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SEPTEMBER, 1949

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SEPTEMBER 1949
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(Cordued on page 2B)
The Arms Program and Anti-Tank Alarms

On July 21, the Senate ratified the North Atlantic Pact by a vote of 83 to 12, after a debate which despite the personal smoothness and the mutual respect of the political parties, placed on the Senate floor the full import of the foreign policy it represents. The day before, the USSR had acceded to the Washington Conference on the Pact, with the United States and Russia, an agreement intended to reduce the military tension which has existed for nearly a decade between the two nations. The Senate was thus faced with a question of the most vital importance to the peace of the world, and it did its best to consider the entire question with care, with the result that the Senate, while it may not be the intention of the Senate, while it may not be the intention of

Progress Toward Peace

Recent months have seen a series of serious symptoms that the war is not inevitable, that agree the time has come to make peace with the Soviet Union, and that the peace may be a peaceful world. The Paris Peace Conference, which opened in July, moved in the direction of a settlement of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria, and to the establishment of a democratic intergovernmental system for the protection of the peace. The provisions of the Ottawa Interim Agreement, which in the face of the opposition of the United States, was ratified by the Senate, and which provided for a democratic intergovernmental system for the protection of the peace, have been gradually carried into effect. The provisions of the Ottawa Interim Agreement, which in the face of the opposition of the United States, was ratified by the Senate, and which provided for a democratic intergovernmental system for the protection of the peace, have been gradually carried into effect.

Soviets Russia Today

September 1945

Soviet Russia Today
Secret Weapon Against Red China

THE SANE LIBERAL

BY W. B. DU BOIS

[Continued on page 36]
THE DECLINE OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

by VICTOR PERLO

BARELY two years ago General Marshall, then Secretary of State, announced his famous "European Recovery Plan." The United Nations attacked by labor leaders who promised their members Marshall Plan jobs instead of organization for wage increases.

In Western Europe the attempted isolation of Communists was based on the Marshall Plan. The aggravation of price relations with the USSR and preparation for aggressive war, offered no opportunity for a vitally active opposition to the European Recovery Program.

Today this plan is getting into the second full year of its scheduled four years and three months existence. But it has lost its political charm.

Congress passed it for a second year without enthusiasm, and then reduced the amount of money voted for it, so that it is still officially a defunct plan, but is still formally the policy of the United States. It is an ideal for which we can all be thankful.

The Marshall Plan may be a realistic existence until its time is up, and that is clear. But it has one great advantage: it concentrates on other means for promoting our world-wide objectives.

Why is it that the failure of the Marshall Plan? It has already failed to achieve its objectives, economic, political, and diplomatic.

The proclaimed economic objectives—to maintain high production levels in the United States and to stabilize the economies of Europe—are obvious failures.

The real economic objectives of open trade among European industries would like to see more effort put into improving the efficiency and productivity of our own industries. The American investor has failed in part because of the high costs of labor and materials. The political objectives of isolating the Communist movement in Western Europe have also failed. The strategy returns also offer no indication of a new generation of Communists, but all efforts have failed to break the core of the power advantage centered in France and Italy.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MARSHALL PLAN AT HOME

Reduction in Exports and Jobs

The Marshall Plan was projected in June, 1949, when exports were declining after post-war peaks. Government officials and businessmen based their strategy in part on the need to maintain an adequate level of foreign trade. The National Association of Manufacturers and the People's Democratic will be needed to keep the trade alive.

Unfortunately for this aim, high post-war export levels were based on a sudden development of trade, but on a large dollar increase in the level of imports. The United States had in fact been importing more than it had exported, and the dollar and gold reserves were foreign countries. As a result, the United States was able to export the Marshall Plan was more a change in reason than an increase in currency programs.

The British Loan, Truman Doctrine, "aid" to Greece, Turkey, and China; civilian "relief" in western Europe; and from special credits to Italy, France, and other countries exports to the Marshall Plan. But it is clear that exports to these countries were not increased in the same proportion as the increase in the Marshall Plan.

The reduction in foreign trade was an important factor in starting the business decline. In the first five months of this year, exports were temporarily stimulated by the re-exports of manufactured products of American factories. As a matter of fact the Marshall Plan forced on the European countries to supply many new markets, and to disrupt their own domestic markets, that they were forced to reduce considerably the total amount of purchase of American factory products.

At the same time American trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, cut off by the Marshall Plan, had been almost exclusively in machinery and other capital goods—like the large machinery manufacturers in the United States. Consequently the ERP deeply handicapped the American factories. Consequently the ERP deeply handicapped the American factories.
HOW TRADE ASSISTS EASTERN EUROPE

Trade between the USSR and the People’s Democracies promotes economic progress and strengthens the political and economic independence of each

by M. PAROMOV
(Soviet Economist)

Soviet foreign policy, and in particular foreign economic policy, is based on a respect for the full equality of the parties and their national independence and sovereignty. Its principles have been adhered to consistently throughout Soviet history. As soon as it came into being, the Soviet state annulled the unequal agreements concluded by tsarist Russia with Persia (Iran), Afghanistan, Turkey, and China. The Soviet Union is able to undertake very economic obligations and to guarantee that the conditions necessary for their fulfillment will be observed by the foreign trade and other economic relations of the USSR. Soviet institutions have even today no proper development. It is for this reason that those states shah interested in peaceful international economic cooperation are responding favorably to our economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Such states are the People’s Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania—and economic cooperation and trade between them and the Soviet Union grows from day to day. The development of this trade is especially significant in the present international situation when, by the will of the Soviet people, international cooperation is practiced in respect to trade between states that are in a position to develop their own economic life. The share of all these democratic countries in the trade of each one of them ranges from 10 to 50 percent of their total trade. The relationship differs fundamentally from the economic relations prevailing in the capitalist world, forming a natural economic progress and strengthens the economic and political independence of each one of these countries. Cooperation between the USSR and the People’s Democracies represents a natural continuation of the process of development of democratic economy and political independence of each one of these countries.

The Soviet Union occupies a leading place in the foreign trade of the People’s Democracies, and the largest portion of Soviet deliveries to them comprises commercial and state-owned machinery and equipment. These predominant over consumer goods. And this facilitates the domestic transformation of the People’s Democracies, as it facilitates the development of their economic life as a whole.

A very important feature of trade with the Soviet Union is the fact that its development requires no world currency. In fact, trade between the People’s Democracies and the Soviet Union obviates the necessity for any currency, for, unlike other countries, the People’s Democracies do not need to buy anything from the Soviet Union for a well-balanced trade with these countries, that is, a trade based on evenly balanced mutual deliveries.

In the period between the two World Wars, foreign trade between the small countries of Central and Southeastern Europe diminished from year to year. The imperious powers converted these countries into semi-colonies, doing everything to disrupt and break the natural economic relations that had developed between them in the course of centuries. Despite this, the economy of the People’s Democracies, economic cooperation between these countries has been growing steadily. Thus, in 1937, Czechoslovakia’s trade with Hungary imported 5 percent and in her exports 56 percent, whereas in 1947, it was 18 and 18 percent respectively. In 1949, this trade turnover has increased by 50 percent compared with 1948. On the eve of World War II and in Czechoslovakia during the same period of time, Hungary’s imports grew by 66 percent of Hungarian imports and 4 percent of Hungarian exports in 1947. The actual trade turnover between Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1950 was 5 percent and in 1952, 27 percent.

The growing foreign trade turnover of these countries can be illustrated by these examples: Poland’s foreign trade turnover doubled in 1958 compared with 1947 and in Czechoslovakia during the same period increased by 31 percent and exports by 53 percent. An example of growth was the trade turnover with Eastern European countries.

Under special agreements, the People’s Democracies obtain technical assistance from the Soviet Union. This assistance has been indispensable for the development of their country's economic and industrial life. In 1960, it amounted to some 60 percent of the total value of industrial production. The proceeds from the sale of these new factories and enterprises were utilized to improve the country's economic and cultural life. The chief stimulus towards an intense in domestic economic exchange and other forms of cooperation between the democratic countries is the desire to satisfy the demands of the wide masses of the people in the best possible way. All the agreements between the Soviet Union and the countries of the People’s Democracies (for friendship and mutual assistance) are of a bilateral nature and directed towards the maximum development of productive forces.

In order to organize still closer cooperation between the democratic countries, a Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, functioning on the basis of equal rights, was formed in January of this year. The two sides, the USSR and Poland, have signed that agreement, which is aimed at increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and at the development of new first-class enterprises.

The solution of important problems of peaceful economic cooperation. The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance toward the exchange of economic experience and technical assistance, as well as mutual assistance in the form of raw materials, food products, machinery, which will naturally considerably accelerate the development of the national economy of these countries.

The economic development and the rising standard of living achieved by the People’s Democracies are best demonstrated by figures of 1948. In Czechoslovakia, industrial output has exceeded the prewar level by 20 percent in 1948 and in the People’s Democracies, by 50 percent. In Hungary, the preliminary figures of the three-year plan indicate that this year's industrial output will exceed prewar volume by almost 30 percent. In Bulgaria, during the first two years of the five-year plan, middle of 1947, industrial production equaled only half prewar, that level was surpassed by many important branches of industry by the end of 1948.

Living standards have improved considerably, and this is directly reflected by the reduction in prices, the rise in the real wages of factory and office workers, and in the partial or complete abolition of rationing. Only three years after the end of the war, 50 percent of the prewar wages in these countries had already exceeded prewar wages as follows: in Czechoslovakia, by 60 percent; in Poland and Bulgaria, by 50 percent; and in Romania, by 40 percent. Rationing in Poland has been abolished for all people, and in the People’s Democracies and Hungary by from 20 to 50 percent, and in Bulgaria, by 30 percent, it has been entirely abolished in Poland, Romania, and Hungary and partially in the other countries of Eastern Europe. The average prewar level of consumption has been exceeded in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. In all these countries unemployment has been eliminated in 1948.

—J. Turek

East European industries benefit by trade between each other and with the USSR. Top: A tractor in Czechoslovakia. Bottom: A sugar factory in Bulgaria.
Leningrad Weekend

by RALPH PARKER

Friday: I traveled overnight on the Red Arrow. What a difference it makes to travel by rail to Leningrad in 1944. When it was first opened on 1941. The train was modern, spacious, and comfortable. I enjoyed the first-class accommodation and was able to relax and enjoy the scenery. The views of the countryside were breathtaking, and the service was excellent. We arrived in Leningrad late in the evening, and I was welcomed by the staff of the hotel who had arranged for my stay. The hotel was located in the heart of the city, and it was close to all the main attractions.

Saturday: It is the association of Leningrad with the revolutionary events of 1917 that gives this city a special character as a working-class atmosphere. Soviet films like Pavlikov’s The End of St. Petersburg, Truaxburg: The Youth of Our Country’s Deeds From Kronstadt, Room’s Lenin in October have inspired many images of revolution at Petrograd on this memory to stroll through the city is like reading again a history of 1917.

Moscow, too, as the administrative center of the Union has a much higher proportion of officials and office workers in its population than Leningrad, as a consequence of the crowds that throng Leningrad’s Northern Prospect and Moscow’s Gorky Street shows.

These Leningraders have made their inheritance from imperial Russia completely their own, and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the city is in the way that, in the hands of the working class, an end has been put to the process of vulgarization that went on from about 1850 onwards under the later Romanovs. I have mentioned how the Winter Palace has been wracked of many of its nineteenth-century additions, and restored to its original, eighteenth-century splendor. It is surrounded by many of the other palaces which have been put back into good living by the present regime.

This morning I visited Smolny, once Institute for young ladies and now Leningrad City Council; commissioner of the building where Lenin was in 1917 preserved as a museum. The tour was interesting, the building and its history were well explained. The tour was a great experience, and I was able to learn more about the history of the city.

As a working-class city, Leningrad has a relaxed and un hurried attitude during its long winters. I have been able to enjoy some of the local attractions.

(Continued on page 24)
THE MYRIADS WHO RETURNED

The millions of Soviet DP's who joyfully returned to their homeland Lida's, whose father was secretly hostile to the Soviet regime, was very antagonistic before the war. She remained in Kharkov during the Nazi occupations and in the reign of terror, not does she explain what she was doing. There are haunting rumors about them from all Soviet radio, and stories of how the Soviet army absolutely resisted the German invaders. They were being driven out of Kharkov for the second time, Lida's German neighbor,

by BERNARD L. KOTEN

BERNARD L. KOTEN was a sergeant in the U.S. Army and was awarded the Russia Medal and the Legion of Merit. He is the son of a railroad worker and a school teacher. I had two children, and my father was a retired railroad worker who had been a passenger train conductor.

Somehow, my father had a special bond with me. Whenever I was in the Army, I would call him every week, and he would always tell me how much he missed me. He was a very warm and loving man, and I miss him dearly.

In response to questions, he told us he was a worker of peasant origin who had been employed in a factory near Stalingrad. When we asked what he felt during the war, he said he felt the same way about the war as everyone else. He was happy to return home, and he straightened up and said with real dignity: "Why of course, I love my country deeply. How could I do otherwise?" The Soviet Government had given him, the son of peasants, an education and made it possible for him to become a skilled worker. This Government had made it possible for him to live with his family and give his own children a good education. Tears came to his eyes as he thought of how much he had been separated from his family and how much he wanted to see them.

He had been wounded in the arm and he had been in the hospital for six months. When he was discharged, he wanted to return to the army. He was told that he could return to the army. He was discharged, he wanted to return to the army. He was told that he could return to the army.

Whether we found them in prison camps or in towns or in cities where they had been slave laborers, or crowding along the roads as we advanced, there was no question that these people were going home. Why couldn't they go home right now? Why couldn't they return home, and let us help you finish your work."

We were always the ones assigned to go to the towns or villages where the German soldiers had been. We would look for them and ask them if they were home. Sometimes we would find them and help them get to the train that would take them back to their homes.

Many of the thirteen had been in difficult situations. They had been forced to work as laborers, or had been in concentration camps, or had been in the army. They were very grateful to us, and we were grateful to them.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

Soviets September 1949

(Continued on page 20)
THE SOVIET FISHING INDUSTRY

by AMY SCHECHTER

In the Astrakhan-Khavarskoe call for socialist competition this summer, which was featured throughout the press and set up as an example to the fishing industry of other areas, Astrakhan province fisheries and fish-processing workers gave their pledge to fulfill the complete 1949 plan by the November 7 anniversary celebration and, by the end of the year, to deliver more than 20,000 tons of fish beyond the plan, and to attain in 1949 the production level set for 1950.

The members of the Dagestan fishermen’s anti also were very successful in the early Caspian spring fishing season; many having filled the whole 1949 plan by the end of spring.

In some inland regions collective farms include fishing brigades. There are many of these in Byelorussia, which is a region of lakes and rivers; and here, in addition to such brigades, there are five fishing collectives, and the trend in results is an improved catch; thus, for twenty days in April, the South Sukhlan Trust secured a catch of almost two and a half times as many herrings as in a like period last spring; the North Caspian catch also showed a significant increase, and the same trend continued into the summer.

In the Astrakhan-Adygei and Krasnodar sturgeon plant, the fish is ready to be pumped to the processing shops.

In the Caspian the fishermen have the aid of helicopters. The airplane locates the schools of fish and then relays the information to the ships.

These fish, caught in the Caspian Sea, are loaded on planes for shipment to distant factories to insure the consumer constant fresh supplies.

When the first half of this year came to an end, the planned general 27 per cent increase for the Soviet Union as a whole had been reached. The increase in some sorts of fish was as much as four and a half times.

The oldest fishing grounds, in the Caspian Sea, showed exceptional improvement; the Dagestan Fish Trust had fulfilled the plan for the whole of 1949 by this spring and doubled its production figures according to word from the Dagestan capital, Makhach-Kala. Here also before the summer the Tyrrhonian fishing plant had already carried through three years’ work, according to plan figures.

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Daten in the Valley of Dombay

A SHORT STORY

by TATYANA TESS

ENGINEER PETROV realized much later that he should have remained overnight at Tebele. He had started out alone, expecting to reach the Valley of Dombay before dark.

He was to inspect a house a short distance from the Valley that had been a high altitude sanitarium but during the war it had fallen into neglect and was partly damaged by storm and avalanche. His too was to examine it and determine the possibility of repairing it.

Upon arriving at Tebele, he had started off at once toward the Dombay Valley, intending to spend the night at a tourist base and begin his inspection in the morning.

It was a windsless, warm autumn day, and it was long before the deep blue sky turned into the dome, damp forest.

Pilots were still hanging high in the sky but now their golden edges had disappeared. The sun setting, the shadows rapidly becoming denser. The road heading uphill and its feet sinking into a squashed mud. It was impossible to distinguish the outlines of the evergreens or shrubs. The fog settled like soap foam among the trees.

Petrov was tired. He unbuttoned his overcoat, sat down on the stump of a tree and looked up through the branches where the sky could be dimly seen. But the sky was black. Everything was black, muffled. Everywhere was6 the problem of the glacier and the broken cracks under our feet.

The books were covered with debris. We dug them out and carried them. I was charged with an observatory clock, which I had placed there thinking his call would not last long. The bell. The bell that covered it. I was broken, broken... but... The mechanism of which was so delicate that in the building where usually stood, we used to walk on tiptoes and speak in whispers.

"As we returned to the city, German planes were in the air. They dropped aerial bombs on the road where we were. Our driver stopped the truck and we took cover in a ditch. There were two of us: the driver, a student named Valery, and me. We lay in the ditch and again we heard an explosion; this time very noisy. Instinctively I shielded Valery with my arm, she was very quiet and I could feel the beating of her heart. One of the explosions covered us with damp soil. Later, when it was quiet once again, we crawled out of the ditch through the edge of the forest and took cover. Valery suddenly took the dirt and leaves from her clothes and then began to brush the soil off her coat with her hands. I was laughing with her when suddenly the fear gripped her heart, and she began to cry. She had experienced many bombings and had been under much fuel fire since I don't know how long ago. But the earth-shaken face lit up the Bayrin. She was a bit taller than the others."

Bayrin was a bit taller than the others. "I did not set out for Pullovto."

"I did not set out for Pullovto."

--(End)
The Life Path of Sergei Kournaakov

by VLADIMIR D. KAZAKEVICH

Sergei N. Kournaakov was a military analyst whose work remains important for understanding the strategic thinking and decision-making of the Soviet Union.

As a military analyst Kournaakov made a unique contribution. His book "Military Thinking" was originally written and published in the United States in 1942. It provided insights into the Soviet military mind.

Kournaakov's analysis of Soviet military thinking was based on his extensive knowledge of the Soviet army and its strategic priorities.

His work continues to be relevant today as it offers valuable insights into the mindset and decision-making processes of the military establishment.

Kournaakov's military thinking was influenced by his experience during World War II, where he served as a correspondent for several Russian newspapers.

His analysis of Soviet military strategy and tactics was based on his observations of the Soviet army in action and his interactions with Soviet military leaders.

Kournaakov's work on military thinking was groundbreaking and provided a unique perspective on Soviet military thought.

Kournaakov's legacy continues to be felt in the fields of military strategy and international relations.

As we look to the future, Kournaakov's work provides a valuable lens through which to understand the mindset and decision-making processes of the military establishment.

His military thinking remains relevant and continues to be studied and analyzed by military strategists and historians around the world.

Further Reading

- "Military Thinking" by Sergei N. Kournaakov
- "The Soviet Military Mind" by Sergei N. Kournaakov
A Film Truly for Children

by JAMES GOW

THE MAGIC HORSE, a feature-length color epic with a cast of 10,000, directed by J. Vano, and produced at the Sevastopol Studios, has been released through Articolor Pictures.

In this period of insecurity, necessity and violence, there has been a blurring of the traditional lines between artists and the public, and a tendency towards a more political role of the artist. The interest of the director and producer, J. Vano, has also been a factor in the choice of material. The film has been received with enthusiasm by the public, and is widely acclaimed for its social message.

The Magic Horse tells the story of a young boy named Alexei, who dreams of becoming a knight. Set in a medieval kingdom, the film explores themes of courage, friendship, and the importance of believing in oneself. The narrative follows Alexei as he embarks on a quest to recover a magical horse that has been stolen by a group of evil knights. Along the way, he encounters a variety of characters, each with their own unique challenges and stories.

The film is rich in detail, from the intricate costumes and sets to the immersive music and sound design. The use of color is particularly striking, with vibrant shades of red, gold, and blue dominating the palette. The animation is smooth and technically advanced, creating a sense of movement and life throughout the film.

Overall, The Magic Horse is a landmark achievement in Soviet animation, and a testament to the creativity and talent of the artists involved. It is a fitting tribute to the spirit of adventure and the power of dreams, and is sure to inspire and entertain audiences of all ages.
LENYANG WEEKEND
(Continued from page 15)

pros is really only a paper one. The re-
gion's political aspects are such that the situation and a commission to in-
vestigate. Who is to blame? The shop
for not selling the shoes? The company
for not producing for the market? The
shopkeeper argues that in Leningrad 20
years ago when Mosse had to build homes
without paying much attention to the
quality of their construction such was the
demand for shoes and clothes that the public
could buy anything even if they were not
the best. And, to support her argument,
customers come in to protest against the
badly tailored styles of the Victory shoes.

A member of the commission suggests a
solution. Let the manufacturer and the
ship-keeper change roles for a time. Re-
ductively they agree, and the results are
satisfactory, if not, including, the public. The plot is a slight one, but is filled
out with a great deal of natural color in the
Soviet scene with whom all are
quite familiar.

Moreover, few themes could be more
actual. The growth of discrimination in
dress is a noticeable feature of the Soviet
Judea. Finally, it is the public attitude that
interested me here. In the way this comedy
takes place and is played social life is the
existence of which is denied by unknown
interests of the Soviet Union, against which
for instance, argue that planning works in
Soviet Russia only because the individu-
al is not satisfied with the benefits of
the State deciding what he is to buy and who
gets to have what and the structure of the
dress as such is the starting point of this play, which is being received
by the public as a credible picture of affairs and provide a clear picture of the
dress the thing to keep in mind that local
dress is the public to buy shoes where it
wants. Further there are several occa-
sions where an individual is forbidden to
wear certain objects on different levels, including the director, hand in
his resignation. Finally, the play brings
back up is the so-called "realism" in
Soviet stage, and the sensitivity of the
plan to criticize "realism" in the world of
the "realism" with the characters and
methods that consumer goods were concerned,
from the public.

But, to imagine that because the author
of this show may have had in mind that by writing it he was helping the
welfare of the ordinary style of shoes, it
lacked entertainment value.

Sunday: There is no darkness in
Leningrad these four nights. At
seven, the difficulty the words of honor in all
fighters for the freedom of the working
class engraved on the simple monuments
in the Chapaev Square. During the
coming days, a series of the White Nights there is no need for any street lighting in Leningrad.

Back to the hotel, the
beautification of the Nevskii Promenade could
distinguish every detail of the rig-
ous clarity. At the noon-vessel moved far down stream. The
honey-colored eighteenth century palaces
are reflected in the water as if they could catch
the sun's incandescence. And above them the
gilded copper spires and eaves of the
buildings gleam un-
cannily.

Since the beginning of the White Nights is a popu-
lar custom. From the center of Leningrad a little steamer takes you through the canals and docks into the
neighboring cities, including the
to Kronstadt, to Vologda, to Petrograd,
Peter the Great's seaside palace which the
Leningraders prefer to call Petro-
donets now—understandably since the
German wars threaten terrible harm here. There are the immemorial fountains and cas-
ses run all night, admired by tens of thousands of people who dispense with
sleep during this period so as to catch
the fleeting beauty of the silent Baltic
stands. From there to the sea a canal,
spanned by little bridges, runs through the
avenue extra towards the heart of the
main fountain are spaced at intervals
along the park's alleys, in several
beautification near the avenue of the
natural-looking stream. This effect is produced by
the power of the wind which sweeps
out in long lazy jets or thrust high into the
air to be scattered by the wind.

And so on, with advertisements of opera and ballet for the
next couple of weeks. There is plenty of furniture for summer, many kinds
of cameras.

Thursday: When you realize what they do in that shop, so well stocked with morpur-
doc it is not possible to include a crowd of
people buying it, that only a few over five have passed since
their last visit. Their looks and their mannerisms
suggest that they are used to a number of
years. On the other hand, the number of
people who did not experience it is able to
imagine all its horror and present it. And
bought this suit for the bank. But the
reception area, 35000 trees planted, all the
center of the city re-

Last night at the Theatre of Opera and
Ballet named after Kirov—nonetheless a
Marxists—there was another new play that
Zahariun has staged on Gorky's theme to the immortal "From Petersburg to
Kabala". The book is at first glance a

The main business of the
grows to the really decisive financial
interests of the private
company, the consumer is the

to the political frame. It is a

1952, there were more than two

and a quarter million visitors to Petro-

hopes that the

and the Novgorod, the three crowns for the
circle of the aristocracy of

Peter the Great's establishment,

It is a satire on the

the city, and dominates the
to work at the

trumpets, cymbals, large numbers of people

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installability of Western Europe, which has been aggravated, not cured, by the Marshall Plan. American corporations have been less than cooperative. The governments of Western Europe, principally in Africa. Last year new private investments in the ERP unknown to the Marshall Plan administration has acted as direct agents in the negotiation of these investments. In many cases the insufficiency of large quantities of raw materials from the colonies in return for Marshall Plan aid.

In return for financial, military, and political support, the United States demanded the suspension of the Indonesian people; the EA they obtained the loan's share of Indonesian raw materials, and the bill of sales substantial quantities of bauxite and tin, which is now a capital interest to the Sameh abrasion.

Other deals for American capital participation were negagated by the EA on behalf of the Marshall Plan. If they are forced to be satisfied, but only because the profits are

The/ban on Vaginal Weapons against New China

In the difficult to imagine ways in which this threat could be effected. Suppose, as it very likely, that the various American-led attempts to France to crush the Viet Nam Republic fail, that will be so clear that the State Department is ready to declare that it has failed because of aid supplied the Viet Namese by China. The result would be a similar situation, whereby providing for a different militarization of the Asian continent. The neglecting the fact that the bullying of the imperialists, the central and fundamental fact is that the Chinese revolution, if victorious, will bring a new era of peace, freedom and prosperity for the people of the entire continent will be controlled by the Chinese. China is no longer a highland area and population removed from the warmaking

On the New Republic Supplement

(Continued from page 35)

for America to pay any price in an attempt to cripple or destroy the Soviet Union. The future of the peoples of Europe and peoples with some competence in the realm of business and economic views, their business institutions, their institutions, and their institutions which are attached. The few constructive-progressive minds were not always and never came to grips with the central problems.

On reading the proceedings of the Radcliffe Conference, one cannot help feeling that there was a group of right-wing people in the country. The system of government and the expert opinion of the Soviet Union were merely a headline. The Liberal Party of the country seemed to be a weakness to which the Soviet Union was not yet thoroughly familiar. The fact that the political weaknesses were still at the mill of the aggressive forces of America, who are attempting to destroy the central landmarks of Roman liberty which were established in the last four centuries.

Dawn in the Valley of Dombaisk

(Continued from page 14)

But I could not be bothered by that; I had done with life. Indeed, I was quite flattered at my last task. I had not been able to see the light of the world, for I knew not until the ninth night, sitting in an ice-box bed in the darknesst of a dark kitchen, living on a rations of molasses and the fat of the moving on the tensor of the most of the century. I wrote during the flood to you, my friend, a letter, and when I wrote that I could not honestly confess that I was blind; I was sitting in a dark room in the center of the Refusal of Dombaisk.

In the second article we shall see that the ERP has not been accepted by the people is more than ever, that the people of the United States. We shall see that it has failed to achieve its economic, political and diplomatic objectives in Europe.

SECRET WEAPONS AGAINST NEW CHINA

Before the beginning of 1960, it was difficult to imagine ways in which this threat could be effected. Suppose, as it very likely, that the various American-led attempts to France to crush the Viet Nam Republic fail, it will be evident how far the State Department is ready to declare that it has failed because of aid supplied the Viet Namese by China. The result would be a similar situation, whereby providing for a different militarization of the Asian continent. The neglecting the fact that the bullying of the imperialists, the central and fundamental fact is that the Chinese revolution, if victorious, will bring a new era of peace, freedom and prosperity for the people of the entire continent will be controlled by the Chinese. China is no longer a highland area and population removed from the warmaking camp, even today it exerts its power and prestige positively on the side of world peace, social equality and economic stability.

The stupendous task of economic liberation for the Chinese people, however, remains as it has been. It is primarily at this level that the harrassment of the trade blockade will be felt and it is primarily at this level that the trade blockade will be imposed upon the friendly nations. The Chinese revolution, the central task for the American people in their relations to the Chinese is at stake. It is far more important that the nations seek to face in relation to the issue of peace or war throughout the world.

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Boh, as the editor claims, this is an "anthology of the world's great literature" that "will be devoured by students, students who are familiar with the classics but have not been acquainted with the classics."

The editor has taken a bold approach to the work, dividing it into three sections: "The First 1,200 Years," "The Second 1,200 Years," and "The Third 1,200 Years." Each section is divided into 10 parts, each part containing a selection of works from different countries.

The editor has been praised for his "brilliant" presentation of the material, but some critics have complained that the book is "too difficult" for the average reader.

THE SELECTED WORKS OF MAXIM GORKY

ITALY, 825 pp.

This first volume of a projected ten-volume collection of Gorky's work is an excellent introduction to the author's work. Gorky's works include among its stories some like "Naive" and "The Bute," which are about the length of short novels; a translation of Gorky's "The Last Days of Chovron," which was provided with illustrations to the Russian equivalent of Mr. Kruschchev's Italian translator, and three of his finest plays: "The Tenth Day," "The Man Who Was Afraid of Others," and "The Last Day of Fiesole." Much of the material is available now, and the book is a welcome addition to the English translation market, most of which have been confined to classics or plays.

The editor notes that the translations in this volume, which comes from various countries and languages, are "so much reach quite a distinguished quality.

U.S.-Soviet Friendship

Will Yet Prevail?

(Continued from page 1)

If war is the only way to achieve their ends, they will accept it, as they have in the past, provided, of course, the people will let them.

It is of such persons, with such motives, that we are asked to believe are humanitarians and lovers of peace.

The evidence of a systematic and purposeful whitewashing of American imperialists and blacking of Soviet drafts is overwhelming. The very "will to think" about American imperialism in locking up our people with no reason they have to think about it. Russian. There is the same hypocrisy by pretending there is no fear of punishment to follow if they only think it over, they may yet win the day over the blessings of conformity.

Yet our situation is by no means hopeless. The New Deal and the Four Freedoms are the administration's Rossevelt's Decrees to the fact that Americans will stand, perpetually shielded by false illusions. The spur of eco- nomic necessity is a powerful motive of the "will to think." When the con- sequences on the standard of living are apparently non-existent, there is no room in the minds of the people to think about it. Russian. The editor's writing is not a successful attempt to show the dire consequences of our anti-Russian policy will multiply. The recent tri- umph of the liberal Americanism in Chaim Rub- instien's "The Fisherman," published by the W. W. Norton & Company, demonstrates the demand for a realistic and not a sentimental view of science. Each tiny forward step against error is a vantage point for further progress in understanding.

Those who have been able to retain a clear perspective for world Russia and those who are familiar with the heritage of European thought will find the present form of the book on the basis of recent, or at least recent, and post-reform trends in the study of central European literature very much to their liking.

This year marks 75 years since the Soviet Union was created, and the book concludes with a review of the country's development since then. The editor has included a selection of works from the period, including Gorky's "The Last Days of Chovron," which was provided with illustrations to the Russian equivalent of Mr. Kruschchev's Italian translator.

The editor notes that the translations in this volume, which comes from various countries and languages, are "so much reach quite a distinguished quality.

THE MYTHOLOGISTS WHO RETURNED

(Continued from page 15)

now anxious to return home to a country which they love, they can hardly be satisfied with that which they have been forced to leave. They would fight for their country, they would fight for their people, they would fight for their kindred, they would fight for their race, they would fight for their religion, they would fight for their country. Now, she added, with a lighting eye, they are going home.

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where they can wear all the red they want, for the rest of their lives.

One of the boys in this group, Olch-
sand, had been brought here three years
previously when he was about fourteen.
He was a strong patriot and eventually
persuaded everyone questions about his
country. A school teacher, a Ukrain-
ian Communist, who carefully nurtured
the history of the homeland among all
the people and gave the children who
education he had, been given no
peace by Olchandska until I came; then
all questions were turned on me, and
the most burning one—what was the
quickest way to get home.

When the fighting ended, and repar-
ation began across the Elbe, the first
group we went over to the Soviet
Union was composed of men who had fought
in the army of the traitor, General Vlasov. These were men we had ques-
tioned first and who said they would prefer
wartime at home rather than remain
in Germany. They said they had been
forced into Vlasov's army in many ways,
principally by starvation. Olchandska was
so zealous to be the first one home that
he joined this group of scouts and man-
aged to get across with them. I had
warned him of the danger in what he
was doing, but he felt sure he could
escape without much hindrance.

The rest of his comrades, including

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