



"My Father is a Collective Farm Shepherd," by Kamol Amreddinov, age twelve. From an exhibition got together by the Central House for the Artistic Education of Children in Uzbekistan, displayed in Moscow. This particular drawing reflects the style of ancient Uzbek manuscripts.

coherence. She feels her strength—she has proved it to herself, she has demonstrated it to the world. A remarkable growth has occurred through a cooperative social system in which are embraced important elements of democracy colored by Russian tradition. Further development may be expected in proportion to her feeling of security. It will not be to Russia's advantage to become militarily aggressive when her feeling for security has been satisfied because for the next generation her chief interest must center upon her own internal development. Russia knows what she wants and at last feels that attainment either with or without our help is now within her reach. She now faces the world with the desire for security and world stability. Security on her borders depends upon an unaggressive bloc in Europe for which she will ask our recognition. A definite consistent, and sincere plan for a stable Europe evolved jointly by Russia, Great Britain, and the USA is necessary for a stable peace. Like a three-legged stool, any one of the props, if weak, can cause the structure to fall. The responsibility is therefore a joint one that cannot be shirked by us. But we can feel assured that with our participation Russia would prefer to support a world order of stability and peace.

### Joachim Joesten

*Author of "What Russia Wants"*

NEXT to an Axis victory—now a most unlikely prospect—the greatest calamity that could befall Europe and the world would be a general restoration of the *status quo ante*. Fascism was not a product of spontaneous generation. It arose from, and thrived in the miasmal conditions created by the last war and the ill-considered peace that ended it: misshaped countries, hastily drawn frontiers, economic and social injustices, the suppression of healthy revolutionary movements, the artificial survival of ramshackle dynasties, the excesses of uncontrolled capitalism and landlordism, and so forth. How can we hope to build a better world, if we

do not first sweep aside the accumulated rottenness of past centuries?

The Soviet Union, besides bearing the brunt of the fight against fascism, has demonstrated in practice that it sponsors the emergence everywhere of truly democratic and socially stable regimes. Its policies toward Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany, France, among other countries, are marked by moderation, fairness, and a progressive spirit.

Regardless of their views about the internal regime of the Soviet Union, honest liberals cannot find much fault with the foreign policy practiced by Moscow in recent years. In its broad lines, it definitely is in the interest of the common people, of human progress, and of a stable peace.

### Bela Lugosi

*Actor, President Hungarian-American Council for Democracy*

HISTORY has proved that the statements and commitments of the Soviet Union can and should be taken at their face value. The role of the USSR in creating a stable, peaceful, and democratic world is already outlined in agreements and statements of her leaders. At Teheran, the Soviet Union agreed "that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow." For the development of her economic and social program the USSR must have stability in Europe and Asia. Russia cannot tolerate any *cordon sanitaire* or anti-Soviet coalition, or hostile strategic frontiers. Her vital postwar aim is security, which can be achieved only in a truly democratic world.

Stalin declared on Nov. 6, 1942, that "The program of action of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is: abolition of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and integrity of their territories; liberation of the enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of every nation to manage its affairs in its own way; economic aid to nations that have suffered, and assistance in establishing their material wel-

fare; restoration of democratic liberties; destruction of the Hitler regime." No doubt the economic and military strength of the Soviet Union will be one of the greatest guarantees in carrying out this program. And this is her most important role in the postwar world.

### Reid Robinson

*President, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers-CIO*

IT is reasonable to expect that any of the Allied nations which are playing decisive roles in the winning of the war will continue into the postwar period the foreign policies they are now pursuing. It is therefore reasonable to expect—on the basis of its war record, including participation in the Moscow and Teheran conferences—that the Soviet Union will cooperate with the other United Nations in creation of a stable, peaceful, democratic postwar world.

It is vital to the interests of the United States that this be recognized in order that the collective security envisaged in the Teheran agreement shall be realized. It is encouraging to find such leaders of government and business as Cordell Hull and Eric Johnston concurring in these views.

President Roosevelt must be a candidate for reelection in order that the American people may express their will to continue this international cooperation into the postwar period.

### Dirk J. Struik

*Professor of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

THE Soviet Union, at the end of the global war, will be the most powerful country of the Eurasian continent and will have a decisive influence in shaping the future of the world. It has a stable government, has no imperialist designs, and has democratic institutions, which it endeavors to extend. The existence of such a country will have a considerable stabilizing and democratic influence over the whole world.

The Soviet Union is also clearly aware that its present plight was caused by the growth of undemocratic institutions beyond its boundaries, and its whole weight will be thrown to prevent the recurrence of such a situation. In this the Soviet Union will have the support of the vast majority of the peoples now under the German and Japanese yoke, who have learned, too well, what fascism means. Extensive trade relations will also join these peoples together and make for stabilization.

The present policy of the USSR is a guide to the future. The Soviet Union has declared its adherence to the Atlantic Charter, the declaration of the United Nations, the decisions of the Moscow and Teheran conferences, and in this way stands committed to a support of world peace and democracy. Its pact with Czechoslovakia shows how strictly it will adhere to a policy of friendship with a democracy without interference with its internal affairs. Its basic policy of friendship with Great Britain and the USA will also promote stability in the postwar world.

We can also expect that the Soviet Union will participate in all actions to strengthen the Atlantic Charter, to eliminate fascist and semi-fascist groups like those of Franco and the Polish government-in-exile, and to deepen trade and cultural relations with other countries. It will also inspire men and women all over the world with its own enthusiasm for higher social, cultural, and moral standards.



# POSTWAR TRADE WITH THE USSR

By A. M. HAMILTON

*Mr. Hamilton is vice-president of the American Locomotive Company.*

SOVIET RUSSIA has demonstrated to the world such dramatic vitality and national capacity not only on the battle-front but in creating the great industrial machine which produced her weapons that she may be expected to become one of the world's centers of industrial production in the postwar era. But to bridge the gap from war to peacetime reconstruction, she will undoubtedly be looking to American industry for urgently needed tools, machinery, and other heavy equipment.

In any attempt to estimate the probable extent of foreign markets for American industry in the postwar reconstruction period, therefore, the Soviet Union looms as one of our greatest potential customers. Indeed, it appears that Russia's needs will be so vast that if we can find a way to supply them, the resulting stimulus to business activity and employment can be a major factor in easing our own transition from war to peace. Estimates of potential Russian purchases range as high as ten billion dollars worth of American-made products over a ten-year period. These estimates are predicated on requirements for both producer and consumer goods, resulting from the widespread devastation wrought by the war.

Probably more than anything else the Soviet Union is going to need transport equipment. Despite the great pre-war development of the country's railroad system—to a point where Russia had approximately as many locomotives as Great Britain, Germany, or France (estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 in comparison to 42,000 US locomotives), Russian railroads had never caught up with the demands of the nation's expanding economy. In this connection the writer has been told and has every reason to believe, although no official information has been released, that in some sections of the Soviet Union the density of traffic on the railroads was greater than anywhere else in the world. The war, of course, has greatly aggravated the shortage of railroad equipment. The destruction of railroad facilities has been widespread in invaded areas, which contained a major portion of the country's railway mileage. In the urgent task of rehabilitating these regions, the railways and other means of transport will have to be restored early.

It is true that on the score of locomotives alone many hundreds will have been delivered to the Soviet Union under lend-lease at the end of the war. The American Locomotive Company, for example, is currently producing large numbers of

Russian locomotives—both steam and Diesel. But many hundreds more will undoubtedly be required in the postwar period, together with thousands of freight and passenger cars and other equipment and material. Up to the war, the Soviet Union had made considerable strides in the production of locomotive-building facilities with which to take care of her own needs. The requirements of rehabilitation, however, in addition to normal requirements, will undoubtedly cause her to look to foreign sources to supplement her own efforts for some time. In this interval it is natural to expect that Russia will turn first to the United States.

IN ADDITION to railroad reconstruction and expansion, river and coast-wise transport and highway building are likely to figure importantly in Russia's postwar planning. The Soviet Union's great inland waterway is a vital part of the national transportation system, particularly for moving bulk freight and in the development of Siberia, which relies almost entirely upon its rivers for north-south transportation. It is logical, therefore, that the Soviet Union should look to the United States for large numbers of self-propelled barges and other river craft, and that considerable numbers of ocean-going vessels, including ice-breakers will be needed to serve Russia's long Pacific and Arctic coastline.

It may also be expected that the Soviet Union will undertake a great road-build-

ing program. The country was almost completely lacking in modern highways in the regions east of the Volga when the war began, and it may be assumed that most of the roads in the Ukraine and other battle-scarred areas have been all but ruined by several years of constant heavy military traffic and the effects of bombings and shell fire. Road-building equipment of all kinds as well as other equipment and materials needed for highway construction will therefore be in demand. To these products of heavy industry may be added a long list of others, including machine tools, electric generating equipment for the chemical and plastic industries, mining equipment of all types, oil producing and refinery equipment and machinery for food, textile, and other manufacturing.

In pre-war years, Russian purchases were limited largely to producer goods. It has been suggested, however, that during the early period of reconstruction, the Russian government may very well depart from its previous policy in order to import certain types of consumer products for which there will be an immediate need to alleviate the acute wants of millions of the country's inhabitants in the invaded areas, who have suffered drastic impoverishment. Such a policy might mean a large export market for such items as food, clothing, leather, footwear, automobiles, electrical refrigerators, and many types of electric appliances.

Whatever the potentialities of our postwar trade with Russia may be in terms of dollar volume, those Americans who have had an opportunity to live and work in the Soviet Union are generally agreed that the Russians tend to look first to the United States as a preferred source for the products, processes, inventions, and improvements that will speed the fruition of their great plans for the country's economic development. The writer had ample occasion to be aware of this during years spent in Russia from 1915 to 1918 when he saw at first hand the birth of the present regime and particularly in 1935, when he had occasion to observe the tremendous progress made in a few years in building up modern industries, mechanizing agriculture, and expanding railroad transport. To duplicate the achievements of American industry, technology and productive efficiency has been and continues to be the goal of the Soviet Union.

But many other factors contribute to the background of common economic interests against which we may hope for a continuing growth in trade and understanding in the years ahead. Before the war, hundreds of American engineers, chemists, industrial builders, agricultural



"A Bukhara Bride," watercolor by Ira Karavey, age seven, an illustration for an Uzbek fairy-tale. Ira is a Ukrainian, one of many children evacuated to Uzbekistan during the winter of 1941-42. Also from the Uzbek children's art exhibit.