation to and from the places of work is paid from the social insurance fund.

Woodworkers are very much respected in the Soviet Union. All in

Heavy Soviet tractor hauls logs in a lumber camp in the Karelo-Finnish Republic. Most heavy work in Soviet lumber camps now has been mechanized.



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all I found the forestry workers in the USSR a happy lot with year round jobs, comfortable homes, happy families, a steady and expanding income, with plenty of time for rest, cultural and social life. The work is no longer heavy and tedious, but grows easier all the time with increasing mechanization.

tional technical inspectors who may enter a factory at any time to check on its fulfillment of requirements on labor protection.

With respect to the movement of labor, a worker may move freely from one place to another. But there did not appear to be any great desire for such moving about.

TRADE UNIONS in the USSR operate on the industrial principle. They are based on shops, factories and enterprises. They have cultural and social, as well as economic functions. For example, they work out payment methods, engage in cultural activities, assist development of skills, look into the proper functioning of the labor code, administer social insurance and welfare, look after women's protective legislation, child welfare and forms of assistance to members, look into and administer the distribution of housing facilities through their factory committees, organize dramatic circles, libraries and cinema facilities, organize sports and build facilities for such activities.

Initiation fees are one per cent of earnings and dues one per cent of wages, paid monthly.

There is nowhere to be found a better organized labor force. I found immense care taken for labor protection. No changes in laws concerning labor are made without the consent of the trade unions. Every ministry and industry has an institute on protection of labor. In every main industry the chief engineer is responsible for labor protection. In some factories a special person is put in charge of labor protection, usually someone who is a good worker. There are over 1,500,000 labor protective law inspectors in the Soviet Union. And there are addi-

EVERYWHERE we went in the Soviet Union we found great enthusiasm for future planning of constructive labor to harness nature and raise the standard of living. We found no talk about war or war preparations. Everyone expressed a desire for permanent peace. The Soviet people have had enough of war. On this point I should like to quote from the statement of a prominent Canadian businessman during the war early in 1945. Here is what that man said:

To those who question the future intentions of the Soviet Union, history has recorded the fact that the Russians were brutally attacked by a professed friendly nation who had entered into a non-aggression pact with them.

I remind you also that territorially or commercially, Russia has never been an aggressive nation. There are no Russian colonies or possessions outside of Europe and while some claim that all wars are commercial wars, I have witnessed practically no commercial competition from Russia in any of the many countries I have visited. On the other hand, I have seen plenty of commercial competition from most of our other allied nations and much from our present enemies.

And further this same man stated:

The USSR is a country of many

people. She has three times as many youngsters under sixteen as has the North American Continent, and all have equal rights to education and full advancement. All enjoy the absence of discrimination and the full utilization of their talents. They can go a long way exploring and exploiting their vast natural wealth and by applying the unlimited resources of science.

And regarding the Soviet Union's good faith, let us recall what Churchill said to the British Parliament on his return from the Yalta Conference:

I know of no Government that stands on its obligations more solidly than the Russian Government. Somewhere indeed would be the fortunes of mankind if some awful schism arose

between the Western democracies and the Russian people.

It is most unfortunate if common sense cannot be made to prevail in the matter of world relations. I saw nothing in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe to substantiate the claim that there is a danger of aggression from that source. In fact everything we saw pointed to the contrary. A meeting between responsible heads of governments, if undertaken sincerely to find a way to bring peace and understanding, could settle the matter of the cold war in short order and relieve the world of the arms race, the danger of war and catastrophe, and open the way to a bright future of cooperation and advancement of all humanity towards the age-old dream of no more wars.

### **161 CHURCH LEADERS ASK AMNESTY FOR 11**

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE churchmen representing 15 major Protestant denominations in 33 states have signed an appeal for amnesty for the 11 leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act in 1949. The appeal was laid before then President Truman at Christmas time.

One of the ten clergymen who initiated the appeal, the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, minister of Epworth Methodist Church, the Bronx, N. Y., said that if affirmative action was not taken by Truman, a similar appeal would be presented to Eisenhower when he becomes President.

The appeal declares in part: "Many Americans feel that imprisonment for conscientious advocacy is not only incompatible with our whole philosophy of government but is an indication to countless observers abroad of lack of confidence in our American institutions."

### **AMERICA'S "POLICE ACTION" IN KOREA**

"THE TESTIMONY brought out, in connection with the heavy expenditure of ammunition in the Korean fighting, that Navy and Marine Corps planes fighting over Korea had used, up to last May, more bombs, rockets, machine-gun bullets and other ordnance than they had used all over the world in fighting World War II."—*New York Times*, Jan. 10, reporting a closed meeting of the House Armed Services Committee at which General Omar Bradley testified.

# Even the Chinese Are Surprised

**Two Americans describe breath-taking construction progress made in New China within a brief span of months**

by

**ISOBEL and EDWIN CERNEY**

**W**HEN we left Peking in mid-October for a five thousand mile tour of the most recently liberated areas of China, we noted that a building site was being prepared right next to the railway station. Twenty-one days later we found three stories of a block-long building next to the station. Windows were in, walls plastered.

"What is that building?" one of the Peace delegates asked a young Chinese who had been guiding us from one amazing construction to another.

"Wasn't that there before we

left?" he asked. And then he came as near as the industrious, modest son of New China ever comes to boasting. "Even we Chinese can't keep up with all the people are doing," he said. "If you go to sleep for two days you lose pace!"

In our six weeks in China, we saw mudlanes, country roads filled in every direction with carts, carts, carts, sweating donkeys and sweating men carrying materials to building sites. We saw a vast people in motion, building and farming, with very few machines to lighten their labors. Picture 50,000 farmers working together in areas where we Americans have 500 . . . every inch of ground hoed, tended, fertilized.

As you go through that country on the new rails in the immaculate new train whose walls are hung with blockprints, weavings, and paintings, whose speaker system carries fine folk and operatic music and brief, quiet newscasts about new inventions, model workers, new production records, you gaze through shining windows on the lively human scene. For the sake of safety and the traveler's pleasure, the train averages forty

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**ISOBEL and EDWIN CERNEY** both have long teaching records in American schools and colleges. Mr. Cerney studied at Notre Dame and Yale School of Fine Arts. Mrs. Cerney studied at Carleton College and at Harvard. Both received their teacher's training at Winnetka Graduate Teacher's College. Both have been heads of departments at New London Junior College; both have trained teachers for the Government. The Cerneys reside in California and only recently returned from People's China where they attended the Asian-Pacific Peace Conference.

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miles an hour. Doctors and nurses are a regular part of the train crew. Special cars are set aside for mothers with young children. Play-pens, cribs, toys and activity are provided for lively youngsters in these cars, to which men also are welcome, if they refrain from smoking.

House by house, field by field, babies are being held up to wave at you. Young children shout and jump with joy. Ancient, wrinkled men and women flash looks bright as the children's. Husky young soldiers wave their caps. It is the same, not only for the honored Peace delegates, but for all the varied trade and friendship delegations who are coming from all countries to New China. The entire Chinese scene is one of people wide awake, exchanging fraternal greetings.

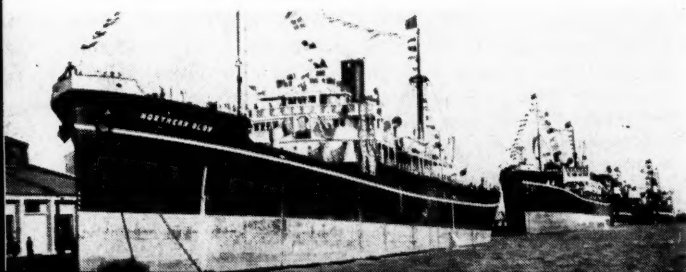
Or if you go by automobile it is the same thing: hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of people for miles along the roads. They set down their rice bowls, if the family is eating at the little tables just inside the courtyard, and wave. They shout to you from the waterwheels which a dozen or more peasants will be treading barefoot at one time. They rush to the tops of knolls to wave and shout. They line the roads close to the cars to greet their foreign friends because every man, woman and child has been thoroughly discussing your reason for being in their country, the condition of your people back home, and their own joyous plans for

carrying out all the resolutions of their delegates to meetings in Peking.

They are aware that Peking, once the forbidden city of Emperors, is now an international center for Peoples' Diplomacy. Peking is also the capital of their own self-rule in a nation united and liberated from feudalism and from foreign domination.

The Chinese people know that in 1949 Peking was liberated without the firing of a shot by their new government which has profound faith in negotiation. They know that the General who was holding Peking for the corrupt Kuomintang was so impressed by Mao Tse-tung's reasonable, non-violent approach to Peking that he came over to the new government. As Minister of Water Conservation this former Kuomintang General is now directing some of the greatest peaceful construction projects in the history of mankind.

Dr. John A. Kingsbury has reported to readers of this magazine on the flood control projects which he visited on the Upper Yangtse River last spring (See NWR, Oct., 1952). Chiefly without machines, though China has moved from 10 to 30 per cent industrialization in three short years, vast water conservation projects are being completed. Dr. Kingsbury bares the secret of this miracle: "I had seen 100,000 peasants with fiery enthusiasm working in competitive teams. . . . I had seen them carrying mud and clay in dump baskets



With construction of New Harbor, Tientsin can now accommodate ocean-going ships.



Children now play in the park of the Winter Palace, one of the beauty spots of Peking and until 1949 a forbidden place reserved for the Emperor.

on the ends of pliable bamboo poles, trotting back and forth from points of supply to places of demand, always singing. . . ."

And in November, the American delegation to the Peking Conference saw the tremendous developments which had been made in the few months after Dr. Kingsbury left China.

Some of the most striking developments made in that time were summarized for us by Chi Sih-yu, a 26-year-old worker in the All-China Federation of Labor.

"I was at Huai River last May with trade union delegations from Australia, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, India, Burma, Ceylon, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Algeria, and other countries," Mr. Chi told us. "The whole canal was still dry. About 7,000 workers were working on the Kaoliang Ken Dam. And now, with the Peace delegates in November, I went right from the finished Kaoliang Dam by boat on the North Kiangsu irrigation canal, which had been dry barely six months before!"

This canal is 113 miles long. Mr. Chi told us that in May he had heard nothing about the Sanho Dam, which we found 60,000 workers building in November. The Kaoliang Dam had been the biggest dam on the whole Huai River project when he was there in May. It was built to pass 700 cubic meters of water per second. The Sanho is being built to pass eleven times as many cubic meters per second.

"I am quite sure the Sanho will be completed before my next trip there," the serious young trade unionist said joyfully. He was also very much impressed by new ship locks under construction and by many new sluice gates for irrigation. Six months earlier he had seen no sign of them.

In Sengyang (Mukden) we found 79 three-story buildings into which the first group of workers would move in December. Probably by the time you read this article, and long before it will cross the Cold War barriers and reach our friends in China, 11,000 workers and their fam-

ilies will move into this Sengyang housing project.

A staff of one thousand will look after the project. They will service nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools and a middle school, as well as a clinic. When it is finished three years from now, as planned, there will be 80,000 workers' families, a club with a floor-space of 150,000 square feet, and the total area covered by the whole project will be roughly 26 million square feet. Twenty-five per cent of this area will be for buildings. The rest will be gardens, parks, and recreation space. Next to the cultural club there will be a huge outdoor swimming pool, a large dining hall for unmarried workers, a co-op store, and a 500-bed hospital and medical school.

"In China we call this a village," Mr. Chi laughed.

Then he told us how he had lived as a textile worker in Shanghai before liberation. He lived in one of the typical rooms which accommodated twelve workers in a very narrow space. There were six two-decker beds, three on each side. If two men walked face to face between the beds they would bump. They kept their few belongings under the bed. At one end was the door which could only open a crack because the beds were in the way. At the other end was a small deal table. There was one small window. There was no floor. Just earth.

"In the new workers' dormitories," our friend told us, "there is eight times as much window space as we had. Because of darkness and because Shanghai is very damp, you could have raised a crop on that earth floor of ours. The beds of eight of us workers would never see sunlight the year round, and because the window was so small it was impossible

to air our bedding. We had no running water and it would be impolite to describe the toilet there!

"When we ate, four had to use their bed while two used the table and the other six waited. The trade union at the mill was Kuomintang-controlled, so we had an underground union movement. Chu Hsueh-fan, who led the 'progressive' wing of the Kuomintang union, had to escape to Hong Kong where the Government agents of Chiang Kai-shek tried to assassinate him."

When we compared conditions of the new housing developments we visited and the textile factories we inspected with what our friend had experienced only three years earlier, we saw why miracles are being performed by labor in New China.

The Labor Insurance Law is being carried out: safety, sanitation, all conditions of work have been greatly improved, and the workers have free medical care and are moving into warm, well-built, sunny quarters with modern facilities. Food is plentiful and workers and peasants have good shoes and warm, well-made clothes. Those who go barefoot do so by choice in mild weather. Stocks of sturdy shoes are plentiful at moderate prices.

In Tientsin we found the new University, *built since May* on what had been a waste space.

We did not know which was more to be marveled at—the fact that faculty and students had designed and built 36 modern two- and three-story buildings comparable to those at the University of Michigan in this short time; the fact that by their economies they had saved enough of the budget to build themselves a cultural club out of saved materials and time; or the fact that we saw peasant women learning to make axles in the well equipped new shops!

The University had formally opened the day before we arrived, and classes were in session even though installations were still being made, basketball courts were being laid out, benches and lab equipment were being painted in the halls by students not scheduled for lectures. Forty-five hundred students were already in regular attendance, from all over China, and 6,000 will be learning how to operate machines there, by the time you read this.

Eventually Tientsin University will be one of the largest Polytechnical Universities in the world. Of this, as of the new hospital with 300 beds for textile workers in Tientsin, Mr. Chi had seen no sign in May! Nor had Dr. Kingsbury.

San Franciscans or New Yorkers, even those who have worked along the waterfront for many years, are confronted with all sorts of security regulations and signs reading "For the Military Only" these days. So we were not a little surprised when our Chinese hosts of the Peace Com-

mittee took us among their guests from 37 countries of the Asian and Pacific region to admire New Harbor, a project outside Tientsin. For three hours they took us on a cutter all around this installation. Clearly their minds are fixed on peaceful trade, and British and Japanese guests who were with us are equally intent on trade, not war. In May, New Harbor had been dug deep enough for three-thousand ton ships. When we were there in November, it had been dug for ten-thousand ton merchant ships.

These are a few of the more dramatic construction developments made in China since Dr. Kingsbury went there in June to do his noble work for friendship and peace between our great peoples.

Thinking over the changes he had noted, our brilliant young Chinese guide looked very grave and self-critical. To underestimate the people is considered a serious error in New China. Slowly, gravely he said,

"Even we Chinese are surprised!"

American editors (holding flowers) of the independent American-owned "China Monthly Review," greeted by Peace delegates on arrival in Peking from Shanghai. Isobel Cerney, co-author of this article, is third from left.



# PEKING JAIL

***Wardens have no guns or club, cells have no locks. If prisoner misbehaves the warden and prisoners "talk to him"***

by ANITA WILLCOX

**I**T WAS the Australians' idea. They had been to see the British Consul as a matter of Commonwealth courtesy and he cautioned them ominously, "Well, things may look pretty good on the outside, but there are a lot of people in jail." So the Australians asked the always obliging China Peace Committee if they could see the jail, and having seen it they told the Canadians and the Canadians told us and off we all went to see the prison which is the only one in Peking, a city of over two million.

I've seen other prisons (voluntarily); three in this country, and they looked just like the movie versions, tiers of concrete corridors echoing under the measured pacing of the guards; men behind bars like the zoo, always visible to prying eyes. And very smelly.

Last November eleventh some dozen of us, including our interpreters, drove in our special bus to the outskirts of Peking. We passed the armed guards that always stand at attention at the entrances of government buildings, through the open gate into a pleasant courtyard where were charming green shrubs, trees, and potted chrysanthemums. The warden, An Lin, a somewhat diffident, young-looking man in his later thirties, met us, and led us into a

conference room where we were served hot tea while he briefed us on his institution.

The buildings were constructed, he said, by a war lord in 1910 who did not have the modern attitude towards correction, and in consequence there was not enough sunlight and air. An Lin did what he could, had partitions taken down between the cells, and kept the prisoners out of doors as much as possible. There were over a thousand prisoners, one hundred of them women, who work in four shops; one to make stockings, one for printing textbooks, a soap factory, and a cotton mill. With this brief description he led us around personally.

The buildings were long one-story fireproof affairs, laid out in a geometric pattern radiating from two watch towers, triangular courtyards between them, and covering about two large city blocks, and surrounded by a high masonry wall. Cell partitions had been knocked out so that

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ANITA WILLCOX is a New York artist. Together with her husband, Henry, she recently toured People's China where they were delegates to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

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Delegates to the Asian-Pacific Peace Conference in the garden of the Summer Palace in Peking. Facing camera, left to right, they are: Joan Hinton, U.S. scientist who worked on the Los Alamos A-bomb and now works on an animal breeding farm in Inner Mongolia; Anita Willcox, author of this article; Monica Felton, of England, a Stalin Peace Prize winner; Henry Willcox, U.S. construction engineer; Edwin Cerney, California teacher who with his wife wrote the article on page 15. Backs to camera, left to right: Hugh Hardyman, a retired West Coast date grower; Lewis Suzuki, a New York Japanese-American, and Isobel Cerney.

fourteen prisoners slept in each dormitory some forty-two feet by ten feet, with five doors opposite five barred windows three feet by four feet. A corridor ran the length of the buildings with windows opposite the doors so there was a good cross draft as all the doors were open. No locks. No keys.

We followed the warden, but some of the time we strayed from him and had to hunt him up. There are about one hundred on the "staff," as they call the prison guards. They carry

neither guns nor clubs. Only the staff live in cells, which they choose for privacy. Some are married and we saw round-faced smiling babies crawling around.

Three of the workshops were exceedingly busy, but I couldn't tell who was staff and who prisoners. No uniforms. I asked about that later and was told that numbers and prison uniforms were not compatible with human dignity. I also, with the recent prison riots in this country in mind, looked around with curiosity

at the really formidable tools I saw lying handy; big wrenches for the machinery, an axe by a fire extinguisher, heavy hammers. . . . The soap factory was idle, as the soap seemed to be in a drying stage and the workers were sitting in a circle on stools in the courtyard listening to a prisoner who was reading a newspaper out loud to them. They did not glance at us.

In other courtyards we saw some excellent basketball going on, with prisoner referees.

In each of the four sections of the jail are raised stages and on one of these we saw a busy rehearsal for a musical the prisoners had written and were playing that week. There were women rehearsing with the men and we were told this was the only activity where the sexes were allowed to mix. Every week each shop gives a show; there are movies and "cultural lessons" which means mostly learning to read, I hear.

Ray Gardiner, one of the Canadian delegates, said he wanted to talk to a prisoner and was told to pick his man. He picked the most surly-looking man he could see and asked him why he was in jail. "Kuomintang agent," was the answer. Reported by peasants for stealing draft animals, which was his privilege as an agent. He did not know how long he was in for, but said he was learning a good trade and hoped to get a job in the jail when his time was up. . . .

We saw a new building almost finished, put up by men who had never been in the building trades before. It was an excellent job. It was to be a sort of club room, I think.

On the walls of the dormitory corridors were several very well illustrated charts, showing the rating of different dormitories for health,

cleanliness, work progress, and even an amusing picture story of the workings of the new marriage laws. The prisoners were permitted to move around freely, there was no evil smell, which in our prisons one often finds from the primitive toilet arrangement in the cells.

When we had finished poking around the place we went back to the conference room and had more hot tea and asked all the questions we could think of.

The men work eight hours a day, get no wages, as "they have forfeited the right to earn," but if they exceed the average work quota they get a cash bonus which they can spend for tobacco and incidentals at the co-op store. Prisoners are permitted visitors every two weeks, whom they may see in private, with the exception of "new prisoners whom we do not yet know," in which case a staff member is present. There are five doctors attached to the jail, and hospital cases are sent to the regular civilian hospital in that area of Peking.

We asked what crimes had been committed by the prisoners, and the answer was, "mostly political"; but "by 'political' we mean real offenses like stealing, done, however, because of lack of political understanding."

All prisoners now in the jail had been committed since Liberation (Oct. 1, 1949). The Kuomintang had destroyed all records of the prison when they left Peking; so all previous prisoners were let out.

The prisoner's work record is reviewed twice a year; the magistrate who committed him reviews his case once a year, taking into consideration the recommendation of the other prisoners for shortening his sentence. No sentence is shortened without a good recommendation from the

other prisoners regarding his record.

We asked about the indeterminate sentence of the prisoner Ray interviewed and the warden said it was unusual. The man had not come clean on his misdemeanors. The authorities probably knew more than he had confessed.

"You see," An Lin explained, "we have two aims here. First, to safeguard the public, and second, to reform the prisoners. A man is not reformed if he is too self-centered, too individualistic."

I asked about punishment of unruly prisoners. Solitary confinement, physical punishment, and abusive language to the prisoners are all against the law.

"What do you do," I said, "if a prisoner misbehaves?"

"We talk to him," said An Lin.

"But if that does not work?"

"We get the other prisoners to talk to him."

"You don't mean to say you have committees of prisoners?"

"Oh, yes, committees for each dormitory and for the different shops."

"Well, suppose the other prisoners have no effect on your unruly man, what then?"

An Lin lowered his voice and looked a little ashamed. "We are allowed to use hand-cuffs," he said, "but," brightening, "we have never had to use them."

The prisoners are all learning useful trades and will have jobs when they are released. Their work shops had looked much like other factories we had visited, with one very striking difference. In the factories outside the workers rushed up, shook hands, applauded the peace delegates, grinned all over and generally made us very welcome. In the Peking jail we were completely ignored. Just like the workers in factories I have visited at home.

### **MOSCOW RABBI SAYS, "NO ANTI-SEMITISM"**

COMMENTING on the recent arrest of nine Soviet doctors, Moscow's Chief Rabbi, Solomon Schliffer, who is also president of the Jewish community of the Soviet capital declared: "Those doctors who are Jewish are accused not as Jews but as Soviet citizens. Anti-Semitism has been rooted out by law and by the will of the people. But any Soviet citizen who is proved to harm the Soviet Union must be punished irrespective of religious or national origin. Similarly, all persons meriting reward are rewarded without bias. Jews are active in all facets of Soviet life. Many have recently been awarded famed Stalin Prizes."

### **DOUGLAS URGES US-USSR NEGOTIATIONS**

THE U.S. must convince the world that "we are willing to talk with the Soviet Union," Lewis W. Douglas, former ambassador to Britain, told reporters in Denver recently in commenting on Stalin's replies to a series of questions put by James Reston of the *N. Y. Times*. Stating that no real communication now exists between the US and the USSR, Douglas declared that peace is dependent on its re-establishment.

# Albania Sheds the Centuries

***Social and economic advances are striking,  
and in eight years more books have been  
published than in the previous 500 years***

by GEORGY GULIA

**A**MID the rising crescendo of mountains, Tomori towers up like a fortissimo beat, dominating the whole countryside. Standing upon its peak, there is little of Albania that would escape the eye.

Gazing on this grand panorama, one's thoughts would perhaps travel back through the centuries, following the history of this small, rugged land. One would then see the ancient Roman province of Illyria, its earth trampled by the heavily armed legions. From those distant days and practically right up to 1945, Albania was constantly under the heel of foreign conquerors. For nearly five centuries it was ravaged by the Turkish Sultans.

These long ages of barbarous rule have left their imprint even upon the mountains themselves. They stand bare, denuded of their forests. The land, with nobody to care for it, became exhausted. The population was kept in ignorance. Books by enlighteners never found their way to the people.

The rule of Ahmed Zogu brought no change. The country was drained of everything of value—bitumen, oil, coal. Even archeological treasures were plundered; antique statues from the towns of Butrint and Apollonia are now in Paris and Rome.

In 1939, Albania was again invaded, when Benito Mussolini dispatched 50,000 troops, 173 warships and 600 aircraft against this small country.

The Italian invaders were followed by Hitler's Nazis. . . .

Up to Albania's liberation in November, 1944, the country was as backward as five centuries before. There was not a single college, let alone a professional theater or museum. There was no industry, and the principal farming implement was the wooden plow.

The common people, oppressed by the beys, and in the mountains by the "bajraktarët"—fighting tribal chiefs—were the slaves of dark superstitions and customs.

Do you know what "hakmarrje" means? It means blood vengeance. That was a savage custom which permitted the murder even of a baby, if it were a boy over the age of two. Such blood vengeance, which cost thousands of lives every year, usually originated in quarrels over water or land, less frequently to avenge insults to women. The beys and "bajraktarët" supported this brutal custom in every way, for it helped them to amass and keep their wealth. They followed the principle—"divide and rule."

In those days women could take no part whatsoever in social life. They had no rights. They were bound hand and foot. The symbol of their fetters was the "sarsaf," or veil, which "protected" the Moslem woman from the eyes of strange men.

But the women were not the only sufferers.

I have already said that the common folk were downtrodden by the beys. Here is an example of how they treated the villagers: South of Tirana, halfway to Fieri, lies the Myzeqe Valley. In that valley the peasants' wattle huts were built without stoves or chimneys and resembled light tents which could easily be transported. When the bey sold any land, the peasants living upon it had to leave at once, if ordered to do so by the new owner. Stoves and stovepipes, however, are difficult to transport; therefore the peasants were forbidden to build huts with stoves or chimneys.

That is how things were in the past. . . .

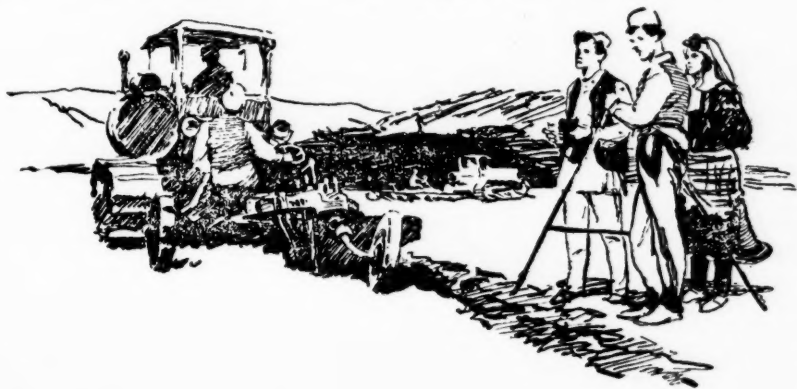
A short time ago I visited the new Albania.

There are two words which one soon becomes accustomed to hearing everywhere—the words "new" and "first." In all essentials the country

is only now being built up. It is only now, since liberation, that an industry is being created, that agriculture is being put on scientific lines, that machinery is seen on the farms and new crops are being produced. It is only now that science, the arts, literature and folk art are burgeoning and developing.

Yes, the past few years have witnessed big changes. The land now belongs to the peasants, and the people's government is paying a great deal of attention to putting farming on a modern footing. The first agricultural research center has been opened near Tirana, and the first zootechnical center not far from Shkodër. These two institutions are grappling scientifically with the problems relating to agriculture and stock farming.

For the first time, tractors and other machines have appeared on the Albanian fields. Cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar beet, wheat and tobacco is developing apace. The construction of irrigation systems has been tackled energetically, and the area of land they water is increasing swiftly. The number of agricultural cooperatives is steadily growing and they are getting to be more and more popular with the peasants.

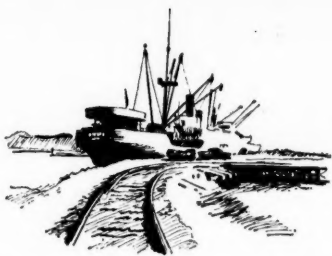


Riza Ymeri, a former partisan commander, told us about the agricultural cooperative founded in 1946 in Dobraq Village, near Shkodër.

"There were just a few of us peasants at first. We got together to talk things over, how we should arrange our lives, and we decided to join forces, to work together. We had no draft animals to start with, so it was rather a problem how to begin. But there the people's government came to our help, and supplied us with horses and oxen. At the end of the first year our cooperative had grown to 86 households, and we were farming over 750 acres. We have gone on growing and developing, and today we have machinery, and we're getting bigger crops all the time."

After Albania's liberation, the first railway was laid, running from Tirana to Durrës. Then came the line from Durrës to Peqin. Dozens of factories have been built. The Stalin textile mills in Tirana will meet the country's requirements in cotton and woollen fabrics. The new cotton-ginning, rice-cleaning and tobacco factories process the respective crops. And characteristic of the new life that has come to Albania is the fact that the country's women are now working side by side with the men in these factories.

We talked to one of these women at the textile mills in Tirana. Her name was Pandora Tasi—an eighteen-year-old girl with blue eyes and fair hair. She smiled shyly but with



pride as she showed us the machine she was operating.

Her father was a carpenter. When he died, her mother, Theodhora, was left with three children on her hands. It was only after the people took over power that the children were able to go to school. Pandora finished elementary school, then went to work at the mill. It was not long before her abilities brought her to the forefront. Now she is working two machines in the roving shop, and her fame has spread far and wide.

At a metal-tooling works we met another girl—Syzana Patoku. Her father, a blacksmith, died when Syzana was still a child; her mother worked as a charwoman. Syzana grew up without any schooling.

Now we found her standing by a lathe—a black-eyed, dark-haired girl of twenty, with a bright blue ribbon peeping out from the kerchief that covered her head.

"I went to a literacy course," she told us. "When I finished it, I decided that I wanted to be a turner."

Syzana is the first woman turner in the country, and the other workers say that she certainly knows her job.

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**GEORGY GULIA** is a well-known Soviet writer and author of the book "Spring in Saken," which was awarded a Stalin Prize. This article first appeared in the Soviet English-language semi-monthly "News"

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Giant strides have been made in education. In the eight years of people's power, more books have been printed in the Albanian language than in the previous five centuries.

In the past, anyone who ventured to introduce culture into the country came to grief. Naum Veqilharxhi in the last century tried to encourage writing in Albanian—he was poisoned by the beys. Dhaskal Todri worked out an Albanian alphabet—he was murdered. The well-known poet Naim Frasheri died abroad.

From 1890 to 1945, only 2,000

Albanians received a college education, while in 1952 alone, 600 graduated. Tirana has several colleges. An Institute of Sciences has been opened, which guides all research work in the country. The Union of Albanian Writers has about 70 members. The first Albanian realistic novel—"Liberators," by Dimiter Shuteriqi—was recently published.

## Education in Poland

**M**ORE than one-fourth of the national budget of Poland is allotted to education, according to *Education in the People's Poland*, just issued in Warsaw. Here is evidence, as the author writes, that: "It is one of the principal aims of our country to give everybody the right to study, the right to a cultural life, the right to education."

In this 65-page booklet the story is simply and concisely told: how Poland has been transformed from a backward country where a million children never went to school, where higher education was only for the upper classes, to a land where education is free for all from kindergarten through the university, where one out of every four citizens is studying and every child over seven is in school.

The magnitude of this achievement is overwhelming when we recall the terrible devastation of the war, the 17,000 teachers who died, the 7,600 schools totally destroyed, the five-year-long blackout of education imposed by the Nazi invaders. The author points out that not only was it necessary to build the schools and train its teachers. The whole system of pre-war education was unsuited to the new Poland and so a fundamental reform of the school system had to be undertaken.

Schools had to be democratized, scholarships were set up, student hostels opened, boarding homes established

for children living in remote areas, provision for free medical care, for recreation had to be provided. The curriculum was enriched. Sciences, almost ignored in the pre-war schools, are of major importance in the new programs. New texts had to be written, teachers trained in new subjects and new methods. The role of the teacher has been radically changed. Now the educator plays a great part in the making of the new Polish citizen.

Speaking to a group of teachers in 1950, President Bierut of Poland said: "The task of the schools today is to extract from every field of knowledge its transforming and effective social content . . . to make every child an active participant in the struggle for the transformation of the world."

The accomplishments set forth in the booklet are, it seems, but a beginning. The new Six-Year Plan calls for extension of all educational facilities, for more schools, more nurseries, more cultural centers. It includes plans for training thousands more teachers.

The objectives of the Plan do not seem too ambitious when one considers the miracles achieved to date. Vast in scope though they are, they are surely realizable in this peace-centered land where all efforts are concentrated on building a good life for all the people, a life predicated on a world at peace.

ELIZABETH MOOS

# Vienna Peace Congress

***Despite varying viewpoints 1857 delegates  
from 85 countries are unanimous for peace***

**T**HE GREAT People's Congress for Peace, which met in Vienna the week of December 12-19, was the most representative international peace gathering that has ever been held.

Yet this historic gathering, concerned with issues of life-and-death importance to the people of our country, was scarcely mentioned in the American press outside of left-wing publications. Most Americans are probably not even aware it took place. The meager reports that appeared were completely misleading.

Previous international peace congresses have been falsely depicted as wholly Communist ventures, because of the similarity of the views expressed by the speakers. Now we are told the Vienna Congress was a failure because more dissenting views than had been previously heard at peace congresses were expressed! This was, on the contrary, a measure of the success of the Congress. The World Peace Council in initiating the Congress had made clear that it was not to be confined to its own adherents, already including people of many varying viewpoints, and opened the doors wide to people of all religious and political faiths.

The Call to the Congress declared:

It is necessary for us to seek out the points of agreement on peace, not accenting disagreements upon questions not directly related to maintaining peace. On the platform of the Congress all people can express themselves freely, though living under different ways of life, having different ideologies, agreeing on the premise that peaceful co-existence of differing systems is possible, that all differences between nations can be resolved by negotiations.

So it was that despite the obstacles put in the way of attendance by the governments of the Western powers, and especially by the U.S. State Department, the Vienna Congress was distinguished by the presence of many people who had previously not participated in the world peace movement, as well as the many distinguished world figures previously associated with it. Many different viewpoints were expressed, debates were lively and heated, yet agreement was reached on an over-all peace program.

There were present at the Congress 1,857 representatives from 85 countries. Of these 1,604 were dele-



—Sovfoto

Frederic Joliot-Curie speaking at the Vienna Peace Congress. In the presidium behind can be seen Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) and to her right Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Indian delegate and Stalin Peace Prize winner.

gates, the rest guests and observers.

The delegates represented a wide variety of political affiliations, ranging from Communists and Socialists to right-wing clerical pacifists. There were delegations from all the Western European countries, including numerous representatives of Government parties. With the 198 delegates from Italy came Giuseppe Nitti of the Liberal Party and Deputy Raffaele Terranova, a Christian Democrat, representing Italy's Parliamentary Entente for Defense of Peace, as well as Countess Visconti, a member of the Italian aristocracy.

There were representatives of "Pax Christi," the international Catholic organization. There were 176 delegates from France. The large British delegation included 50 Labor Party members, 93 trade union officials and 10 clergymen. Former German Chancellor Wirth was present, the Swiss pacifist Rene Bovard, and the Belgian Socialist Isa-

belle Blum. The 30 delegates from India included Gandhi follower Kuma-rappa and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, a leading figure in the Indian National Congress.

There were 96 delegates from Africa and Oceania, 293 from the Americas, 59 from China, 19 from North Korea, 11 from Viet Nam, 17 from Japan, and many from other Asian countries. There were 44 delegates from the Soviet Union and 138 from the six People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

The opening address to the Congress was made by the chairman of the World Peace Council and renowned French atomic scientist, Frederic Joliot-Curie.

Dr. Joliot-Curie reminded the delegates that in this century the world had already known two horrible wars which together had cost humanity almost 70,000,000 military and civilian deaths, that present international tensions threatened a new war with

yet more terrible results, while in three areas of the planet today war continues to wreak havoc.

He declared that these dreadful figures and the graver dangers threatening all mankind with extermination, place before the peace forces of the world the responsibility for finding a way to establish peaceful co-existence among the nations, and first of all to ease tensions so that general negotiations may be undertaken with prospects of success.

This, he said, would require first of all the banning of all weapons of wholesale extermination, under international control, and a struggle to end the arms drive weighing so heavily on the economies of all nations. He called for an end of trade restrictions, and the expansion of international trade for the benefit of all peoples. He spoke of the importance of cultural exchange as a method of easing tensions, noted the initiative taken by the World Peace Council in bringing together representatives of the arts, sciences and professions of all countries, and stressed the need in all these fields, and above all in science, of the free circulation of ideas and of people.

He called for support of the national independence and security of all nations as the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He urged agreement on ending the wars in Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya, irrespective of views as to their origin, and renewed the demand for a Five-Power Peace Pact as the surest way to return the United Nations to its meaning and functions.

From the incomplete reports that have yet reached us, we glean a few quotations from the discussions. Soong Ching-ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen, a Vice Chairman of the People's Government of China, appealed to

the American people to take a special responsibility for peace:

The American people should call General Eisenhower to account for his promise to end the Korean war on the strength of which he was elected President. A settlement should be on terms of a cease-fire, repatriation of all war prisoners, withdrawal of all foreign troops and allowing the Korean people to settle their own problems. . . .

A North Korean delegate said:

Vienna looks good to us because it seems a normal city. But while we work here and talk, maybe the huts we have rebuilt upon our ruins have been made into ruins again; maybe when we return our wives and children will be dead, our brothers in the prisoners' camps murdered. I call to the conscience of the world. Stop the massacres now. Discussions can take place after. Stop the butchery now. The world cannot let this go on. . . .

For the U.S. delegation, George Hayward, San Francisco trade unionist, declared that most Americans condemn the war in Korea:

We cannot expect the fathers and mothers of Korean and Chinese soldiers to feel any differently about the return of their loved ones than we do about ours. If no immediate agreement on the prisoners can be reached, it surely makes sense at least to stop the fighting and thus create the atmosphere in which agreements could be reached. . . .

Discussing the cause of the tensions in Europe, former Reichschancellor Joseph Wirth declared that the greatest threat to peace is represented by the Bonn and Paris military treaties, which are rejected

by Germans of both East and West. He warned:

Should we attempt to settle the German problem by means of a policy of force, all Europe will find itself on the road to war. However, if we succeed in solving the German problem by means of negotiation, Europe and the whole world will at once feel the easing of the present political tension. . . .

From this tribune of the peoples I again seriously warn the members of the Bonn parliament that they should refrain from ratification of these treaties. The interests of Germany's neighbors and the interests of the German people dictate, in equal measure, rejection of these treaties.

One of the first speakers in the discussion was the French writer and Existentialist leader, Jean-Paul Sartre, who has recently repudiated the anti-Communism with which he formerly associated himself because he found it to be essentially a pro-war movement, while he had reached the conclusion that the Communists and the Soviet Union sincerely want peace. He went to Vienna because, while differing from the Communists in many fundamental ways, he had become profoundly convinced of the

necessity of cooperating with them for peace. He told the Congress:

The new and admirable feature of this Congress is that it has brought together people—not diplomats, nor experts, nor cabinet ministers, but men and women of all opinions, from all walks of life.

When we return we shall see whether the governments are in the service of peace. We shall tell the Ministers: "While you look at each other with hatred, we come together to achieve unity."

And Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet writer, summed up the meaning of the Congress in these eloquent words:

Big rivers begin imperceptibly, as tiny streams; they grow, broaden out and are joined by hundreds of other streams and rivulets; and as mighty rivers they cut across continents, unite countries and alter the lives of millions of people. The peace movement began with indignation in men's hearts; it has developed rapidly, has cut across our century and has brought the peoples together. It is a movement unparalleled in history.

The two main resolutions, unanimously agreed upon by the delegates, follow.

## ***Appeal of the Congress Of the Peoples for Peace***

**B**Y proposing the convocation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace the World Council of Peace showed its desire to unite the noble efforts of the various movements, organizations and viewpoints which, though they differ on many matters, long for agreement between the peoples and desire to struggle jointly against war and to build peace.

Free discussion has demonstrated a unanimous desire to put an end to the policy of force that has brought so much misery to mankind and risks leading mankind to catastrophe.

We hold that there are no differences between states that cannot be settled by negotiation.

Enough of destroying towns and countries, enough of piling up weap-

ons of slaughter, enough of preaching hate and calling for war! It is high time to discuss, high time to agree!

We call on the governments of the Five Great Powers, the USA, the USSR, Great Britain, the People's Republic of China and France, on whom so largely depends the peace of the world, we call on them at once to start negotiating to conclude a Pact of Peace.

A tremendous responsibility rests on the governments of the Five Great Powers. The peoples await their answer. The peoples will do their utmost to make the spirit of negotiations prevail.

We call for all hostilities in Korea to cease immediately.

While towns are shattered and blood flows, agreement becomes impossible. When hostilities have ceased the parties will more easily reach agreement on the questions at issue between them.

We are convinced that this impartial, just and humane call will evoke support from every person of goodwill.

We call also for the immediate ending of hostilities in Viet-Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Malaya, with unqualified respect for the right to independence of the peoples concerned.

We call for an end to the violence employed to stifle the lawful national aspirations of peoples to independence, as in Tunisia and Morocco.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace proclaims the right of all peoples to self-determination and to choose their own way of life without any interference in their internal affairs, what-

ever motive be invoked in justification. The national independence of every state constitutes the essential condition of peace.

We protest against all racial discrimination which, an insult to human conscience, aggravates the danger of war.

We are convinced that military pacts, whereby the stronger involves the weaker, the presence on one nation's territory of the bases and troops of another, constitute a serious danger to the security of that nation, which might find itself involved in a war against its will. We hold that a state which takes no part in a coalition and accepts no foreign troops on its territory must be guaranteed against the threat of aggression, declared or hidden.

The ashes of the last war risk bursting into flame in both Europe and Asia. However, negotiation can and must achieve a peaceful solution of the German problem and the Japanese problem. We consider that a peace treaty, excluding its participation in any military alliance directed against any country whatsoever, must be concluded at the earliest possible moment with a united, democratic Germany, a Germany where there shall be no room for the Nazism and militarism that have brought such woe to Europe.

We propose the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, that shall end its occupation and allow the Japanese people to return into the fellowship of peaceful nations. We hold that negotiation must be resumed on a state treaty for Austria which shall free the country from foreign occupation.

We have heard the reports on the use



Peace Congress delegates welcoming one of the Korean delegates, Kin En Sung.

—Sovfoto

of bacteriological warfare, made by famous experts from different countries, who went to Korea and China. Deeply concerned by these reports, we categorically demand the immediate prohibition of biological warfare and the adherence of all states to the Geneva Protocol of 1925. The great achievements of science must not become a means to destroy millions of defenseless human beings.

At the same time we demand an absolute ban on atomic, chemical and all other means of exterminating civilian populations.

We criticize the shortsighted who claim that the arms drive is capable of strengthening a country's security. We are convinced that the arms drive strengthens, on the contrary, the threat to all countries, great and small.

Interpreting the will of the peoples, we urge the immediate opening of negotiations for a disarmament that shall be fair and not unilateral. We are sure that effective international control would make possible the carrying out of general, simultaneous, progressive and proportional disarmament.

We support the desire of the representatives of the peoples, who urge that exchange of material and cultural values between states be renewed as soon

as possible. The obstacles to international trade, to the exchange of the achievements of science, literature and the arts, place in jeopardy the well-being and progress of mankind.

We hold that the Charter of the United Nations offers guarantee of security for all the countries of the world, but this Charter is being infringed in spirit and letter. We urge that the People's Republic of China be enabled to take its rightful seat at the United Nations. We urge likewise the admission of the 14 nations who have as yet been unable to raise their voices there.

We urge finally that the United Nations become once more a place for finding agreement between the governments and not disappoint for much longer the hopes reposed in it by all the peoples of the world. The peoples long to live in peace, whatever their regimes or loftiest ideals. War is hated by every people, war throws its shadow over every cradle. It is in the power of the peoples to change the course of events, to give back to mankind its confidence in a peaceful tomorrow.

We call on the peoples of the world to struggle for the spirit of negotiation and agreement, for the right of man to peace!

## **To the Governments Of the Five Great Powers**

**T**HE NECESSITY of renouncing the use of force as a means of settling international conflicts becomes daily ever more urgent.

Six hundred million men and women throughout the world (realizing their full responsibility for their signatures) have already put their names to a demand that the Five Great Powers negotiate and conclude a Pact of Peace.

The representatives of important sections of public opinion have also expressed their desire that resort to force should be abandoned in favor of negotiations. The Congress of the Peoples

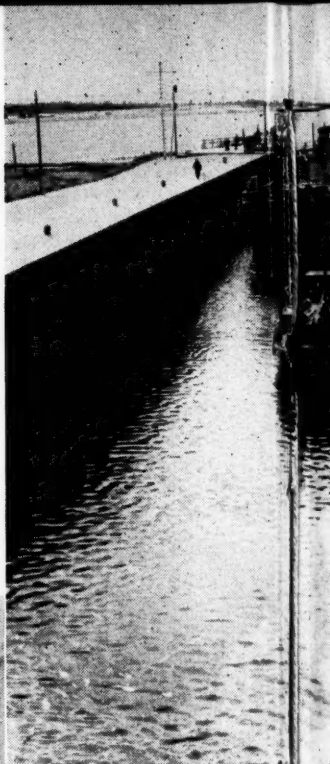
for Peace, meeting at Vienna, December 12, 1952, expressing the will of mankind, solemnly invites the governments of the United States of America, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the People's Republic of China, and of Great Britain and of France, to open the negotiations on which peace depends.

Agreement between the Five Great Powers, the conclusion of a Pact of Peace will put an end to international tension and will save the world from the greatest misfortune.

This is the demand of all the peoples.

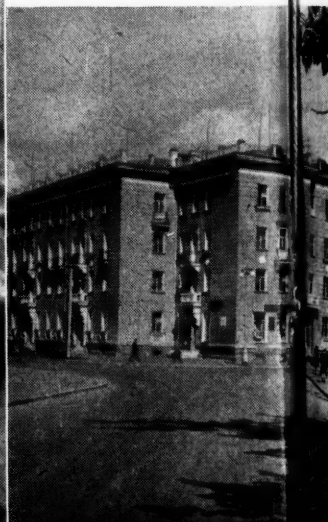
# The Karelo - Finnish Soviet Republic

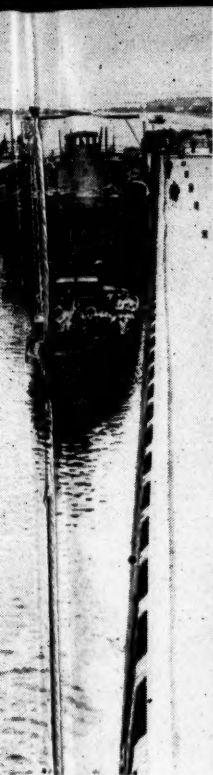
Karelia's lakes and seas are rich in fish and provide the food industry with an ample supply of this staple product. These Soviet women work in the Belomor Fish Cannery.



Lock of the White Sea-Baltic Canal. Before the war, the canal helped to develop the economy of the region.

During the war the Nazis destroyed Petrozavodsk. Houses on this street were built after the war.





Sea-Baltic Canal. Built  
canal helped greatly  
economy of the Republic.

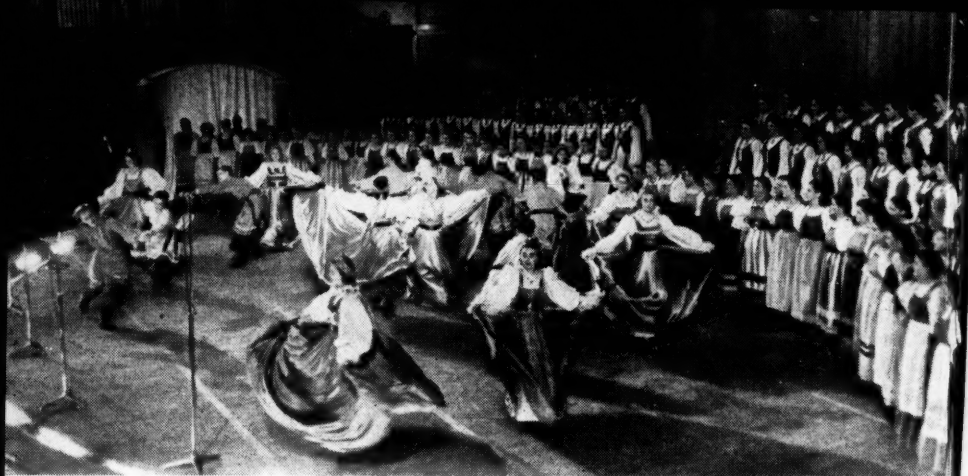
Nazis destroyed most of the city of  
Onega. Streets on this street were newly built.



Loading timber at the South Karelian Timber Enterprise. The Karelo-Finnish Republic is the USSR's richest forest area; it comprises 64 per cent of the forests of the northwest regions of the country.

Trawler Shchuka (Pike) hauling in its catch on Lake Onega. Most fishing operations are now mechanized.





Karelo-Finnish Republic has several theaters and Kantele (five-string harp) Song and Dance Ensembles. This one performs a folk dance called "Girls Embroidering a Carpet."

The Republic has a branch of the Academy of Science to coordinate its scientific work. Dr. Pyotr Borisov (right) directs the geology department of the branch.

Students of the cello (below) at the Petrozavodsk School of Music.



Vasili Chizhikov, well-known sculptor, at work on the bust of a Karelian fisherman.



# BACK TO MILTON

by

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT



Robert Morss Lovett

**I**T IS NOTEWORTHY that today nothing is heard of the once famous argument for freedom of expression: that whatever the orthodox faith may be, it grows in strength and vitality by opposition. Milton laid stress on this argument in his *Magna Carta* of intellectual freedom, the *Arsopagitica* with the magnificent sentence: "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but shrinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

Two centuries later John Stuart Mill put the argument for tolerating a minority of opinion in three propositions. First, the minority view may perchance be right. Second, if wrong it nevertheless by its opposition strengthens and improves the received majority opinion. Third, the truth frequently lies between them—a synthesis of the two. It was as a

liberal of the Mill type that Mr. Justice Holmes in his dissenting opinion, pronounced his famous doctrine of submitting rival theories to "the competition of the market place." Which brings us back to Milton crying out against the stifling of opposition: "But I am certain that a state governed by the rules of justice and fortitude . . . cannot be so pusillanimous."

This ancient and honorable doctrine has obviously a clear meaning today. The world is divided into two hostile camps on the issue of communism versus free enterprise. It is a misfortune that the division is so absolute.

Yet the division of the world by the rivalry of two economic systems need not be a misfortune apart from the tragedy which we Americans insist on making of it. It is indeed strange that with all the sinister prophecies of the ruin of civilization by another world war, little thought in the United States is given to the alternative of a peaceful adjustment of differences, a *modus vivendi*. Our statesmanship (God save the mark!) is directed entirely to settling the opposition by war. Talk of destruction of Moscow and of New York by A-bombs is frequent

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**PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT**, formerly taught at the University of Chicago. He was former Government Secretary of the Virgin Island. The most recent of his numerous books is the autobiographical "All Our Years."

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in Congress and on the hustings, but I do not hear of such shuddering and threatening in Russia. Of course, the Soviet theorists are convinced that communism is a better form of government for peoples long held in subjection by the free enterprise of landlords and bankers—and it would be well for us to admit that possibility. Here, at least is a case in which the opposing doctrine of communism is of benefit to its opponent, as indicated by the frequent repetition of the truism that the way to defeat communism is for capitalism to do a better job in its work for the health and happiness of mankind.

Rival systems may be a reinforcement and source of improvement for each other. Christianity inherited from the paganism that it fought much of its ritual and even of its morality. Russian communism inherited its techniques from capitalism. It is the complaint of old-line Marxians that the Bolsheviks did not wait for the full development of industrial capitalism in Russia before proceeding to take over the government. On the other hand, who can doubt that there is much in our own social science to be learned from the working of what Jane Addams called the greatest experiment in that field ever undertaken by mankind.

In view of the possibilities of mutual understanding and beneficial exchange between communism and free enterprise, it is appropriate to consider the attitude of our government toward Communists within its borders. I do not hesitate to assert that they constitute an immediate influence of value in their challenge to the accepted orthodoxy of our economic system. Communism is an idea, and no intelligent person really believes that it can be destroyed by

imprisoning Communists. I discount at once the charge that they are seeking to overthrow the government by violence. In Russia the Bolsheviks overthrew the government of the Tsar, and in America the patriots overthrew the government of George III, but to change the form of government is not to overthrow it. It is true, as I learned in several enforced conversations with members of Congress, the notion is held that free enterprise is a part of the Constitution and thus is creeping into legislation and judicial proceedings, but to limit it or even abolish it in the interest of the mass of people is not revolution. The tendency of communism is to strengthen government and increase its functions, not to overthrow it. Apart from this charge the indictments of the Communists now on trial are a record of trivialities, attending a meeting, writing a pamphlet, holding a conversation.

The exclusion of Communists from various walks of American life is a loss of valuable human quality. To forbid their employment is to subtract from available manpower. As teachers, Communists have been outstanding. The fact that they are independent and unorthodox in opinion is an evidence of intellectual stamina. I have always held that the teacher's primary responsibility is to deal with the subject which he is employed to teach, and exclude from the classroom other matters—religious, political, economic—which many seem of greater intrinsic importance; but aside from professional employment, as a citizen of a free country the teacher has and should exercise the normal and wholesome rights of citizenship. To forbid the teacher from such freedom is to reduce him to second-class citizenship and to degrade the whole pro-

fession. It is appalling to find superintendents, who should be the first to defend their associates in education, becoming stooges of a persecuting government, the accomplices of spies and informers produced by McCarran and McCarthy.

It is the Communists and other political dissenters among us who by opposition to accepted and enforced

dogma carry on the doctrine of Milton. "Well knows he who uses to consider that our faith and knowledge thrive by exercise as well as our limbs and complexion. Truth is compared in scripture to a streaming fountain; if her waters flow not in perpetual progression, they sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition."

### **Clemency for the Rosenbergs!**

**T**HE WORLDWIDE OUTCRY against the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg scheduled for January 14, led Judge Kaufman to order a stay until the President could act on a petition for executive clemency. Harry S. Truman did not avail himself of this opportunity to perform a simple act of justice before leaving office, and it is now up to President Eisenhower.

All over the world distinguished artists, writers, scientists, lawyers, religious figures and statesmen, people of all political beliefs from right to left, have added their voices to those of the common people who are appealing for clemency for these two people condemned on the unsupported word of one man, and facing a death sentence imposed for the first time in American history in peacetime for alleged espionage.

In this country the protest has swept across the land. Innumerable petitions for clemency have flooded Washington. People came from many states to join the vigil before the White House. A long list of unions and individuals labor leaders have appealed to the President.

On January 13, it was announced that 1,500 churchmen representing every state and eleven denominations had sent a plea for clemency to the White House. Hundreds of other clergymen have since added their names.

Earlier Dr. Harold Urey, one of the world's top atomic scientists, after a careful reading of the testimony, sent an appeal to Judge Kaufman and a letter to the *New York Times* expressing his doubts of the verdict and urging a reconsideration of the sentence. He said that he found the testimony of the Rosenberg's, who have maintained their innocence in the shadow of the electric chair, more convincing than the Greenglass testimony which convicted them.

Dr. Albert Einstein subsequently associated himself with Dr. Urey's appeal. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver urged clemency, as did innumerable others. On January 20, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said there was hope for commutation of the sentence "on humanitarian grounds."

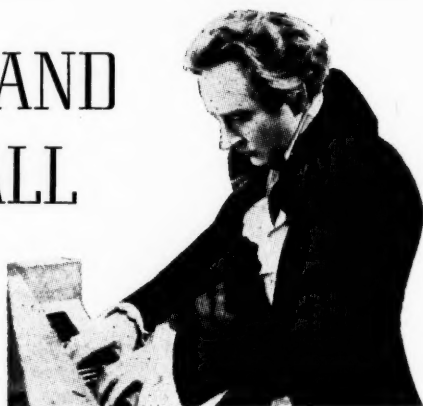
The time that has already been won indicates that every voice counts. Continued appeals on a mounting scale to President Eisenhower can help save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

# IN CHOPIN'S LAND MUSIC is for ALL

***"Every factory, every farm has its chorus or orchestra or both"***

by  
**GEORGE BIDWELL**

**T**HE international reputation of Polish music is worthily sustained today by names known practically throughout the world—CzerŃy Stefanska, the superlative pianist, Uminska, the violinist, Fitelberg, conductor and teacher, Panufnik, the composer, and others. These great artists are inspired by the knowledge that their countrymen in all walks of life—on building sites, in producer cooperatives, in mines and factories, in offices and shops—are now more and more taking advantage of the vast musical opportunities made available by the cultural revolution. While the British Tory Government has recently withdrawn the puny 400 pounds subsidy it used to



make to the Workers' Musical Association, the Polish People's Government is allocating larger and larger sums to culture.

When, for example, I visited Gdynia last summer, I was surprised to find a great concourse gathered together during a meal interval on the docks—the strains of Chopin floated round hundreds of dockers and other workers, strains from a grand piano mounted on a platform and played by another famous Polish pianist, Henryk Sztompka. Men and women stood spellbound on trucks, lined the docks, sat on the slings hung over ship sides for painting and scraping, leaned over the sides of ocean-going vessels. How they loved it. Not a sound competed with the Revolutionary Etude except gulls and the slap-slap of the sea against the dock-walls.

That occasion was no exception. Concerts given by Poland's leading musical artists are common events in places of work. The musician talks to his audience about the composi-

Photo above shows Czesław Wolejko in the role of Chopin in the new Polish film "The Young Chopin" which is now playing in this country.

tions before and after he plays, and the audience expresses its views on its taste and, sometimes in a very forthright manner, on the artist's selection and execution of works.

Not only do all in People's Poland have the chance to enjoy good music, but all have the opportunity to participate. And the first step to participation is appreciation. There are in Warsaw today several schools of musical appreciation. Lower Silesia, that great area of mines and foundries and factories has eighteen such schools. The Szczecin area has seven—all of them, as throughout the country, free.

I visited such a school in Gdynia, for students 16 years old or over. Members of classes there acquire an understanding of the meaning of musical works and ability to criticize individual composers' and artists' efforts.

The school of musical appreciation is meant, primarily, for those who were formerly denied, by the injustices of the capitalist system, the opportunity to enjoy the great cultural benefits of music. So the network of such schools and courses is especially dense in small towns and rural districts.

Alongside the teaching of appreciation every House of Culture, every cultural club has provision for professional teaching of singing and instrumental playing to choirs and classes and individuals. Every would-be musician who shows talent can go to one of the state music schools where tuition is free and maintenance grants are made.

Learning by doing is a prominent feature of the musical life of New Poland. Every factory, every building site, every state farm, every place of work of whatever kind has its

choir or its orchestra or both, and often a ballet and folk dance group as well—literally thousands of them all over the country.

The last time I was in Nowa Huta I gave a lift to Krakow to a Professor from the Krakow Conservatory who instructs several such groups in Poland's new foundry town being built within sight of the Tatra Mountains. He was enthusiastic not only about the standard of performance of his pupils but also about the splendid work which, by giving at least one performance a week either in their own club or in some other center in the district, those groups perform in bringing musical culture to the masses of the people in urban and rural areas alike.

He talked about the influence of this universal dissemination of musical culture on composers. And the influence, too, of the Polish people's concern with peacefully building for themselves a new life and the economic means to achieve it. That is exemplified in such mass songs as Olearczyk's "Millions of Hands" and Lutoslawski's "Steel March", both written in answer to real popular demand.

A recent competition of mass songs was judged by the young people who will sing them. There was one about Nowa Huta, Poland's new foundry town, in which the lyric writer had lines about the pale moon shining over empty spaces. The young people slung that song out, saying there are no empty spaces at Nowa Huta now, and anyhow the arc lamps which illuminate work for night shifts

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GEORGE BIDWELL, a writer, left England in 1946 and settled in Poland. He is a member of the Polish Writers' Union.

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make the moon look a bit pale! Realism comes into music because the people who enjoy it are no longer a small elite but the masses of the people engaged in a realistic new life and an active struggle for peace.

Other, more musically advanced works, are often based, in Chopin's tradition, on folk melodies or on literary, descriptive or ideological themes familiar to the people. Each of the four parts of Piotr Rytel's Second Symphony, for example, is based on a celebrated poem by Adam Mickiewicz.

It is no longer a privileged circle which goes to hear professional musicians perform such works. The Philharmonic Orchestras of Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, Katowice, Gdansk and other districts play night after

night to worker and peasant audiences who pack the halls to capacity. A performance in the Gdansk open air theater last summer attracted an audience of 12,000.

The trade union director of education and culture at Krakow showed me the other day a letter he had just received from an amateur musician at the Wieliczka salt mines. He wrote how from his childhood his dream had been that everybody should have the chance to enjoy and participate in music. Now, he said he saw his dream come true in People's Poland, where classification of audience by intellectual levels was being annihilated and a classless musical society created in which there would soon be no musical "have nots" but only musical "haves."

## LIES ON "RAIDS ON JEWISH HOMES" EXPOSED

READING the press these days is a specialized technique. Unless you learn it, you may fall prey to the hysteria, distortions and downright lies that are presented as fact.

Last month, on January 19, the press carried a story out of Berlin, obviously inspired, purporting to report raids on Jewish homes in Eastern Germany. The scare headlines ran: "Terror Raids Imperil Jews in East Zone" and "Soviet Zone Police Raid Jews' Homes." The *United Press* report stated: "Flying squads of Communist police hunting 'Zionist spies' swooped down on the homes and offices of Jews throughout East Germany today, seized papers and identity cards, and ordered the Jews to stay close to home."

The following day, the *Herald Tribune* carried, without the decency of a headline to correct the harm done the day before, an AP dispatch from Berlin exposing the earlier reports as false.

The AP dispatch, which was buried deep in the article, said: "Heinz Galinski, leader of the Jewish community [of West Berlin] said the reports circulating over the weekend in some quarters so far appear to be *without foundation*" [our emphasis]. He added that the reports of raids on Jewish homes were regarded by him and his committee "as conjecture."

This is how, in a press without honor or conscience, rumor becomes fact. This is how headlines are manufactured out of the ravings circulated "in some quarters" and presented to the American people as "news."

The press gleefully headlined the fake. It buried the denial.

# Soviet Medicine Today

**Prevention of illness is keynote,  
noted physician reports after visit**

**by DR. HORACE JOULES**

**W**HEN my colleague and I received an invitation to go to the Soviet Union with a number of scientists we felt it advisable to attempt to see the present state of medical services in Moscow; in a town where reconstruction was under way (for this we chose Stalin-grad); and in a city where, until the Revolution, medical services had been extremely backward (for this we asked to go to Tashkent in Central Asia). We were surprised to find that the services were quite comparable in these three differing cities and no attempt will be made in this article to distinguish between them. We saw something of the health provision on a collective farm, but we cannot claim to have studied the rural services adequately. Our hosts did everything possible to meet each of our wishes, and in this they were most successful. If we failed to contact one or two special departments in which we had a particular inter-

est, this was more than compensated for by the fact that Ministers and heads of departments generally gave us freely of their time. Few interviews lasted less than three hours and none of them ended until we felt we were tired or had asked every question.

The most striking feature of Soviet medicine today is the emphasis on prevention. This pervades the whole of the services. It was probably the only way by which the situation could be tackled in the immediate post-Revolutionary period. The mortality from preventable diseases at that stage was staggering.

The advantages that emphasis on prevention has brought have been enormous and we can learn much from the modification in the approach to medicine that has resulted from it. Much inspiration for this comes from the All Union Institute of Central Scientific Research for Hygiene and Sanitary Instruction. Its headquarters are situated in a most beautiful building in Moscow, and it has its counterpart in every Republic in the Union. We spent some four and a half hours with the director of this Institute, and she not only gave us a very lucid account of the work but imparted to us some of that inspiration that she and her

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**DR. HORACE JOULES** is Medical Director of one of London's largest hospitals, Central Middlesex Hospital. He visited the USSR with a British scientific delegation. We reprint his article with the kind permission of "Anglo-Soviet Journal."

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Preventive medicine protects health of Soviet miners. Miners inhaling medicinal vapors to clear the lungs and respiratory tract of coal dust.

staff so obviously get from the work they are doing.

It is compulsory for all health workers to take part in preventive activities. Doctors must spend a minimum of six hours per month teaching various aspects of preventive medicine.

The Institute devises and tests various methods of health education, and it works through the schools and pre-school institutes, through trade unions and other organizations for industrial workers, through collective farms in villages, through the nationwide Red Cross and Crescent, and, of course, through the more diffuse organs of propaganda such as the press and radio. It is advised by a very broadly based scientific council and has a chair of organization of public health work. It is assisted by an Art Committee on which doctors and artists sit to prepare the beautiful posters, colored slides and extremely artistic pamphlets and films.

An example of their practical approach to preventive problems was

shown when I inquired of their attitude to smoking and cancer of the lung. I was told they knew of the work done in America and in Britain. They had been impressed by the findings and had commenced to educate the public in this matter. This had been carried out mainly in schools and to a lesser extent in factories. There was already a 10 per cent reduction in the consumption of tobacco over the country as a whole. This contrasts very favorably with the official attitude in Britain, which attempts to ignore this extremely important problem and its cause. More than 10,000 people are dying annually and yet we do nothing.

The Institute gives very close attention to medical education, and its members have a prominent position on the Curriculum Committee for undergraduate medical students. Thus preventive medicine is brought at the earliest possible moment to the attention of those practicing it subsequently. The output of literature is quite astonishing, and tech-

nical pamphlets and publications are available on the prevention of many diseases, ranging from silicosis to peptic ulcer and high blood pressure. We saw three of the seventy-four films at present available and current. They were of a high standard and seemed to us to be most effective.

Health supervision is undertaken at the place of work where possible, and the frequency of routine examinations is related to the conditions of work and the age of the population. Miners engaged at the coal face have miniature X-rays of the chest taken at monthly intervals, while dock workers and seamen are X-rayed twice yearly.

Children in creches have monthly overhauls, and it is claimed that the infant mortality is now little over twenty per 1,000. Young children are subjected to the following inoculations: B.C.G. is compulsory at birth and usually given in the maternity hospital; at four months vaccination against smallpox is undertaken, and at twelve months vaccination against diphtheria. Dental inspection and treatment commence from the age of three years. Special children's physicians care for the child's health while below sixteen years of age. In the early years at school they are examined four times each year and this is later reduced to twice a year. Medical treatment is given while at school, but any major departure from health is referred to the pediatrician at the regional polyclinic or health center. There is one school doctor for every 800 schoolchildren, but he also works at the hospital or polyclinic. If children are taken ill at home, the district children's physician will visit and will inform the school doctor of the diagnosis. Routine X-rays are carried out at the age of seven, twelve and seventeen.

This practice commenced before the war, but has been organized on a nationwide scale since 1945.

There has been a very sharp fall in the incidence of tuberculosis recently after the rise which took place during the war. Extra beds were opened to facilitate treatment of these cases immediately after the war, but now these extra beds have been closed for lack of patients. Tuberculosis is treated in special departments of general hospitals as well as in sanatoria. There is no waiting for treatment in a general hospital, but still some delay in getting to the sanatorium, usually situated at Yalta or other places near the Black Sea. Tens of millions of X-rays of the chest are taken every year and an attempt is being made to insure that the general population in the susceptible age group is X-rayed annually.

Private practice is not forbidden in the Soviet Union, but the Deputy Minister of Health stated that they are doing their best to eliminate it by increasing both the quality and quantity of the free services.

A personal doctor is obtained by registering at the polyclinic or health center which will be found in association with any large factory or place of business, or in the district near the person's home. The doctor is seen by appointment and we had personal evidence that there is very little waiting. Should illness prevent attendance at the center a telephone message, preferably before 1 p.m., will insure the doctor calling at home that day.

We saw health centers in each of the large cities which were either attached to factories or serving a local community. They were extremely well planned and spacious. Each had X-ray facilities and some had asso-

ciated facilities for pathological investigations. In two cases there were beds in which illness of a minor nature could be treated by the doctor at the clinic.

Treatment throughout the clinics is free except for simple medicines which are obtained from and paid for at the local druggist. Expensive drugs and those given by injection are free.

Personal experience of treatment at a clinic at 12:30 a.m. left the impression of great competence on the part of the practitioner, who supplied a prescription for a drug which was obtained from a store which remained open all night. The cost of this was one twentieth of what it would have been to a hospital in Britain.

In each center visited there was a well-equipped dental department with special and separate facilities for children. Doctors and nurses work a six-hour day, and this applies to night duty also. There was evidence of the constant emphasis placed on prevention, a lecture room was always available and many pamphlets and slides on view.

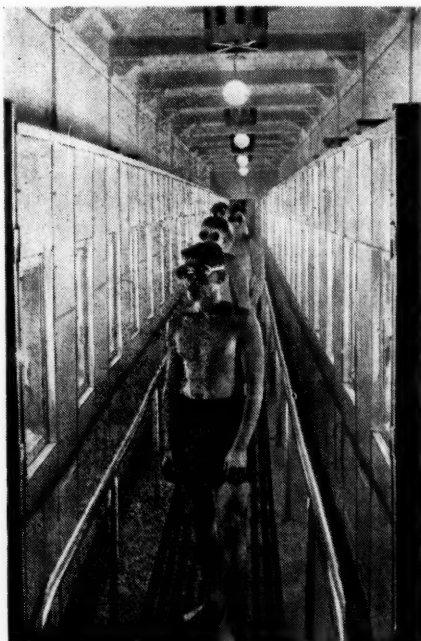
There was no evidence of pressure on the health workers, who obviously found their occupation very satisfying, and this despite the fact that the pay of a health center doctor was considerably less than that of a skilled engineer or miner. It is important to remember that these doctors correspond to our general practitioners. There is an increasing insistence on these doctors having regular experience in hospital and this has been organized in many areas.

Hospital provision is on a much more lavish scale than in Britain and fifteen beds per 1,000 population are available, exclusive of those needed by mental hospitals and for mental

deficiency cases. This provision is more than twice that obtained here at home. The total cost per bed in a large general hospital in Moscow is fifty rubles per day. A 2,300 bed hospital has an associated staff of over 3,000. This is an exceptionally large hospital and the authorities feel that the optimum hospital size should be between 400 and 900 beds.

There was no shortage of hospital workers, particularly nursing staff. This is partly accounted for by the fact that creches, kindergarten, schools and flats are supplied for the hospital workers. The flats, in the case of Moscow, are supplied by the City Soviet. There is practically no waiting, even for such common operation as enucleation of tonsils and adenoids or repair of hernia.

Ultra-violet ray treatment for Soviet miners. The moving floor takes the men past the lamp installations.



Preventive medicine begins at birth. A smallpox inoculation at one of the many child health centers.



Should serious illness or accident occur at home, it is merely necessary to dial 01 on the telephone and a very fast car containing a doctor, nurse and attendant will respond immediately. The doctor, having made a diagnosis, decides to which hospital the patient shall be admitted, for he has a knowledge of all available beds in the city area.

A noteworthy advance in Moscow is that severe accidents are admitted only to the special accident hospital or to the special fracture departments of two large general hospitals. Smaller hospitals are not encouraged to deal with these very difficult problems. The only exception made to this is when the patient is found to be too ill to travel any long distance.

We studied very closely the present methods of diagnosis and treatment of medical cases and felt they would be regarded as being orthodox by our own standards. There is an increasing insistence on Pavlov's work and its application to clinical medicine. This is being felt, for instance, in the treatment of gastric ulcer, where prolonged narcosis is

being used. Childbirth in hospitals is encouraged and the State hopes to maintain a 100 per cent admission rate. Expectant mothers are trained in methods of relaxation meant to diminish the pain of childbirth. This is stated to be giving good results in a large number of cases. Breast feeding is encouraged and a high rate is said to be maintained. The importance of this in the prevention of infantile diarrhoea is well known to the whole community.

In each major hospital there is a weekly conference of doctors, nurses, etc. Scientific libraries are well equipped. One that we investigated had 200,000 volumes and English and other foreign literature was freely available. There was an excellent general library for the staff and a separate one for the patients. The fall in the price of instruments is noteworthy; a gastroscope costing 1,200 rubles in 1948 is now being supplied for 350 rubles, while certain sulphonamides, supplied from the State factories, cost about one-sixteenth of the price we pay.

The wards are small. We saw only

one which contained more than six beds, but the sanitation and facilities for bedpans, etc., are not as good as in Britain. The grounds of hospitals did not show the same care in upkeep. Hospital administration is controlled by a senior medical officer who also does clinical work. There is an assistant physician to help with medical matters and an accountant who deals with the lay side. The City Soviet administers the hospital through a sub-committee, although the money is allocated from central funds. There seems to be no clash of interests between the central and local administration. All workers in the hospital are organized in a single trade union, and this seems to exercise an efficient bar to the uncon-

trolled use of power by those in authority.

In the pleasant day rooms in which patients sit when they are not confined to bed we once again found evidence of teaching preventive medicine, and we were told that frequent lectures take place for those patients who are up and discussions over the internal wireless for those still in bed.

We inquired into many other aspects of the health services and we concluded that the most noteworthy features of this service were the enthusiasm of all grades of staff whom we met, the complete absence of any sense of frustration, and that the facilities were equal to the needs of the population.

### **SARTRE ON THE VIENNA CONGRESS**

**JEAN-PAUL SARTRE**, novelist-playwright, fighter against the Nazis in the Resistance, and founder of the Existentialist movement, attended the recent Vienna Peace Congress as one of the French delegates. Upon his return, he wrote in the Paris *Le Monde*:

"The Congress is a stage in a long development: the discussion between East and West is very slow; all the questions posed did not find immediate answers. But it is simply that it takes time to transmit them to the competent authorities.

"These contacts have, in fact, an importance surpassing the mere discussion itself: for us, citizens without power, without representatives of our own interests and our hopes, it is the only opportunity we have to meet and know representatives of the Soviet Union; for the Soviet delegation it is the only opportunity to become acquainted with that important fraction of French opinion which, without being communist, equally condemns anti-communism and the armaments race. . . . If nothing else had been accomplished than this quiet confrontation, I would still feel the Congress served the cause of peace.

"All felt it as I did. . . . The evidence grew each day that 'There is here a *real force* and a *real will for peace*—and this force is ours and that of the men and women who sent us here; the Congress is us; it will be what we make it, it is what we make it.'"

# THE CHERRY ORCHARD

**Moscow University's new buildings  
set in magnificent public park**

**by RALPH PARKER**

**I**T BELONGED, they told us, to a state farm where fruit and vegetables were grown for the Moscow markets; but no one would object if we cared to walk through.

We had scrambled up the winding path through the escarpment along which the Moscow River flows as it bends before passing the Kremlin. We crossed a bleak field of potatoes and found this cherry orchard. It was near there, our friends had told us, that we would find the foundation stone of the new Moscow University building.

That was four years ago. The autumn before, during the celebration of Moscow's eight hundredth birthday, the Chairman of the City Soviet, accompanied by the Lord Mayors of many famous foreign cities and a great many inquisitive children, had crossed the potato field and the cherry orchard to lay a stone inscribed with the words: Here will be built a 32-story building. In the evening Muscovites saw a balloon suspended in the sky over the Lenin Hills at a height which the future

central tower of the University was to reach. It looked improbable. Post-war building had been confined mainly to two- and three-story houses, and construction methods were primitive with very little mechanization.

Inevitably our conversation turned to Chekhov. And someone, laying a hand on the smooth gleaming trunk of one of the trees remarked: "I wonder when the time will come for this cherry orchard to be cut down? Of course it's altogether different. This time, the orchard will be making way for something benefiting everybody. All the same, may there not be people living in those farm cottages for whom it will be a painful day when they hear the axes at work?"

Two months later the first contingent of building workers spilled out of buses into the cherry orchard, the first of an army. And then as we became engrossed in the progress of the construction we forgot about the orchard's fate.

The architects and engineers had been discussing their plans for over a year. The directive given by the Government was in the most general terms: a building to house the modern departments of the University and to accommodate some 6,000 students and post-graduates, and 200

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**RALPH PARKER** formerly represented the "New York Times" in Moscow and now covers the Soviet Union for newspapers in England and America.

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A model of the nearly completed new Moscow University.

faculty members. The whole to be set in a great public park of several hundred acres which would form the heart of the new Southwest Moscow envisaged by the city plan of 1935.

"If I were to be a student there," declared the chief architect, L. V. Rudniev, during the discussions, "I would want to feel that I was living in a House of Science, that my whole life was wrapped up in study and the search for knowledge. 'When I am at the University I am at home, and when I am at home I am studying.' That is how I should feel. This relationship between personal life and science is something we must seek to cement in the architectural plan of the building. We want everyone spending a few years there to feel that these are the best years of his life."

The plan eventually agreed on placed the departments with their libraries and museums in the tall central tower, in the foot of which were to be the Convocation Hall, the main lecture halls, students' club rooms, the gymnasium, the administrative offices, and so on. The broad wings of the building were to be served mainly for living accommodation, particular care being taken

to avoid monotony and over-standardization. Most of the students' rooms look out over the campus to embrace a view of the whole of Moscow.

The outcome of the technical preparatory work was that the welded steel and reinforced concrete frame of the building, weighing some 50,000 tons, would rest on cement foundations established some 50 feet deep in the clay subsoil. The outer walls were to be marble and granite on the lower stories, stone and ceramic above.

After long search the builders found a deposit of limestone in the Moscow region which passed all the severe tests of the laboratory. This stone had been used for a small church built at the end of the eighteenth century near the village of Old Kashira, and it was the excellent way this church had weathered that gave the geologists the clue to the quality of limestone in the district. The search for the appropriate granite and marble took them much farther afield—to Tadzhikistan and the Urals, to the Caucasus and the Crimea, to the Ukraine and the Baltic lands.

The assembling of the vast quan-

ties of material required was a gigantic task. Along twenty-five miles of new railway, three to four hundred railway cars brought their loads every day. A fleet of motor trucks ran nearly 50,000 miles a day to discharge thousands of tons of building material. There were days when I counted over forty cranes at work.

The most highly skilled building workers of the land came to the Lenin Hills, and the work they were called on to do demanded supreme skill and precision. A two millimeter error in laying the steel beams on the first story, for instance, would mean a five hundred millimeter deviation from the true at the top of a building of this height.

High precision, too, was needed in the interior. Ceilings complete with molded cornices arrived from

the factories in single units, the tops of which had only to be covered with panels of parquetry to form the floor of the room above. Marble blocks arrived ready polished.

Not long ago we returned to the Lenin Hills. The cottages of four years ago had gone. This was the new campus now. The state farm has been moved elsewhere.

"And what about our cherry orchard?" someone asked. We replied rather sententiously that the University tower had grown in its place.

But we were wrong.

When we reached the back of the University site we entered the grounds reserved for the agro-botanical faculty.

And there before our eyes the orchard of cherry trees, which has been carefully transplanted to become part of the University.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE USSR

**F**REQUENTLY the question is heard: can people in the Soviet Union own personal property?

The answer is yes.

The natural resources and the means of production are owned by the people as a whole, through the Soviet State. It is the economic base of society, codified in the USSR Constitution and explains the continuous improvement in the standard of living, illustrated by five price cuts in consumer goods since the end of World War II.

Soviet citizens can build their own homes, summer cottages, buy television sets and radios, pianos, cars. A collective farmer can sell the products he raises on the plot of land he has for his own use—and independent of his participation in the collective farm of which he is a member.

People in the USSR are free to dispose of their personal property as they see fit. They may sell it, give it away as a gift. There is only one restriction and that is that no one may use personal property to exploit the labor of others. This is regarded as against the public interest.

Contrary to prevailing notions on the subject, the right to inherit property is among the personal property rights of Soviet citizens and is so established in the Soviet Constitution. Property may be disposed of either by will, or according to statutory provisions. The law recognizes heirs in this order: children, surviving spouse, parents incapacitated for work, and others incapacitated for work who had been supported by the deceased for at least a year before that person's death.

# FAITHFUL TO LIFE

**Soviet novels depict clearly and fully  
the struggles, losses and victories  
and the changing people of the USSR**

by **SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN**

SOME time ago the English critic, V. S. Pritchett, wrote in the *New York Times* that in the Soviet Union, "the novel has ceased to be a serious art form."

It may be that a "serious" novel to him must be one that deals with loveless individuals, frustrated by a world which seems to them to be all chaos and hostility, finding it impossible to know their fellow humans, ending in terror or violence. But it is worth remembering that the novel itself arose as an art form, in the hands of such giants as Fielding, Balzac, Dickens and Tolstoy, precisely as a powerful means for the scrutiny of the real world. It was a carrier of enlightenment and love of life, in which may be found the social history of its times. It is in this spirit that most Soviet novels are written, carrying the classic tradition of realism to a new level made possible by a society without exploitation of human beings.

Before the last war a great body of literature was already available, which portrayed the Soviet Union with its struggles, losses and victories, and its changing people, fully and clearly. Now, after the war, a remarkable new literature is taking shape, engaged in appraising the war itself, extracting its lessons, giving

the people a collective consciousness of what they had individually gone through, opening up the vistas of post-war life.

One of the characteristics of this new literature is the feeling it gives of an absolute faithfulness to life, a presentation of living contemporary history. It is when we read a few of these works together that we realize fully the sweeping and many-sided character of this portrayal of a nation's life and people. No writer in his sanctum could have invented this, nor in fact could it have been written by observation alone. It was necessary for the writers themselves to have taken an active part in the struggles they record.

Of the four works selected for review, *The Underground R.C. Carries On\** is not a novel at all. Yet it is written with a poetry, a creation of living characters, and a sense of the larger sweep of events, which make it, in a way, a challenge to the novelist. In it Fyodorov, a twice-decorated Hero of the Soviet Union, tells of his experiences in staying in his home territory as the Nazi military ma-

\* Books under discussion include *The Underground R. C. Carries On*, by A. Fyodorov; *Far From Moscow*, by Vassili Azhayev; *Steel and Slag*, by Vladimir Popov, all published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, and *Wind From the South*, by Elmar Green, a Liberty Book Club selection.



Episode in the Soviet film "Far From Moscow," based on the novel of the same title by Vassili Azhayev, one of the books discussed in this article.

chine spread through the Ukraine, and building up a partisan fighting force that in a year and a half was able to dominate a vast section of the theoretically "conquered" countryside.

These two volumes may be said to disclose one of the unique weapons of the Soviet Union—the staunchness and moral strength of its people.

The picture of partisan life is different here from what may be called the "Hollywood" version of little bands of daredevils blowing up trains. True, trains are blown up, but these are minor incidents. One of the first tasks facing Fyodorov, and the little group with which he started, was to let the people of the villages know that they were present; to buoy up the people's courage, build their resistance, counteract the Nazi propa-

ganda, carry on education. Many of the first partisans looked on their task as one of self-sacrifice, even suicide. They had to be taught to fight so that they could live to fight again, and to be imbued with faith in the vast strength that would rise in the country and among its people.

Reading this story we can begin to understand how the Soviet Union, faced by an invading army with great superiority in numbers and equipment, was able to break its offensive in one year, send it into full retreat the next, and in the third year mount a counter-offensive that was not only to clear its own territory but to liberate Budapest, Belgrade, Vienna, and Prague, and capture Berlin.

And another lesson emerges. It is of people who, carrying on the fiercest fighting, never lose their human-

ity but develop and expand it, hating war and looking forward to the time when they can resume building a peaceful life. What is so memorable about this book is the number of splendid people that rise from its pages, such as the agronomist turned partisan, Gromenko, who gives talks on how socialism can move into communism, so that the partisans begin avidly to measure their life-spans against the number of Five-Year Plans they will be able to see.

If *The Underground R.C. Carries On* is a kind of challenge to novelists, so that we wonder whether it is possible for fiction to match this impressiveness of sheer fact, *Far From Moscow* indicates how well the new Soviet novelists are rising to this challenge. It seems incredible that the events it tells of did not really take place and that its characters are not real people. It tells of the war far behind the battle lines, the construction of a great pipe line over the Siberian wastes to bring new resources of oil to the fighting forces. Yet if the actual project is a fiction, the story is a concentration of many such actual projects that were built.

*Far From Moscow* is a long book, but its length is fully justified. It is not so much the great project itself which makes this necessary, although it is an exciting story sheerly from the engineering problems which are raised and solved. It is the people of the novel who demand this space, people different one from the other, built up by little touches in chapter after chapter, growing and changing through the course of the story, and together making a magnificent "collective." With the same insight and sympathy the author can describe young engineers fresh from Moscow, to whom Siberia is a strange land, old academicians who have become hard-

ened in outmoded practices, and are alarmed at what they think is the recklessness of youth; the Nivh people of Siberia, who have moved from almost the "stone age" to socialism, and whose folk tales combine the old traditions and the new life in such enchanting fashion.

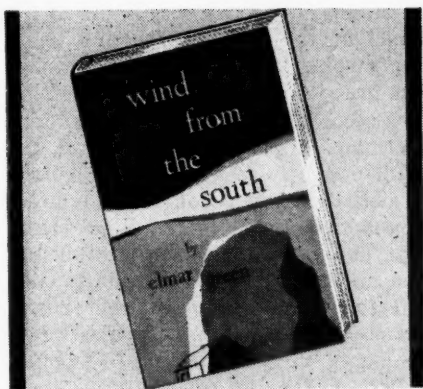
The three parts of the novel may be said to recount three battles. The first is between old and new; between the old-line engineers who declare, by all traditional standards, that it must take three years to build this project, and the young ones who show that it can be done in one year, inventing new techniques and above all drawing upon the resources found among the people themselves. The new plans, daring, yet perfectly feasible, are accepted, and then a new battle starts, that against nature itself, fighting blizzards and wilderness. The last battle, as the pipe line nears completion, is against traitors, and Japanese agents.

There are people of all ages in the novel, but the spirit that dominates is that of the youth, brought up under socialism, like Alexei Kovshov, the bold engineer, and Tanya Vasilchenko, the girl who organizes a party of Komsomols to string a telephone line through the frozen wilderness. Afraid of nothing, they are eager to transform every corner of nature into some asset to human life. The spirit of youth suffuses the writing of the book, which for all the seriousness of its story, its tragic episodes and heartbreaks, bubbles over with an irrepressible gaiety, the warmth of young love

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SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN has written extensively on art, literature and music. His books include "Art and Society," and "Jazz: A People's Music."

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The book jacket for "Wind From the South," a Soviet novel by Elmar Green about a peasant in Finland.

and joy in life. And although the novel deals with the war years, it tells us much about the Soviet Union of the present day. It shows how in the struggle to defend the land, in which the entire population from the battle lines to the furthestmost rear, rose in one unstinting effort, the people discovered new and undreamed of collective resources among themselves. These are now being applied to the magnificent projects of linking the seas, changing the course of rivers, and turning desert into fertile country. *Far from Moscow* is an epic of our times.

If the essence of *Far From Moscow* is its buoyance of youth, rippling humor and epic sweep, that of *Wind From the South* is its love of the land and its lyrical poetry to nature. It is a short novel of extraordinary beauty, in the great tradition of peasant novels close to the land.

The story is of a Finnish farmer, by a writer who knows the land and people well, having been born on the Karelian Isthmus. We see the country as primarily agricultural, with wealthy landowners attempting to

preserve a patriarchal relationship with the farmers to whom they share out land and whose labor they mercilessly exploit. And the story portrays with deep insight the economic and political forces in Finnish life. We get a perfect picture of the most reactionary nationalism at work among the landowners, seeking "expansion," propagandizing for a "greater Finland" at the expense of the Soviet Union, and behind this facade of jingoism willingly giving the country over to the Hitlerites and driving the people into an aggressive war.

Much in the book recalls Sholokhov's great novel of the Don Cossacks, *The Quiet Don*. When that novel first appeared here, critics were astounded that it had so understanding a treatment of a leading character who fought against the Soviet regime. They exclaimed that something must have been "put over" on the "authorities." Yet similar character treatment is to be found in the present book.

Like Sholokhov's epic, this novel is based on a deep understanding of the national and land question. It is through its hero, the poor farmer, Einari Pitkanieniemi, that the book communicates the deep love of nature, possible only to one who has nursed seedlings to bloom on rocky soil, handled every lump of earth on his little piece of leased land, fought heat, cold and storm to wrest a living. Einari works faithfully for the wealthy farmer who has given him a little rocky hillside in return for a pledge of life-long work on the master's farm.

Einari believes what his "betters" tell him, regards every coin they grudgingly pay him as a great benefaction. As they tell him to do, he curses the Russians, and himself be-

comes a soldier in the war. At the end of the book he is not yet fully educated.

Yet the events leading up to the war itself, have shaken him. The war itself offers a full display of profiteering by the rich, urging others into the army while they squeeze ever more tightly the labor that remains. The great change that takes place in Einari is the break with the old patriarchal relationship with his master, as he begins to see that he and his boss are ranged on opposite sides.

Although the war scenes themselves are moving, the most dramatic climax takes place afterwards when Einari is back on the land. The master, a little fearful of Einari's changed attitude, offers him the piece of fertile land for which Einari had longed. But Einari realizes he is no longer the young man who was able to fling boulders about, haul logs on his back, work long hours on his master's land and then put in nights and Sundays on his own rocky hill. If he gets the better land now, also on "terms," will he be able to work it? In a poignant moment, he realizes what it means to have had the best years of his life taken from him. And so he refuses the offer. He charts out a different path for himself, a clearer path, and thus he discovers that "life on this earth has become a bit more cheerful."

Finally, *Steel and Slag* is full of the smell of the open hearth and pouring steel. It is an exciting novel of the first years of the war. Its setting is a steel town in the Don Basin. The Germans are approaching, and the mill, recently converted to a new grade of armor steel, must now be abandoned, its main buildings blown up. There are, however, traitors in the mill, and at the last minute they cut the fuses leading to the crucial power station. Krainev, the plant manager, who has had the responsibility of blowing up the mill, stays behind. The story tells how he makes his way into the management of the mill under the Nazis, makes contact with the underground, and finally is able to blow up the power station.

While this thread of the narrative is going on, alternate chapters tell of Krainev's family and fellow workers as they are evacuated to the Urals, where they resume the making of steel.

A distinguishing feature of this book, as of other Soviet war novels, is its absolute veracity. The author describes the weak among the Russian people as well as the strong, the fearful and the traitors along with the staunch people. It offers a fine picture of the underground at work in an occupied city, and is altogether a thrilling story which it is next to impossible to put down.

## THE POLISH PARLIAMENT

THE POLISH Sejm (Parliament) has 425 members of which 17 per cent are women. There are 113 workers, 65 farmers (of which 34 own and operate individual farms), 30 writers, artists and publicists, 20 engineers and technicians, 18 scientists, 17 teachers and 8 doctors. Seventy-three percent of the legislators are 50 years old or under. There are 7 members under 25; 25 between 25 and 30; 112 in the 31 to 40 age group; 168 in the 41 to 50 age group; 84 are between 51 and 60, and there are 29 who are over 60 years of age.

# A Major Contribution to Peace

A review by JESSICA SMITH

SOVIET CIVILIZATION, by Corliss Lamont. *Philosophical Library*, New York, 1952. 433 pp. \$5.00

**I**N HIS PREFACE to this book, Corliss Lamont writes:

This is my major effort, intellectual and moral, to help stem the tide of misunderstanding between the United States and Soviet Russia and thereby to make some contribution to the enduring peace for which our two peoples and the whole world yearn.

In *Soviet Civilization*, continuing his steadfast efforts for American-Soviet understanding over two decades, Dr. Lamont has made a major contribution to the cause of peace. And it is of particular value that this book should appear now as an antidote to the Big Lie about the Soviet Union which is poisoning the well-springs of American life and threatening the safety of our nation.

Dr. Lamont had hoped to include a first-hand appraisal of the current situation in the Soviet Union, but was prevented from doing so by the un-American action of the U.S. State Department in refusing him a passport. But we can be grateful for his decision to go ahead with the book on the basis of his past visits and long study of the sources of reliable information available for those who really seek the truth.

It should be noted at the outset that this book is very critical of many things in the Soviet Union. But the author himself writes:

Do the evils existent during the first thirty-five years of the Communist regime, especially in the realm of means, outweigh the total good

achieved or reasonably to be anticipated for the near future? My answer is "No"; in a complete and true balance sheet, the Soviet good greatly outweighs the bad.

First, then, of the impressive record Dr. Lamont has placed on the credit side of the ledger.

Citing the Soviet Constitution as the document most conducive to an understanding of the USSR, Dr. Lamont summarizes the fundamental economic, social and political principles on which the Soviet state is based, and presents a clear and valuable outline of its government structure. He reviews the main Articles of the Constitution, stressing especially its guarantees of human rights, and concludes that the Soviet Constitution "presents a grand design of human living of which the Soviet people can well be proud."

Terming the Constitutional guarantee of complete equality for all Soviet citizens irrespective of nationality or race "an epoch-making step forward," Dr. Lamont devotes a chapter to the successful development of this policy in practice. He traces the Soviet policy toward minorities from the earliest days of the Revolution to the present, the wiping out of anti-Semitism and all racial discrimination, the harmony and friendship that exist among its many peoples, their material and cultural progress. He points to the deep significance of these achievements for the whole world:

The advanced Soviet theory and practice of friendly race relations is important for international ethics and peace. For we have little chance of attaining enduring amity among the peoples of the earth if national and racial prejudices remain as viru-

lent as during the first half of this twentieth century. Toward the elimination of these age-long animosities that have so afflicted the world, the Soviet Union, in establishing full ethnic democracy among its multitude of minorities, has taken genuine leadership and made a profound contribution of global significance.

The book contains a wealth of useful material on freedom of religion, on Soviet economic and cultural progress, on the role and functioning of socialist planning. Dr. Lamont highlights the main events of the Five-Year Plans, the tremendous postwar economic gains and upsurge of living standards, the afforestation plan and the other "earth shaking projects" in what he terms "a combined program of dams, hydroelectric power, irrigation and inland waterways that surpasses in magnitude anything of the sort ever attempted by man."

In a final section on American-Soviet relations, Dr. Lamont shows from the record that despite the differences in their systems, the United States and the Soviet Union "have had far-reaching common interests in the international sphere and have been able to cooperate with much mutual benefit during periods of world peace as well as world war."

The author declares categorically that the Soviet Union has stood forthright for peace since its first day of existence, as demonstrated by its consistent efforts over the years for disarmament, real collective security, normal international trade and self-determination of peoples. He blasts the myth of aggression or threatened aggression on the part of the Soviet Union, answering specific false charges in detail.

In a final plea for co-existence as against co-destruction, Dr. Lamont warns of the dangers of the Truman Administration's cold war policies to U.S. capitalism itself and world democracy. He urges that the method of war and violence be replaced by the method of reason, understanding and compromise, and calls upon the new

Administration (the book was written before election day) and the American people to change these policies:

The President of the United States during the next four years will have an unexcelled opportunity to serve America and humanity through initiating more constructive measures for peace than those supported by the Truman Administration. And if he is politically wise, the President will realize that nothing will gain him stronger backing among the American electorate than success in putting across a peace and disarmament program that reverses the trend of the past few years toward global disaster; and that embodies the principle of atomic power for life, not death.

The American people themselves have their own unique power and responsibility in the current situation . . . they can maintain steady pressure on the President, the State Department and Congress to avoid extremist actions and to pursue the path of world amity. . . . In every country the living generations of today have the chance, in this era of unprecedented possibilities for both good and evil, of bestowing on their direct descendants and all posterity the greatest boon in the records of the race: the permanent abolition of the scourge of war. That is the supreme challenge of these fateful times.

The reviewer has stressed Dr. Lamont's positive statements and conclusions about the Soviet Union, because these stand out most clearly in this thoughtful and enlightening book. But it would be less than fair to the author, not to stress again, as he makes clear throughout, that he also finds many things to be critical about. I am glad however to be one of those to refute his prophesy that the book will not "please left-wing groups who consider the Soviet Union above all criticism" (to the extent that the shoe fits, although I do not consider the formulation entirely accurate). While disagreeing with Dr. Lamont on many points, I deeply welcome the appearance of

this book as a vital and constructive contribution to peace and international understanding.

There have been occasions when this magazine has been criticized for presenting what some consider too rosy a view of the Soviet Union. This is not because we feel the Soviet Union "is above all criticism" but because the information reaching the public today is so preponderantly on the negative side and so distorted and untrue that we feel concentration on the great positive Soviet achievements is necessary. Certainly the Soviet Union has made mistakes and, as Dr. Lamont himself is at pains to point out, one has only to read the Soviet press to see that no one is more ready than the Soviet leaders and people themselves to acknowledge them. But we cannot go along with the attitude "both sides make mistakes." Mistakes that are made in the process of growth, in the process of advancing humanity, are in an entirely different category from mistakes made in pursuing a policy that is itself mistaken—that are part of a process of death and decay, of attempts to push humanity backward and plunge it into war and destruction.

In large measure Dr. Lamont himself recognizes this. While he feels that "the Soviet Government has from time to time used unnecessarily harsh measures to maintain itself," he is at the same time able to write:

Yet we should not lose sight of the ultimate democratic aims of the Soviet Republic. In my opinion, the Soviet people and their leaders have never relinquished these objectives.

And while he is repelled by "the dictatorial and repressive aspects of the regime" he is "unwilling to join in a wholesale condemnation of it based on a one-sided emphasis on its negative points."

This is most greatly to his credit. Dr. Lamont is almost unique in that his reservations with regard to what he considers a lag in civil and political liberties have not blinded him as they

have so many others to the magnificent reality of Soviet achievements and goals, and in his recognition that many of the things that repel him are by no means inherent in the Soviet regime but have been forced on them by the continuous efforts to seek its destruction led and fostered by outside powers. Of the Moscow Trials of 1936-38, for example, he says that after reading the voluminous verbatim testimony he "became convinced that the defendants' sweeping confessions were genuine and that they were indeed guilty of conspiring with Leon Trotsky and outright fascist agents to overthrow the Soviet Government," and that the crushing of this conspiracy "having definite links with Nazi Germany," resulted in strengthening Soviet leadership and morale.

Disclaiming any pretensions to infallibility, Dr. Lamont has always made generous and forthright acknowledgment when events have proved a preliminary judgment wrong. This I hope and believe will be the case when he is able to make a more exhaustive study of the origins of the Korean war, about which I think he is mistaken.

But it is not our differences that are important. In these fateful days the overriding need is for unity of all those who want international understanding and peace. Dr. Lamont is always ready to discuss these differences and to take the viewpoint of others into account, and we are proud to count him as one of the most valued contributors to the pages of *NEW WORLD REVIEW*. Dr. Lamont's willingness to work with those whose views on many issues differ with his, the consistency and sincerity of his support for peace, are a shining example of readiness to subordinate differences in the larger common concern for the highest interests of our country and humanity, for the triumph of life over death, of peace over war. This spirit infuses his book, enhancing its worth as a compendium of indispensable facts and arguments for all who work for peace. It should have the widest possible circulation.

## The Road Back to US-USSR Friendship

**WE CAN BE FRIENDS:** Origins of the Cold War, by Carl Marzani. Topical Book Publishers. New York, 1952. 384 pp. \$1.00.

**D**R. W. E. B. DU BOIS says of this book in his foreword:

It is the most complete revelation which has yet been written of the conspiracy to involve this nation in a Third World War with the Soviet Union as our chief opponent.

This book is also a shining example of the futility of imprisoning people for their ideas. Carl Marzani spent two and a half years in prison on a frame-up charge of perjury, because his film *Deadline for Action* exposed the drive of the big corporations for profits and war at the expense of the workers.

While he was in prison, and denied access to progressive publications, Mr. Marzani read many books by the government leaders responsible for the postwar foreign policy of the United States, which convicted them out of their own mouths of the responsibility for the war policies they have tried to pin on the Soviet Union.

These sources, plus his own wartime and postwar experiences in government service, with the State Department, the O.S.S. and other intelligence agencies, form the basis of this book written after his release. It is a powerful indictment of the warmakers, and a passionate plea for peace. It gathers together a mass of information which all of us should know, because the sources are available, but which many of us have missed. Carl Marzani was thus able to utilize his enforced leisure in federal penitentiaries in the service of humanity and peace.

Step by step he shows from the evidence he gathered, how Roosevelt's peace policy was perverted into the

Truman war doctrine, and with what results.

He begins by presenting evidence that even as they were launching the cold war on the basis of an alleged threat of Soviet aggression, none of the top government and military leaders themselves believed that Russia planned or wanted war. This included the late James Forrestal, who as Secretary of Defense was one of the main architects of the war policy, on whose diaries Mr. Marzani draws heavily.

It included Winston Churchill, Herbert Hoover, General Clay, W. Averell Harriman, General Walter Bedell Smith, Admiral Alan G. Kirk, George F. Kennan (the preceding four all ambassadors to Russia who should have known what they were talking about), General Gruenther, and General Eisenhower himself.

Of special significance in this period when the Rosenbergs face death in the electric chair for allegedly having given the secret of the atom bomb to the USSR, our wartime ally, is the memorandum written for President Truman by his Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, on atomic policy with respect to the Soviet Union. Kept a top secret document for a long time, every effort was made to withhold knowledge of this document from the American people. Its text, and the circumstances of its preparation, given in Mr. Stimson's memoirs published in 1947, is quoted by Mr. Marzani.

This document, after several weeks of careful reflection, was drawn up by the former Secretary of War after his return from Potsdam. Stimson had been on the controlling committee that directed atomic policy and was senior advisor to Roosevelt on the military employment of atomic energy.

In it, Stimson warned against carrying on negotiations with the Rus-

sians on the basis of "having this weapon rather ostentatiously on our hip." He urged instead immediate and direct negotiations with the Russians on the basis of reaching agreement with the USSR and Britain to control and limit the use of the atomic bomb as an instrument of war, including a commitment that the United States would stop work on the manufacture of the bomb as a military weapon, and to refrain from using the bomb as an instrument of war unless all three governments should agree together to do so. Stimson proposed sharing atomic energy information with the USSR, and an exchange of benefits of future development for the application of atomic energy for commercial and humanitarian purposes.

Stimson was particularly insistent on the necessity for such a direct and forthright approach to the Russians before any international debate should be held. He saw in such a procedure alone the only way of avoiding the irretrievable embitterment of American-Soviet relations.

President Truman disregarded these urgent suggestions, and followed the exact course Stimson had warned against, at every step making impossible proposals to the USSR backed with the threat of the atom bomb.

Mr. Marzani's researches unfolded the disastrous development of the whole Truman method of dealing with

the USSR by implied threats of force, discarding all attempts to reach agreement through negotiations. Nowhere has such a complete record of the cold war policies of our government been put between two covers. Acquaintance with this record is indispensable to all who are concerned with peace.

The final section of the book deals with "What is the road back to American-Soviet friendship?" Mr. Marzani is deeply convinced that we can take this road. He shows that the Soviet Union needs and wants peace, as do the overwhelming majority of the world's people, that peaceful co-existence is possible. He writes:

There is no mystery about the road back to friendship. It starts with negotiations. To negotiate, nations needn't be friends, just as workers and employers needn't be friends in order to bargain collectively. . . .

Peace can be won even on the basis of distrust. Yet once peace is being built, that distrust will vanish. Trade will flourish, travel will increase, knowledge of each other will inevitably bring respect and friendship. . . .

Mr. Marzani calls for the widest possible unity of all the people and all the organizations around the simple issue of truce in Korea, negotiations at the conference table. The widest possible circulation of his book will help to bring this about. J. S.

## Handbook for Peace

THE SEACH FOR PEACE, by D. N.

Pritt, with an introduction by Jessica Smith. International Publishers, New York, 1952. 63 p. 40c paper; \$1 cloth.

THIS remarkable book by the eminent British attorney and former Member of Parliament is an urgently needed refresher course in contemporary history. It contains answers to

questions and historic documents that unfortunately too many of us either have forgotten or have never known. Mr. Pritt's style is brief, rapid and incisive, and his conclusions, for the honest and logical mind, are irrefutable.

In his final chapter, explaining the reason for his book, he declares:

To think and to work to good pur-

pose, one must be fully informed. But great forces of propaganda have been at work for some years now to misinform people, to persuade them that the danger of war is due to Soviet aggression, and to prevent the contrary views and arguments being presented in the press or over the radio.

If the story of Soviet aggression is untrue, as this book, I hope, proves, the scene can and must change for the better. We can halt the armaments race, and bring relief from tension, danger, anxiety and ruin.

And in the same chapter he sets forth a quotation, little known or remembered, that was made in the British House of Commons in 1945 by none other than Anthony Eden. It was a ringing warning against anti-Soviet

propaganda, against the very same vicious propaganda that is launched today by Churchill's government (of which Mr. Eden is a part) and the U.S. Administration.

Successive chapters answer these and other questions: Did the USSR cause World War II? Did they throw away our friendship? Have they abused the veto in the UN? Who is opposed to disarmament? Is the USSR arming to the teeth? What about the Berlin "blockade?" What about Korea? What about freedom in the Soviet Union?

The introduction, by Jessica Smith, editor of NEW WORLD REVIEW, supplies the answers to other vital questions, making this an outstanding handbook for all fighters for peace.

A. V.

## In Defense of Books

PUBLISHER ON TRIAL, A Symposium. The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg. Issued by the Committee To Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, 80 E. 11th St., Room 634, New York 3, N. Y., 1953. 48 pp. 10 cents.

**A**T THE COST of the Bill of Rights and \$1,000,000 to the American people, the Department of Justice has just succeeded in convicting 13 more leading Communists under the thought-control Smith Act. One of the victims is Alexander Trachtenberg, 68-year-old director of International Publishers which for 28 years has issued books that have had a special appeal to serious Americans seeking clarity on the complex political and social questions of our time.

This symposium consists of talks by a distinguished group of writers, educators and civil rights leaders at a meeting on behalf of Mr. Trachtenberg. Angus Cameron, former editor-in-chief of Little, Brown and Co., strikes the keynote in an introductory essay:

"Americans must come to realize

before it is too late that the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press which they take for granted are the right to express heresy to the current view whether that current view be the precepts of a tyrannical 17th century theocracy in Massachusetts or against the precepts of a 20th century financial-military oligarchy in Washington, D. C., and New York City."

There is individuality and striking thought and phrase in the contributions by William L. Patterson, Howard Fast, Albert Maltz, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Shirley Graham, Lloyd L. Brown, Meridel LeSueur, Cedric Belfrage, John Howard Lawson, Philip S. Foner, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Howard Selsam, Herbert Aptheker, Anna Rochester, D. N. Pritt and R. Palme Dutt.

The fight for bail for Mr. Trachtenberg and his co-defendants while they carry their appeal to the higher courts gives urgency to this pamphlet. Americans should read the stirring words in this symposium and bring them to the attention of their fellow-citizens.

—S. G.

## Interesting Reading on the USSR

**ALEXEI LOOKS AHEAD.** The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, *by Ralph Izard. Illustrated. Published by the American Russian Institute, San Francisco. 32 pp. 25c; five for \$1.*

**THIS FACTUAL**, detailed analysis of what the new Soviet Five-Year Plan means to the average Soviet family fills a wide gap in American knowledge about the USSR. Pictographs and recent photos give the reader a quick grasp of what the target year 1955 will mean to Soviet peoples in terms of food, clothing, housing, job opportunities and, of course, cultural attainments.

Written in popular style, the text gives a glimpse of the great new construction projects and what they mean for the Soviet Union. Details are given on the effect of the five Soviet price reductions on family budgets.

**THE SOVIET OLYMPIC TEAM AND SOVIET ATHLETICS**, *by Ralph Izard. Illustrated. Published by the American Russian Institute, San Francisco. 32 pp. 25c; five for \$1.*

**THIS** profusely illustrated pamphlet answers some of the questions the U.S. news services left open in covering the Helsinki Olympic Games. It explains how and why Soviet athletes could compete as peers with the world's best on their very first appearance in the Olympic arena. It cites the records in all Soviet competitions.

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## PEACE COSTS LESS THAN WAR...

(Continued from page 2)

### Want All Sons Back

**Glide, Ore.**—We heartily approve of the National Referendum for Peace. We have a son in Korea. But on his account and in our deep desire for world peace and harmony, we greatly desire to do our part. May I add a word of great appreciation of your very fine journal, to which we look forward every month.  
—Mrs. R. B. Hoag.

### Comments Wanted

**Excello, Mo. Box 43**—I think your readers would be interested in the "People's Plan for Peace" which we are circulating to the readers of *Peace Appeal* for comments and suggestions. The following are its main points:

- Stop all shooting without delay, with negotiations on the prisoner-of-war issue to follow a cease-fire.
- Withdraw all foreign troops, including U.S. and Chinese from Korea.
- Call a five-power peace meeting—U.S., Great Britain, France, USSR and People's China.
- Invite all nations' delegates to be heard, including both South and North Koreans.
- Negotiate all disputes.
- Outlaw atomic bombs, poison gas, germ warfare and all means of mass murder without exception.
- Outlaw war propaganda, stop all hate campaigns.
- Open world's markets by removing East-West trade barriers.
- Make peace by being peaceful, by not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

We shall welcome comments from readers of NWR—**John L. Widner, Editor, The Peace Appeal.**

**A**PPPOINTMENTS by the new administration under President Eisenhower already provide more than an inkling that the pro-war frenzy will reach a new pitch and the American people will be victimized even more than they have been by high taxes, inflation and curtailment of their civil liberties.

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