

NEW WORLD

DECEMBER
1954

Review

20¢

PUBLIC LIBRARY

✓
DEC 23 1954

DETROIT



SABUROV OUTLINES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY
New Interests in New China • In Bulgaria Today

NEW WORLD *Review*

DECEMBER 1954

Andrei Vyshinsky 3

Saburov on Soviet Foreign Policy 4

Something New Every Day
Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley 13

A Big Tree Has Fallen
Eslanda Robeson 19

Bulgarians Enjoy the Fruits
Of Their Labors
Edgar P. Young 24

Soviet-Chinese Agreements 28

Book Review 30

OUR COVER: *Children of Moscow dance around a New Year's fir tree in the Park of Culture and Rest. Photos in this issue by Sovfoto.*

JESSICA SMITH, Editor

FREDERICK V. FIELD, For Eastern Editor

ANDREW VOYNOW, Managing Editor

DONALD SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager

ESLANDA ROBESON

Editorial Consultants on Negro and
Colonial Questions

Vol. 22, No. 12, December, 1954. Re-entered as second class matter June 27, 1951, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$2.00 per year. \$1.00 for 6 months (Canadian, \$2.50; foreign \$3.00 a year. Draw money orders or checks payable in New York). Published monthly by the S.R.T. Publications, Inc., 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. Indexed in Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service. Phone: MUrray Hill 3-3855.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



Help Us Continue Our Work

WE ARE PROUD to announce that our next issue will contain an extensive and vital article that we feel of utmost importance to our readers and all their friends and acquaintances.

It discusses the new pacts for rearming Germany, what they mean to the American people and how they threaten world peace. Written by our editor, Jessica Smith, it is a clear, incisive, documented treatise on one of the most urgent problems of today. You should order extra copies at once—seven for only one dollar.

The publication of such basic articles is an integral part of our work for creating better understanding in the world, thus laying the basis for international peace.

To do this work, to continue the publication of our magazine we are sorely in need of funds. Won't you help us continue our work for peace through understanding?

Please send in your contribution today. And make it as generous as you know how.

NEW WORLD REVIEW

23 West 26th Street, New York 10

I am enclosing \$..... to help you to continue to publish your magazine.

Name

Address

City

Zone..... State

NEW WORLD REVIEW

ANDREI VYSHINSKY

THE DEATH of Andrei Vyshinsky, first Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR and Permanent Representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, is a great loss to all Americans concerned with peace.

It was symbolic that even as death struck him down on November 22, Vyshinsky was in the midst of preparing a speech on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Every year since 1946, when he first represented the Soviet Union in the UN General Assembly, Vyshinsky consistently, brilliantly and passionately carried on the struggle for peace. Year after year he offered resolutions calling for the end of war propaganda, the banning of atomic weapons, pacts of peace among the great powers.

To the debates on these questions he brought great eloquence and depth of feeling, a profound knowledge of the world's history and culture. The rich content of his speeches testified to the immense energy and research he expended in their preparation, his complete dedication to the cause of peace.

Staunch in adherence to principle, Mr. Vyshinsky was always ready to make the concessions necessary to bring the viewpoints of East and West closer together.

Mr. Vyshinsky's contribution to the current Assembly sessions was especially outstanding. He electrified the proceedings when he offered a new Soviet resolution on arms reduction and atomic weapon control, which went a long way toward meet-

ing Western objections to previous Soviet proposals.

Since repeated Soviet efforts for immediate banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons had failed, Mr. Vyshinsky proposed that a start be made on conventional arms reduction, in stages, as the Western nations had demanded, banning of nuclear weapons, with strict international control and inspection provisions, to come at the second stage. This led to a unanimous resolution reopening negotiations under the UN Disarmament Commission.

Mr. Vyshinsky entered wholeheartedly into the discussions on President Eisenhower's proposal on peaceful uses of atomic energy, which he called a "momentous" one.

He made clear that his country would have preferred to include a ban on atomic weapons in the final resolution. But he associated himself with the basic principle of international cooperation for peaceful use of atomic energy, and, after his death, Soviet representative Arkady Sobolev voted for the resolution.

The tremendous respect and affection which other United Nations members held for Andrei Vyshinsky as a distinguished statesman and a warm human being, are reflected in the article by Eslanda Robeson on the UN memorial meeting.

Andrei Vyshinsky made a deathless contribution to the cause of peaceful coexistence among the nations, to the ending of the threat of war in the world. For this, all humanity must be grateful to him.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Its Aims and Achievements

The most comprehensive recent statement of Soviet foreign policy was made on November 6, during the Moscow celebration of the 37th Anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, by Deputy Premier of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, M. Z. Saburov. Because we feel that a correct understanding of the foreign policy of the USSR is of utmost importance today, and because this address was only meagerly reported in the American press, we are making the full text available to our readers. It is a translation from the newspaper *Pravda*, of November 7th.

THE PEOPLES will always remember that the October Revolution raised the banner of peace and indicated the way out of the First World War. The first thing the Soviet people did after taking power into their own hands was to accept the historic Decree on Peace proposed by the great Lenin.

The vast scale of economic and cultural development work in our country, the consistent measures of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government aimed at steadily raising the living standards of the Soviet people graphically attest to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has brought into being, for the first time in the history of mankind, a state whose home and foreign policy are wholly dedicated to the interests of the popular masses, to the cause of peace and the security of the nations. The fundamental principles of this policy, formulated by the great Lenin, are founded on the recognition of the possibility of peaceful coexistence of the socialist and capitalist

systems, given a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to observe assumed obligations, providing the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries is observed.

The experience of international relations during the past 37 years has convincingly shown that economic, political and cultural cooperation is quite possible between states with different social systems, in their mutual interests. There is full possibility for such cooperation in the future, too, in the interests of general peace. Insofar as this depends on the Soviet Union, there can be no doubt that the USSR will continue to base its relations with other countries on recognition of the aforesaid principles in relations between states. The cause of peace would only benefit if such efforts of the Soviet Union would meet with similar efforts on the part of other states.

The struggle for peace and international security has been and remains the foundation of the Soviet Government's foreign policy. We are deeply convinced that such a policy is in line not only with the in-

terests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of the democratic camp but also with the interests of the peoples of all other states, large and small.

It would be wrong, however, to consider the desire of the Soviet Union for peace as a sign of its weakness. The Soviet state has repeatedly and quite convincingly proved that it is able to uphold its interests and security. Soviet people, in case of need, are able also to defend themselves with arms in hand against any aggressor. There is no need to cite facts that are known to all, that undoubtedly are well remembered not only by our friends but by our ill-wishers as well. In this connection, the attempts of certain leaders in the United States of America to talk with the Soviet Union from so-called "positions of strength" seem strange, to say the least. Such language has never been successful in relations with the Soviet Union. All the more is it out of place now when the USSR, even according to the admission of its enemies, has augmented its strength still more and when together with the Soviet Union the struggle for peace is waged by the greatest state of Asia—the People's Republic of China—and all the People's Democracies, which have firmly embarked upon the path of building socialism and are marching side by side with the Soviet Union in the vanguard of the forces of peace and progress.

For ten years now the peoples in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have been successfully following this path. The aspect of these countries has changed beyond recognition during this decade. The victory of the new system has opened up before the European People's Democracies tremendous and unprece-

dent possibilities for economic and cultural development. Having taken to the road of building socialism, the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania have achieved considerable success in all spheres of their constructive endeavors.

The positions of these countries in foreign affairs have also radically changed and their role on the international arena has increased. For many decades the countries of Central and Eastern Europe were the object of intrigues and provocations by the imperialist powers and were frequently used by them as cat's paws of their aggressive policy. This situation is gone forever. The European People's Democracies which have won genuine independence are waging an active struggle for peace among the nations.

In October of this year, the progressive forces of Germany celebrated the fifth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, a genuine democratic and peaceable state. This memorable occasion was marked not only in Germany but also far beyond its bounds, and this is understandable, because the formation of the German Democratic Republic and its economic and political achievements are a highly important factor in the struggle of the German people to build their united, independent, democratic, peaceable state, one of the major factors in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The People's Republic of China has recently observed its fifth anniversary. The formation of a free and independent People's Republic of China was a major development not only in the history of China but also in the history of all mankind. This is a historic fact whose significance it

is difficult to overestimate. The Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the historic successes of the fraternal Chinese people, 600,000,000 strong, in their achievements in establishing and consolidating the people's democratic system in their country. The great gains of People's China are legislatively secured in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, recently adopted by the National People's Assembly, the Constitution which proclaimed the principles of building socialism in China.

An end has been put forever to the former position of the Chinese people when the foreign imperialists in league with the venal Chinese reactionaries subjugated the great people and deprived them of any independent role in settling international questions. Notwithstanding the resistance offered by international reaction, aggressive United States elements first and foremost, the People's Republic of China has firmly emerged on the international arena as a genuinely great power and a mighty peace factor.

Ties of unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation bind all the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. Socialist construction in the USSR is the richest source of experience for all the peoples who have now embarked on the path blazed by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The powerful camp of democracy and socialism which united under its banner 900,000,000 people, and its consistent and steadfast struggle for peace meet with ardent sympathy and active support of ever broader public circles in the capitalist countries. Herein is a direct expression of the greatest historic change of our day, when the peoples are increasingly taking the cause of peace into their own hands.

The consistent and purposeful struggle of the peace forces headed by the Soviet Union have of late yielded certain positive results. A dangerous war conflagration has been extinguished in Korea. The successful outcome of the Geneva Conference resulted in the termination of hostilities in Indo-China, which opens up the possibility for a final settlement of the Indo-China question, with due account of the legitimate national interests of the peoples of Indo-China. The success of the Geneva Conference has visually demonstrated the invincibility of the national liberation movement of the peoples of the East, has demonstrated the growing might of the peace camp and the efficacy of the method of diplomatic negotiations on disputed international issues.

The economic and cultural relations of the USSR with other countries have been considerably extended of late and they continue to grow, which undoubtedly facilitates the normalization of the international situation as a whole.

The relations of our country with Yugoslavia have improved in the recent period. Certain obstacles which hampered the normalization of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia have been eliminated and steps have been taken to resume trade and to establish cultural and other ties. The Yugoslav Government has expressed a willingness to cooperate in improving relations with the Soviet Union. As for the Soviet Government, it considers it useful in the interests of the peoples of both countries to make use of all opportunities for the establishment of normal and friendly relations. Manifestations of wrangling and ill-feeling, observed in recent years between our states, are of benefit only to the enemies of

the USSR and Yugoslavia, to the enemies of peace. And conversely, co-operation and sincere friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia fully conform not only to the interests of our countries but also to the interests of world peace. On its part the Soviet Government will continue to promote in every way the full normalization of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the consolidation of the ancient friendship of our peoples with the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, and it hopes that in this it will meet full mutual understanding of the Yugoslav side.

The broadest public circles in different countries increasingly understand and support the well-known precept of the Soviet Government on the possibility and need to settle disputed international issues through agreement of the countries concerned, in the interests of a further strengthening of peace and securing the free development of the nations.

The successes achieved in easing international tension have been received by the peoples of the world with great satisfaction and have instilled in them still greater confidence in their forces and their ability to prevent another war, to uphold the cause of peace.

The Soviet people are confident that the possibilities for further relaxation of international tension have by far not been exhausted, that only the first steps have been made in this direction. At the same time we clearly realize that there are serious obstacles on this path raised by aggressive circles of certain powers. These circles employ new maneuvers all the time to prevent a further lessening of international tension, they continue to knock together military alignments directed against the Soviet Union and the People's De-

mocracies. Such alignments are being created in Europe, Asia and other areas of the world, their organization being invariably accompanied by the establishment of new American bases on the territory of other countries, many thousand kilometers removed from the frontiers of the United States.

The interests of strengthening peace put forth now as one of the most important and burning issues the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The solution of these problems could substantially cut military expenses and lessen the tax burden, whose full brunt is now borne by the working people. It undoubtedly would bring about a radical improvement of the entire international situation.

The discovery and use of atomic energy is a great achievement of human genius, which opens up immense prospects for the further development of the productive forces of society. It is no secret, however, that influential circles of certain countries are out to place atomic energy at the service of war plans. The vital interests of the peoples demand that the use of atomic energy for destruction and the mass annihilation of human beings be strictly prohibited, that this powerful force of nature should be used solely for construction, for mankind's progress. It is known that Soviet science has already achieved outstanding results in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes; an atomic power station is already operating in the USSR.

The Soviet Union does not relax its efforts in the struggle for prohibition of atomic weapons. In direct relation to this stand of the Soviet Union is the draft of fundamental principles of an international con-

vention (treaty) on prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction and their removal from national armaments, substantial reduction of armaments and the establishment of international control over the implementation of these decisions, submitted by the Soviet delegation to the United Nations for the consideration of the General Assembly. The proposal of the Soviet Union envisages concrete, practicable measures for the settlement of these questions.

We can note with gratification that this new proposal of the Soviet Union has been received favorably by the broadest circles of the world public. It should be noted, however, at the same time that at present it is not enough merely to make statements about the importance of the latest proposal of the Soviet Government. What is needed is a more resolute and energetic struggle against attempts to create a new deadlock in the settlement of these questions, to raise artificial obstacles to agreement and to try not to notice that which brings the positions of the countries in the negotiations on these important questions closer together.

Nor must one talk in earnest about disarmament and at the same time open wide the doors to the revenge-seeking forces in Western Germany, resurrecting German militarism. Memories of the sanguinary rule of the Hitlerites are still fresh in the minds of the European peoples.

In the light of developments of the recent past, the maneuvers of those who favor the revival of militarism in Western Germany can arouse naught but indignation of the broad public circles. In this connection one cannot ignore the decisions on the German question adopted at the separate conferences of the

Western Powers in London and Paris.

Contrary to the obligations assumed jointly with the Soviet Union to prevent the resurgence of German militarism, the Governments of the United States, Britain and France, ignoring the will of the peoples for peace, have entered into a separate compact with the West German militarists and revanchists on the restoration of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany. At the initial stage, the Paris agreements on the remilitarization of Western Germany provide for the establishment of a West German army of half a million men. But already today the Bonn government makes no secret of the fact that it has plans for organizing a much larger number of corps and divisions than envisaged in the Paris agreements.

Industry is already being regeared to serve the arming of Western Germany, including the war industry of the Ruhr, the selfsame Ruhr which was a war arsenal of Hitlerite Germany. It is not fortuitous that Western Germany is flooded with militarist and fascist literature which openly advocates another war against the European countries neighboring on Germany. Ever greater influence is being acquired there by the selfsame people who but yesterday were the organizers of Hitlerite aggression against France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states.

The London and Paris agreements thus lead to the conversion of Western Germany into a militarist state. Nor must sight be lost of the fact that the Paris agreements give the West German army the possibility of having atomic weapons among its armaments. Moreover, the agreements directly stipulate that atomic

research will be launched in Western Germany.

The governments of the West European capitalist countries are apparently forgetting that the arming of Western Germany represents the gravest danger to the peoples of Europe and to all mankind, because the militaristic-minded rulers of Western Germany will soon have, together with other armaments, atomic weapons which they undoubtedly will try to use for their revenge-seeking, aggressive ends.

Certain shortsighted politicians in Western Europe are advocating the false teachings that after ratification of the London and Paris agreements the chances will improve for a Four-Power agreement on the German question. But only naive people can believe such assertions. In reality, the ratification of the Paris and London agreements and their implementation will create new obstacles to agreement on the German problem, will deepen the present division of Germany and will leave the German nation dismembered for many years.

The interests of peace in Europe

and the interests of the German people themselves demand the immediate re-establishment of Germany's unity along peaceable and democratic lines and the establishment of a collective security system in Europe. These interests also demand that instead of the organization of closed military alignments with the participation of a remilitarized Western Germany, a collective security system should be established in Europe. Such a system of security, founded on the joint efforts of all the European states, conforms to the vital interests of the peoples, because the preservation of peace in Europe would be of decisive significance for the maintenance of general peace.

Soviet people are firmly convinced that only such settlements of different international issues can withstand life's test, which soberly take into account the historic changes occurring in the world. We hold that it is this principle, acceptable and advantageous to all countries, irrespective of their social systems, that must form the basis for settling outstanding international issues, including those of Europe and Asia.

Highlights of Soviet Progress in 1954

THE OPENING section of Mr. Saburov's anniversary address dealt with the internal achievements of the Soviet Union during the past year. A summary of this section follows.

Reviewing economic progress for 1954 on the basis of ten months' results, Mr. Saburov said that industrial production during 1951-54 had increased by about 63 per cent, which means that the current Five-Year

Plan, which envisaged an increase of 70 per cent by the end of 1955, will be fulfilled ahead of schedule in industry, as will also be the case in railway freightloading. The increase over last year's production is already more than 12 per cent.

Over-all industrial production this year will be 2.8 times greater than that of 1940, production of heavy industry, 3.4 times greater.

Total electric power produced in

1954 will be triple that of 1940. Seven powerful new hydroelectric stations have started operations in the past few years. Construction of the world's most powerful station at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad is in full swing on the Volga. New stations are going up on the Angara, Ob and other rivers.

This year has been the beginning of the fulfillment of the government's program for a greater advance in consumers' goods output. In 1954, over 5.5 million meters of cotton textiles will be manufactured, 6 per cent above 1953, 56 per cent above 1950; 520,000,000 meters of silk fabrics, 30 per cent above 1953, four times more than 1950.

Mr. Saburov declared that the Soviet Government and the Communist Party had undertaken the task of producing still more manufactured goods and foodstuffs, and of a high quality. The speaker placed special emphasis on measures taken to fulfill decisions regarding the utmost development of all branches of agriculture as essential to this.

During the past year more than 150,000 skilled workers, engineers, agronomists and zootechnicians went voluntarily to the regions where virgin and long-fallow lands are being developed, and to work on the collective and state farms and machine and tractor stations. In the first nine months of the year, agriculture received 134,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 81,000 trucks, 26,000 grain harvester combines, over 19,000 tractor-drawn and self-propelled haymowers, 9,000 potato harvester combines, and much other machinery.

The sown area in 1954 was 13 per cent above 1950. Despite unfavorable weather conditions in some areas, this year's crop will be somewhat

above last year's. In part of Western Siberia the grain crop will be double that of last year, in the Altai four-fold, and in the Kazakh Republic the increase will be about 35 per cent.

The 1954-55 plan for developing virgin and long fallow land in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga area and the Northern Caucasus was topped by 20 per cent this year, with 17,000,000 hectares plowed up (a hectare is 2.47 acres), and the sowing plan fulfilled 137 per cent.

By October 1 this year there were 27,500,000 cows in the country, an increase of more than 3,000,000 over the number on January 1, 1953, bringing the total herd close to the pre-war figure. Beef and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep owned individually by collective farmers and workers have also increased during the past year, although the collective herds in a number of districts somewhat declined owing to unsatisfactory wintering conditions. Saburov emphasized that still greater concern must be exercised by the Government and Party organizations for the development of animal husbandry.

The great importance of the USSR Agricultural Exhibition, opened this year, according to the speaker is in its demonstrations of the best agricultural techniques and promoting their application.

The achievements mentioned, declared Saburov, have brought about a further rise in living standards of the working people. The number of industrial and office workers engaged in the national economy will reach 47,000,000 by the end of 1954, and their wages will be about 74 per cent higher than in 1940; adding state expenditures for cultural and social services to the population, the

income of these groups will be double that of 1940.

A big rise in purchasing power has resulted from the seven cuts in retail prices since 1947, reducing prices by 56 per cent in that period, while prices on the collective farm markets dropped almost 75 per cent.

Marketable quantities of consumer goods have increased since 1950 as follows: meat products and sugar, 1.9 times; fish products and butter, 1.6 times; vegetable oil, almost double; cotton, woolen, linen and silk fabrics, by 66 per cent; furniture, 2.9 times.

The current Five-Year Plan calls for double the investments in housing construction over the last one, but in the first four years they have already risen 1.8 times, meaning new homes with a total living space of 86,000,000 square meters in towns and industrial settlements by the end of 1954. In addition, more than 30,000,000 square meters of new housing will be added in the building done by the people themselves in towns and industrial settlements, with the help of government loans. Mr. Saburov said that these results could not satisfy the rising requirements and much more must be done to improve housing conditions.

Living standards have also been improved through the constantly growing social insurance and social maintenance funds for different groups of the population. Real incomes of the peasants have increased through higher procurement and purchase prices of agricultural produce of the collective farms, lower taxes and cancellation of tax arrears for past years.

Cultural achievements are indicated by the record enrollment of 450,000 first-year students in institutions of higher learning, the

further development of Soviet science, literature and the arts, "to augment," in Saburov's words, "the spiritual treasures of our people." He noted the importance of the role of Soviet literature, called upon "to hold up everything advanced, progressive, to lash everything backward, to reflect the interests of the people, their heroism, self-sacrificing deeds and creative efforts" and the task of the forthcoming Second USSR Congress of Soviet writers in mapping out a course "for a more fruitful development of Soviet literature."

Declaring that the fulfillment of measures to advance the material and cultural standards of the people "depends on our work, proper management, the ability to make use of all our potentialities and inner reserves, Mr. Saburov hailed the creative initiative displayed by the masses of the people.

In 1954 labor productivity in industry is 7 per cent higher than last year, and 33 per cent above 1950. But this, he said, is still not enough. Rates of production are still too uneven, there are still too many unproductive outlays, and uneconomical procedures, administrative costs are too high. All these things must be exposed, freely criticized, and overcome.

Saburov emphasized the necessity of consolidating labor discipline, undeviating application of the principle of distribution in accordance with work done, greater material incentive to workers in raising labor productivity and developing the socialist economy, and proper distribution of labor resources. He continued:

Today, with the Soviet people working to achieve a continuous rise in consumption, it is of the greatest importance to increase the share of la-

bor in the sphere of material production and to reduce the labor resources in the non-productive sphere. To this end we are cutting the state apparatus and simplifying its structure. . . . The Party and the Government are striving to make our state apparatus economic to the utmost and accessible to the population, are working to root out red tape and other manifestations of bureaucracy in our institutions, to strengthen the ties of all sections of the apparatus with the broad masses.

Recalling the importance attached by Lenin to the alliance of the working class and the peasantry as assuring the strength and the solidity of the Soviet system, Saburov said this alliance would be strengthened still more by the measures of the Government for the further development of industry and agriculture and a rise in living standards.

Mr. Saburov concluded his review of the internal situation by hailing the establishment and consolidation

of the multinational Soviet state as one of the greatest gains of the October Socialist Revolution. He declared:

The October Revolution has liberated the numerous peoples of Russia from national oppression and has created conditions for the economic, political and cultural advance of all the peoples inhabiting our great homeland. The consistent application by the Party and the Soviet state of the Lenin-Stalin national policy has brought about the economic and cultural advancement of all the nations of our country, has united them in one fraternal family, which the peoples of the USSR have demonstrated with special clarity this year, observing the great historic occasion, the tercentenary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia. That was a great holiday not only for the Ukrainian and Russian peoples but also for all the peoples of the Soviet Union, united in unbreakable friendship under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS

NOVEMBER marked the 70th birthday of Alexander Trachtenberg and the 30th anniversary of International Publishers which he has headed since its inception. This firm has a distinguished record of publishing Marxist classics, along with many books representing the best of America's culture and progressive thought.

It is a blot on our America that on the occasion of this double anniversary Mr. Trachtenberg faces a jail sentence under the thought-control Smith Act, which put on trial the ideas in the books he has published.

How can the peoples of the world understand each other without a knowledge of the philosophy and teachings on which their lives are based? There can be no greater service to international understanding and peace than to make known the Marxist science of society which is the guiding principle of nations in which more than a third of the world's people live today, as well as of millions in other lands.

In doing this, Mr. Trachtenberg and International Publishers have made a tremendous contribution to the peaceful coexistence which must one day come about if our country is to survive. Defense of the right to publish such books is part of the fight for peace.

IN PEOPLE'S CHINA THERE'S SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY

by ELSIE FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY

Peking, September, 1954.

ONE OF THE EXCITING things about living in China is that so much happens so quickly. Every day brings its report of some new factory starting work, of a new water control project completed, of construction started on huge new buildings to be used as universities, schools, hospitals, hotels, department stores, theaters, and so on. These are paralleled by countless stories of how workers have devised new, more efficient ways, of doing things or improving their machines to multiply production.

Even if one read nothing at all, one couldn't escape it. One goes to work past blocks of apartment houses that weren't there three months ago. One enters a shop and sees a new shipment of pianos, and looking curiously to see where they are from finds that they are Chinese-made—for the first time in history.

ELSIE FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY is an English woman who worked with the Chinese industrial cooperatives under the difficult conditions of the Kuomintang. During the Sino-Japanese war she was a correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph." She spent several years in the United States and is now living and working in Peking.

Each step of construction is accompanied by a new advance in cultural life. To give an idea of its variety, I will just mention a few of the things that have happened in Peking since the beginning of this year. A short time ago we heard the first full symphony concert ever given, anywhere, by a Chinese orchestra. It was a very well executed commemorative performance of works by Anton Dvorak. Soon afterwards the first Chinese classical opera to be screened in full color was shown.

A very big exhibition of China's natural resources was a preliminary to the opening of the country's first national Museum of Natural History. Another, with the actual machines on display and the inventors on hand to operate and explain them, showed the inventions of workers at the giant Anshan Steel Works.

There also was an exhibition showing the development of Chinese architecture, very important now that the national tradition must be adapted to modern structures of all kinds.

Then there was the Giant Panda that arrived at the zoo—the only living specimen now in captivity. During the past three years, by the way, Peking's zoo has grown from a small

and rather poky one into a beautiful park, even more up-to-date, in some ways than the one in the Bronx, New York. Besides Chinese animals there are constant exchanges with other countries. It is big news, especially for the children, when elephants come from India and Viet Nam, polar bears from the Soviet Union, lions and other African animals from Leipzig in Germany. Many of these have never been seen in China before.

From abroad too came showings of Czechoslovak puppets, Mongolian art and Indian handicrafts.

Many of the big exhibitions are in the old Imperial Palace. Though this was a museum under the Kuomintang too, it was more for tourists than for the people as a whole, and a rather jumbled permanent collection—reduced constantly by thefts—was shown in only a few buildings. Now the huge courts and halls are practically all used. In one section, a very well arranged Historical Museum gives an extraordinarily graphic and accurate idea of the history of the Chinese people, economic, political, social and cultural, since their civilization began. The palace grounds are crowded with people from both in and out of town, often coming in large organized excursions of workers, peasants or school children, on holidays and weekdays alike.

It was in the great tower above the Wu Men, the massive inner fortress gate of the old Forbidden City, that I recently visited one of the most exciting exhibitions I have ever been to. It consisted of 3,760 out of more than 140,000 (!) ancient relics found by workers all over China in the course of digging foundations for buildings, factories and railways in the past four years alone. Immediately inside the lofty Wu Men hall, a huge map indicated

where the various things had been found and the nature and number of those from each area. But all this left one completely unprepared for the richness, variety and extent of the exhibition itself. Besides masterpieces of art, showcase after showcase depicted the life of the Chinese people over a period of many thousand years—one saw their houses, farm implements, domestic utensils, weapons, ornaments, even preserved remnants of clothing and food—all in extraordinary profusion.

The oldest find, which aroused a great deal of attention, was the fossil skull of a young girl who lived from 30,000 to 100,000 years ago—it is being studied for more exact data by Chinese anthropologists and palaeontologists. Workers found it while building a bridge on the Chengtu-Chungking railway in Szechuan province in 1951. It is typical of the alliance between labor and science in China now that the workers themselves saw at once that they had something important; and that archaeologists were immediately flown from Peking over a thousand miles away to excavate the site, ordinary work being suspended for a time to let them do it. This is the rule now, in all construction in which underground cultural remains are encountered. That human communities had existed in that part of China at so remote a time had not previously been known.

Another discovery of the greatest significance was a whole iron foundry, complete with moulds for "mass production" of weapons and farm tools, belonging to the Warring States period (about 450-200 B.C.). It was dug up in the Northeast and gives quite a new idea of the history of the iron industry in China. Also of extreme interest were the iron agricultural tools, hoes, sickles,

shears, axes, spades and hammers of much the same design that one sees used by Chinese peasants today—dating back to the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.). It is an exciting idea that they have been brought to light just as the Chinese people are at last shifting from the techniques they represent to tractors, combine-harvesters and the most modern machines of all kinds.

It is also quite interesting that a Northwest China find of the same period includes a golden Roman coin—showing the long history of China's trade with Europe.

Specialists in the development of Chinese civilization and art have always considered that the glazing of pottery was first practiced in China during the Han period. Glazed pottery now found dates from a thousand years earlier. In the same way, discoveries of glass and lacquerware made in the course of current construction show that these materials were in use long, long before the dates hitherto accepted.

Art objects include many bronzes, statues, and paintings of known types—some of them extremely fine. Among them, however, are things that have no surviving match. There is, for instance, a huge and complete statue of a horse from the Han dynasty, spirited, majestic and almost alive. And figurines, also Han, in the local style of Szechuan province are freer and livelier than any ancient Chinese sculpture I have so far seen. The people they portray, laugh, sit and stand in the most natural attitudes, and one, playing a mandolin-like instrument while reclining on his right elbow, has a rapt, musing—almost crooning—expression. Very important as a piece of social history, too, is a series of murals of the Tang dynasty (618-907) showing the life of a landlord and his household

of wives and concubines. One sees them eating, hunting, listening to music—and in the counting house checking on rent grain from peasants and putting away valuables in treasure-boxes. The drawing and colors are completely lucid and fresh.

A friend who came with me to Wu Men was deeply interested all through, but when we came out she turned to me with a comic expression and said: "If this has been dug up in just four years, how much more will there be in the first Five-Year Plan, and the second and third. Wherever will we put it all?" Then we talked about how every town in China will be able to have a museum which any collection abroad might envy, in which the people will learn their own history. One supposes, too, that foreign museums will benefit through equal exchange with those here.

In striking contrast to what we saw at Wu Men were the previews of Chinese exhibitions being sent to international trade fairs in Leipzig, Germany and Beirut, Lebanon this summer and fall. These contain, among other things, the most modern machinery and precision scientific instruments which China, since her liberation, has begun to make for herself.

And in October, all Peking will go to see a big Soviet industrial exhibition, the great new spire-surmounted hall for which, standing in landscaped grounds, is being rushed to completion by Chinese workers in the outskirts. Here the Chinese people will see the fruits of socialism, which they are themselves building, and the endless resources of the friend and ally whose existence and disinterested material help make it possible for them to move all the faster toward their industrial, prosperous, socialist future.

A Collective Farm in the Salsk Steppes

These photographs give some idea of the Stalin Collective Farm, situated in the Salsk steppes in Rostov region. It covers some 14,400 acres, and its crops are grain, vegetables, melons, fruit and grapes. Its livestock consists of more than 1,000 head of beef and dairy cattle, over 3,000 sheep and goats, nearly 1,500 hogs and about 9,000 chickens, ducks and geese. The farm has its own power plant, radio relay station, stores, school, library, medical dispensary and restaurant. There are two club houses, one equipped with its own movie projectors, where there are active amateur art circles of all kinds, as well as performances by visiting musicians and actors.

In one of the barns of the cattle section of the farm. A. D. Pastushenko (left), a zootechnician, is instructing A. A. Vladimirova, a milkmaid

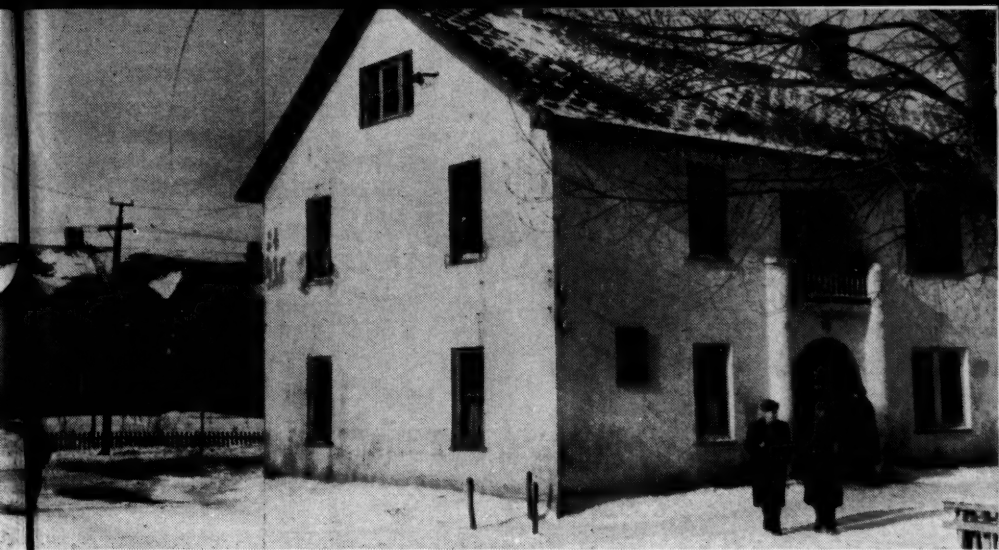


Collective farmers do the right on the farm, to chase



F. P. mistr





main administration building (above, right) of the Stalin Collective Farm

rs goto the general store,
n, to chase some drygoods

Projection room of one of the farm's two clubs,
where the members keep up with the latest films



F. P. Lopatchenko, farm's post-
mistress, is delivering the mail

A farmer gets a check-up in the free
medical dispensary located on the farm



All the farmers' children go to school right on the farm. This is a lesson in physics



The adults study, too. Here the agronomist is conducting a class in plant cultivation for the farmers themselves

A corner of the farm's library, which contains several thousand books in a broad range of subjects from scientific material to fiction.



A Big Tree Has Fallen

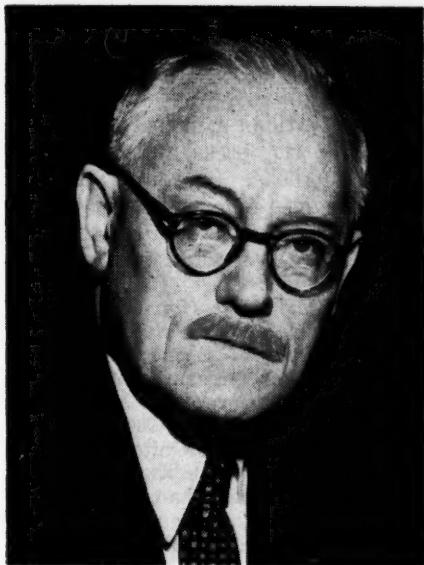
by

ESLANDA ROBESON

THE lovely simple blue-and-white flag of the United Nations flew at half-mast on November 22nd, in mute tribute to the death of its most distinguished and irreplaceable member, Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, head of the USSR delegation to the General Assembly.

In the morning, Mr. Vyshinsky had collapsed and died of a heart attack while working on the speech he planned to deliver that day in the First Committee. He was 70 years old.

The members of the Soviet delegation, with great consideration in the midst of their shock and grief, withheld the news of his death until after Mr. Mendes-France, French Prime Minister, had made his scheduled address before the General Assembly.



Andrei Vyshinsky

Then the Secretary General himself went to each Committee room delivering the tragic news. All Committees were immediately adjourned.

In the afternoon the General Assembly held a memorial meeting in honor of Andrei Vyshinsky. Thirty-four delegates made statements of their profound respect for his extraordinary qualities as a statesman and as a man. At the opening of the meeting, Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens (Netherlands), current President of the Assembly, said:

May I . . . express our deep sorrow at the sudden demise of our colleague from the Soviet Union, Mr. Vyshinsky. Nobody who ever had an opportunity of seeing and hearing him in our meetings . . . will ever forget his quick mind, his skillful argumentation, his extraordinary versatility, his wit, his irony, his quite exceptional gift of dialectics, and all of us are conscious of the fact that the

Soviet Union has lost a great public servant. . . . We shall not forget Vyshinsky as one of our ablest colleagues and we mourn his passing.

United Nations members, visitors, and we of the press all stood and bowed our heads in silent tribute. Then delegate followed delegate to the rostrum to voice admiration, appreciation, respect and regret:

Mr. SHUKAIRI (Syria): Today, the rostrum mourns the death of Mr. Vyshinsky. The man has passed and, with him, treasures of knowledge, of eloquence and of ability have passed away, and forever. But in the records of the United Nations, Mr. Vyshinsky will not die. He remains living as a champion of his cause. . . . Vyshinsky shall remain a living example to all the generations to come. . . .

Mr. NUTTING (United Kingdom): Everyone who has ever shared in discussion and deliberation with him cannot but have been struck by Mr. Vyshinsky, by his energy and vitality, his incisive brain and his quick and ready wit, and by the tenacity and determination with which he expressed the views of his Government. . . .

Mr. LODGE (U.S.A.): Mr. Vyshinsky represented one of the world's great powers at the United Nations with extraordinary energy and resourcefulness, and at a momentous period in world history. He played an influential part in the life of his time. He was significant not only because of the important Government which he represented, but because he was very much a personage in his own right. We who vigorously disagreed with him so often, respected his talent. . . .

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): For those who, like me, have had the privilege of knowing him and admiring his high qualities for eight years, his

passing creates a void which cannot easily be filled. . . . His vast knowledge, his legal subtlety, his unaffected eloquence and the vivacity of his mind made Mr. Vyshinsky one of the most striking figures—indeed, the most striking figure—in our Assemblies. . . .

Mr. KYROU (Greece): It cannot be denied that all of us in the United Nations, whether we agreed or disagreed with him, were under the permanent spell of his dynamic personality, his really extraordinary oratorical skill, the quickness of his smiles, his brilliant wit, his very often caustic sense of humor and his great charm in his personal contacts. His disappearance undoubtedly constitutes an immense loss for our Organization. . . .

Mr. SKRZESZEWSKI (Poland): We have lost a man whose significance transcended the Soviet Union, his fatherland. It encompassed the peoples of the world at large, and especially the United Nations Organization. The man who left us was a great champion of peace. He has died at his post. . . . The Polish people have lost a great friend, tried and true. . . .

Mr. JAMALI (Iraq): We found in him a colleague of wide and deep erudition, exceptional abilities, unlimited vitality and dynamic energy, a good sense of humor and genuine friendship. . . . No matter how much one differed with his views, that never affected his fine and friendly spirit. He was full of spontaneity, sportsmanship and wit in his debates. He had a high parliamentary discipline. The United Nations has lost one of its very prominent personalities in the death of Mr. Vyshinsky. We shall always miss him, we shall always remember him. . . .

Mr. TRUJILLO (Ecuador): It is my unhappy duty to speak on behalf of the twenty Latin American nations . . . to express our sympathy

thy and condolences on the loss of this great world citizen. A politician, a jurist, a diplomat, an orator—we do not know to which of these four aspects of his great intelligence we should attribute the greatest part.... We can say at this moment, this high rostrum of the United Nations has received its most tragic bereavement. . . .

Mr. BORBERG (Denmark, speaking for the Scandinavian group): In our image of the United Nations, the face and personality of Andrei Vyshinsky stood out clearly. . . . A big tree has been felled in the forest. The forest looks the poorer for it....

Mr. EBAN (Israel): The Soviet people have lost an eloquent and devoted spokesman. . . . But the circle of today's sorrow extends far beyond the vast domain of Mr. Vyshinsky's fellow countrymen. The United Nations has lost a brilliant and versatile representative. . . . His passing leaves the United Nations poorer in intellectual resources, less vivid in public reflection, bereft of one who had become almost an institution and a legend in our midst. . . .

Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan): The late Mr. Vyshinsky was a great and forceful exponent of his delegation's views. He was a man of remarkable ability, excellent memory and keen intellect. Charming as a conversationalist, he was always gracious and hospitable. Through his death the United Nations has been deprived of one of its leading personalities. . . .

Mr. SERRANO (Philippines): No one will dispute the fact that a great figure has passed away. No one will question that in the story of the United Nations the name of Andrei Vyshinsky will shine with a splendor that will hardly be equalled by any living man. . . . All of us know that he leaves behind him a gap which it will be difficult to fill. . . .

Mr. VAN LANGEHOVE (Belgium): On many fundamental questions, the views of many of us differed from his, but all of us admired his alertness, his vigor, his wit, the speed of his mind, and the eloquence of his words. . . . All of us will remember that he devoted his last years to this Organization, and that he died at his post. . . .

Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): Always kind and courteous to my delegation, he has recently emphasized to me that, in spite of the difference in the social systems of our two countries, we can and do get on together. It is indeed a great loss that he should have died at this juncture, when there is an indication in the United Nations that some common approach may be forthcoming looking towards peaceful coexistence. . . .

Mrs. SEKANINOVA-CAKARTOVA (Czechoslovakia): It is with the deepest sorrow, the sorrow one feels at those losses which affect us personally as well as our peoples, that the Czechoslovak delegation has received the sad news of the unexpected death of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky. . . . Andrei Vyshinsky has left us in the midst of his untiring efforts for the lessening of international tension and for the maintenance and strengthening of world peace. We have lost one of the foremost fighters for peaceful relations among all the nations. . . . The name of Andrei Vyshinsky is linked forever to the United Nations, in the history of which he played an outstanding role. . . . The clear and lucid words in which Andrei Vyshinsky . . . set forth the noble principles of the peace policy of the Soviet Union won him the love and admiration not only of my people, but of all those who desire and strive for peace. . . . Andrei Vyshinsky's work, the implementation of the great principles of Soviet foreign policy, will continue. It will be carried on here by his close collaborator.

orators, by those who shared in his activities. . . . Andrei Vyshinsky will be present at every step which we in the United Nations will make for peace.

Mr. DU PLESSIS (Union of South Africa): In the history of the United Nations he will, without a doubt, always be remembered as a man who gallantly served his country's cause and who, with his keen and incisive mind, tempered by a subtle sense of humor, made many a great contribution to the debates of this Organization. . . .

Mr. BARRINGTON (Burma): I do not propose to speak of Mr. Vyshinsky the statesman, since he has already won a place for himself in history. At this moment I prefer to think of Mr. Vyshinsky the man. Nobody who has known him personally could fail to be impressed with his unfailing courtesy, his great personal charm, his inexhaustible reserve of wit and good humor, his attachment to his family. We mourn his passing. . . .

Mr. KISELYOV (Byelorussian SSR): The death of Andrei Yanuariyevich Vyshinsky is a tremendous and irremediable loss to the peoples of the Soviet Union, including the Byelorussian people. We have lost one of the greatest state, political and social leaders of our country. . . . We have lost a man of intellectual vitality, of great ability, full of culture and scholarship, a responsive and sympathetic friend, a leader and a good adviser. We shall retain the memory and the image of Andrei Yanuariyevich Vyshinsky in our hearts forever.

Mr. JOHNSON (Canada): In the death of Mr. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Union has lost a devoted public servant. . . . The United Nations itself has lost one of its best known and ablest representatives, a man who merely by participating in a debate

added a touch of drama, and, on occasion, humor, to the question under discussion.

Mr. BRILEJ (Yugoslavia): Mr. Vyshinsky was a man of great ability and erudition possessing a rich experience of life. He was a valiant champion of his cause, eloquent in controversy and debate, where he made ample use of his profound knowledge of history, literature and law, as well as of his own well known sense of humor. Mr. Vyshinsky, literally speaking, devoted all his strength to his last breath to our Organization in making efforts to contribute to the reaching of better understanding with regard to the most vital problems in whose solution mankind is so deeply interested. . . .

Mr. JABBAR (Saudi Arabia): We bow to the memory of a great statesman and an eloquent speaker, a master of debate who, even at moments of crisis, did not lose his sense of humor. The United Nations will always sense the loss of Andrei Vyshinsky, not only as a representative of the USSR but also as a diplomat of unequalled calibre. . . .

Mr. HANIFAH (Indonesia): The United Nations has lost an outstanding personality. Everyone may not always have been able to agree with the policies which he propounded with such eloquence and articulateness, but I am sure that everyone will attest to the brilliance and eloquence with which he represented his country and, indeed, the views of a large part of the world. . . . We all appreciated his wit and his erudition, which attracted large audiences from outside the United Nations. In this august forum, where divergent views find expression, his voice will surely be sorely missed. But it is not only on the political level that Mr. Vyshinsky's passing has left a void. All who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Vyshinsky well

on the personal level will also feel the loss of a warm and human friend. . . .

Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Ukrainian SSR): Vyshinsky was a great and outstanding statesman and diplomat whose name has become broadly known and has commanded universal respect, not only in the Soviet Union but also in other countries. His entire life, to the last minute, was devoted to the struggle for the forward-looking ideals of mankind, for the development and cementing of international cooperation for peace throughout the world. . . .

Mr. COOPER (Liberia): With deep regret and profound sorrow my delegation takes this rostrum to pay tribute and offer deepest sympathy on the death of Mr. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, who was not only a great Russian statesman and diplomat, but also a man and a gentleman whose courtesy, friendliness and affability have won a warm place in the hearts of all those who have come to know him personally....

Mr. LUDIN (Afghanistan): His great talents and abilities as a jurist and statesman were well recognized by all those who have been associated with the work of the United Nations. . . . He will be long remembered as an able advocate and a competent strategist, a brilliant spokesman for the causes which his Government espoused. . . .

Mr. TAKIEDDINE (Lebanon): At this moment of great emotion each one would like to have had the eloquence of Mr. Vyshinsky himself to speak about him with the terms that would describe the great man, the great diplomat, the great erudite scholar and the orator that we are mourning. The cooperation of Mr. Vyshinsky in the work of the United Nations has for eight years been so great that all will suffer and feel his loss . . . it is very difficult to

separate the man from the Organization itself. . . . He is and will be one of the greatest men our Organization will ever see. We shall not gaze upon his like again. . . .

Thus spoke Andrei Vyshinsky's colleagues from Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. And V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Indian delegation, wrote:

We are very grieved to hear about the sudden death of Mr. Vyshinsky, a very distinguished representative of a great country. . . . We are deeply moved. We found Mr. Vyshinsky always very friendly, and his opposition was that of a strong but generous opponent. . . . The United Nations has lost a very powerful debater and intellect, and a great statesman. . . . He could be as conciliatory as he was insistent, as understanding as he was firm. . . . Mr. Vyshinsky was a firm supporter of the United Nations and even in the worst days of conflict he never wavered in his support of the United Nations and its usefulness.

Many people profess to wonder why more Americans came more often to hear Mr. Vyshinsky speak at the United Nations than any other member. There is no mystery about this.

The American people know that there are always two sides to every question. In these times of fear and hysteria, they know that their powerful media of information present only one side of the question of international cooperation, friendship and peace. Our traditional formal and informal Town Meetings dare not present the other side. So the American people flocked to the International Town Meeting at the United Nations, recognizing that when Andrei Vyshinsky spoke, they would hear the clear voice of the other side.

BULGARIANS NOW ENJOY

The Fruits of Their Labors

by Commander EDGAR P. YOUNG, R. N., Retired

MY PREVIOUS articles on Bulgaria described the great progress achieved during the past ten years under the regime of People's Democracy. The world has had visual evidence of that progress at this year's international fairs in London, Leipzig, Vienna and Damascus, and has paid due tribute to it in its newspapers. Though such evidence relates mainly to the material sphere, it is not necessarily indicative of the material well-being of the Bulgarian people.

There are, indeed, many people who assert that the Bulgars live under oppressive conditions from which they look to the West for their eventual "liberation." These hostile critics are usually "interested parties," either because they have suffered financially or politically in Bulgaria, or because success under socialism there may focus attention on failures elsewhere. They are pandered to by emigres, such as gravitate around Radio Free Europe, who shun their

own country because of their criminal record there, or because of unsuccessful conspiratorial activity against the regime there, or simply because they see "easy money" to be made by serving up what certain Western politicians and businessmen want, and they realize that they would be "on the rocks" if they told the truth and admitted thereby that they are "political ghosts."

This concluding article, based on factual material which I personally, and others whom I know to be trustworthy, have been able to verify during visits to post-war Bulgaria, is intended to correct the effects of such wishful-thinking and deliberate misrepresentation.

Clear proof of Bulgaria's financial health is provided by the fact that it was possible, in May, 1953, to re-value the currency: Whereas previously the exchange rate was 284.72 leva to one dollar, that was reduced about 42 times, to 6.8 leva to one dollar. In neighboring Yugoslavia and Greece, as the result of inflation, the currency has been de-valued, in the former case from 50 to 300 dinars to one dollar, in the latter, in astronomical terms.

Bulgaria's move was a direct reflection of the increase of the na-

EDGAR P. YOUNG, Commander Royal Navy (Retired), is Chairman and one of the founders of the British Society for Friendship With Bulgaria. This is the final article of a series.

tional income by 13.8 per cent in the course of the first Five-Year Plan, and the "plowing back" of 25 per cent of it as collective capital investment in the country. "Good business," as we would say, in fact, but with a difference: no increased dividends or bonus shares for shareholders, but increased real wages all round, partly as direct swelling of the pay-envelope, but more by general reduction of prices.

It is not "because Stalin died," or "to quell dissatisfaction among the peasants," as has been generally suggested, but because of sound financial policy, sound economic planning, good and hard work by the people (in agriculture and industry alike), and effective international commercial cooperation, that it has been possible for Bulgaria this year to shift the emphasis somewhat from the production (and importation) of capital goods to that of consumer goods, and to make the latter very much more plentifully available.

The result has been a very perceptible, all-round improvement of general living conditions throughout the country, which will certainly continue—unless, of course, there is a war, which is consequently the last thing that any Bulgar wants.

This recent improvement should not be allowed, however, to divert our attention from improvements of a more important, but perhaps less immediately appreciable character which preceded it by many years, and which continues unabated: in housing, for instance, or in general social services and amenities, in respect of which the old Bulgaria was gravely deficient.

As regards the first of these, the most spectacular work, perhaps, is that done in the new towns (Dimitrograd, etc.) which have been built

since the liberation, around the vast new industrial enterprises. There, as also in many parts of Sofia, Plovdiv and other old towns, thousands of fine, airy apartments have been erected to accommodate the swelling ranks of the industrial workers.

The villages where the need was even greater than in the towns, have not been neglected: 41,000 new cottages had gone up by the end of 1953, and what is more, steps long overdue had been taken to establish adequate water supply systems in the villages. The last ten years have seen as much done in the latter connection as was done in the preceding half-century, and work is continuing in crescendo.

Similar steps have been taken in connection with the electrification of the countryside—only 784 villages had electricity in 1944; since then their number has grown to 2,640.

Much building effort has been devoted also to the provision of vacation accommodations. During the 64 years between the first and the second liberation, the number of seashore and mountain vacation resorts rose from the 30, inherited from the days of Turkish slavery, to 158. In the 10 years since the second liberation the latter figure has been increased by 60 to 218, and it is still being increased each year to meet the ever-growing needs of the people.

Progress in health services has been astonishing. Old Bulgaria was a country which was proud of her excellent veterinary service, but woefully deficient in medical service, especially in the countryside. "If your cow dies, you must buy another. A wife can be replaced more cheaply!"

In New Bulgaria there is free medical service of the most up-to-date

and comprehensive character for all, on a non-contributory basis. In the 10 years since the liberation of 1944, the numbers of doctors and of hospital beds have been increased four and four and a half times respectively, and by the second Five-Year Plan, to be completed in 1957, they will be increased by a further 40 and 35 per cent, respectively.

It is noteworthy that these improvements have been extended to the countryside, where such service was previously almost non-existent, as has also the spectacular improvement in the provision of maternity homes. In 1944, there were only six of these in the whole of Bulgaria, and not one in any village; today they number over 1,500 of which 900 are already in the larger villages; tomorrow there will be no village, however small, without one. The effect on infant mortality, formerly approaching that of a colonial country, has been correspondingly spectacular. The effect on the voting at parliamentary elections was evidenced to me in 1946, when I asked a peasant woman whether she would vote for the Fatherland Front, or for the Opposition.

In reply she simply pointed to the new maternity home, asked me "Who gave us this?" and left the rest to my common sense.

This little story may suggest how it is that when an election takes place, the Government (the Fatherland Front coalition) gets an almost total majority (98 per cent or more).

Progress in the wide field of culture has been also remarkable. Illiteracy has been completely done away with. Over 99 per cent of the children of school age can find accommodation in the elementary schools (formerly 100,000 children each year missed this), and a large

and growing proportion of these are equally fortunate in relation to their secondary education.

The Fatherland Front has built 900 new schools, besides increasing and improving facilities in the schools which already existed, and has taken emergency measures to provide them with the necessary teaching staff (not always perfect, as yet, of course, but that will soon pass).

For their higher education, the number of establishments (universities, specialist academies, etc.) has been increased from five with some 13,000 students, to 20 with over 30,000 students, of whom 34 per cent enjoy state scholarships. Similarly, generous provision is made for young boys and girls who do not wish, or are not suited, for academic education, at numerous trade schools all over the country. At the other end of the age-scale again, but affecting also the parents, one finds that day nurseries have been multiplied from 242 to over 6,000 now, providing all-day (and in some places all-week) accommodation for some 250,000 children (about 45 per cent) of pre-school age, while their parents are at work—and these are to be doubled under the second Five-Year Plan!

To meet the more general cultural needs of the people, the already flourishing system of libraries has been generously expanded and enriched, the number of theaters has been increased from two to twenty; that of operas, from one to four; and that of symphony orchestras, from one to eight. The development of radio-broadcasting and of provisions for collective reception of it in the village have brought music and the theater for the first time to the peasant section of the population.

Particularly noteworthy is the

way in which the people are encouraged not to enjoy art only passively, but to engage themselves actively, in their spare time, in such art as may lie within their competence. With generous financial assistance from the central and local governments, local people's councils and trade union and cooperative organizations run what are called "self-expression groups" which practice painting, sculpture, singing, orchestral music, amateur theatricals—and even, in two cases, amateur opera.

These groups (now numbering over 10,000) are preserving the rich treasure of Bulgarian folk-art of all kinds, and are adapting to it, and making it part of, the new socialist culture of their land. The standards attained by them in their various fields, and notably in those of singing and dancing, as evidenced in September of this year at the magnificent national competition in Sofia, bears comparison with that of professional performers. Many of the outstanding talents are offered the opportunity, if they so wish, to fit themselves for a professional career on the stage.

Sport—a thing almost unknown in the old Bulgaria, because most people had neither the time nor the money for it—also is receiving attention for reasons both of health and recreation, and is becoming increasingly popular among the rising generation.

The general picture, indeed, is one of the realization of the vision of the young British Major Frank Thompson, who died a hero's death as liaison officer with the Bulgarian partisans in June, 1944, when he wrote in one of his letters home, while on that mission:

My eyes fill very quickly with tears when I think what a splendid Europe we shall build, when all the vitality and talent of its indomitable peoples can be set free for cooperation and creation. Think only of the Balkans and of the beauty, gaiety and courage which their peoples have preserved through the last six hundred years—years which have brought them little else but poverty, oppression and fratricide. When men like these have mastered their own fates, there won't be time for discussing "what is beauty?" One will be overwhelmed by the abundance of it.

PIANISTS FROM 23 COUNTRIES TO COMPETE

ONE HUNDRED contestants from 23 countries have entered the Fifth International Chopin Competition for young pianists scheduled to begin in Warsaw on February 22, which is the 145th anniversary of the birth of the Polish composer. The competition will end March 21.

The contest, open to pianists between the ages of 16 and 32 from all countries of the world, was initiated in 1927. Awards include a first prize of 30,000 zlotys (\$7,500) and nine other prizes totalling 95,000 zlotys (\$23,750).

The chairman of the jury is Prof. Zbigniew Drzewiecki, noted Polish teacher and pianist. Other members of the jury are musicians from France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, People's China, Italy, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania and Poland.

SOVIET-CHINESE AGREEMENTS

A SERIES of agreements on the strengthening of friendly Soviet-Chinese relations was signed on Oct. 12. The two countries pledged close cooperation on all Far Eastern issues, included agreement on the part of the Soviet Union to withdraw its military units from the jointly utilized naval base at Port Arthur; to provide additional economic aid for Chinese industrialization; and to dissolve four joint Soviet-Chinese mixed stock companies.

The agreements were the result of negotiations between the heads of the Government and other officials of the Chinese People's Republic and a Government delegation from the USSR invited to attend the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet delegation consisted of N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; N. A. Bulganin, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other Government Ministers and leading officials.

Five-Point Program. The first joint declaration noted the unanimity of views between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on the international situation. It affirmed the strong friendship that had developed between the two countries on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance of February 14, 1950, and its importance as a factor for peace in the Far East and the world. It declared their intention to further strengthen their mutual relations and to consult with regard to coordinating actions for safeguarding their own security and peace throughout the world.

The declaration emphasized the importance of the Geneva Conference in bringing about the end of hostilities in

Indo-China, demonstrating the significance of the participation of all the Great Powers in matters affecting international peace, and the groundlessness of U.S. policy in preventing the Chinese People's Republic from taking its lawful seat in the United Nations.

The two governments further stated that this policy, along with the aggressive actions of the United States in relation to China, especially the continuing occupation of Taiwan (Formosa), which is part of the territory of the Chinese People's Republic, and the military and financial support to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, is incompatible with the tasks of maintaining peace in the Far East. They also called for a conference on the Korean question to end the abnormal division of Korea.

They condemned the establishment at Manila of an aggressive military bloc in Southeast Asia, founded on imperialist aims, as directed against the security and national independence of the Asian countries and the interests of peace in Asia and the Pacific.

Finally, both governments declared their intention of exerting all efforts to promote a settlement of all outstanding international issues, basing relations with other countries in the Asian and Pacific region, as well as with all other states. . . .

. . . On strict adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression and mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence, which opens up broad opportunities for the development of fruitful international cooperation.

Declaration on Japan. The Joint declaration on relations with Japan charged that Japan, nine years after the end of the war, has not received

the independence and opportunities for peaceful and democratic development envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement, remaining in the position of a semi-occupied country under the terms of the San Francisco treaty. Noting the apprehensions of the peoples of Asia that the present situation in Japan might be utilized for aggressive plans counter to the interests of the Japanese people and of peace in the Far East, the declaration concludes:

The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China proceed in their policy in relation to Japan from the principle of peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of their social system, confident that this conforms to the vital interests of all nations. They stand for the development of broad trade relations with Japan on mutually advantageous terms, and for the establishment of close cultural ties with it.

They likewise express readiness to take steps to normalize their relations with Japan and declare that Japan will meet full support in its desire to establish political and economic relations with the USSR and the PRC and that any step on its part designed to secure conditions for its peaceful and independent development will likewise meet with full support.

Port Arthur. The agreement on withdrawal of Soviet military units from Port Arthur, which had been jointly utilized on the basis of previous agreements, was based on the change in the international situation in connection with the end of the war in Korea and the re-establishment of peace in Indo-China, and the consolidation of the defense capacity of the People's Republic of China. The withdrawal is to be completed by May 31, 1955, at which time all Soviet installations in the area are to be handed over, without compensation, to the Chinese Government.

Mixed Stock Companies. The agreement with regard to the mixed stock

companies noted that these had been set up on parity basis in 1950 and 1951 to furnish Soviet technical aid to the People's Republic of China in the rehabilitation of its national economy. They consisted of a company for the mining of non-ferrous and rare metals, and a company for the extraction and processing of oil in Sinkiang Province, a company for the building and repair of ships in Dalny, and a company for the organization and operation of civil air lines.

Since the Chinese economic organizations have now accumulated the necessary experience to manage and operate these enterprises, and Chinese economy has been restored, the decision was made to transfer the Soviet share in these companies to the People's Republic of China as of January 1, 1955, their value to be compensated by Chinese exports.

Scientific Cooperation. A five-year agreement was concluded on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries through the exchange of experience in all branches of the national economy. The agreement provides for the exchange of technical documents and information, and specialists to render technical assistance and acquaint each country with the scientific and technical achievements of the other.

Railroad Building. The two countries agreed to begin in the near future the building of a railway line from Lanchow via Urumchi, on Chinese territory, to Alma Ata on Soviet territory, each country undertaking to build the section of the line on its own territory, and the Soviet Union agreeing to give full technical assistance to the Chinese Government in the process.

A further agreement, including the Mongolian People's Government, provide for the building of a line from Tsining in China to Ulan Bator, to be joined with the line running from Ulan Bator to Soviet territory. The three governments agreed that construction shall be completed and direct traffic organized in 1955.

A Moving Novel of Our Times

A review by ROCKWELL KENT

SILAS TIMBERMAN, by Howard Fast.
Blue Heron Press, New York, 1954.
311 pp. \$3.00.

OF GRAVEN IMAGES it has been commanded, "Thou shalt not bow down to them nor worship them." Neither should we worship books but, rather, let ourselves be brought through books to a better understanding and greater love of life. Good books all serve that end. And when a book increases our understanding of an immediate and serious problem of our time it may be said to be a good book.

Perhaps the most serious problem of our time in America is the suppression of those freedoms which are basic to the promotion of the understanding and solution of all our other problems. It is a serious problem in that, like some potentially fatal maladies, it creeps upon us unawares. Its victims at the moment are relatively few and, by the masses of our people, little known. Thousands, to be sure, in America because they have claimed their right to think and speak and act as free men and women have been deprived of their means of livelihood. Hundreds have been imprisoned. But what are they among the millions of our population! How many of our people have known a victim? known that victim as a friend? and come through friendship and understanding to feel for him and realize the cruel injustice that he has been made to suffer?

Silas Timberman, a young teacher in one of our universities, is such a victim. As Howard Fast writes of him, we come to know him: to know him, his wife, his family, his friends. They are not remarkable people; indeed it can be said to our credit that the impulses

that put an end to Silas's career as a teacher, to his imprisonment and to the utter impoverishment of his family are virtues that are common to us all.

We learn, in reading of our friend—for he becomes a friend through reading of him—what but for the grace of chance might, were we too of good heart, have befallen ourselves; and we are brought to realize, and realize it poignantly, that a comparable fate is in store for every one of us who dares, in these days, to obey the dictates of his heart and mind. Because these things have happened to a friend of ours, we are made to think.

"A cistern contains, the fountain overflows," William Blake reminds us. Thought without action would make cisterns of our minds. Thought without action in this day will permit the growth of those restraints of liberty that threaten the life of our democracy. Upon the life of that democracy, in all its vigor, depends the peace of the world; and on that peace depends the life of virtually all mankind.

Silas Timberman is a book that brings our crying problem of today straight home to us. It makes us feel and think. And it will strengthen us to act. It is a profoundly important book, a moving book. As, in my enthusiasm, I have written to its author:

The liberals of America should get behind this book and see that millions read it. Every publication with a pretense to liberalism should promote it. It should be produced as a movie. The experience of the Timberman family should be made a living experience in the lives of so many American families that they would move to change the course of history.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

FEATURING

Ray Lev — Pianist

Nadine Brewer — Soprano

Leon Temerson — Violinist

Stanley Drucker — Clarinetist

Presented by
Metropolitan Music School, Inc.

On the occasion of its
20th Anniversary

Town Hall

Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 8:30 p.m.

Tickets from \$1.70 to \$4.50 may be
obtained through New World Review

HEART AND SOUL

by Elizar Maltsev

The dramatic and inspiring Soviet
novel of a young married couple on a
collective farm during and after World
War II.

\$1.76 postpaid

510 pages

order through
NEW WORLD REVIEW

NWR SAMPLES FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

We have a limited number of copies of
recent issues of New World Review for
free distribution. Your friends and
acquaintances might like to see a copy.
Just let us know how many you can use;
we shall be happy to send them along.

NEW WORLD REVIEW

PEACE PAMPHLETS

NEGOTIATIONS—THE WAY TO PEACE

The Berlin Conference and
What It Means to You

by Jessica Smith

64 pp., 25¢, 5 for \$1

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE SOVIET UNION

by Elizabeth Moos

64 pages, illustrated. 25¢

WE SAW FOR OURSELVES Americans report first-hand impression of USSR

100 pp., 25¢

RUSSIA WITH OUR OWN EYES Report of the British workers' delegation

30¢; 5 or more, only 20¢ each
96 pp.

WHERE MINERS ARE HONORED Report of a Scottish miners' delegation to the USSR on living and working con- ditions of Soviet miners.

32 pp.; 5¢

CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR 20¢

For single items, add 3¢ postage and
handling charge, 1¢ more for each
additional item ordered.

Order from:

NEW WORLD REVIEW
23 West 26th St., New York 10

102

NEW SOVIET FILMS

All in Spectacular Sovcolor

ALEKO

TRUE FRIENDS

THE ANNA CROSS
(Anna Na Sheye)

STARS OF THE RUSSIAN
BALLET

BRIDE WITH A DOWRY

SKANDERBEG

ADVENTURE IN ODESSA

THE MISTRESS

Artkino Pictures, Inc.

723 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 19

Telephone: Circle 5-6570

EYEWITNESS IN INDO-CHINA

by JOSEPH R. STAROBIN

War-time journey of the only American newspaperman to travel behind the Viet Minh lines, to interview Ho Chi Minh, and to report directly from that battlefield where crucial issues between the East and the West were dramatically joined.

\$2.50 hard cover \$1.00 paper cover

order through

NEW WORLD REVIEW

BASIC PAMPHLETS ON CURRENT ISSUES No. 2

by CORLISS LAMONT

The Civil Liberties Crisis

New edition—Just off the press!—10c per copy

In this Third Edition, completely revised and up-to-date, Dr. Lamont summarizes under 25 points the present onslaught against Civil Liberties in the United States

Order your copies now of this and other timely Basic Pamphlets

No. 2 The Civil Liberties Crisis

(Single copy 10c; 7 copies 50c; 15 copies \$1.00; 40 copies \$3.00; 100 copies \$6.00)

No. 8 The Congressional Inquisition

No. 7 Challenge to McCarthy

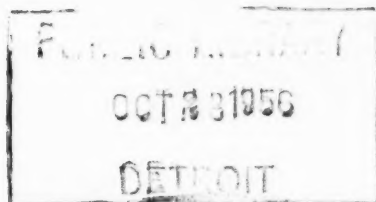
No. 5 Back to the Bill of Rights

(Single copy 5c; 12 copies 50c; 30 copies \$1.00; 100 copies \$2.75)

Send currency, check or stamps to

BASIC PAMPHLET, Dept. NW, Box 42, Cathedral Sta. New York 25

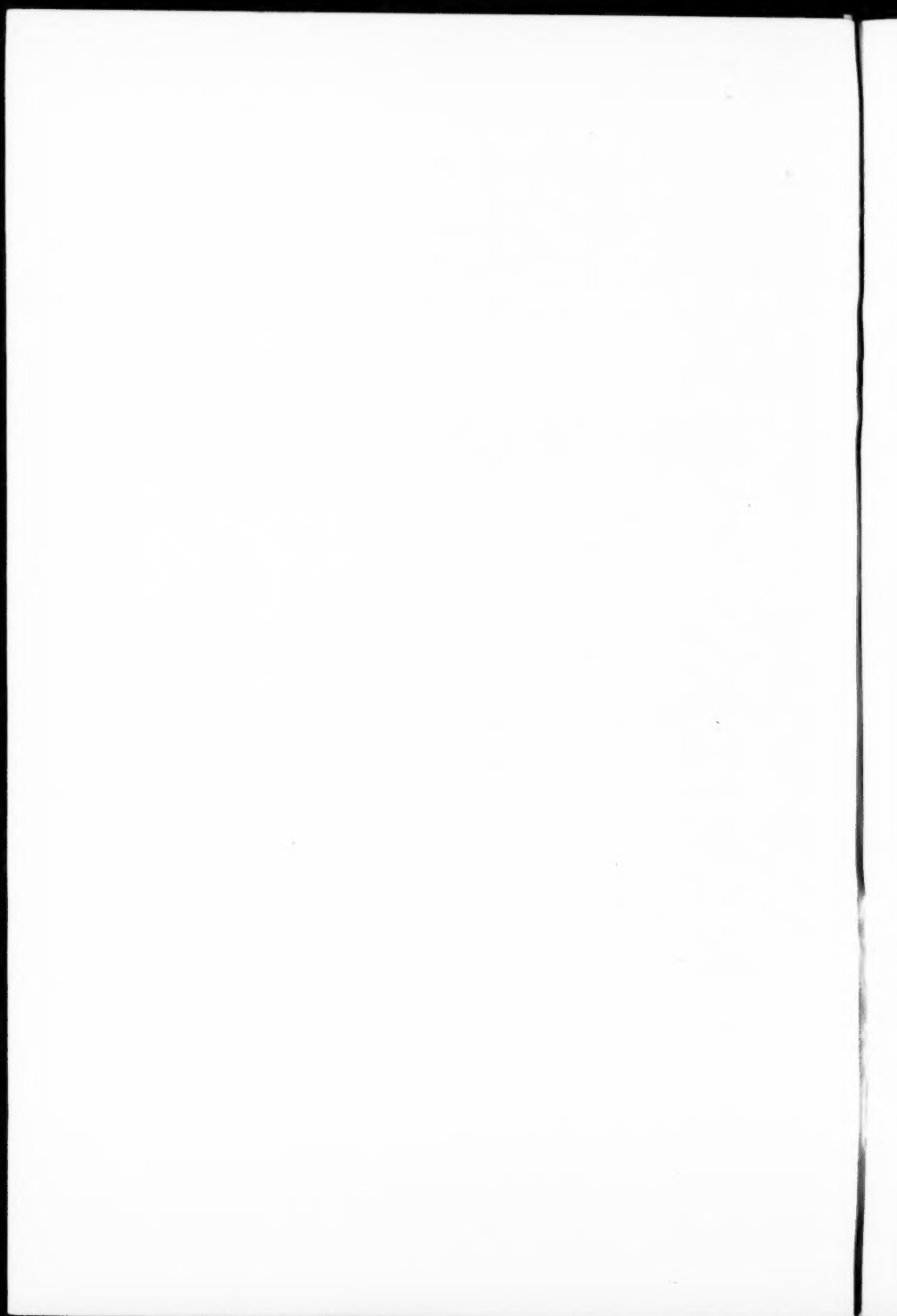
SOCIAL SCIENCES



1954 INDEX

NEW WORLD REVIEW

***Publishers:* S.R.T. PUBLICATIONS, INC.
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.**



NEW WORLD REVIEW

1954 INDEX

Material is indexed both under subject and under country to which it relates. Reviews or discussions of books are listed under "Book reviews" as well as under the author of the book. Reviews of individual movies are listed under "Moving picture reviews" as well as under the title of each.

A page standing alone indicates that the material appears only on that page. If the letter "f" follows the page number (as 14f) it means that the material referred to runs over onto the following page. If it covers more than two pages the inclusive paging (as 41-47) is given.

An alphabetical list of the titles of articles (exclusive of book and movie reviews) is given at the end of the index.

A

Abt, John, Jan., 41
Adenauer, Konrad, Feb., 8, Oct., 7
Aggression (international law), Nov., 38
Agranovsky, A., "Dawn of a Great Project" (review), March, 41f
Agricultural Exhibition, Moscow, Nov., 21, Dec., 10
Agricultural machinery, in Hungary, March, 11
Agriculture: in Bulgaria, Sept., 19; in China, Aug., 19, 38; in Czechoslovakia, Jan., 32, April, 37, May, 30; in Eastern Europe, Jan., 30-35; in Hungary, Jan., 33-35, March 9-12; in USSR April, 32, July, 11f, Nov., 21-23, Dec., 10; in U.S., Aug., 24
Ahmed, Begum Anwar, July, 8
Ai Ching (poet), Aug., 61
Alavayeva, Darya, "A Soviet Housewife," Feb. 42-44
Alexander II, Czar, March, 18
Alien Registration Act (Smith Act), Jan., 37, March, 44
All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, March, 34
Allen, Robert S., April, 9
Alley, Rewi, "Poetry in China," Aug., 59-62
Alsop brothers, on Indo-China, June 4; on Pakistan-Turkish pact, Feb., 9
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, June 5
Amateur Athletic Union (U.S.), Feb., 23
American Assembly, Sept., 9
American Association for the United Nations, Oct. 35
American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, Jan., 38
American Judaism, Nov., 15
American Labor Party, and Indo-China, June, 5
American Peace Crusade, Feb., 32, April, 9, June, 6
American Slav Congress, Jan., 38
Ammoun, Charles, March, 28f
Amnesty, for Smith Act victims, March, 44
Amu-Darya-Murgab canal, Nov., 24
Andreen, Andreas, Jan., 13
Angell, Norman, June, 45
Anglo-Soviet treaty (1942), May, 20

Anti-Soviet activities: Beria case, Jan., 42f; of U.S. government, Nov., 3f; review of Burnham's "Containment or Liberation," Feb., 39f
Apprenticeship, in Czechoslovakia, Sept., 25-27
Archaga, Justino de, April, 30
Archeology, in China, Dec., 14f
Armaments. *See* Disarmament.
Armenia, music in, May, 43f
Arriola, Dr. Eduardo Castillo, Oct., 29f
Art: in Bulgaria, Dec., 26f; in Guatemala, July, 6
Artels, in Bulgaria, Oct., 43
Arthritis, in USSR, Feb., 14
Artists (Soviet), visit Canada, July, 27f
Ashworth, Eleanor, "A Canadian Farm Woman Visits a Soviet Collective," March, 22-26
Asia, European influence on, Aug., 14; Molotov on, Aug., 6
Athletics in Soviet Union, Feb., 22f, March, 45, Oct., 18f
Atlantic Charter, Aug., 11
Atomic energy, Soviet use of, Feb., 38, Sept., 24
Atomic weapons: demand for banning, April, 5, June, 7; Eisenhower on, Feb., 4; Malenkov on Jan., 6, May, 18; Molotov on, April 10; Soviet position on, Jan., 7, 19-23, May, 23, June, 13, Nov., 8, 37, Dec., 7f. *See also*: Cobalt bomb; Hydrogen bomb; Radiation burns
Attlee, Clement, Oct., 35
Attlee, Patrick, July, 8
Auriol, Vincent, Sept., 7
Australia, U.S. penetration of, April, 22
Authors. *See* Writers
Awad, Mohammed, March, 30
Azerbaijdzhan, colleges in, Nov., 41

B

Bacteriological warfare, Jan., 19f
Bagrianov (Bulgarian politician), May, 36
Ballet, in USSR, April, 34
Baltic coast, vacation resorts on, Oct., 39-41
Bao Dai, May, 7, 9
Barnard, Maynard, June, 43
Barney, David, April, 31
Barrington, Thray Sithu James, Dec., 22
Baruch plan (atomic energy), Jan., 7
Battle Act (U.S. foreign policy), April, 13f

Bayer, Theodore, "America's Stake in East-West Trade," April, 13-19
 Beard, Charles A., Aug., 26
 Becker, Joseph, April, 18
 Beria, L. P., Jan., 42f
 Berlin conference (1945). See Potsdam agreement
 Berlin Conference (1954), communique of, March, 43; opening of, Feb., 11f; Progressive Party on, Feb., 45f; results of, March, 3-7; Soviet Union and, April, 10-12, Nov., 7; U.S. and, Feb., 7-9
 Bermuda conference, Jan., 4
 Bernal, J. D., on cold war, Nov., 16; receives peace prize, Jan., 13
 Bevan, Aneurhan, April, 22
 Bernardino, Minerva, July, 7
 Bidault, Georges, May, 8
 Bidwell, George, "Polish Writers go to the People," Feb., 33-35
 Bierut, Boleslaw, Jan., 35
 Bill of Rights, Oct., 12, Nov., 45
 Black Sea vacation resorts, Jan., 11
 Blackett, P. M. S., April, 4
 Blank, Theodor, Feb., 8f
 Bliss, E. W. Co., April, 18
 Bonn Treaty (1952), Oct., 6
 Book publishing, in Poland, Feb., 35
 Book reviews: "After work," by Galina Shergova, Feb., 40; "Born of the People," by Luis Taruc, Jan., 44-46; "Challenge to McCarthy," by Corliss Lamont, April, 46; "China Trade Facts," published by Far East Reporter, Aug., 64; "The Congressional Inquisition," by Corliss Lamont, Aug., 64; "Containment or Liberation," by James Burnham, Feb., 39f; "Dawn of a Great Project," by Galaktionov and Agranovsky, March, 41f; "Daybreak in China," by B. Davidson, March, 40f; "East-West Passage," by Dorothy Brewster, Sept., 29-31; "Eyewitness in Indo-China," by J. R. Starobin, June, 46f; "Game of Death," by A. E. Kahn, May, 45f; "Heart and Soul," by E. Maltsev, Oct., 46f; "The Last Illusion," by H. D. Meyer, June, 45f; "Our Summer," by E. Uspenskaya, July, 29f; "Selected Works" of Mao Tse-tung, Aug., 63f; "Silas Timberman," by Howard Fast, Dec., 30; "Strength for the Struggle," by W. H. Melish, April, 44f; "Story of Zoya and Shura," by L. Kosmodemyanskaya, Jan., 46f; "Syngman Rhee," by R. T. Oliver, Sept., 28
 Borberg, William, Dec., 21
 Bozovic, Aleksandar, July, 8
 Brazil, and Guatemala, Oct., 29
 Brewer, Nadyne, Nov., 28
 Brewer, Sam Pope, Oct., 29
 Brewster, Dorothy, "East-West Passage" (review), Sept., 29-31
 Brille, Dec., 22
 Britain. See Great Britain.
 British-Soviet Friendship Society, Feb., 27f
 Brown, Harrison, April, 5
 Brown, Robson, Aug., 9
 Brundage, Avery, Oct., 18f
 Brussels Treaty Organization, Oct., 8, Nov., 7f
 Bulgaria: agriculture in, Sept., 19; and Germany (1940-45), May, 32; between two wars, April 39-43; Communist Party in, March, 21; cooperative farms in, Jan., 32f, Oct., 44; cooperatives in, Oct., 42-44; cultural developments in, Dec., 26f; currency reform in, Dec., 24; economic advance, Sept., 18-21, Dec., 24-27; education in, Dec., 26; Fatherland Front in, March, 21, May, 33, June, 44, July 23f, Sept., 18-20; historical background of, March, 18; housing in, Dec., 25; in World War II, May, 31-36; land reform in, Sept., 20; medical service in, Dec., 25f; national groups in, March, 19; peaceful change in, July, 22-26; peasantry in, Sept., 19; physical characteristics, March, 18f; political developments in, June, 41-44; population of, Sept.,

19; relations with USSR, Sept., 21; religion in, March, 19; trade unions in, Sept., 21
 Bulgarian language, March, 19f
 Bullitt, William, May, 7
 Burgess, E. W., Sept., 23
 Burhop, E. H. S., "Ban Those Bombs," June, 7-14
 Burnham, James, "Containment or Liberation" (review), Feb., 39f
 Burnham, Louis, Nov., 28
 Burns, Milt, Aug., 33

C

Cambodia, June, 4, Aug., 8f, Sept., 5, Oct., 10
 Canada, Soviet artists visit to, July, 27f
 Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society, July, 27
 Cancer, in Soviet Union, Feb., 16
 Capitalism, in China, Sept., 13f
 Caracas Conference, April, 27-30
 Carey, Archibald, Feb., 17-19, 21
 Carney, Robert B., June, 4
 Carter, Dyson, "They Treat the Entire Patient. Not Just the Pain," Feb., 13-16
 Castillo-Arriola, Dr. Eduardo, Oct., 29f
 Cattle production, in USSR, May, 15, Dec., 10
 Censorship, by U.S. Post Office, Jan., 3f
 Chamberlin, William Henry, Aug., 26f
 Chang, Betty Chandler, "Developing Character in Chinese Children," Feb., 31f
 Chang Chih-jiang, Aug., 56, 58
 Chang Shen-nien, Jan., 28
 Character education, in China, Feb., 29-32
 Chatham, Thurmond, Aug., 32
 Chekhov, Anton, June, 36-40
 Chemical warfare, Jan., 19f
 Chess, Soviet-U.S. match, July, 13f
 Chi Yu-ho, Aug., 53
 Chiang Kai-shek: Clement Attlee on, Oct., 35; U.S. relations with, Aug., 15, Oct., 12
 Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Feb., 40
 Children: effect of cold war on, May, 45f; in China, Feb., 29-32; in USSR, Jan., 14-18
 China: agriculture in, Aug., 19, 38; ancient history of, Dec., 14f; British youth delegation to, Aug., 65; campaign against illiteracy, Jan., 27; capitalist enterprises in, Sept., 13f; changed character of people, Aug., 38f; character education in, Feb., 29-32; churches in, Aug., 48; civil rights in, Sept., 12; coal industry in, Aug., 18f; Constitution (comment), Sept., 10-15, Oct., 36-38; cooperation in, Sept., 12; courts in, Sept., 12; divorce law in, Aug., 58; economic development of, Aug., 27, Sept., 10f; education in, Jan., 27-29, Feb., 29-32, Aug., 22f; elections in, Aug., 49-54; extent of socialized industry, Sept., 12; feudalism abolished in, Aug., 43f, 55; fifth anniversary of People's Republic, Dec., 5f; foreign trade of, Feb., 10, April, 16, Aug., 19, 28-30; handicrafts in, Aug., 38; industrialization of, Aug., 37-41; land reforms in, Aug., 27, 44; Malenkov on, Aug., 20; marriage law in, Aug., 55-58, Sept., 14; museums in, Dec., 13f; music in, Dec., 13; national minorities in, Sept., 14; National People's Congress, Oct., 36; new morality in, Aug., 42-48; a people's democracy, Aug., 37; peasantry in, Feb., 44, Aug., 15, Sept., 13; poetry in, Aug., 59-62; rapid development of, Dec., 13-15; review of "Daybreak in China," by B. Davidson, March, 40; Scottish miners' visit to, Aug., 48; social insurance in, Sept., 14; social services in, Aug., 22f; Soviet aid to, Aug., 17, 19, 40f; standard of living in, Feb., 44; suffrage in, Sept., 11; trade unions in, Aug., 65; trade with U.S., Aug., 24-33; trade with Japan, Jan., 29; women in, March, 13-17, Aug., 22f, 43, 50f, 55-58, Sept., 14

China, foreign policy of: May, 18f; and Berlin conference, March, 3; and Britain, Aug., 9f; Chou En-lai on, Aug., 6; and five-power conference, Jan., 21; and Geneva conference, May, 4f; and India, Aug., 10f; and Indo-China, Aug., 8f; United Nations and, Aug., 21-23

China, U.S. policy toward, April, 8f, Aug., 13-15, 28f; and USSR, Aug., 16-20, Dec., 28f; western powers and, Feb., 9; in world affairs, Aug., 3-12

China Lobby (U.S.), Aug., 31

Ching Po (poet), Aug., 59f

Chopin competition, Fifth International, Dec., 26

Chou En-lai: and Indo-China settlement, May, 5; at Geneva Conference, Aug., 5, Sept., 4f; meeting with Nehru, Aug., 3, 10f; on China's foreign policy, Aug., 6; on Korea, Aug., 7f

Christian Churches, in China, Aug., 48

Churchill, Winston: attitude toward Soviet Union, June, 34f; and Bulgaria, May, 34, 36; on coexistence, March, 6, Aug., 3, Nov., 12; on east-west trade, April, 15; on five-power conference, May, 5; position on atomic warfare, June, 12, Oct., 34; relations with Syngman Rhee, June, 32; Washington visit, Aug., 11f

Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., April, 18

Civil rights: in China, Sept., 12; in Guatemala, July, 5; *See also* Contempt of Congress.

Coexistence between capitalist and socialist states: better knowledge of USSR and, Oct., 15; Churchill on, Aug., 11f

Clark Joseph, "Where Kids Get All the Breaks," Jan., 14-18

Clark, Mark, Sept., 9

Coal industry: in China, Aug., 18f; in USSR, May, 13

Cobalt bomb, April, 4, June, 9

Co-education, reestablished in USSR, Oct., 45

Coexistence, early Soviet position on, Nov., 5; Howard Fast on, May, 22; Jack Tanner on, Oct., 33, 35; Lenin on, Feb., 36f; Malenkov on, May, 18; a moral and practical imperative, Nov., 9-15; William Knowland on, Nov., 13; World Council of Churches on, Oct., 23

Collective farms: in China, Aug., 19, Sept., 12f; in USSR, March, 22-26. *See also* Cooperative farms.

Collective security, USSR and, April, 10-12

College students, in USSR, Oct., 17, Dec., 11

Colleges and universities: in Bulgaria, Dec., 26; in USSR, April, 32

Collins, Sir James, Feb., 28

Colombia, and Guatemala (UN), Oct., 30

Colombo conference, May, 10

Colonial question, at Caracas conference, April, 28

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Jan., 38

Communist (Soviet periodical), July, 12

Communist Party of Bulgaria, March, 21, April, 42f, May, 31f, July, 24f

Communist Party, USA, attacks on, Jan., 36-41

Congressional elections, Oct., 12

Consumer goods, in USSR, Jan., 10f, May, 11-16, Dec., 10

Contempt of Congress, Nov., 45

Cook, Don, Aug., 5

Cooper (Liberian UN rep), Dec., 23

Cooperation: in Bulgaria, Oct., 42-44; in China, Sept., 12; in People's Democracies, Jan., 31f

Cooperative farms: in Bulgaria, Jan., 32f, Oct., 44; in Czechoslovakia, May, 30; in eastern Europe, Jan., 31-33

Costa Rica, and Caracas conference, April, 29

Cot, Pierre, receives peace prize, Jan., 13

Council on African Affairs, Jan., 38

Courts, in China, Sept., 12

Coventry (England), urges banning of H-bomb, Oct., 31

Crimea conference (1945), July, 22

Criticism and self-criticism: in China, Aug., 53; in science, July, 12

Cromwell, James H., June, 30

Cromley, Ray, April, 8

Culture, socialist, May, 29

Currency problems, in Bulgaria, Dec., 24

Cyril, Saint, March, 19

Czechoslovakia: agriculture in, April, 37; budget of, April, 36-38; cooperative farms in, Jan., 32, May, 30; culture in, May, 29; education in, April, 36, Sept., 25-27; local government in, May, 27-30; military expenditures in, April, 36; standard of living in, Sept., 26; theater for deaf-mutes, Feb., 41; wages in, April, 37

D

Daily Herald (London), April, 6

Daily Sketch (London), Oct., 32

Daladier, Edouard, "We Want Peace for Europe," May, 37f

Dankevich, K., May, 42

Dans-Moeller, Birger, Oct., 30

Davidova, Vera, Jan., 17

Davidson, Basil, "Daybreak in China" (review), March, 40f

Daw Khin San Yi, July, 8

Deaf-mutes, Czech theater for, Feb., 41

Deakin, Arthur, Oct., 33

Dekanozov, V. G., Jan., 42

Dembinska, Zofia, July, 8

Democracy, in Czechoslovakia, May, 27-30

Democratic centralism, March, 34, Sept., 14

Dienbienphu, siege of, May, 9

Dimitriev, V. S., July, 12

Dimitrov, G. M. (the "bogus Dimitrov"), June, 42f

Dimitrov, Georgi, on Bulgarian politics, July, 25f

Disarmament: Berlin conference and, March, 3; Malenkov on, Jan., 6; Progressive Party on, Feb., 45f; Soviet position on, June, 13, Nov., 8, 35-40

Discrimination (national), U.N. and, March, 27-31

Divorce law, in China, Aug., 58

Dobb, Maurice, "Priority to the Consumer Is the Soviet Economic Policy," May, 11-16

Dong, Pham van, June, 3, Aug., 8, Sept., 4

Donini, A., Jan., 14

Downes, Olin, Nov., 47

Drummond, Roscoe, Aug., 32

Drzewiecki, Zbigniew, Dec., 27

Du Bois, W. E. B.: "An Appeal on Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims," March, 44; awards peace prize, May, 21; "Normal U.S.-China Relations," Aug., 13-15; on Eslanda and Paul Robeson, Nov., 28f

Duke, Angier Biddle, April, 29

Dulles, John Foster: on Berlin conference, March, 5f; at Caracas Conference, April, 28f; on China, Aug., 4; conference with Adenauer, Oct., 6f; and disarmament negotiations, Nov., 35; and France, Jan., 8, May, 8, Oct., 5; and Geneva conference, April, 7, July, 3f, Oct., 14; and hydrogen bomb, April, 3; on Korean war, Feb., 5; on morals, Aug., 42; and nine-power conference, Oct., 8; opposes Viet-Nam elections, Aug., 9; and SEATO, May, 5, Oct., 9-11; on U.S. foreign policy, Feb., 4-6

Dunn, J. Kuang, June, 30

Dunn, Robert, "An Appeal for Sanity," June, 45f

du Plessis, Wentzel Christoffel, Dec., 22

Durdin, Peggy, May, 9

E

East Germany. *See* German Democratic Republic.

East-West trade. *See* International trade.

Eban, Abba, Dec., 21

Eccles, Marriner S., May, 30
 Eden, Anthony: and West German rearmament. Feb., 8, Oct., 6; at Geneva Conference, Sept., 4
 Education: in Bulgaria, Dec., 26; in China, Jan., 27-29, Feb., 29-32, Aug., 22f; in Czechoslovakia, April, 36, Sept., 25-27; in Hungary, March, 8f; in USSR, April, 32f, July, 18, Sept., 27, Oct., 16f, 45, Nov., 41-44, Dec., 11; in U.S., April, 33
 Einstein, Albert, on cobalt bomb, April, 4f
 Eisenhower, Dwight D.: on American-Soviet friendship, Sept., 22; atomic energy proposals, Jan., 5f, 19-23; on negotiations, Feb., 3f; on recognition of China, Aug., 4; on U.S. foreign policy, Jan., 7-9, Sept., 8
 Eisenhower, Milton, April, 27f
 Eisenhower administration, and Indo-China, July 3f
 Elden, Richard, April, 31
 Elections, in China, Aug., 49
 Electric power industry, in USSR, Oct., 22; Nov. 24
 Ellery, W. J., "USSR and China United in Friendship and Mutual Aid," Aug., 16-20
 Eluard, Paul, poem for, Feb., 35
 Emelyanov, Nikolai, March, 28-30
 Emi Siao (poet), Aug., 61
 Endicott, Mary Austin, "China's New Morality," Aug., 42-48
 England. *See* Great Britain.
 English language, in Soviet schools, Feb., 28
 English literature, in Soviet Union, Feb., 28
 Entezam, Dec., 20
 Epstein, Irene: "The Drama of a Great Project," March, 41f; "A Novel About Soviet Science," July, 29f
 Epstein, Israel, "China's New Constitution," Sept. 10-15
 Epstein, Virginia W., Sept., 23
 Equal pay for women (UN discussion), July, 9
 European Defense Community: Daladier on, May 37f; defeat of, Oct., 5; opposition to, March, 5f; pressure for, Aug., 11; Soviet position on, April, 10, May, 19f, Nov., 7
 "European Integration," Oct., 7
 European treaty, Soviet proposal for, March, 5f Oct., 8f
 Evang, Karl, Sept., 21
 Examinations (school), in USSR, July, 18

F

Fairfax-Cholmeley, Elsie, "Something New Every Day," Dec., 13-15
 Family life, in USSR, Feb., 42-44
 Fang Yung-kuei, Aug., 53
 Far East Reporter, "China Trade Facts" (review), Aug., 64
 Farm machinery, in People's Democracies, Jan., 35
 Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Aug., 32
 Farming. *See* Agriculture.
 Fashions (dress), in USSR, June, 16
 Fast, Howard: receives peace prize, Jan., 13, May 21-23; "Silas Timberman" (review), Dec., 30
 Fatherland Front (Bulgaria), March, 21, May, 33, June, 44, July, 23f, Sept., 18-20
 Ferris, Don, Feb., 23
 Feudalism: abolished in China, Aug., 43f, 55; abolished in Eastern Europe, Jan., 30-35
 Figueiredo, Eula Mendes, "A Letter from Warsaw," July, 19-21
 Figueres, Jose, April, 29
 Finkelstein, Sidney, "Shostakovich's Tenth," Nov., 46-48
 Firouz, Safiyeh, July, 8
 Five power conference, Soviet position on, Jan., 21
 Fleming, Lamar, Jr., Aug., 32
 Fomina, Vera A., July, 7, Aug., 21

Foreign language literature, in USSR, May, 16
 Foreign Operations Administration, April, 15
 Formosa, and SEATO, Oct., 10
 Fowler, Robert G., "How Soviet Seamen Live," March, 32f
 France: and Berlin conference, Feb., 8; J. F. Dulles and, Jan., 8, May, 8, Oct., 5; and Indo-China war, May, 5, June 4; opposition to EDC in, March, 6; U.S. policy on, Jan., 8
 Franco-Soviet treaty of 1944, May, 20
 Frantz, Laurentz B., Jan., 41
 Freedly, J., June, 40
 Freedom of speech, in China, Sept., 12
 Furtseva, Ekaterina, April, 30

G

Gaggero, Andreas, Jan., 13
 Galaktionov, V., "Dawn of a Great Project" (review), March, 41f
 Galsworthy, John, June, 40
 Garlin, Sender, Jan., 41
 Garvin, Victoria, Nov., 28
 Gasoline jelly, Nov., 14
 Gdansk (Poland), Oct., 39
 General European Treaty (proposed), April, 10 May, 20, Sept., 6f, Oct., 8f
 Geneva conference: China and, Aug., 3, 10; J. F. Dulles and, April, 7, Oct., 14; and Indo-China June, 3, July, 3f, Aug., 8f; lessons of, Sept., 3-9; Soviet policy at, Nov., 7; success of, Dec., 6; U.S. and, May, 3-6, Oct., 4f
 Geneva protocol (on bacteriological warfare), Jan., 19f
 Genocide convention (UN), ratified by USSR, July, 28
 Georgiev, Kimon, May, 35
 Gerlach, Talitha, "The Chinese People Shape Their Constitution," Oct., 36-38
 German Democratic Republic: fifth anniversary of, Dec., 5; cooperative farms in, Jan., 33; nature of government in, Feb., 11; USSR and, Jan., 18, April, 12
 German Federal Republic: and EDC, Feb., 8f; and NATO, Feb., 6; nature of government, Feb., 11; opposition to Adenauer in, Sept., 7; opposition to EDC in, March, 7; rearming of, April 22, May, 37f, Sept., 6, Oct., 5, 32, Dec., 8f; trade with China, Aug., 30
 Germany, Berlin conference and, March, 3f
 Germany, relations with Bulgaria (historical), March 20f, May, 32, Sept., 19
 Gliere, Reinhold, May, 40
 Goglidze, S. A., Jan., 42
 Goncharenko, Olga, Feb., 22
 Goodwin, William J., Aug., 30f
 Goshal, Kumar, Nov., 28
 Gouthier, Hugo, Oct., 30
 Grace, Dora Russell, June, 20, Aug., 22
 Great Britain: cultural relations with USSR, Feb. 27f; and East-West trade, March, 7; and EDC March, 6, Sept., 7, Oct., 5f; and Indo-China war, May, 5, June, 4; military policy of, April, 22; opposition to U.S. policy, Feb., 10; political climate in, April, 20-23; relations with Bulgaria (1944), May, 34; relations with China, Aug., 9f, 30; relations with France, Oct., 6; relations with USSR, June, 34f; and SEATO, June, 5
 Great Wall (China), Aug., 13
 Grishin, Evgeni, Feb., 22
 Gruenther, Alfred M., Nov., 39f
 Guatemala: art in, July, 6; at Caracas conference April, 28-30; description, July, 5f; UN and Oct., 27-31; U.S. pressure on, July, 3f
 Gudziy, N., "Anton Chekhov—Writer and Man of the People," June, 36-40
 Guery, Fortuna Augustin, July, 7
 Guevara Arze, Walter, April, 30

H

- Haan, Kenneth, June, 30
 Hahn, Lorina, July, 7, Aug., 21
 Halperin, Philip, March, 28, 30
 Hamilton, Thomas J., Aug., 3, Nov., 36, 38
 Hammarskjöld, Dag, Sept., 9
 Handicapped people, in Czechoslovakia, Feb., 41
 Handicrafts, in China, Aug., 38
 Handler, M. S., March, 7, Oct., 7
 Hanifah (Indonesian UN rep.), Dec., 22
 Harris, Lement U.; "Advances in Soviet Agriculture," Nov., 21-23; "Modern Farming Comes to Eastern Europe," Jan., 30-35; "Soviet Science Serves Agriculture," July, 11f
 Hate, burden of, Oct., 13f
 Heart disease, in USSR, Feb., 13
 Heller, John, Feb., 16
 Herriot, Eduard, Sept., 8
 Higgins, Marguerite, Aug., 26
 Hiroshima, atomic bomb casualties, April, 4
 Hiscocks, Richard, March, 27f, 31
 Ho Chi-fang, Aug., 61
 Ho Chi-Minh, May, 7, 9, June, 3, Sept., 5
 Hockey, in USSR, March, 45
 Holidays, in USSR, Jan., 12
 Hollifield, Chet, April, 5
 Hospitals, in USSR, Feb., 14, Sept., 21
 Hotchkis (U.S. UN official), June, 20-22
 Housewives, in USSR, Feb., 42-44
 Housing: in Bulgaria, Dec., 25; in Hungary, March 12; in USSR, Feb., 42, May, 14, Dec., 11
 Hsiao Feng, "Elections in the Countryside," Aug. 49-54
 Hsu, Shushshi, Feb., 18
 Hughes, Kenneth, Nov., 29
 Hukbalahap, Jan., 45
 Humphrey, Hubert, March, 5
 Hungary: agriculture in, Jan., 33-35, March, 9-12; education in, March, 8f; housing in, March, 12; new era for, March, 8-12; 1918 revolution Nov., 10f; retail trade in, March, 10f; social insurance in, March, 8, 12; standard of living in March, 10; wages in, March, 12
 Hutchins, Robert M., April, 33
 Hydrogen bomb, April, 3f, June, 7, 13, Oct., 31

I

- Illiteracy: campaign against in China, Jan., 27; wiped out in Bulgaria, Dec., 26; wiped out in USSR, Nov., 41
 India: relations with China, Aug., 10f; relations with U.S., Feb., 9; trade with USSR, Feb., 21
 Indo-China: end of war in, Dec., 6; Geneva conference and, July, 3f, Aug., 8f; peace negotiations, June, 3-6; review of J. R. Starobin's "Eyewitness in Indo-China," June, 46f; Soviet position on, Nov., 6f; U.S. policy on, Feb., 8, April, 6-9, June, 6-10, June, 4, July, 3f. *See also*: Cambodia; Laos; Viet Nam.
 Industrial production, in USSR, Dec., 9f
 Infant mortality, in Bulgaria, Dec., 26
 Inter-American Conference (Caracas), April, 27-30
 Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, April, 42
 Internal Security Act. *See* McCarran Act.
 International Chopin Competition, Dec., 27
 International General Electric Co., April, 17f
 International Labor Office, USSR joins, July, 10
 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Aug., 33
 International Publishers, 30th anniversary of, Dec. 12
 International relations: Malenkov on, May, 18; Progressive Party on, Feb., 45f; two roads, Feb. 3-10. *See also* Berlin Conference; Bermuda Conference; Coexistence; Colombo Conference;

- European Defense Community; Five-Power Conference; General European Treaty; Geneva Conference; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Peace movement; Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.
 International Stalin Peace Prize: awarded to Howard Fast, May, 21-23; description of, May, 22; 1953 awards, Jan., 15
 International trade: Feb., 10, 21, March, 5, 7; Britain and, June, 35; British trade unions on Oct., 33; Churchill on, April, 15; Lenin on Feb., 36f; U.S. stake in, April, 13-19
 International Workers Order, Jan., 38
 Iran, British relations with, April, 21
 Italy, opposition to EDC in, March, 7
 Ives, William C., April, 31
 Izvestia, April, 12

J

- Jabban, Sheikh Ahmed Abdul, Dec., 22
 Jackiewicz, Aleksander, Feb., 34
 Jackson, C. D., March, 7
 Japan: relations with China (1930's), Aug., 14f; Soviet-Chinese declaration on, Dec., 28f; trade with China, Jan., 29
 Jefferson School of Social Science, Jan., 38
 John, Otto, Sept., 7f
 Johnson, D. M., Dec., 22
 Johnson, Edwin, May, 6f
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Jan., 38
 Joint stock co's., Soviet-Chinese agreement on Dec., 29
 Judd, Walter H., May, 9
 Justice, in USSR, Jan., 43

K

- Kahn, Albert E., "The Game of Death" (review), May, 45f
 Kairov, I. A., Oct., 45
 Kakhovka power station (USSR), Nov., 24
 Katz-Suchy, Julius, Feb., 18, 21
 Kazakhstan, education in, Nov., 41
 Ke Chung Ping (poet), Aug., 61
 Kernenov, V. S., Feb., 28
 Kent, Rockwell, "A Moving Novel of Our Time," Dec., 30
 Kent, Rockwell, drawings by, Nov., 25-27
 Khachaturian, Aram, "Shostakovich and Khachaturian Discuss Soviet Music," May, 41-44
 Khrennikov, Tikhon, May, 43
 Khrushchev, N. S., May, 14, Oct., 20
 Kiev University, Oct., 17
 Kim, Warren, June, 30
 Kindergartens, in USSR, Jan., 15, 17f
 Kingsbury, John A.: on National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Sept., 23; "Raymond Robins," Nov., 33-34
 Kirwan, Lawrence, "New Era for Hungary," March, 8-12
 Kiselyov, Dec., 22
 Kleffens, Elco Van, Nov., 13, Dec., 19f
 Knowland, William, March, 4, Aug., 31, Nov., 13
 Kobulev, B. Z., Jan., 42
 Koo, Kim, June, 28-31
 Koppers Company, April, 18
 Korea: Geneva conference and, July, 3; Soviet position on, Aug., 6-9; Nov., 6f; Syngman Rhee's record, June, 27-33; United Nations and, Jan., 9
 Korea (South), May, 5, Oct., 10
 Korean-American Council, June, 30
 Korean National Herald, June, 30
 Korean war: J. F. Dulles on, Feb., 5; origin of, June, 28
 Kosmodemyanskaya, L., "Story of Zoya and Shura" (review), Jan., 46f

Kotatko, I. J., Jan., 33
 Kotschnig, Walter, June, 20
 Kovrigina, Maria D., April, 30
 Kramer, Paul V., "The Wisdom of Mao," Aug. 63f
 Krishna Menon, V. K., Dec., 23
 Kruczkowski, Leon, Jan., 13
 Krzywicka, Irene, Feb., 34
 Kuibyshev power station, Nov., 24
 Kuo Yung-haig, Aug., 52
 Kuomintang, Oct., 38
 Kurort (medical treatment center), Feb., 14f
 Kyrou, Alexis, Dec., 20

L

Labor productivity, in USSR, Dec., 11
 Labor Youth League, Jan., 38
 Lamont, Corliss: "Challenge to McCarthy" (review), April, 46; "The Congressional Inquisition" (review), Aug., 64; fight for civil rights, Nov., 45
 Land question, in Guatemala, July, 5f
 Land reclamation, in USSR, Nov., 22, Dec., 10
 Land reform, in Bulgaria, Sept., 20; in China, Aug., 27, 44
 Lang, Paul Henry, Nov., 46
 Langenhove, Fernand van, Dec., 21
 Langer, William, April, 38
 Laos, June, 4, Aug., 8f, Sept., 5, Oct., 10
 Latin America, U.S. policy in, April, 27-30
 League of Nations, Nov., 5
 Lefaucheux, Marie-Helebe, July, 7
 Lei Jen-min, Aug., 29
 Leisure. See Recreation
 Lenin, V. I. and coexistence, Nov., 5, 10; and peace movement, Feb., 36-38
 Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, Oct., 17
 Lessor, Sir John, Nov., 9f
 Levinsky, Vilem, Sept., 26
 Lewis, Robert A., April, 4
 Li Syng Man. See Rhee, Syngman.
 Li Teh Chuan, Aug., 22
 Libraries, in USSR, May, 16
 Limb, Ben C., June, 27
 Lippmann, Walter, on SEATO, Oct., 10
 Literacy. See Illiteracy
 Litvinov, Maxim, Nov., 5
 Liu, Grace: "China's New Marriage Law," Aug. 55-58; "Developing Character in Chinese Children," Feb., 29-31; "School in a Chinese Water-works," Jan., 27-29
 Liu Lao-she, Feb., 32
 Living standards. See Standard of living.
 Local government, in China, Aug., 49f; in Czechoslovakia, May, 27-30
 Lodge, Henry Cabot, on Guatemala, Oct., 27, 29; on Vyshinsky, Dec., 20
 London conference (1954), Dec., 8
 Lovett, Craig, April, 31
 Lovett, Robert Morris: "The Burden of Hate," Oct. 13-14; and National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Sept., 23
 Lowenfels, Walter, "Sonnet for Paul Eluard . . .," Feb., 35
 Ludin, Mohammed Kabir, Dec., 23
 Lysenko, Trofim D., July, 12

M

MacArthur, Douglas, Jan., 45
 MacDuffie, Marshall, Oct., 19f
 MacCarran Act., People's Conference for Repeal of, Feb., 46
 MacCarran Act: organizations attacked under, Jan. 37; People's Conference for Repeal of, Feb., 46; threat of, Jan., 36-41

McCarthy, Joseph: review of Lamont pamphlet on, April, 46; and trade with China, Aug., 29f
 McCarthyism: Administration's surrender to, March, 4; resistance to, Jan., 9; Truman on, Jan., 41; and U.S. foreign policy, Sept., 9
 Malaya, British policy in, April, 21f
 Malenkov, G. M., "Malenkov and World Peace," May, 17-20
 Malenkov, G. M.: on atomic weapons, Jan., 6, May, 18; on China, Aug., 20; on coexistence, May, 18; on disarmament, Jan., 6; on Soviet economy, May, 13f; on Soviet foreign policy, May, 17-20; Nov., 6; replies to questions by Kingsbury Smith, Jan., 6
 Maltsev, Elizav, "Heart and Soul" (review), Oct., 46f
 Maltsev, Terenty C., Nov., 22f
 Man Han-chen, Aug., 28f
 Mana, Uldarica, July, 7
 Manchester Guardian, Aug., 4, Oct., 12
 Manila conference. See Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.
 Mansfield, Katherine, June, 40
 Mansfield, Mike, June, 4
 Mao Tse-tung: poem by, Aug., 62; "Selected Works" (review), Aug., 63f; on Sino-Soviet Treaty, Aug., 16; on strength of China, Aug., 20
 Marcantonio, Vito, death of, Sept., 15
 Marriage law, in China, Aug., 55-58, Sept., 14
 Married women, UN on rights of, July, 9f
 Marshall Islands, June, 14
 Maternity welfare, in Bulgaria, Dec., 26; in China, Aug., 23
 Matsesta (Black Sea resort), Feb., 13f
 Maurois, Andre, April, 35
 Mayakovsky, Vladimir, May, 40
 Medical service: in Bulgaria, Dec., 25f; in Czechoslovakia, Sept., 26; in USSR, Feb., 13-16, March, 33, Sept., 21
 Melish, William Howard: May, 23, Sept., 22; "Strength for the Struggle" (review), April, 44f
 Mendes-France, Pierre: at Geneva Conference, Sept. 4; elected premier, July, 3; position on German rearmament, Oct., 6; talk with Chou En-lai, Aug. 9
 Menon, Krishna. See Krishna Menon, V.G.
 Merkulov, V. N., Jan., 42
 Meshik, P. Y., Jan., 42
 Merchant seamen in USSR, March, 32f
 Methodius, Saint, March, 19
 Meyer, Hershel D., "The Last Illusion" (review) June, 45f
 Mikoyan, Anastas, Jan., 11
 Military League (Bulgaria), April, 42
 Millis, Walter, Feb., 4
 Miners, education of in Czechoslovakia, Sept., 25-27
 Minor, Clark H., April, 18
 Mir Khan, Mohammad, Dec., 21
 Mistral, Gabriela, July, 7
 Mitrovic, Mitra, July, 7
 Mixed Stock Cos., Soviet Chinese agreement on, Dec., 29
 Moch, Jules, Nov., 40
 Molchanov (Soviet composer), May, 43
 Molotov, V. M.: at Berlin conference, Feb., 12; at Geneva conference, Aug., 7, Sept., 4; on Asian peoples, Aug., 6; on atomic warfare, April, 10
 Le Monde (newspaper), Sept., 7
 Money, in Bulgaria, Dec., 24
 Mongolian Autonomous region, Sept., 14
 Moos, Elizabeth: "The Children Pay," May, 45; "The Life of Two Martyrs," Jan., 46f
 Morality, in China, Aug., 42-48
 Moscow: rebuilding of, Nov., 17; recreation in, July, 15-18; springtime in, June, 15-17
 Moscow Agricultural Exhibition, Nov., 21, Dec., 10
 Moscow University, April, 32, Nov., 44
 Mosle, Henry B., Aug., 24

Muller, B., Feb., 41
 Muraviev (Bulgarian politician), May, 35f
 Museum of Natural History (Peking), Dec., 13
 Music: in Armenia, May, 43f; in Bulgaria, Dec., 26; in China, Dec., 13; in USSR, May, 39-44.
 Nov., 46-48
 Mutual Defense Assistance Act., April, 13f
 Myrdal, Gunnar, Jan., 8, March, 31

N

Nagy, Imre, Jan., 34, March, 9
 Nam II, May, 5
 Napalm, Nov., 14
 National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts, Jan., 41
 National Committees (Czechoslovakia), May, 27-30
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, attacked by Subversive Activities Control Board, Jan., 38, Sept., 22-24; fact sheet on visitors to USSR, Oct., 15f; on Harrison Salisbury, Nov., 48f
 National Farmers Union, Aug., 32
 National Maritime Union, Aug., 33
 National minorities, in Bulgaria, March, 19; in China, Sept., 14; in Hungary, March, 19
 National Union "Zveno" (Bulgaria), July, 26
 Negroes, UN and, Feb., 17-21
 Nehru, Jawaharlal: asks stoppage of atomic bomb work, April, 5; meeting with Chou En-lai, Aug., 10; on China, Aug., 3; on colonial peoples, Oct., 9; on SEATO, Oct., 11; on U.S. policy in Asia, Feb., 9
 Neruda, Pablo, receives peace prize, Jan., 13
New Statesman and Nation, May, 7f, 10, Oct., 10f, 29
New World Review: attempted censorship of, Jan., 3f; issues pamphlet on Berlin conference, March, 7; on death of Raymond Robins, Nov., 36; ownership statement of, Nov., 50
New York Herald-Tribune, April, 16
New York Times, Nov., 49
New York World-Telegram, May, 3
 Nine-power Conference (Brussels Treaty), Oct., 8
 Noble, Edmund, Oct., 15
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, April, 11, Sept., 6, Oct., 5, Nov., 8; J. F. Dulles on, Feb., 6; Soviet position on, Nov., 8
 Novikova, Faina, July, 7
 Nurseries, in USSR, Jan., 15
 Nutting, Dec., 20

O

Obraztov, Sergei, Feb., 27
 O'Daniel, John W., April, 7
 Office of Strategic Services, May, 8
 Oistrakh, Igor, Feb., 27
 Olcha, Antoni, Feb., 34
 Old-age pensions: in Hungary, March, 12; in USSR, March, 39
 Oliver, Robert T., on Syngman Rhee, June, 28f, Sept., 28
 Opera, in Soviet Union, May, 41f
 Orden, Katherine van, Nov., 28
 Organization of American States, April, 27-30, Oct., 27f

P

Pacific Shipper, Aug., 32
 Painting, in Guatemala, July, 6
 Pakistan, relations with U.S., Feb., 9, March, 4
 Palace of Pioneers, Leningrad, Jan., 16
 Palaces of Culture, in USSR, Feb., 40
 Palamarchuk (Ukrainian UN rep), Dec., 23
 Panama Canal Zone, April, 28

Paris conference (1954), Dec., 8f
 Parker, Ralph: "1954—Buoyant Year in the USSR," Nov., 16-20; "Leisure Time in Moscow," July, 15-18; "Soviet Plans Surge Ahead," Jan., 10-13; "Spring in Moscow," June, 15-17
 Passport cases, June, 6
 Peace, main goal in 1954, Jan., 5-9
 Peace movement: and Geneva conference, May, 3-6; and U.S. foreign policy, Feb., 3-10, April, 3-9; Daladier on, May, 37f; in U.S., Feb., 32, Oct., 12; Langer resolution and, April, 38; Lenin and, Feb., 36-38; Soviet foreign policy and, Nov., 4f, Dec., 4f
 Pearson, Drew, June, 31
 Pearson, Lester, Nov., 12
 Physical culture, in USSR, Oct., 19
 Peasantry: in Bulgaria, April, 40f, Sept., 19; in China, Feb., 44, Aug., 15, Sept., 13; in Guatemala, July, 6; in Hungary, March, 9-12; in USSR, Jan., 10, Dec., 12
 Pensions. *See* Old-age pensions.
 People's Conference to Repeal McCarran Act., Feb., 46
 People's Democracies: agriculture in, Jan., 30-35; strength of, Dec., 5
 People's democracy, China as, Aug., 37
 Perry, Ralph Barton, Sept., 23
 Persia. *See* Iran.
 Petkov, Nikola, May, 32
 Petrovsky, I. G., Nov., 41
 Philippines, politics of, Jan., 44-46
 Phillips, Harold M., July, 13f
 Phonograph records, demand for in USSR, July, 17
 Physical culture, in USSR, Oct., 19
 Pianists, Fifth Chopin Competition for, Dec., 27
 Pierson, W. L., Aug., 32
 Pig production, in USSR, May, 15
 Pinney, H. H., April, 18
 Pioneers' Palace, Leningrad, Jan., 16
 Poems: "Sonnet," by Walter Lowenfels, Feb., 35
 Poetry in China, Aug., 59-62
 Poland: cooperative farms in, Jan., 32; cultural revolution in, Feb., 35; Ella Figueiredo on, July, 19-21; Laws against discrimination in, March, 30; reconstruction of, Oct., 39-41; retail prices in, July, 21; shift in economic plans, Jan., 35; school teachers in, Oct., 40f; standard of living in, July, 21; trade unions in, July, 21; women in, July, 21; writers in, Feb., 33-35
 Polish Writers Union, Feb., 33-35
 Political asylum, Polish constitution on, July, 19
 Polstein, Mrs., March, 29
 Polytechnic Institute (Leningrad), Oct., 17
 Pope, Arthur Upham, Sept., 23
 Popova, Nina, Jan., 13
 Port Arthur, Soviet-Chinese agreement on, Dec., 29
 Pospelov, P. N., "Lenin and the Struggle for Peace," Feb., 36-38
 Postnikov, Dimitri, July, 14
 Potsdam Conference (1945), Feb., 12, July, 22
Pravda, on socialist realism, May, 40
 Prices, in China, Aug., 27. *See also* Retail prices.
 Pritt, D. N., "Anglo-Soviet Relations Today," June, 34f
 Producer cooperatives, in Bulgaria, Oct., 43
 Productivity of labor. *See* Labor productivity.
 Professional workers, in USSR, Sept., 27
 Progressive Party: and peace movement, June, 5; on Indo-China war, April, 9; on international relations, Feb., 45f
 Prokofiev, Sergei, May, 40
 Prostitution, abolished in China, Aug., 43
 Psolka, Jaroslav, June, 22
 Puppetry, in USSR, Jan., 15, Feb., 27

Q

Quakers, and Indo-China, June, 5

R

- Rabinowitch, Eugene, May, 23
 Radford, Arthur W., June, 4f
 Radiation burns (atomic weapons), April, 4f, June, 8, 10
 Radio broadcasting, in Bulgaria, Dec., 26f
 Radio Corporation of America, April, 18
 Railroad workers, in China, March, 13-17
 Railroads, Soviet-Chinese agreement on building of, Dec., 29
 Rakosi, Matias: on cooperative farms, Jan., 33; on Hungary's economic plan, Jan., 34, March, 9
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April, 19
 Recreation in Moscow, July, 15-18
 Refregier, Anton, "What I Saw in Guatemala," July, 5f
 Rein, David, Sept., 22
 Religion, in Bulgaria, March, 19
 Remon, Cecelia, April, 28
 Restaurants, in Moscow, July, 17
 Reston, James, Feb., 7f, April, 8
 Retail prices: in Czechoslovakia, April, 37; in Hungary, March, 10; in Poland, July, 21; in USSR, April, 23, June, 16, Dec., 11
 Retail trade: in Hungary, March, 10f; in USSR, Jan., 10f, May, 13f
 Reuther, Walter, Aug., 24
 Rhee, Syngman: provocations by, Jan., 9; record of, June, 27-33; review of "Syngman Rhee," by R. T. Oliver, Sept., 28
 Ripka, Hubert, May, 31
 Rizhova, Anna, Jan., 17
 Rizk, Edward, Oct., 30
 Roberts, Chalmers M., July, 3
 Robeson, Eslanda: "A Big Tree Has Fallen," Dec., 19-23; "A Lesson on Discrimination," Feb., 17-21; "Favorite and Step-Child in the United Nations," Oct., 27-31; "If the UN Seated China," Aug., 21-23; "Let's Look at the Record—How the UN Tackles Discrimination," March, 27-31; "140,000,000 Women Can't Be Wrong," June, 18-23; "Peace, Friendship and Progress," Nov., 29-32; "U.S. Smoke Screen at Caracas," April, 27-30; "Women in the United Nations," July, 7-10; honoring of, Oct., 3, Nov., 28f
 Robeson, Paul, honoring of, Oct., 3, Nov., 28f; on Howard Fast, May, 23; passport denied to, June, 6
 Robins, Raymond, J. A. Kingsbury on, Nov., 33f
 Rodd, Nora, "Ancient China Looks Ahead," March, 40f
 Rosenthal, A. M., Aug., 3f
 Rossel, Agda, July, 7
 Roy, Herard, March, 28, 31
 Russell, Ned, May, 4
 Russia. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

S

- Saburov, M. Z., "Soviet Foreign Policy," Dec., 4-9
 Sailors, in USSR, March, 32f
 Saintenay, Jean, May, 9
 Saksena, R. R., June, 22
 Salisbury, Harrison E., April, 11f, Oct., 15, Nov., 48f
 Saltykov-Shchedrin, June, 38
 Sampson, Edith, Feb., 17
San Francisco News, Aug., 32
 Santa Cruz, Hernan, March, 28
 Sastroamidjojo, Ali, April, 5
 Schaffer, Gordon: "Britain's Political Climate," April, 20-23; "Letter from London," Oct., 32-35
 Schlauch, Margaret: "The Baltic Revisited," Oct., 39-41; "Literary Contacts—East and West," Sept., 29-31
 Schoelkopf, Dean, April, 31
 School teachers, in Poland, Oct., 40f
 Schreiber, Sidney, Jan., 4
 Science: criticism in, July, 12; in USSR, July, 29f
 Scientific work, Soviet-Chinese agreement on, Dec., 29
 Scott, J. B., April 20f, Oct., 21f
 Sekaninova-Cakrtova, Dec., 21
 Self-criticism. *See* Criticism and Self-criticism.
 Selmer, Sefton, April, 21
 Serrano, Felixberto M., Dec., 21
 Seton-Watson, Hugh, April, 10
 Shadowitz, Albert, Nov., 45
 Shakespeare, William, popularity in Soviet Union, Feb., 28
 Shaporin, Y., May, 42
 Shatilov, Konstantin, Feb., 27
 Sheep production, in USSR, May, 15
 Shelest, Alla, Feb., 27
 Shergova, Galina, "After Work" (review), Feb., 40
 Shilkov, Boris, Feb., 22
 Sholokov, Mikhail, June, 17
 Shop stewards, in USSR, March, 36f
 Shostakovich, Dmitri: "Shostakovich and Khachaturian Discuss Soviet Music," May, 39-41; "Tenth Symphony" (review), Nov., 46-49
 Shukairu, Ahmed, Dec., 20
 Shulser, Gregory, April, 31
 Siam. *See* Thailand.
 Sims, William Philip, Oct., 4
 Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, Aug., 19
 Siroky, Viliam, April, 37f
 Skrzyszewski, Dec., 20
 Slessor, Sir John, June, 12
 Smith Act, Jan., 37, March, 44
 Smith, Ellis, Feb., 28
 Smith, Howard K., June, 42
 Smith, Jessica: "The Berlin Conference—and after," March, 3-7; "Burnham's Views on 'Liberation,'" Feb., 39f; "For a Peaceful Foreign Policy," Oct., 4-12; "Geneva—and After," Sept., 3-9; "Geneva and Peace," May, 6-10; "How the McCarran Act Threatens You," Jan., 36-41; "Of Human Goodness," April, 44f; "Peace in Indo-China or a New World War," June, 3-6; "People's China in World Affairs," Aug., 3-12; "37th Anniversary of the USSR," Nov., 3-8; "The Two Roads Before Us," Feb., 3-10; "United Action for Peace," April, 3-9; correction on her pamphlet, "Negotiation," June, 45
 Smith, Ken., Feb., 28
 Smith, Kingsbury, Jan., 6
 Smith, Walter Bedell, Sept., 5
 Social-Democratic Party of Germany, Sept., 7
 Social insurance: in China, Sept., 14; in Hungary, March, 8, 12; in USSR, March, 35, 39
 Socialist economy, workability of, Nov., 10
 Socialist emulation, in USSR, March, 38
 Socialist Party of Germany, March, 7
 Socialist realism, *Pravda* on, May, 40
 Sokhey, Sahib Singh, receives peace prize, Jan., 13
 Soong Ching-ling, "China Enters a New Phase—Planned Industrialization," Aug., 37-41
 Sorenson, Max, March, 28
 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization: June, 4, Oct., 9-12; J. F. Dulles on, April, 7f; Soviet position on, Nov., 8, Dec., 28
 Soviet Union. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Sparks of Constance (Czech paper), May, 29
 Spofford, William B., Sept., 23
 Sports: in Bulgaria, Dec., 27; in Soviet Union, Feb., 22f, March, 45, Oct., 18f
 Stalin peace prize. *See* International Stalin Peace Prize.
 Stalin, Joseph: and coexistence, Nov., 5; on basic law of socialism, May, 12; on China, Aug., 16
 Stalingrad, urges banning of H-bomb, Oct., 31

Stamboliski, Alexander, April, 40f
 Standard of living: in China, Feb., 44; in Czechoslovakia, Sept., 26; in Hungary, March, 10; in Poland, July, 21; in USSR, Jan., 10-13, Feb., 42-44, March, 24f, 32f, April, 32, May, 11-16
 Starobin, Joseph, "Eyewitness in Indo-China" (review), June, 46f
 Stassen, Harold E., April, 15
 Steel production, in USSR, May, 13
 Stepanian, Aro, May, 44
 Stettin (Poland), Oct., 40
 Strauss, Lewis L., April, 5, June, 11
 Students (college), in USSR, Nov., 41-44
 Subversive Activities Control Act. *See* McCarran Act.
 Subversive Activities Control Board, and National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Sept., 22-24
 Suffrage, in China, Sept., 11
 Sun Hsiao-chu, "She Dispatches Trains in People's China," March, 13-17
 Sun Yat-sen, Madame. *See* Soong Ching-ling.
 Symington, W., Stuart, Nov., 13
 Szalai, Bela, March, 11f
 Szczecin (Poland), Oct., 40

T

Tabet, Laure, July, 8
 Tadjikistan, universities in, Nov., 41
 Takieddine (Lebanese UN rep.), Dec., 23
 Tangemann, W. W., April, 18
 Tanner, Jack, Oct., 33, 35
 Taruc, Luis, "Born of the People" (review), Jan., 44-46
 Tchaikovsky, Peter I., May, 40
 Teachers. *See* School teachers.
 Technical education: in Czechoslovakia, Sept., 25-27; in USSR, Jan., 27, Sept., 27
 Teng Ying-chao, Aug., 56f
 Terjeson, Jens, Aug., 32
 Tewson, Vincent, Oct., 34
 Textile production, in USSR, Dec., 10
 Textile Workers Union of America, June, 5
 Thailand, and UN, Oct., 27
 Theater: for deaf mutes, Feb., 41; in Bulgaria, Dec., 26
 Thomas, C. B., Aug., 32
 Thompson, Frank, May, 34, Dec., 27
 Tibet, autonomy of, Sept., 14
 Tien Chien (poet), Aug., 60
 Ting, K. H., Aug., 47
 Tobias, Channing, Feb., 17
 Todd, Laurence: "Dressing Up History for Rhee," Sept., 28-29; "Syngman Rhee—Myth and Record," June, 27-33
 Toriello, Guillermo, April, 29f
 Trachtenberg, Alexander, 70th birthday of, Dec., 12
 Tractors. *See* Agricultural machinery.
 Trade unions: and Indo-China war, June, 5; and trade with China, Aug., 33; in Bulgaria, Sept., 21; in China, Aug., 65; in Poland, July, 21; in USSR, March, 34-39
 Trades Union Congress (Britain), Oct., 32-35
 Trotsky, Leon, Nov., 5
 Trujillo, Jose Vicente, Dec., 20
 Truman, Harry S., on McCarran Act, Jan., 38; on McCarthyism, Jan., 41
 Tsarapkin, Semyon, June, 20, 23, Oct., 28, 30
 Tukhachevsky, Marshall Mikhail N., Jan., 43
 Turkey: and Hungary (before 1878), March, 18; relations with Pakistan, March, 4
 Turkmenia, colleges in, Nov., 41

U

U.S. News and World Report, Feb., 7f
 Ukrainian S. S. R., anniversary of reunion with Russia, Nov., 17

Unemployment (U.S.), and foreign trade, Aug., 24
 Unger, Abraham, Nov., 45
 Union of Czechoslovak Handicapped, Feb., 41
 Union of Soviet Composers, May, 39
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: administration of justice in, Jan., 43; agriculture in, April, 32; July, 11f; Nov., 21-23, Dec., 10; aid to China, Aug., 40; aid to East Germany, Jan., 18; athletics in, Feb., 22f; chess match with U.S., July, 13f; children in, Jan., 14-18; coal industry in, May, 13; collective farms in, March, 22-26; college students in, Nov., 41-44; consumer goods in, May, 11-16; courts in, Jan., 43; cultural activities in, Feb., 40, Oct., 16-18, Nov., 6; cultural relations with Britain, Feb., 27f; economic progress of, Dec., 9-12; education in, Jan., 27, April, 32f, July, 18, Sept., 27, 15f, 45, Nov., 41-44, Dec., 11; electric power industry in, Oct., 22, Nov., 24; family life in, Feb., 42-44; fifth five-year plan, May, 12; foreign trade of, Feb., 10, April, 16, May, 17; holidays in, Jan., 12; housing in, Feb., 42, May, 14, Dec., 11; illiteracy wiped out in, Nov., 41; labor productivity in, Dec., 11; land reclamation in, Nov., 22, Dec., 10; libraries in, May, 16; medical service in, Feb., 13-16, March, 33, Sept., 21; merchant sailors in, March, 32f; military expenditures, May, 19; music in, May, 39-44, Nov., 46-48; 1954 budget, May, 19; recreation in, June, 15-17, July 15-18; retail prices in, April, 23, June, 16, Dec., 11; review of 1954, Nov., 16-20; science in, July, 29f; social insurance in, March, 35, 39; sports in, Feb., 22f, March, 45, Oct., 18f; standard of living in, Jan., 10-13, Feb., 42-44, March 24f, 32f, April, 32, May, 11-16; 37th anniversary, Nov., 3-8; trade unions in, March, 34-39; trade with India, Feb., 21; use of atomic power, Feb., 38, Sept., 24; wages in, Feb., 44, March 38, Oct., 22; women in, April, 30, Nov., 18-20. *See* also anti-Soviet activities; also names of cities, republics, etc.
 USSR foreign delegations and visitors: July, 26; British women, Feb., 27; Canadian women, March, 22-26; from U.S., Oct., 15-23; U.S. college students, April, 31-35
 USSR foreign policy, aims and achievements of, Dec., 4-9
 USSR foreign policy: and atomic weapons control, Jan., 7, 19-23, May, 23, June, 13, Nov., 8, 37, Dec., 7f; and Berlin conference, March, 5f; and Britain, June, 34f; and Bulgaria, Sept., 21; and China, Aug., 6, 16-20, Dec., 28f; and collective security, April, 10-12; and disarmament, June, 13f, Nov., 35-40; and European Defense Community, May, 19f; and Geneva Conference, Sept., 4-6; and German Democratic Republic, April, 12; and Guatemala, Oct., 28; and Indo-China, Aug., 8f; and Korea, Aug., 6-9, Nov., 6f; and peace movement, Nov., 4f; and proposed European treaty, April, 10, May, 20, Sept., 6f, Oct., 8f; and SEATO, Oct., 11; and U.S., Jan., 6; and Yugoslavia, Dec., 6f; joins International Labor Office and UNESCO, July, 10; Malenkov on, May, 17-20; ratification of genocide and women's rights conventions, July 28
 Union of Soviet Writers, Dec., 11
 United Fruit Co., April, 18
 United Korean Committee, June, 30
 United May Day Committee, Jan., 38
 United Mine Workers of America, June, 5
 United Packinghouse Workers, June, 5
 United Nations: and atomic energy control, Jan., 21-23; and China, Aug., 3, 21-23; and discrimination, March, 27-31; and Guatemala, July, 4, Oct., 27-31; and Korea, Jan., 9, June, 32f; and Negroes, Feb., 17-21; Commission on Human Rights, March, 26-31; Commission on Status

of Women, July, 7-10, Aug., 21; Disarmament Commission, Nov., 35; Legal Committee, Feb., 18; Non-Governmental Organizations in, June, 19; Progressive Party on, Feb., 46; U.S. and; Sept., 9; women in, July 7-10.

United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, USSR joins, July, 10

United States: chess match with Soviet team, July, 13f; cultural standardization in, April, 35; education in, April, 33; election campaign in, Oct., 12; Foreign Operations Administration, April, 15; foreign trade (19th century), Aug., 25f; military policy of, Feb., 4f; Office of Strategic Services, May, 8; peace movement in, Feb., 32; Post Office, Jan., 3f; stake in international trade, April, 13-19; trade with China, Aug., 24-33

U.S. foreign policy: against people's interests, Jan., 9; and atomic energy control, Jan., 7f; and Britain, Aug., 11f; and Chiang Kai-shek, Aug., 15, Oct., 12; and China, April, 8f, Aug., 4f, 13-15; and disarmament, Nov., 36; and France, Jan., 8; and Geneva conference, May, 3-6; and India, Feb., 9; and Indo-China, Feb., 4, April, 6-9, May, 6-10, June, 4, July, 3f; and Latin America, April, 27-30; and Pakistan, Feb., 9f, March, 4; and peace movement, April, 3-9; and USSR, Jan., 6, May, 17; and UN, June, 19; basis of, Feb., 3-10; provocations of, Oct., 11, Dec., 7; resistance to, Jan., 7, May, 3, Aug., 31f, Sept., 3f; review of Burnham's "Containment or Liberation," Feb., 39f; Review of Meyer's "The Last Illusion," June, 45f; weaknesses of, Sept., 8f, Oct., 4

Universities, in USSR, Nov., 41-44

Urdaneta, Isabel S. de, July, 8

Urwin, Iris, Feb., 41

Uspenskaya, E., "Our Summer" (review), July, 29f

Ust-Kamenogorsk power station (USSR), Nov., 24

V

Vacation resorts, in USSR, Jan., 11

Vagner, J., Feb., 41

Van Kleffens, *See* Kleffens, E. E. van.

Venezuela, political situation in, April, 29

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Jan., 38

Viet Nam: French policy in, May, 7; Geneva Conference and, Sept., 5. *See also* Indo-China.

Vladykin, Nikolai A., Feb., 23

Vladzimirsky, L. E., Jan., 42

Vocational education. *See* Technical education.

Voice of Korea (periodical), June, 33

Volga-Don Canal, Nov., 24

Voting. *See* Suffrage.

Voynow, Andrei: "Behind the Viet Minh Lines," June, 46f; "U.S.-USSR Chess Match Points the Way," July, 13f

Vyshinsky, Andrei: death of, Dec., 3; on disarmament, Nov., 39; tributes to, Dec., 19-23; work on disarmament, Nov., 36

W

Wages: in China, Aug., 27; in Czechoslovakia, April, 37; in Hungary, March, 12; in USSR, Feb., 44, March, 38, Oct., 22

Wall Street Journal, April, 15

Wan Waithayakon, Dec., 21

War, Langer resolution on, April, 38

Ward, Harry F.: "Peaceful Co-Existence," Nov., 9-15; on Eslanda and Paul Robeson, Nov., 28

Ward, Richard E., April, 31, Oct., 16-18

Warren, Mrs. John, July, 7

Warren, Susan: "The Growth of a People's Leader," Jan., 44-46; "U.S. Trade With China," Aug., 24-33

Warriner, Doreen, Sept., 20

Warsaw, rebuilding of, July, 20

Watson, Hugh Seton. *See* Seton-Watson, Hugh.

West Germany. *See* German Federal Republic.

Western European Union, Dec., 8f

Westinghouse Electric International Co., April, 19

Wheeler, Eleanor: "Democracy in Action in Czechoslovakia," May, 27-30; "U.S. Boy is Mining Apprentice in Czechoslovakia," Sept., 25-27

Wheeler, George, "The Big Four Meet," Feb., 11f; "The Budget is the Payoff," April, 36-38

White, John W., April, 19

Wiley, Alexander, Aug., 31

Williams, A. Y., July, 12, Nov., 23

Williams, Jan Jerome, June, 29

Wilson, Charles E., Feb., 7, Nov., 12

Wilson, Harold, Aug., 9, 27f

Women: in China, March, 13-17, Aug., 22f, 43, 50f, 55-58, Sept., 14; in Poland, July, 21; in USSR, April, 30, Nov., 18-20; in United Nations, July, 7-10; wages of, July, 9

Women's International Democratic Federation, June, 18-23

Women's rights convention, ratified by USSR, July, 28

Woodward, Judith, "A Novel on Soviet Marital Relations," Oct., 46-47

Workers Party of Bulgaria, May, 32f

World Council of Churches, Oct., 23, Nov., 12f

World Peace Council, April, 47, June, 13, Sept., 3f

Writers, in Poland, Feb., 33-35

Wu Yi-fang, Aug., 45f

X

Y

Yalta conference (1945), and Bulgaria, July, 22

Yang, Grace, July, 8, Aug., 22

Yelpatyvesky, S., June, 39

Yi, Daw Khin San, July, 8

"Yolka" (Christmas celebration), Jan., 15

Young, Edgar, P.: "The Background to Today's Bulgaria," March, 18-21; "Bulgaria Between the Two World Wars," April, 39-43; "Bulgaria in World War II," May, 31-36; "Bulgaria's Cooperatives," Oct., 42-44; "Bulgaria's Economic Advance," Sept., 18-21; "Bulgaria's Fight to Retain the Gains of Liberation," June, 41-44; "Bulgaria's Peaceful Change," July, 22-26; "The Fruits of Their Labors," Dec., 24-27

Young Pioneers (China), Feb., 29

Youth League (China), Feb., 29

Yugoslavia, relations with USSR, Dec., 6f

Yugow, Aaron, April, 45; death of, March, 39

Z

Zagorko method (train dispatching), March, 15

Zemurray, Samuel, April, 18

Alphabetical list of articles by titles (exclusive of book and 'movie reviews):

- Advances in Soviet Agriculture, by Lement U. Harris, Nov., 21-23
 American-Soviet Friendship Council Presents Its Case, Sept., 22-24
 Americans See For Themselves, Oct., 15-23
 America's Stake in East-West Trade, by Theodore Bayer, April, 13-19
 Andrei Vyshinsky, Dec., 3
 Anglo-Soviet Relations Today, by D. N. Pritt, June, 34-35
 Anton Chekhov, by N. Gudzilov and V. Samoilov, June, 36-40
 An Appeal on Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims, by W. E. B. Du Bois, March, 44
 The Background to Today's Bulgaria, by Edgar P. Young, March, 18-21
 The Baltic Revisited, by Margaret Schlauch, Oct., 39-41
 Ban Those Bombs, by E. H. S. Burhop, June, 7-14
 The Beria Case, Jan., 42-43
 The Berlin Conference and After, by Jessica Smith, March, 3-7
 Berlin Conference Communique, March, 40
 The Big Four Meet, by George Wheeler, Feb., 11-12
 A Big Tree Has Fallen, by Eslanda Robeson, Dec., 19-23
 Britain's Political Climate, by Gordon Schaffer, April, 20-23
 The Budget is the Payoff, by George Wheeler, April, 36-38
 Bulgaria Between the Two World Wars, by Edgar P. Young, April, 39-43
 Bulgaria in World War II, by Edgar P. Young, May, 31-36
 Bulgaria's Cooperatives, by Edgar P. Young, Oct., 42-44
 Bulgaria's Economic Advances, by Edgar P. Young, Sept., 18-21
 Bulgaria's Fight to Retain the Gains of Liberation, by Edgar P. Young, June, 41-44
 Bulgaria's Peaceful Change, by Edgar P. Young, July, 22-26
 The Burden of Hate, by Robert Morss Lovett, Oct., 13-14
 A Canadian Woman Visits a Soviet Collective, by Eleanor Ashworth, March, 22-26
 Canadians Acclaim Soviet Artists, July, 27-28
 China's New Constitution, by Israel Epstein, Sept., 10-15
 China's New Marriage Law, by Grace Liu, Aug., 55-58
 China's New Morality, by Mary Austin Endicott, Aug., 42-48
 The Chinese People Shape Their Constitution, by Talitha Gerlach, Oct., 36-38
 Co-Education back in USSR, Oct., 45
 Construction for Abundance, Nov., 24
 Corliss Lamont Fights to Save the Bill of Rights, Nov., 45
 Democracy in Action in Czechoslovakia, by Eleanor Wheeler, May, 27-30
 Developing Character in Chinese Children, by Grace Liu, Feb., 29-32
 Elections in the Countryside, by Hsiao Feng, Aug., 49-54
 Favorite and Step-Child in the United Nations, by Eslanda Robeson, Oct., 27-31
 For a Peaceful Foreign Policy, Oct., 4-12
 The Fruits of Their Labors, by Edgar P. Young, Dec., 24-27
 Geneva—and After, by Jessica Smith, Sept., 3-9
 Geneva and Peace, by Jessica Smith, May, 3-10
 The Greatest Reception a Soviet Delegation Ever Had in Britain, Feb., 27-28
 Highlights of Soviet Progress in 1954, Dec., 9-12
 How Soviet Seamen Live, by Robert G. Fowler, March, 32-33
 How the McCarran Act Threatens You, by Jessica Smith, Jan., 36-41
 Howard Fast Receives Stalin Peace Prize, May, 21-23
 If the UN Seated China, by Eslanda Robeson, Aug., 21-23
 Indo-China—Guatemala, July, 3-4
 Leisure Time in Moscow, by Ralph Parker, July, 15-18
 Lenin and the Struggle for Peace, Feb., 36-38
 A Lesson in Discrimination, by Eslanda Robeson, Feb., 17-21
 Let's Look at the Record, by Eslanda Robeson, March, 27-31
 Letter from London, by Gordon Schaffer, Oct., 32-35
 A Letter from Warsaw, by Eula Mendes Figueiredo, July, 19-21
 Malenkov and World Peace, May, 17-20
 Modern Farming Comes to Eastern Europe, by Lement U. Harris, Jan., 30-35
 New Era for Hungary, by Lawrence Kirwan, March, 8-12
 New USSR Moves for Collective Security, April, 10-12
 "News Re-fit to Print," Nov., 49
 1954—Buoyant Year in the USSR, by Ralph Parker, Nov., 16-20
 Ninety-six percent Organized, March, 34-39
 Normal U.S.-China Relations, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Aug., 13-15
 A Note of Victory, Jan., 3-4
 140,000,000 Women Can't Be Wrong, by Eslanda Robeson, June, 18-23
 Our Dinner Honoring the Robesons, Nov., 28
 Peace, Friendship and Progress, by Eslanda Robeson, Nov., 29-32
 Peace in Indo-China or a New World War, by Jessica Smith, June, 3-6
 Peace the Main Goal in 1954, Jan., 5-9
 Peaceful Co-existence, by Harry F. Ward, Nov., 9-15
 People's China in World Affairs, by Jessica Smith, Aug., 3-12
 Planned Industrialization, by Soong Ching-ling, Aug., 37-41
 Poetry in China, by Rewi Alley, Aug., 59-62
 Polish Writers Go to the People, by George Bidwell, Feb., 33-35
 Priority to the Consumer, by Maurice Dobb, May, 11-16
 Progressive Party Calls for Peace by Negotiations and East-West Trade, Feb., 45-46
 Raymond Robins, by John A. Kingsbury, Nov., 33-34
 School in a Chinese Waterworks, by Grace Liu, Jan., 27-29
 She Dispatches Trains in People's China, by Sun Hsiao-chu, March, 13-17
 Shostakovich and Khachaturian Discuss Soviet Music, May, 39-44
 Shostakovich's Tenth, by Sidney Finkelstein, Nov., 46-48
 Something New Every Day, by Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley, Dec., 13-15
 Sonnet (poem), by Walter Lowenfels, Feb., 35
 Soviet Athletes Abroad, Feb., 22-23

- Soviet-Chinese Agreements, Dec., 28-29
 Soviet College Studies, Nov., 41-44
 Soviet Foreign Policy, by M. Z. Saburov, Dec., 4-9
 A Soviet Housewife, by Darya Alavayeva, Feb., 42-44
 Soviet Plans Surge Ahead, by Ralph Parker, Jan., 10-13
 Soviet Science Serves Agriculture, by Lement Harris, July, 11-12
 Spring in Moscow, by Ralph Parker, June, 15-17
 Syngman Rhee, by Laurence Todd, June, 27-33
 A Theater for Deaf Mutes, Feb., 41
 They Treat the Entire Patient, by Dyson Carter, Feb., 13-16
 37th Anniversary of the USSR, by Jessica Smith, Nov., 3-8
 To Eslanda and Paul Robeson, Oct., 3
 The Two Roads Before Us, by Jessica Smith, Feb., 3-10
 The USSR Agrees to Discuss Eisenhower's Proposals, Jan., 19-23
 USSR and Disarmament, Nov., 35-40
 United Action for Peace, by Jessica Smith, April 3-9
 United in Friendship and Mutual Aid, by W. J. Ellerby, Aug., 16-20
 U.S. Boy is Mining Apprentice in Czechoslovakia, by Eleanor Wheeler, Sept., 25-27
 U.S. Smoke Screen at Caracas, by Eslanda Robeson, April, 27-30
 U.S. Trade With China, by Susan Warren, Aug. 24-33
 U.S.-USSR Chess Match Points the Way, by Andrew Voynow, July, 13-14
 We Want Peace for Europe, by Eduard Daladier, May, 37-38
 What I Saw in Guatemala, by Anton Refregier, July, 5-6
 What U.S. College Editors Saw in the Soviet Union, April, 31-35
 Where Kids Get All the Breaks, by Joseph Clark, Jan., 14-18
 Women in the United Nations, by Eslanda Robeson, July, 7-10

