

REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.....



INSTALLMENT SIX

If allowed this much freedom, one might want the right to quit his factory job and start a crossroad store, exploiting his neighbors by selling them merchandise from a tempting convenient location, thus disrupting the plans of the Soviet Food Commissariat.

They would point out that under capitalism such little men often make mistakes, locating crossroad stores where there is no need for them, and then go broke. Here competition with the state is outlawed, so inefficiency is protected and the people accept it because they know nothing better. Occasionally some Russian expert returns from abroad with the news that keen capitalist competition has developed a cheaper, quicker way of doing something. Then, if he can get in to see the important commissars and beat down the natural inertia of a bureaucracy, the new system is installed throughout the Soviet Union. But more often than not capitalist pioneers, while socialism only copies.

We continue on out the paved road. When it ends, we bump over ruts to German fortifications. They are neat



Russian women built many fortifications during the war.

and orderly like German entrenchments everywhere. At this point the German line ran through a little cluster of houses, which was a co-operative farm and had been heavily shelled by Russian artillery because near it the Germans located one of the big siege guns which pounded Leningrad. The Germans got their gun out but its great emplacement remains, a careful job of concrete work and camouflage.

Already the people are returning. We see three ragged women picking about the ruins, trying to put on one end of a room a temporary roof which will shelter a stove from the rain. A shy, chunky, nineteen-year-old girl, dragging from another ruined house a heavy rafter, passes us on the path. She is in rags, but they are clean rags. Her hands have calluses as thick as those of a stonemason.

Leningrad's people are tremendously proud of their city, and regard themselves as culturally superior to the rest of Russia. They are also proud that they were able to hold the Germans for weary, starving months at the city's gates, and finally hurl them back. They are contemptuous of Moscow which they have always regarded as an overgrown peasant village, but particularly now because of the panic which swept Moscow when the Germans were at its gates.

Halfway across Leningrad we entered the Church of St. Nicholas. The church was built in two elevations and as we climbed the stairs, we heard singing. We had blundered in on choir practice. They were all women in early middle age, very well dressed by Soviet standards and decently dressed by ours.

Presently there appeared a man who apologized because the Father himself was not here, but volunteered to show us the various altars and the miracle-working ikon.

We asked how the money was raised for keeping the church in repair, and were told that the state took care of this.

Communist Party members continue their private contempt for religion. They regard such doctrines as the forgiveness of sin and the immortality of the soul as childish superstitions on a level with palmistry. It is highly improbable that anyone holding to any of these beliefs would be regarded as fit for membership in the Party, which in Russia is the only road to power.

However, the Orthodox Church is now the officially established church of the Soviet Union, with a representative on the Council of People's Commissars, corresponding to

a cabinet post in the Western countries. For this change, Hitler is largely responsible.

After the 1917 Revolution, most of the Orthodox Church leaders emigrated to the Balkans, and Hitler as part of his invasion plans for the Soviet Union, seized on this historical background. He established a number of Orthodox churches in Berlin, including a cathedral, and earmarked millions of reichmarks for their support. After he invaded France, he commandeered silk to make religious vestments. When he entered Russia, he proclaimed himself the Protector of the Russian Church; every German army quartermaster was equipped with these vestments as well as sacred church vessels, and churches were everywhere re-opened in the Ukraine.

When the Communists dropped their anti-religious propaganda, and suspended the official publication for the Society of the Godless because of a "paper shortage," their critics in the outside world insisted that these moves were only to impress foreigners.

These critics were wrong; the Party had sounder domestic reasons for changing their policy. For the Germans were making headway in the Ukraine with their religious propaganda. Not only was it popular with the older people, but many of the young were joining the Germans. During the final stages of the Ukrainian mop-up, the Red Army came on entire regiments of Ukrainians in German uniform.

As further answer to this German propaganda in the Ukraine, three dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church were invited to see Stalin and on September 4, 1943, a formal reconciliation was effected and the Church got its place on the Council of People's Commissars. This is a complete reversal of the action of January 23, 1918, which separated Church and State in Russia.

A further explanation of the change is that the Bolshevik Party now feels strong enough to tolerate, even to recognize, the Church.

The party has not overlooked the fact that a patriotic, nationalistic Church can be as useful to their regime as it was to the Romanov dynasty. The State printing presses in Moscow are now turning out beautifully printed religious books for the use of the Church, and it has consented to the establishment of a seminary for training priests.

Although the Church is now recognized and tolerated, it is not officially encouraged. The Party realizes the new policy is popular abroad, and strengthens in America and England both its own position and that of its friends in those countries. Consequently, it encourages all news stories and picture layouts coming out of Russia portraying the new state of affairs.

Something of the basic attitude toward the Church, however, may be seen in a little thing like electric light rates. A state-owned stove pays only 1.16 kopeks per kilowatt-hour for its current, a home user is charged 5.5, while a church must pay 41.

The case is far different with the Church of Rome. This has become important only since the war, when the Soviet Union absorbed the Baltic States and parts of Poland, all of which contain many millions of Roman Catholics.

Some concessions have been made. After Hitler's attack on Russia, the Soviet's Polish prisoners of war were released from internment camps and organized into several divisions originally headed by General Anders. The Soviet government permitted the teaching of the Catholic religion to their children in special Polish language schools, organized by the Soviet Department of Education. Anders was also permitted to have thirty-seven Catholic chaplains for his seven divisions.

Regardless of the basic contempt of all Communists for religion, the Orthodox Church is a purely Russian institution, and its clergy are now as completely obedient to the Kremlin as they were once subservient to the Czar. But the Pope, an Italian living in Rome, is another matter. The Soviet Government permits outsiders to have little contact with, and certainly no authority over, the people within its borders. So as long as the Soviet Union contains within its frontiers a considerable Roman Catholic population, any agreement between the two could only be an armed truce.

The Leningrad Defense Museum turns out to be an enormous world's fair type of exhibit telling the story of the city's recent siege.

In the lobby there is a bronze statue of Lenin, addressing the people during the Revolution. There are dozens of groupings. We are shown how Leningrad's luxury and precision industries mobilized for war.

Here is the telegraph apparatus connected with the line laid under Lake Ladoga, Leningrad's only communication with the rest of Russia during the siege. There are pictures of the transportation system across

Ladoga's ice; the top layer had melted, but cars were traveling huddling over the lower one.

A scale model of Leningrad's bread factory shows how it operated without electricity or running water. A collection of lamps was made from bottles after the electricity gave out. There were also exhibits of the daily bread ration as it had to be successively reduced because of dwindling supplies. The smallest was 125 grams (about 4 ounces) on December 25, 1941.

We are shown pictures of people pulling the bodies of their dead on sleds through the streets toward cemeteries. But the reporters tell me that bodies frequently were kept in the house or buried after dark, so the survivors could continue using the food card.

A most interesting series of montages is devoted to the partisans; explaining how organizers are parachuted into occupied areas, how the bands camp in the forests. There are photographs taken from German prisoners showing the execution of Russian girl partisans.

The famous Leningrad electrical plant is named for Kirov, Stalin's close friend, whose assassination in 1934 started the big political purge of the Communist Party. It employs only 3,000 people. Before the war 6,000 worked here. It now produces no consumption goods—only generators, hydro-electric turbines, and electrical equipment for the Red Army.

During the siege, the German lines were only 5 1/2 kilometers away, and more than 1,500 eight-inch shells fell in the area.

At one point girls working at a row of benches are winding and assembling a small electric motor. Eric says it is a standard type which sells for \$55 in America. He knows, for he makes and deals with electrical equipment at his Spokane factory.

They tell us 250 people work in this division, turning out 400 motors a month. So we do a little figuring. At American prices, these motors would bring a monthly total of \$22,000. If divided equally among the 250 assemblers here, each would get \$88 a month, which is almost exactly the wages they do get, in terms of the actual purchasing power of the rouble.

This leaves nothing whatever for overhead or the wages of the management, nor does it allow for the cost of the wire and metal parts, since these people only assemble.

Obviously, if their factory is to make a profit, that little motor must be sold for at least double what it would cost in America, and this because of the inefficiency of Soviet production methods.

One worker turns out only 1 6/10 motors per month. Is it unskilled management or unskilled labor? Whatever the answer, the picture is the same in almost every plant we visit.

The main Kirov plant before the war, the director says, employed 32,000 workers. How many now? He dodges—almost the only time anyone has refused to give us a frank answer. The plant functioned all through the blockade, producing mostly ammunition for Leningrad's defenders. Now its principal work is the production of tank motors.

A particular grinding machine is presided over by a beautiful girl—tall, blonde and blue-eyed but her Slav face is unusually grim. She can't be more than twenty-two. She explains she works not for the extra



Hundreds of thousands were made homeless in Leningrad district.

pay but from hatred—her father and mother starved during the siege. At the factory, she says, the workers ate grease from the guns and oil from the machines.

The Germans occupied Peterhof and all Leningrad's other suburbs. For instance, Ligova was a suburban town of 35,000. When the Russians recaptured it, they found not a living soul. The same with Pushkina, which had 50,000, and Peterhof, which had 45,000. Peterhof—a beautiful palace copied from Versailles, but painted the Imperial lemon yellow. It stands in its beautiful gardens, a stately roofless ruin—burned by the Communists.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for April 21

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

TWO FRIENDS TALK WITH CHRIST

LESSON TEXT—Luke 24:13-35. MEMORY SELECTION—They said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?—Luke 24:32.

Fellowship with the risen living Lord is the unfailing source of faith and courage. Such certainty is the very essence of our observance of Easter.

We declare with Paul, "Now is Christ risen from the dead" (I Cor. 15:20), and that He is "declared to be the Son of God with power... by the resurrection from the dead" (Rom. 1:4). We would join the apostles who "with great power gave... witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus" (Acts 4:33).

Come with us as we join two men who had become bewildered, who felt that all their hopes had been crushed.

We join them as they walk wearily along the road from Jerusalem to Emmaus. Suddenly there is another with the little group. Let us listen to their conversation.

Something is obviously wrong here. These two men are disheartened and discouraged. They are men with...

I. Chilled Hearts and Sad Unbelief (vv. 13-24).

Teachers will observe that we are using the full story in Luke 24:13-35.

The two sad men, who had left Jerusalem to go to Emmaus were disciples of our Lord, and they had just been through the crushing experience of seeing Him crucified.

True, there had been some reports on the morning of this third day that the women had seen Jesus alive (vv. 23, 24). But their hope and faith were at such low ebb that they could not—or did not—believe. Their hearts had been chilled by the dreadful things which had taken place.

Eyes closed by unbelief; faith hindered by doubt and fear; a despondent heart slow to believe God—how very effectively these shut out the blessing of God and of His Word even to the believer. Even deeper is the darkness in which the unbeliever finds himself.

II. Warmed Hearts and Renewed Faith (vv. 27-32).

Although they did not realize it (how slow we are to appreciate our blessings!) until after Jesus was gone (v. 32), their hearts burned within them as soon as He began to expound the Scriptures to them.

What a Bible exposition that was, as Christ Himself opened all that the Scriptures taught concerning Him! Bible teachers have talked about this and it makes one's heart burn just to read their suggestions (see, for example, G. Campbell Morgan on Luke, p. 278).

The way to have a burning heart is to read God's Word, or to have it expounded by a Spirit-filled teacher or preacher.

When the heart has been warmed by the written Word and by fellowship with the living Word, our Lord Himself, the opened eye of renewed faith follows as day follows night. Now they knew the Stranger who was with them—and He was gone.

How did they know Him? We read that they knew Him in the breaking of the bread (v. 32).

Paul declared that same truth when he said, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned" (I Cor. 2:14).

III. Quickened Hearts and Glad Testimony (vv. 33-35).

The seven miles (sixty furlongs), (v. 13) which had passed so slowly as they came over were now quickly retraced. They had glorious good news to bring to the disciples at Jerusalem. How swift are the feet of the one who has good tidings to bear (see Rom. 10:15)!

One wonders why so many professed Christians are so slow about carrying His message. Can it be that they do not yet know the risen Christ? For if we know Him, we will realize that "we do not well" to keep silent in a day of good tidings (II Kings 7:9).

Note in verse 34 that before they could speak, the others gave them the good news of the resurrection. It is proper and delightful that believers share spiritual blessings (Rom. 1:11, 12). That's why we come together in God's house.

Brother in the Lord, Christian sister, how long is it since you had a new and stirring experience of the presence of Christ? Not necessarily something spectacular or exciting, but a real deep, stirring spiritual experience.

God is the same. Our need is the same, yes, even deeper and greater. Why should not we seek out our Lord and let Him warm and quicken our hearts. We would then have a revival in our own hearts. Let's ask Him for it this Easter day.



Washington, D. C.

RUSSIA IS LIKE U. S.

WASHINGTON. — Reminiscences of a Reporter—It's been a long time since the sixth Pan-American conference in Havana, 1928; but that conference has certain similarities with what's brewing in New York today. Calvin Coolidge made a special trip to Cuba, the first time in years a President set foot on foreign soil. Charles Evans Hughes, ex-secretary of state, dominated the U. S. delegation. Frank B. Kellogg, his successor as secretary of state, also fretted and fumed in the background.

Reason for the desire to impress the brethren: Worry... Worry over American troops on Nicaraguan soil... Worry over American troops on Haitian soil. Worry about the right of American troops to intervene in various countries such as Mexico to protect U. S. oil.

Memory Flashes: Charles Evans Hughes, sedate, bewhiskered, impressive, buttonholing Latin delegates. He made a great picture, did a beautiful job of organizing a bloc of pro-U. S. A. nations... Cuba, Panama were to us as Poland and Yugoslavia are to Russia today... Hughes' objective: To prevent any discussion of intervention. In other words, the U. S. A. reserved the right to land troops on foreign soil without being hauled before the public court of Pan-Americanism... Hughes won out. Our interventions in Haiti, Nicaragua, were successfully barred from the agenda. We didn't have to stage a walk-out as the Russians did at New York.

Biggest Test: Whether the U. S. A. would consent to arbitrate disputes with its Latin neighbors... Hughes had instructions to duck even this. The state department didn't even want to discuss the matter. It was a tough fight to bar all debate of arbitration, but Hughes won out even on this.

TROOPS IN NICARAGUA

PAN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION CONFERENCE, Washington, 1929—U. S. public opinion, usually ahead of the government, by this time had begun to change... There had always been resentment against landing troops in Nicaragua. The Pulitzer plus other liberal newspapers poured a torrent of abuse on the state department. Even conservative papers were skeptical... Charles Evans Hughes was raked over the coals for opposing even the discussion of arbitration at Havana... Like Russia, we still demanded the veto, but unlike Russia, the American people didn't support their government. They were 'way ahead of it.

RUSSIA AND IRAN

NEW YORK, 1946—Today, Russia, fuming against the United Nations, is in the same boat as the U. S. A. before the Pan-American union. Instead of Nicaragua, it's Iran... But there is one essential difference... In 20 years, the U. S. A. moved far ahead in international morality—due to the power of public opinion. The American people, its press and pulpit, were continually pushing their government... The opposite is true of Russia. The Russian people know little about Iran, little about the UNO conference, have to take what their government gives them. A Stars and Stripes quiz of Red army soldiers showed that most of them thought Churchill was an American... We have to make allowances for Russia because in a sense she is a new nation—sensitive and suspicious.

COLUMNIST ICKES

Probably it was pure accident, but Harold Ickes begins his new career as newspaper columnist on the same day he is needed most in his old job as coal administrator. And, good columnist that he is bound to be, probably most people would prefer Ickes at the helm in this coal dispute rather than wielding a pen three times a week.

As a columnist, Ickes should tell the inside story of how he outsmarted John L. Lewis during the last coal strike and made him call it off.

During Lewis' illegal walkout over organizing foremen last fall, Ickes pulled his trump card. The government-owned big inch and little inch pipelines no longer were needed to carry oil to the East coast; so Ickes threatened to convert them to natural gas.

With this trump card, plus the fact that the miners themselves didn't want to strike, Ickes bulldozed Lewis into calling the strike off.

UNRRA MERRY-GO-ROUND

After Mayor LaGuardia was appointed to take Governor Lehman's place, delegates of hungry nations at the Atlantic City UNRRA conference wisecracked: "We asked for \$50,000 tons of wheat and you gave us a 'little flower'..." Without disparaging the many fine qualities of Fiorelli, some felt that food problems would not be solved by an atomic bombshell... The LaGuardia appointment was right out of the Missouri mule. The Little Flower is now at work.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

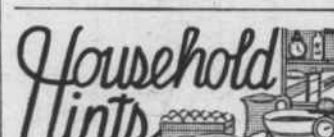
Drawstring Frock for Tiny Tot Pretty, Practical House Dress



Tot's Drawstring Frock

YOU'LL want to make up several of these adorable little drawstring frocks for your tiny tot. So easy to do—and so few pattern pieces. Panties to match. Use a soft all-over flower print or dainty polka-dotted fabrics.

Pattern No. 1481 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 2, dress, 1 3/4 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; panties, 1/4 yard.



To remove grass stains from canvas shoes add a few drops of ammonia to a teaspoon of peroxide of hydrogen and rub the stains with the mixture. Wash off with water.

To measure a half tablespoonful or teaspoonful of dry ingredients fill spoon, scrape level with a knife and divide lengthwise. To measure a quarter spoonful halve crosswise.

Sweet peas should be staked as soon as seeds break through soil so that plants may cling to stakes as small tendrils form. If allowed to sprawl on the ground the growth of vines will be checked.

Raspberry bushes must be pruned every year if they are to be long-lived and productive. Without pruning, the bushes become choked with deadwood and a super-abundance of new canes, so that the fruit canes are weakened greatly.

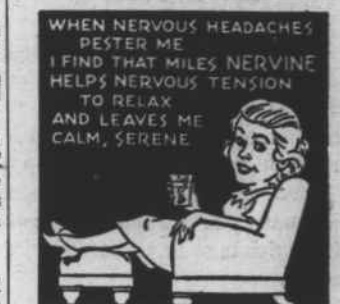
To remove perspiration marks from white silk mix some bicarbonate of soda to a stiff paste with cold water. Spread thickly on the parts and leave for an hour or so before washing. This will also remove scorch marks if they are not very bad.

Comfortable House Frock

LOOK and feel as crisp as a lettuce leaf in this simple house dress with its slimming princess lines and nice detail. Brief cap sleeves are cool and comfortable. Bold ric rac makes a pretty edging for neck, sleeves and scalloped closing.

Pattern No. 8857 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; 3 1/2 yards ric rac to trim.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT. 1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y. Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired. Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Name _____ Address _____



WHEN Functional Nervous Disturbances such as Sleeplessness, Crankiness, Excitability, Restlessness or Nervous Headache interfere with your work or spoil your good times, take

Miles Nervine

(Liquid or Effervescent Tablets), Nervous Tension can make you Wakeful, Jittery, Irritable. Nervous Tension can cause Nervous Headache and Nervous Indigestion. In times like these, we are more likely than usual to become overwrought and nervous and to wish for a good sedative. Miles Nervine is a good sedative—mild but effective.

If you do not use Miles Nervine you can't know what it will do for you. It comes in Liquid and Effervescent Tablet form, both equally soothing to tense and over-wrought nerves. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

Get it at your drug store, Effervescent tablets 35c and 75c, Liquid 25c and \$1.00. CAUTION—Use only as directed.

Here's sweeter, tastier bread



with FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH ACTIVE YEAST

IT'S FULL STRENGTH so it goes right to work! No waiting. No extra steps. Fleischmann's fresh active Yeast helps make bread that's more delicious and tender, sweeter-tasting every time!

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. Dependable—it's been America's favorite for more than 70 years.

Always fresh—at your grocer's