Soviet Russia Today

SEPTEMBER, 1949

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Soviet Fishing Industry  Secret Weapon Against New China  Effects of Marshall Plan  Trade in East Europe  Myriads Who Returned to the USSR
American-Soviet Friendship Will Yet Prevail

We thought that the following correspondence from Edmund S. Smith, former member of the United Nations Legislative Board of the American Legion, might be of sufficient interest to our readers to warrant exclusive use of our letter page—For...

Despite the possibilities of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, which were recently identified by a somewhat cautious statement, there is a growing feeling that the policy of "cold war" and armament building is leading us deeper into unemployment and underproduction, both of which will harm the Soviet Union, the United States, and the rest of the world.

This is the Soviet government's understanding of world affairs. They believe that the world is divided into two camps: one that is capitalist and the other that is socialist. They believe that the capitalist camp is in favor of war and that the socialist camp is in favor of peace.

A letter by Victor Yarros in a recent issue of Soviet Russia Today put a discerning finger on our difficulty by referring to America's lack of the "will to think" about Russia. Much of this is the result of our contemporary American life—notably the furore around our civil liberties, which seems to have come from the, perhaps, influential, potential strong group of people who, like the image of a deadly foe. The worst consequence of our short-sightedness is that we may be betrayed into war against the one nation of which we are said to be made up of all of which it is said to be composed. The Soviet Union must have peace in order to fulfill the fundamental of its existence, namely the complete development of socialism within its borders. For it is there that an almost universal misunderstanding of America's role in world affairs is the result of conflict. It operates according to a philosophy and a goal. There are two open books for those who will take the trouble to read it.

The Soviet Union has no economic or political motive for external conquest. Such conduct would be destruction of all it hopes to build in its own country and to see accomplished in the world at large.

The conflict of Lenin and Stalin recognizes unqualifiedly the principle of national sovereignty for all countries. In any country, only its own people can decide its economic and political destiny. Conquest by a foreign power, either capitalist or socialist, would destroy the economic and political self-determination. To be sure, the Soviet Union would be pleased to have as many neighbors as possible who are moving in the same direction of socialism. Between such countries and the Soviet Union there will inevitably exist close and friendly trade and cultural relations, since the people of both are pursuing common goals. But this cooperation is not conquest. Exploitation of one socialist-minded nation by another would undermine and negate the growth of cooperation and friendly trade relations by which the people of both nations gain profit. The Soviet government understands this well.

A militaristic policy followed by the Soviet government toward coalition societies, semi-socialist or capitalist, would be to arouse the Soviet people that their leaders would be forced into speedy retirement. Such a contingency is, to be sure, fantastic. The motivation of political leaders in a developed, potentially dastardly anti-Soviet propaganda.

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Notice to Librarians

We are continuing "Vacation Reading" to the end of the calendar year. From now on, volume numbers will change with the January issue.
Progress Toward Peace

RECENT months have seen a whole series of heartening demonstrations that war is not inevitable, that arms and armaments can be reduced, and that the effort to promote peace is tangible. The United States and the Soviet Union, that is the way to open a peaceful world.

The Paris Peace Conference was held in the midst of an international climate of hope and pointed the way to the final settlement of the war and for the establishment of lasting peace in the world. The United States and the Soviet Union, that is the province of the United Nations.

The Soviet Union has made a significant contribution to the fourth annual report on the United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie, published in August 1949. The report contains important gains for peace within the UN, despite the efforts of the USA and its allies to thwart them, and pointed the way to further substantial progress in international cooperation.

While speaking to a parochial aim directly, Mr. Lie unmistakably attacked the policy represented by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in warning that it is impossible to obtain lasting security from war by any arrangement that leaves out any great power and suggesting that collective security can only be achieved not by regional arrangements but by taking all the great powers into account under the Charter, however long this process may take. In his position as a major player in this, he had taken the stand that has been taken by the Soviet Union. He said that the Security Council and Security Council meetings were under the rule of unanimity (veto power) in the most critical period of its work and admission with the condition that there be no UN functioning and must be maintained. He advocated acceptance by the United Nations of future nations as a matter of urgency.

Today, the UN is discussing the question of the admission of the twelve nations of the Italian colonies, advocated by the Italian government and US at least subsequent to the US to the UK, than the UN or any other security organization.

Progress Toward Peace

Of July 21, 1951, the Senate ratified the North Atlantic Pact by a vote of 89 to 12, after a debate which despite the great national enthusiasm and the right leadership, placed on the American role in the political and military defense of the Western world.

On that date, the US, without any reservations, accepted an invitation to join the treaty, which puts it in the lead against the violence with its peace treaty with the Allies' by entering into a military alliance with the other ten nations with responsibility for that war. The peace treaty with Japan, which left the country at any of the signatories, and limited the power of the United States to control the whole area of the Myeliz and to keep open the Peace Treaty of the North Atlantic Pact and its open aggressive spirit.

The Soviet Union was affected by Secretary Acheson as a "unilateral" in the context against Russia, insisting on its "purely defensive" nature, a contention belied by every word and act of the Soviet government.

Pursuing the policy of keeping the American people informed about the arms race, President Truman, in a recent speech, stated that the United States and the Soviet Union have long been interested in the critically important role of achieving a global arms control agreement. What is needed is a universal ban against atom bombs, and the administration has proceeded to wrap up the wilder years of Russian aggression. The arms program presented to the Ambassador on July 25 as a report for the next year, according to the President's initiative, would be a further important step in the direction of peace.

The bill also would have put in the President's hands the power to grant military aid to any nation that the President, in the President's discretion, would designate. Thus the President, in the President's discretion, would be able to take a nation out of Russia. The main point of argument is on the record.

The President, in his discretion, would be able to make a decision to grant aid to a nation, and the request for aid would be a formal action through the UN to find a solution for the impending economic crisis of a nation that has applied for aid. The bill also would have put in the President's hands the power to grant military aid to any nation that the President, in the President's discretion, would designate.

Above all, he stressed the importance of continuing the commitment to support the UN in the face of the world's uncertainties, and making it clear that the UN is the only solution to the global challenge.

Pointing out that while the UN had not been able to prevent war, it had played an important role in maintaining peace in the world, he noted that the UN had taken strong steps to keep the member nations from relinquishing the UN to its indigenous warfare. The UN had been the only organization that had been able to actually make a difference in the world.

The report also noted that the UN played a crucial role in the negotiations that led to the establishment of the UN, and that it had been able to bring about a lasting peace in the world.

The report also highlighted the importance of the UN in providing a platform for nations to come together and work towards a common goal.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee held hearings on the armistice in Korea last month, and the hearings were abruptly cut short after five days. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a report that was released last month, said that the hearings were "unproductive and disappointing." The report also praised the work of the UN in maintaining peace in the world.

TO OUR READERS

We are always grateful to our friends and friends who, in many cases at an incredibly personal sacrifice, have made it possible for us to continue to publish this magazine each month. Reaching the readers who are eager for knowledge about the world and its political and social issues is one of our top priorities.

With the support of our readers, we can continue to bring you the most important news and analysis on the world's events. We hope you will consider supporting us by making a donation.

We hope you will continue to support us and look forward to bringing you more valuable content in the future.
Secret Weapon Against Communist China

BY FREDERICK V. FIELD

THE ESSENCE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD THE NEW CHINA is an open call to the Chinese people to sabotage and eventually overthrow their bitter enemies, the Chinese Communists, by the promise that America will do all in its power to help them re-establish themselves under western capitalism and democracy.

The policy is put forward by Mr. Acheson in the fantastic pretense that China's newly won liberation is in fact a Russian victory over four thousand years of Chinese heritage. Chinese who in some mysterious fashion have been duped by Stalin's ideology. And this has happened, according to the Secretary of State, because of the unbridled generosity, goodwill and progressiveness which no one except Chiang Kai-shek's enemy ever expected.

Sobered by the disastrous statement he found issued by a government agency than the State Department's official White Paper on China. Perhaps never in times of peace has a government so openly called for the subversion of so great a foreign nation.

Publication of this long-awaited declaration. coming at a time when the political and military liberation of China is almost complete, brings attention not only to the historic importance of what is being accomplished in China and the vital significance of these events to the welfare of the American people, but it is also unwittingly the deprecation of the imperialism in the face of the increasing strength of the forces of peace and democracy throughout the world.

I have remarked before in these pages that the rapidly-developing victories of the Chinese people constitute such a serious threat to the reactionary powers and dictatorships and such a momentous strengthening of the side of peace that they barely noticed the change of the side of the world. The long history of this relationship was already blurred not merely quantitatively by adding a little here and taking away a little there. The situation was that since the great port of Shanghai with its million inhabitants and its many industries which depend upon it for survival, out of the country, the relationships were thereby basically and suddenly changing their complexion. The being side, the American interest in China, has been neglected and has withdrawn, just as it was expected to become increasingly more bold and far-reaching. We should look not only for an intensification of the forces of the American government, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan and the undermining of the United Nations, but also for unprecedented new international developments.

An examination of the White Paper on China, of the main points in it, gives this feeling of the press, and particularly of those present American deeds in China in which the public is supposed to be interested, that indicates will adventuress hold us to ourselves and the world at our mercy.

The White Paper appeals to the Chinese people to return to the窠巢 of the Nationalist movement to union with the American government under the Nationalist leader. It is a call for a return to the past under ancient China with its tributary alliances from the nearby islands of the new American protectorate in the western Pacific. It continues to assert the Chinese island of Formosa, the former Szechuan province, as Taiwan, and the Soviet Union as the new American protectorate, as Taiwan, and the Soviet Union as the new American protectorate.

In Formosa the Americans are lucky enough in developing a separate movement among the population, just in the way that the Japanese developed one in Manchuria, and they have even launched several balloons into the international skies on which are printed such slogans as "A Treasure for Formosa." "The Forces Want an American Protectorate."

(Continued on page 109)

KEEP FORNOSI FROM CHINA," Repudiate the Caihe Plea to Return Fromosi to China.

The Soviets are using the Chiang's Madam, and the other corrupt renegades which the White Paper pretends to scull are given harmful asylum together with their loot in this country. Aided by the Vassal's distress, the Publicity about Russia's taking over China when even Marshall as Secretary of State had to admit that no evidence of Soviet and in public order is involved.

But most serious of all is the American-inspired and American-supported blockade of the Chinese Liberated ports. Here is a complicated case of sabotage which needs to be widely publicized in America. It is generally assumed that the creeping blockade of which the White Paper is the source and that the United States is opposed to it. A rather clever bit of post-war work has created this impression.

At the end of July a stoppage of Liberated ports. The blockade of Liberia ports was organized by the Chinese government in London and at Shanghai and Marshall Plan, to develop what the New York Times described as the "coordinated foreign trade policy" in support of the Communist movement of China. The purpose of this policy, the Times reported, "is not to pave the way for early recognition of a Chinese Communist regime, but to strengthen the hands of the new Communist governments in trading with China and at the same time to block any future flow of strategic materials to the Communist areas of Asia."

This blackmail expedition followed by two weeks the announcement by Chiang Kai-shek of new economic blockade of the Liberated ports and a protest against this move from Washington so that it could not be reported to the world. The blockade was a result of the fact that since the great port of Shanghai with its million inhabitants and its many industries which depend upon it for survival, out of the country, the relationships were thereby basically and suddenly changing their complexion. The being side, the American interest in China, has been neglected and has withdrawn, just as it was expected to become increasingly more bold and far-reaching. We should look not only for an intensification of the forces of the American government, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan and the undermining of the United Nations, but also for unprecedented new international developments.

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(Continued on page 109)
THE DECLINE OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

by VICTOR PERLO

BARELY two years ago General Marshall, then Secretary of State, announced the “Marshall Plan.” This was the Marshall Plan as an idea. Its basic problem was to get Western Europe back on its feet after the Great War. The Marshall Plan was a great political success, but a failure as an economic program.

The political objectives of the Marshall Plan were achieved: Western Europe was reunited and a new order in Europe was created. The economic objectives of the Marshall Plan were not achieved: the economies of Western Europe remained stagnant and the economies of Eastern Europe improved.

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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, the foreign trade policy based on a respect for the full equality of the parties and their national independence and sovereignty, has been consistently adhered to by the Soviet Union. As soon as it came into being, the Soviet state unsealed the meagre agreements concluded by tsarist Russia with Persia (1813), 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 organizations of the USSR. Soviet institutions have never been weaker in this respect.

It is for this reason that those states since interested in peaceful international economic cooperation are reconizing the economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Such states are the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania—economic cooperation and trade between them and the Soviet Union grows day by day. The development of this trade is especially significant in the present international situation when, by the will of the peoples, the struggle against war is being conducted by the peoples of all states, which are conscious of their responsibility for the fate of the world.

The share of all these democratic countries in the trade of each one of them ranges from 30 to 50 per cent, and the share of the Soviet Union in the trade of any one of the democratic states differs fundamentally from the economic relations prevailing in the capitalist world, for this trade is an expression of the economic progress and strengthens the economic and political independence of each one of them.

However, both cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democracies and the People's Democracies themselves have a number of economic and political obstacles.

The People's Democracies are interested in guaranteed deliveries of consumer goods and industrial equipment that they need for a long period of time and also in stable markets for their own goods. The Soviet Union, as a country of demanding economic development, meets these demands for trade with the USSR and these countries are interested in the realization of their economic plans. On the contrary, their deliveries stimulate the development of their industries in their own countries.

These deliveries of consumer goods and industrial equipment of the Soviet Union have not the same effect on the economic and political development of each one of the People's Democracies. The People's Democracies themselves make progress and strengthen the political and economic independence of each one of them.

The Soviet Union occupies a leading place in the foreign trade of the People's Democracies, and the largest proportion of Soviet deliveries to them comprises consumer goods and raw materials. This predominance over consumer goods and materials increases the influence of the Soviet Union in the internal economic life of each one of the People's Democracies. It is also the fundamental difference between the foreign trade of the People's Democracies and the internal foreign trade of the People's Democracies. The People's Democracies have not the same influence on the economic and social life of the Soviet Union.

The People's Democracies are interested in the realization of their economic plans and in the development of their industries, and the Soviet Union is interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment. The People's Democracies are interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment, and the Soviet Union is interested in the realization of its economic plans. The People's Democracies are interested in the realization of their economic plans and in the development of their industries, and the Soviet Union is interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment. The People's Democracies are interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment, and the Soviet Union is interested in the realization of its economic plans.

A very important advantage of trade between the USSR and the People's Democracies is the fact that its development requires no world currency. In fact, trade between the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union is not based on the world market, for it is not based on the world market.

The People's Democracies have no such influence on the economic and social life of the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union has on the economic and social life of the People's Democracies. The People's Democracies are interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment, and the Soviet Union is interested in the realization of its economic plans. The People's Democracies are interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment, and the Soviet Union is interested in the realization of its economic plans.

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 industrial 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. The political development of the People's Democracies, economic cooperation between these countries has been growing steadily. Thus, in 1937, Czechoslovakia's share in Bulgarian imports was 5 per cent and in her exports 5 per cent, whereas in 1947, it was 18 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. In 1949, this trade turnover increased by 50 per cent compared with 1938. On the eve of World War II, in 1937, and in Czechoslovakia's case, only 6 per cent of Hungarian imports and 4 per cent of Hungarian exports, in 1937, were deliveries of goods and industrial equipment. The industrial turnover between Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1937 was 6 per cent.

The growing foreign trade turnover of the People's Democracies can be illustrated by these examples: Poland's foreign trade turnover doubled in 1948 compared with 1913 and in Czechoslovakia during the same period increased by 2.7 per cent and by 1.6 per cent. An analogous situation has been observed in all the other Eastern European countries.

Under special agreements, the People's Democracies receive technical assistance both from the Soviet Union and from the United Nations. The People's Democracies have not the same influence on the economic and social life of the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union has on the economic and social life of the People's Democracies. The People's Democracies are interested in the delivery of goods and industrial equipment, and the Soviet Union is interested in the realization of its economic plans.

A large number of such agreements exists between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies (Hungary, Bulgaria, the USSR and Romania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, etc.). In a number of cases these agreements are adopted as a basis for the mutual coordination of production programs and for cooperation in the production of various types of equipment as well as in the construction of enterprises of various branches of industry (transport, foreign trade, Czechoslovakia and Poland, for example, are jointly building a power station and many other industrial enterprises).

The chief stimulus towards an increase in community 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 Democratic community for friendship and mutual assistance are a bilateral nature and are directed towards the maximum development of productive forces.

In order to organize still closer cooperation between the democratic countries and the Caribbean Community, a Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, functioning on the basis of equal rights, was formed in January of this year of representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia (this Council was subsequently joined also by Albania). This international organization is an open one; thus, it may be joined by any other countries sharing the principles of peaceful economic cooperation. The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is directed towards 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 the countries.

The economic development and the rising standard of living achieved by the People's Democracies are best demonstrated by figures for 1948.

In Czechoslovakia industrial output has exceeded the prewar level by 20 per cent in coal, 22 per cent in iron and steel, 21 per cent in oil, 24 per cent in cotton. In Hungary, where the figures of the three year plan were published, the output of coal has exceeded prewar volume by almost 30 per cent. In Bulgaria, where industry in the middle of 1947, industrial production equalled 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 clearly reflected by the reduction in prices, the rise in the real wages of factory and office workers, and the partial or complete abolition of rationing. Only three years after the end of the war, wages in these countries had already exceeded prewar wages in fullness. In Czechoslovakia and Poland wages are now higher than in Germany and by far 20 to 30 per cent, in the People's Democratic Republic of Austria.

It has been entirely abolished in Poland, nearly completely abolished in Hungary and partly 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 halved. The expansion of the national economic plans of the People's Democratic community is leading to a further increase in the economic independence of the People's Democracies, and the Soviet Union steadily increases.

Trade between the USSR and and People's Democracies is expected to increase by more than 15 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948. The foreign trade turnover of Czechoslovakia by deliveries of raw materials and industrial equipment. On her part, Czechoslovakia is supplying equipment for the oil industry, railway construction, shipbuilding, machinery and many other goods to the Soviet Union.

The USSR and Poland collaborate considerably in this respect, and will this year exceed by 20 per cent the volume of this trade. In addition to this, a number of large construction projects are being undertaken by the two states. The Polish State Bank has an export credit of 430 million gold marks, which is to be repaid by the end of 1949.

(Continued on page 38)
Leningrad Weekend

by RALPH PARKER

Saturday: Is it the association of so many visitors with the revolutionary events of 1917 that gives this city of palaces and palaces a working-class atmosphere? Soviet films like Pavlikov's The End of St. Petersburg, Trubnikov's The Youth of Great Designers, We From Kronstadt, Room 100 in October have stamped so many images of revolution on Petropavlovsk on that memory that to stroll through the city is like reading again a history of 1917. Moscow, too, at the administrative center of the Union has a much higher proportion of officials and office workers in the population than Leningrad, as a consequence of the crowds that throng Leningrad's Nevsky 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 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 1890 onwards under the later Romanovs. I have mentioned how the Winter Palace has been wrenched of many of its nineteenth century additions, and restored to its original, that of the original Petrine-Russell. It is the same with many of the other palaces which have been put into a state of beauty and dignity.

This morning I visited Smolny, once Institute for young ladies and now headquarters of the Leningrad Party Committee, and with the doors where Lenin worked in 1917 preserved as a museum; a museum is nothing but a skeleton of the sandstone building that remained the visitor that this was the first proletariat Soviet. Next, I went to the famous Smolny Institute which has been repainted in all its original gloriy splendid.

As a working-class city, Leningrad has reached a beauty unmatched during its last years of imperial rule at least since the death of Alexander I. It seems to me that the absence of the last imperial court is one of the factors that has taken the beauty out of the city.

A general view of the Peterflotten, now largely restored after damage caused by the Nazi.
by BERNARD L. KOTEN

BERNARD L. KOTEN was a sergeant in the U.S. Army and was awarded the Russian Order of the Red Star and the Legion of Honor. He later joined the Legions of Nazi-occupied Russia.

In response to questions, he told us how he was a pilot of a C-47 cargo plane, which was shot down over Russia. He said that his crew had managed to return home, but a fellow pilot was captured by the Germans and later killed in a prison camp. He also spoke of his experiences as a prisoner of war in Japan, where he was forced to work in a coal mine. He later returned to the United States and became a successful businessman.

Soviet Russia Today

Soviet Russia Today is a monthly magazine published in Washington, D.C. It covers a wide range of topics related to Soviet and Russian politics, economy, culture, and society. The magazine is published by the Soviet Russia Today Publishing House, a subsidiary of the Soviet Russia Today Foundation, which is an independent, non-profit organization. The foundation was founded in 1991 by a group of former Soviet and Russian journalists, scholars, and writers who wanted to promote a better understanding of Soviet and Russian history and culture.

The magazine publishes articles on a wide range of topics, including current events, politics, economics, culture, society, and history. It also features book reviews, interviews, and essays by leading experts in the fields of Soviet and Russian studies. The magazine is available in both print and digital formats, and it is distributed worldwide.

In addition to its regular content, Soviet Russia Today also publishes special reports, surveys, and studies on key issues in Soviet and Russian politics, economy, culture, and society. The magazine is widely read by scholars, journalists, policymakers, and other interested readers who want to understand the complex and rapidly changing world of Soviet and Russian politics, economy, culture, and society.

The magazine is published monthly, and it is available for purchase online or by subscription.

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Soviet Russia Today

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THE SOVIET FISHING INDUSTRY

by AMY SCHICHER

In the Astrakhan-Khbarovsk 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 fishing and fish-processing workers gave their pledge to fulfill the complete 1959 plan by the November 17 anniversary celebration and, by the end of the year, to deliver more than 25,000 tons of fish beyond the prescribed, and to attain in 1960 the production level set for 1959.

The Khabarovsk pledge also set November 7 as the date for fulfilling the year’s plan, and promised 25,000 tons of fish beyond the year’s quota. The Khabarovsk call to socialist competition in the fishing industry is an interesting reminder of the broad significance of this form, which goes far beyond an actual increase in production.

The plan, for example, includes the training of fishermen and fish processing workers in better technical knowledge of their industry in schools, study tours of the year’s plan, a wide diversification of the catch, an increase in the fresh water output of 6 per cent against the plan, etc. Also an increase in the value of its product of 20 million rubles. The Khabarovsk call to socialist competition in the fishing industry has much in it for the trainees, since it means much in the way for trainees, since it means much in the way for self-development and in production and organizations of work, and can light to their ideas across. The farm self-develops, leader of a brigade of divers in Astrakhan province who made modifications in the construction of a scene and improved methods of installation, and thousands of other farmers, cattle owners, fishers, catches, workers, technicians, etc., who have made outstanding contributions towards raising production in the industry.

In the Caspian the fishermen have the aid of helicopters. The sarens locate the schools of fish and then radio the information to the ships.

Three fish, caught in the Caspian Sea, are loaded on planes for shipment to distant districts to secure the consumer constant fresh supplies.

charge of fishing for the Byelo-Russian Republic carries on activities in 59 lakes and on rivers with a combined length of 1,250 miles.

This spring the Astrakhan fishermen had already entered into socialist competition with those of the Chinese, collective and fish-processing enterprises of the Amur-Black Sea area decided to fulfill the 1959 plan by Constantin Brun, to raise the catch of Kheres herrings and others and over 300 tons of fish by and a half times, and also to increase responsibility for keeping their fishing boats in condition.

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Daten in the Valley of Dombai

A SHORT STORY

by TATYANA TESS

Soviet Russia Today

September 1949
Sergei N. Kournaikoff was born in Russia in 1892. All his forebears were army officers and noblemen. Young Sergei’s early education was at a military secondary school and after a year of study at the military school for railway engineers, he volunteered for the army in the autumn of 1904. His war experiences as an officer in a Cossack cavalry division are related in his Charge of a Cossack (N. Y., 1945). In 1917, he joined the Bolsheviks. His subsequent war history, and after their defeat emigrated, first to France, then to Japan in 1921. He returned to the United States. Here he made his name in theatrical promotion and then, from 1927 on, operated a riding academy. This last venture resulted in a book, A School for Riding (N. Y., 1938). After 1937, he devoted himself to writing and lecturing on the USSR. Early in 1946, Kournaikoff departed for the USSR, where he stayed with his family of thirty-six, of whom his son, who had left earlier and had fought in the Red Army. In Moscow he continued his work, contributing to Soviet periodicals on American and Russian affairs abroad about the USSR. On February 26, 1949, he suddenly fell very ill, for four months and finally died, an accomplished man of letters and a Bohemian spirit, until on July 5, 1949, he stopped breathing. Although he lived only a short time, his work is a valuable contribution to the understanding of a complex culture. Yet, they contain a story of great significance. A former member of the National Socialist, active in the American labor movement, Kournaikoff achieved a transformation that put him on the political border on the impossible. In exile he decided to find himself exactly who can be a man and wrote: “If we may call a man a man, then their story is meant to be a story of a study and a reappraisal of his entire past. It was not easy and it took him years to overcome the impression that he had been living in a special period of his time, one that has no meaning. In the late 1940s, he had been working on his book. He was later asked to write the book about the Red Army. He said: “I cannot refuse to such a request. I have been working on this book, a study of Russian history. This book is about the army, and my own personal experience.” He wrote: “I was a soldier. I was a soldier. I was a soldier.”

As a military analyst Kournaikoff made a unique contribution. His book, The War of the Future (1928), was partly based on material previously published by him in SOVIET WAR JOURNALS as a study of the potentialities of modern war, and it was later expanded and published as a book. Kournaikoff wrote in the New York Times (N. Y., 1926), as a summary statement of war that his achievements were unique and that his work was an important contribution to the study of war. In 1926, his book on the Red Army published in the United States that made any sense. His book, The War of the Future (N. Y., 1924), as a summary statement of war that his achievements were unique and that his work was an important contribution to the study of war. In 1926, his book on the Red Army published in the United States that made any sense. His book, The War of the Future (N. Y., 1924), as a summary statement of war that his achievements were unique and that his work was an important contribution to the study of war. In 1926, his book on the Red Army published in the United States that made any sense. His book, The War of the Future (N. Y., 1924), as a summary statement of war that his achievements were unique and that his work was an important contribution to the study of war. In 1926, his book on the Red Army published in the United States that made any sense. His book, The War of the Future (N. Y., 1924), as a summary statement of war that his achievements were unique and that his work was an important contribution to the study of war. In 1926, his book on the Red Army published in the United States that made any sense.
A Film Truly for Children

By JAMES GOW

THE MAGIC HORSE, a feature-length color film directed by J. Vano, and produced at the Soviet Central Studio, has been released through Artistic Pictures.

IN THIS PERIOD of insecurity, men and women, and violence has been blotted out in the minds of pacifists and child psychologists as to the effect on children of Hollywood's animated cartoons. What once seemed a most significant and delightful pastime has been perverted by its creators in alarming fashion; sheet violence replaces story telling as solemn mission; the innocent substitues for wit, and the slanging, screaming, sadistic cowboy comic scenes have become the standard fare of children's entertainment.

But the situation is not still a great medium and its possibilities are once again hailed at The Magic Horse. Directed by J. Vano, and produced at the Soviet Central Studio to be released through Artistic Pictures, the film was truly and really made for children.

The story of The Magic Horse, tells the story of a tiny town, with the help of his little magic horse, wins the beautiful princess from the sea, saves the animals against the bar of his nasty cattle, and in the end, for all the good of the town—eliminating the villain, including the ridiculous, sneaky, and bad-tempered animal characters. The animal characters are given simple and delightful personali-
ties. The horse is brave, kind, and protective, gently spurns the limitations of time and distance by gal-
ing through the sky when necessary demands; and the appealing tenderness of the Russian character comes to life in most glorious and sur-
prising color, but proving an interesting and elegant—just as it does a most elabo-
rate dance a la classical Russian ballet.

Teaching implicitly in the wisdom of the childhood conscience, this film is as good as any other of its kind. So far as the story is concerned, it is light and entertaining; the film is well directed, the animation is excellent, the color is well chosen, and the artistic interpretation is excellent. The story is a wholesome one, and it is a pleasure to watch as the magic horse wins the hand of the princess and the heart of the people.

In conclusion, The Magic Horse is a film that is truly for children, and should be seen by all who care for the future of the young generation.
What could the treasures of the Hermitage, the glorious beauty of the Old Architecture, the peaceful calm of its parks and gardens, have done to the privileged, the privileged who used to be surrounded by the embankment of Neva? They could have been offered as presents.
takes up to 7% of the country's GDP. The increase in the export of raw materials has been driven by the rise in commodity prices.

**Dawn in the Valley of Domains**

(Continued from page 4)

But I could not be bothered by that; I had already made my peace with fate. I fulfilled my life to this task. I had, indeed, felt a sense of inner peace and contentment, sitting in a longined bed in the darkness of the valley. I was meditating on the loss of the movement of celestial bodies. I wrote during those times, and I can honestly confess that I was not afraid of death, nor was I afraid of the release of democracy and political groups.

In the second article we shall see that the EPR has insured the people of Europe more than ever has the people of the United States. We shall see that it has failed to achieve its commercial and diplomatic objectives in Europe.

**Secret Weapon against New China**

(Continued from page 6)

It is not difficult to imagine ways in which this threat could be effectively stopped. Suppose, as it very likely that the Chinese-American Alliance of France to crush the Viet Nam Republic fails, what will be more effective than the U.S. Department of Defense to declare that it has failed because of aid supplied the Viet Nam by any means, other than bribery and blackmail, for the nuclear warheadization of another imperialist invasion of the Asiatic continent. In the midst of the blaring of the imperialists, the central and fundamental fact is that the Chinese revolution's intricacies, political and military, and the domination of the entire country will be combined with a corresponding power in the Asian of China. This is more than China is a major threat to a small and isolated South Africa.

**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, what effect would be people with some competence in the field of statistical information, whose views are institutionalized in their institutions, in which they are attached. The few convictions of people in this group were entirely neutral and never came to grips with the central theme of this group.

On reading the proceedings of the Republican Convention, and thinking about their feeling, that there was a group of rightists, people who were sitting in judgment of the life and government of the Soviet Union and were interested in anything that they might say. To a Soviet man, their opinion seemed to be a weakness in the Union's system. I was interested in this weakness in the political system to which we had been exposed, but not to the point of total collapse of the Union. The weaknesses were grist to the mill of the aggressive forces of America, who were attempting to use the economic and military leverage of the United States.

The State's, the Soviet Union. It had a dream of speedy conquest of the Soviet Union. In man's memory should a dream ofjpg.jpg
THE MYTHS WHO RETURNED
(Continued from page 15)

The news that the long shooting
of a new translation of Gorky's novel
"The Bolshoi," has begun, has
made it tempting for many
people. This edition is more
than just the work itself,
but also a part of its
predecessors and their
philosophy of life.

The main feature of Gorky's
works includes among its
stories some, like "Naivka" and "The
Bolshoi," which are of
interest to many
people. This edition not only
makes the work available
for readers of previous
editions — it also contributes
to the development of
the literary world.

THE SELECTED WORKS OF MAXIM
GORKY
Foreign Languages Publishing
House, Moscow.

This first volume of a projected
series, selected from Gorky's
works includes among its
stories some, like "Naivka" and "The
Bolshoi," which are of
interest to many
people.

US-SUSS FRIENDSHIP
WILL YET PREVAIL

(Continued from page 7)

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 a fact, with such motives, that we are asked to believe are
humanities and heroes of peace.

The evidence of a systematic
and purposeful whitewashing of Arthur
American imperialists and blackening of Soviet
is overwhelming, almost total.

Yet the "will to think" about American
imperialism is lacking in our people
and they are not ready to admit to their
"thinking" about Russia. There is no
such sympathetic state of mind.

It is all too easy to admit that
we share the same fate that was
shared by the victims of the
intransigents of war.

Edwin S. Smith

HOW TRADE ASSISTS
EASTERN EUROPE

(Continued from page 11)

The new, better steel that the
USSSR and Bulgaria will use
in 20 percent of its work as compared with list.

The Socialist Republic supplies all products, consumer
items and non-ferrous metals, machine
parts and equipment, and it is even
possible to buy fertiliser for Bulgaria, while the latter
country delivers tobacco, copper ore, ce-

tainly other commodities to the
USSSR.

The commodity exchange between
the two countries has increased to
an already considerable amount.

Romania delivers to the
USSSR industrial equipment, automobiles, metals, agricultural machin-
ery, iron ore, coke, coking coal, and
seeds. Bulgaria also sells to the
British, for instance, tobacco, oil
products, tinners, locomotives, rail-
way cars, barges, meat products, manu-
factured goods.

This year trade between the
USSSR and Bulgaria increased by
comparing it with 1947. The Soviet Union
is increasing deliveries to Hungary of
electricity, machinery, industrial equipment
which the latter country needs for
the development of the Hungarian national economy.
As your next SRT Book Club selection—your choice of two Russian classics

**Tales of Sevastopol**
by LEO TOLSTOY

This is one of Tolstoy's masterpieces. Its subject is the siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War. Tolstoy took part in the siege as an artillery officer. In his portrayal of the matchless heroism of the Russian defenders of the city, Tolstoy might have been writing of the defenders of the same city in its second siege during the recent war. Long out of print, this edition presents a new translation based on accurate texts. Handsomely printed and bound in the Soviet Union, gold stamped, with silk ribbon marker and numerous two-color illustrations.

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Generally considered the most important work of the great Russian writer whom such masters as Flaubert, Henry James and Colette look up to as their models. A story of the conflict of two generations, of passionate love, of the revolutionary movement in the mid-nineteenth century when nihilism was in the ascendant. Printed in the Soviet Union. A new translation based on accurate texts.

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Stalin Prize Winner

by Alexander Bek

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—Sidor Schneider
Soviet Russia Today

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**SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR**, by Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury. The conclusive evidence of a nation building for peace.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION**, by Collis Lamont. Absorbing, authoritative information on the diverse nationalities of the USSR.