

"A CHARIOT LEADING US TO HELL"

Washington warriors alarmed by growing peace crusade



THAT'S JUST ABOUT HOW WE FEEL TOO, SENATOR
Majority Leader Lucas and Secy. Acheson at the Library of Congress session

ON Decoration Day the President of the United States paid respectful homage to America's war dead including the 314,094 who perished fighting fascism as allies of Russia. Then he called for another \$1,222,500,000 to supply more arms and more bombs to anti-Russian governments all over the world.

While he prepared his address, paraplegic veterans waited to ask him not to tear down their hospital at Van Nuys, Calif. After ten days of waiting in vain, they began picketing the White House in their wheel chairs.

For those who wanted to celebrate Memorial Day in Brooklyn, N. Y., with marching men there was embarrassment too. They found the word



"PEACE" written all over the sidewalks. Four men and a woman, who had painted the messages before dawn, were arrested. The N. Y. Times called them "peace agitators" and reported:

They were charged with "conspiracy to commit malicious mischief," a felony, for painting the words "Peace" and "No H-bomb" on public property.

SOARING DOVE: In the nation's capital the Administration was squirming: from all over the country came proof that, as a top-notch Democratic leader told N. Y. Times' Arthur Krock recently, the chief feature of the current political situation is "the determination of the masses to break through for peace."

Here's how some Americans were showing that determination:

- In Chicago 649 enthusiastic delegates gathered at the Mid-Century Conference for Peace (see p. 3).

- At the Peace Arch near Blaine, Washington, young Canadians and Americans gathered to take a no-bomb pledge over the weekend.

- Boston had its own peace rally sponsored by the Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace. They launched a campaign for 100,000 signatures against war.

- In Queens and Brooklyn, New York City, 18,000 signed peace petitions in one week.

- Mrs. Margot I. Pleksen, president of the Central Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, speaking before 1,000 delegates to the Alliance's annual meeting in Boston, voiced "our disgust and distrust" with loyalty investigations and atomic warfare.

- The Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions announced it would send "peacemobiles" to tour

Pennsylvania this summer. They will carry displays showing the horrors of atomic war, the benefits of atomic peace.

- Henry A. Wallace, in a nation-wide broadcast, called for ward-by-ward organization all over the country to win endorsements for Trygve Lie's efforts and to elect "United Nations congressmen."

IT'S ALL THE SAME WAR: Those who find the cold war profitable were moving on many fronts to destroy the mass determination for peace:

- The witch-hunters were putting more and more men in jail, among them the leaders in the fight to save the Bill of Rights from complete disaster; leaders in the fight to help the Spanish Republicans; leaders in the fight to raise the standards of American culture (see p. 6).

- American workers were being torn apart in their trade unions, speeded up, laid off the job (see p. 5).

- In the Dept. of Commerce, two men who have been cleared by President Truman's Loyalty Board were told to get out by Truman's Secretary Sawyer—not because they were disloyal, but because the publicity was embarrassing to the department.

HONEST PROFIT: On the diplomatic front cold-war leaders were trying desperately to dissipate the effects of Trygve Lie's peace mission. To an "informal" joint session of Congress in the Library of Congress, Secy. of State Acheson reported on his talks with France's Schuman and Britain's Bevin. He made it clear that the U. S. government, far from any thought of easing the cold war, has no plan but to intensify it. "The most honest answer" on "defense costs," he said, was that "in the immediate future they might be increased."

The Administration was doing what the N. Y. Times' James Reston said it had been doing for two or three years: "Rattling fierce effigies of Premier Stalin and his Soviet Army all over Capitol Hill." As Reston added: "In terms of money the tactic has paid off."

Yet for the lunatic fringe in Washington this was not enough. Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) called Acheson "the 'Red Dean' of Washington." Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.), referring to the

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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Compare YOUR take-home pay with General Motors boss' take

WHILE leaders of once-militant unions wrangled over a few cents in pensions which workers (if they can stand the gaff that long) will get in 25 years, Labor Research Assn. took a look at the difference between bosses' and workers' earnings NOW. Its findings show that top corporation executives—exclusive of stock and bond income—take home in salaries and bonuses more than 100 times the average they pay their hired help. Here's what they paid themselves in 1949, compared with what an average worker in their industries would have got if he worked 52 weeks.

WHAT THE BOSS GOT	THE FIRM	WHAT YOU GOT
\$209,450	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.: Chairman Walter Gifford	\$2,693
586,100	General Motors Corp.: Pres. Charles E. Wilson	3,430
460,748	American Tobacco Co.: Pres. Vincent Riggio	2,409
201,732	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.: Chairman Cornelius F. Kelley	3,326
333,996	Bethlehem Steel Corp.: Chairman Eugene Grace	3,278
250,800	Chrysler Corp.: Pres. K. T. Keller	3,430
438,550	E. I. duPont deNemours & Co.: Pres. C. H. Greenewalt	3,049
343,000	Gulf Oil Co.: Chairman J. F. Drake	3,717
335,178	Intl. Business Machines Corp.: Chairman Thomas J. Watson	3,252
454,266	Loew's Inc.: Vice Pres. Louis B. Mayer	5,069
214,622	Procter & Gamble Co.: Chairman Richard R. Deupree	3,460
211,901	Radio Corp. of America: Chairman David Sarnoff	2,635
211,000	U. S. Steel Corp.: Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless	3,278



GUARDIAN photo by Salwen

1950's Mother of the Year

There was no rose bower outside her house, no newsreel cameras were there, but to thousands of people, like the members of the Congress of American Women and the Emma Lazarus division of the Trenton IWO (who chose her), Mrs. Emma English was the Mother of the Year. Why? For her determined, prayerful vigil for the freedom of her son, Collis English, one of the Trenton Six who await a new trial for a murder they could not have committed. Mrs. English is shown above (seated) with Mrs. Remel Roberson of the N. J. "Herald-News" and Joseph H. Collins, a vice president of the Trenton NAACP and secretary of the Progressive Party's South Jersey Council.

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE
Editor

JOHN T. McMANUS
General Manager

JAMES ARONSON
Executive Editor

EDITORIAL: Elmer Bendiner, Barney Conal, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petrona. **ART:** R. Joyce. **ADVERTISING:** Robert E. Light, Regina S. Oshlag. **BUSINESS and PROMOTION:** Leon Summit. **SUBSCRIPTION and CIRCULATION:** George Evans. National representatives for advertising and circulation: **CHICAGO:** Ruth Miller, 4th floor, 170 W. Washington St. **BANDOLPH 6-9270.** **LOS ANGELES:** Hannah Baker, 2294 Alcyona Dr., Hillside 2530.

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THE MAILBAG

Prisons for all

BLOOMFIELD, CONN.
Now that the Supreme Court has rendered its decision upholding the contempt sentences and the validity of the non-Communist oath in the Taft-Hartley Act, the question of relief and unemployment is no longer a problem. Let the government put all jobless to work enlarging the old and constructing new federal prisons.

For when the far-reaching effects of that decision seeps into the minds of the American people there will not be an intelligent U.S. citizen, who really believes in the principles upon which this government was founded, who will not be in contempt of both the Congress and the courts.

The need for greatly expanded prisons is imperative and the time is short, for this work must all be done before the next election. Otherwise many of those morons in Washington may lose their jobs, and those jobs be filled by persons who not only can read, but can also understand the meaning of the simple words embodied in the First Amendment to the Bill of Rights.

Fred M. Mansur

Veterans of the C. W.

BRONX, N. Y.
There must be thousands of people, whose savings and war bonds have been eaten up by the inflation caused by the cold war. The high cost of living, the desperate lack of housing, the war hysteria and the

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to sign their names to a charge no American should accept. The decision may have been morally dubious, politically inspired or anything you wish, but in the all-out war against Japan it was not criminal to use a super weapon to achieve quick victory.
Your paper has ceased to be Progressive....
Daniel Mebane, Publisher
New Republic

Pakistan's arms

NEW YORK
In your issue of May 31, you printed a picture of the South Bombay explosion, and indicated in the caption that the exploded arms were bound for Pakistan and that Harold Ickes had asked whether they were not destined ultimately for the Arab countries.

I feel this needs clarification. The government of Pakistan is eager to buy arms and ammunitions wherever it can—not to sell them to anyone—but because it needs them for equipping its own army. It is little known that when old India was partitioned into the new states of India and Pakistan, it was agreed that they would share the old India stocks: from railroads to military equipment. Because of subsequent hostilities between the two countries, India never gave Pakistan her share of military supplies. And that's why Pakistan is buying arms since.
Marcelle Hirschmann
UN correspondent
Pakistan "Times"

Operation Bootstrap

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Our activities will be coordinated here to build the circulation of the GUARDIAN which we are glad is a weekly again! We discussed plans of a huge picnic for all GUARDIAN readers and their friends, as a social and also a fund raising event for the GUARDIAN. Enclosed find \$5 for 4 new subs and one renewal.
T. J. Hute

For Senator Langer

MITCHELL, S. D.
An open letter to Senator William Langer of North Dakota:
We want to congratulate you and thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the splendid effort you put up in your battle against passage of that fascist-inspired subversive legislation exemplified in the Mundt-Nixon bill.

Your gallant stand is appreciated by all believers in and defenders of the true traditions of freedom and democracy as outlined by the founders of our nation.
Thank God we have at least one man in the Senate who has the courage to take the floor and battle against what appears to be a very obvious effort to establish Nazism in our country.
John McAvinney
Publicity Director
Trades and Labor Council

TO UNRENEWED SUBSCRIBERS

Here's how to win peace of mind for 2c a week

OUR hard-boiled demand for your \$1 subscription renewal last week touched off a lot of people. Happily, most of those responding did so with dutiful renewals. Others, however, jumped on us for a "get-tough" policy which they thought out of character.

A "GET-TOUGH" policy is NOT what we have in mind, folks. As ever, the GUARDIAN subscriber is the salt of the earth, but the quote (straight from Scripture!) goes on to point out:

... but if the salt shall have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?

We repeat, "wherewith?"

Your subscription dollar is our wherewithal these days, and without it we honestly don't know wherewith to make ends meet.

All right, perhaps you do find yourself in disagreement with the GUARDIAN's approach to things sometimes. But certainly you don't agree either with the Winchells and Fulton Lewis, or with the mealy-mouthed editorials in your local paper. Are you giving them the silent treatment, too?

IF SO, we envy you your sublime detachment. But if not, we respectfully and urgently ask that you keep up your GUARDIAN subscription. Then at least you will know how the other half thinks about things. And all for \$1 a year, less than 2c a week, which is a lot less than it costs you weekly to tune in your radio or buy a single copy of your local paper.

In terms other than cash, of course, the cringing you have to do weekly under the whiplash of the radio's world conquerors and the press's ink-stained H-bombers must take an awful toll—which leads us to suggest that spiritually and for its soothing qualities, the GUARDIAN these days is the biggest bargain this side of Utopia.

Yours for 25,000 renewals now,

John D. McManus

red scares are all products of this cold war.

Couldn't all these people get together in an organization called the "Veterans of the Cold War" to stop these things and save America from another war and fascism? Anyone interested, please write to me.
Sid Scheinbaum
1330 Intervale Av.

Thinner but better

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
I was glad to see you again on a weekly basis—the paper is thinner but it feels better seeing it coming out once a week.

Henry H. Lifson

Peace and the Bomb

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Please remove my name at once from your subscriptions rolls. In urging your readers to sign the Stockholm Appeal, you are promoting a particularly vicious and dishonorable Kremlin project.

Three paragraphs of the appeal are fine, but the fourth is vile and crafty. "We consider that any government which would be the first to use... should be dealt with as a war criminal."

One is supposed to assume that that this means "in the future," but that is not what it says. Any American who signs the appeal is accusing his country of being a war criminal because of Hiroshima. Whatever one thinks of the decision to use the Bomb, no American can connive in a Russian inspired campaign to get unsuspecting people

Can a person be a Catholic AND a Socialist?

By Father Clarence Duffy

I AM writing just after the anniversary of the execution of James Connolly in Dublin, Ireland, after the rebellion of Easter Week, 1916. Connolly was a Catholic and a socialist, a nationalist and an internationalist; he saw the Irish struggle as part of the world struggle of the workers for economic as well as political freedom. Were he alive today he would be called a "communist." Were he in the U.S. he would most certainly be a subject for deportation proceedings—as is, actually, Sam Sweet of Plymouth Local 51, UAW - CIO, a man similar to Connolly in many ways.

In the past few months I have met and talked with minority groups in various U.S. cities, and have also been in most of the provinces of Canada on a tour for the Canadian Peace Congress. These experiences have confirmed me in a previous conviction which I think is shared by many of your readers (including Boyd, Piper and Sampson in May 10 issue): that the Progressive Party and progressives generally are going to get nowhere until they formulate a program which will leave no doubt where they stand on the subjects of laissez-faire capitalism and socialism.

I am convinced that laissez-faire capitalism is finished, and rightly so. We must begin to

think in terms of socialism, not of the British or Russian brands but of a kind that will meet the needs of the plain people of the U.S. according to the best traditions of Jeffersonian democracy—which, incidentally, will thus also be in keeping with the best traditions and the fundamental teachings of both Christianity and Judaism.

THE word socialism is a good word which has been corrupted. We should so interpret it that all of us who believe in human brotherhood, justice, freedom and peace, in the legitimate exercise of human freedom that recognizes the rights of others, may work together for the common weal—for a state the function of whose government is (in the words of Thomas Jefferson) to "restrain men from injuring one another" (i.e. from violating the rights of one another) but which "leaves them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement."

If men and women do not voluntarily control their anti-social tendencies, including their greed and lust for power, they must be controlled by just laws and public authority enforcing them for the protection of others and for the common good of all. We will not get these just laws or that public authority to enforce them until we get a completely new set of legislators in Congress. That is the job before the Progressive Party, which should and can include people of all kinds of national backgrounds and religious convictions.

Not only will the brand of socialism I envisage appeal to Protestants and Jews and to people of no religious affiliation, but Catholics especially should be quick to ally themselves to such a party. For it is a brand of socialism in keeping with the social teachings of the Catholic Church—one that will enable other Catholics to follow proudly in the footsteps of James Connolly, and to proclaim fearlessly to the world that they are Catholics and socialists.

democracy as outlined by the founders of our nation.

Thank God we have at least one man in the Senate who has the courage to take the floor and battle against what appears to be a very obvious effort to establish Nazism in our country.

John McAvinney
Publicity Director
Trades and Labor Council

Truman's barren man

SULLIVAN, MO.
Come on, Missourians, let's get out on the byways and highways and get those subs rolling in. Are we so dumb that we are going to let Mr. Harry T. (whose great fear is people signing petitions) tell us Ozark hillbillies that we should vote for a candidate for U.S. Senator whose mind is as barren as a lot of these Missouri rocky farms where all the top soil has been washed down the rivers? I mean Mr. Allison from Rolla, Mo.
L. K. England

I do know that his assertion that Reuther was "the power behind the throne for R. J. Thomas" is a base untruth. I knew Reuther more or less intimately during those years and frequently discussed issues with Thomas as well, and between those two men there was a gulf about which I do not care to go into detail.

The issue in this country is—"Shall we continue an economy of scarcity, or shall we set ourselves to the task of educating the American people that an economy of abundance is not only possible but to fail to do so is to invite social suicide?"

You are simply smudging the picture when you publish such articles....
D. I. Todd

Four questions

CHICAGO, ILL.
Things for Americans to ponder: Why is it that reactionary newsmen have to be paid so much for the trash they manufacture? Why do loyalty day parades have a greater number of paid marchers and a fewer number of onlookers? Why do such neo-fascists as Sen. McCarthy have trouble trying to dodge the law because of their illegal financial dealings? Why does our "prosperity" have to be upheld by arms programs?
Robert Houlder

Haunting words

MADISON, WISC.
"To listen to some of the speeches we hear today, it might be supposed that Americans generally are such habit-bound reactionaries that any departure from their ancient customs is repugnant to them. American history proves the exact opposite. It may almost be said that the most characteristic habit of the American people is their habit of breaking habits. I'm in the apparel business and I know. We can't even sell clothes that are out of style. It is the American willingness to accept new ideas, if they give sufficient promise of a more abundant life, which accounts for about all the business for which America has become famous."
These words, which seem to give echo to today's speeches of Henry Wallace, must surely have plagued and haunted President Truman in Madison, Wisc., where he went to honor the man who said them: the late prominent pro-New Deal industrialist Edward A. Filene.
Stanley Jay



St. Louis Star-Times
"Snap up! I've got to brag about you."

Reuther defended

ROYAL OAK, MICH.
If the dirty, scurrilous innuendoes applied to Walter Reuther in two issues of the GUARDIAN are indicative of the trend you mean to follow in your effort to focus the attention of thinking people on the social perils demanding solution in this nation, then you may as well cancel my subscription. I don't know what grudge Henry Kraus holds against Reuther, but

Chicago Mid-Century Conference launches 'Crusade for Peace'

By Rod Holmgren
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

SIX hundred forty-nine delegates came to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace May 29-30 for the broadest grass-roots union of peace forces in America in more than a decade.

The conference, called by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Cold War, closed with an urgent appeal for all Americans to enter a great "Crusade for Peace" on the basis of "personal and individual dedication and the concerted action of all groups, societies, parties, organizations to set this issue above all others."

The delegates entered their discussions determined to submerge all political, religious and economic differences and "rise united" to find "the peaceful road" out of the cold war.

A CATHOLIC'S WORD: They came from 33 states, Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia, and they represented a sweeping cross-section of American religious sects, including all Protestant churches and the Jewish faith. A Catholic layman, Joseph F. Walsh, past president of the Wisconsin Fraternal Congress, reminded the delegates of the words of Jesus: "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." He added: "If we do not heed the advice of Jesus we too shall be conquered by the sword—the atomic bomb which will not only destroy our supposed enemy but also America and civilization."

THE PLAIN PEOPLE: Many school people were present and, heavily sprinkled through the state delegations, were just "plain people" who were there because of a deep concern that America is on the road to war. People like:

- Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmater of Denver, representing the "Concerned Citizens," a non-partisan, non-denominational group that sprang up shortly after President Truman's H-bomb announcement. They have been distributing leaflets and lapel badges. They have gathered thousands of signatures at a "peace booth" in downtown Denver. They have organized a "Peace Sunday" in Denver churches. Now they wanted to discuss with other local peace leaders what could be done.
- Mrs. Bernice Goder of Western



Canard Enchaîné, Paris

"Sign a peace petition? You must think I'm crazy. Of course I'm in favor of the Bomb."

Springs, Ill., who said: "I represent my children and my grandchildren as a peace delegate."

THE WAY WE LIVE: Winifred Boroughs, Methodist missionary just back from Liberia, said:

"I fervently hope that the enthusiasm we see here will be maintained. I feel the basic trouble is the inconsistency between our philosophy and the way we actually live. When we see another group really do what they say about the problems of discrimination, we put the blame on them because they show us up."

The delegates were delighted to find that already local peace organizations were at work in more than 50 cities, that plans were afoot for hundreds more.

They were deeply interested in ways to sharpen the focus of their local peace campaigns, to put them on a national basis. They were unanimous in approving the "Appeal to the American People" for peace. They expressed the conviction that the possibilities for U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations "have not been adequately and sincerely ex-

plored." They hailed the call of the International Red Cross for banning use of atomic weapons. They agreed:

"We shall measure all statesmen, all policies, and the action of all leaders in all walks of life by the measure of their devotion to the task of ending the cold war."

ACTION IS THE THING: But mostly their attention was fixed on specific kinds of action they could take back home to press the campaign for peace.

- They proposed a series of city-wide and state-wide conferences—"hundreds of local meetings throughout the land within one month"—to discuss what has been "accomplished and decided here."

- They agreed to visit each of the 36 U.S. senators and 435 Congressmen up for re-election this year to tell them about "the desire of the American people for peaceful solutions of international disputes."

- They planned for a delegation from local peace groups to Lake Success in mid-September to bring what they called the "Voice of America for Peace" to Trygve Lie, and to "consult" with the U.S. delegation to the UN.

- They agreed to seek a vast number of signatures on petitions on the Red Cross resolution for peaceful negotiations to avert atomic war.

HOUSE OF PEACE: As they closed their sessions, they chose a representative group of educational and religious leaders to make up the continuing Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, which will act as a "clearing house to stimulate people to work for peace."

Honorary chairmen are Bishop W. J. Walls (AME Zion); Mrs. Emily Greene Balch (Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom); Thomas Mann, noted author, Chairman is Robert Havighurst, sociology professor at the University of Chicago. Co-chairmen are Dean John B. Thompson (Rockefeller Memorial Chapel), Kermit Eby, education professor at the University of Chicago, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati), and Dr. W. H. Jernagin (Fraternal Council of Negro Churches). Also approved was a list of names for a "policy board," which was left wide open for additional names.

SOMETHING NEW: A public meeting at St. James Methodist Church attracted 1,500 people who gave physicist Dr. Phillip Morrison (Cornell) a rising

ovation when he proposed that "something new" must be added to American foreign policy. Morrison's suggestion was a "giant atomic power plant in the great Southwest region—a new kind of TVA—for one-third of America's yearly appropriations on the H-bomb."

Morrison said that "control over the future of the world may well go to that nation offering peaceful mastery of atomic energy—not the nation developing it for a better bomb."



PHILIP MORRISON
Atom could spell TVA

Kermit Eby, former national CIO education director, urged that international peace be sought by a "return to the democratic marketplace of ideas." Eby said the American citizen rides the horns of a dilemma: "either he is for the 'cold war' and hence a good patriotic American, or he is against it and hence a Communist, fellow-traveler or God knows what kind of demon."

Dr. Mark Dawber, former executive secretary of the Home Missions Council of North America, said: "When we let the President decide—alone—whether we should make the H-bomb, we have the most powerful dictatorship I know of."

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, predicted that unless the peace movement gains headway quickly there will be "increasing hardship for farmers, workers and all those others who cannot profit from cold war."

PEACE

Washington worried by peace crusade

(Continued from page 1)

UN Secy.-Gen.'s attempt to ease the cold war, asked Acheson: "Isn't it a fact that Trygve Lie is a known Communist?"

Hell on wheels

But Acheson, as the N.Y. Times pointed out, "is now living in a world of dilemmas." The Administration's saber-rattling—which has hit the jackpot on Capitol Hill—has, in the eyes of the peoples of the world, identified the U.S. with war. The U.S. press has been filled in recent weeks with dispatches from abroad detailing the dislike and fear of U.S. war policy.



Cold-war leaders were worried. Columnist Walter Lippmann, who coined the term "cold war," lamented:

We have identified ourselves with the idea that war is inevitable. . . . Our damnable obsession has gotten to the point where we can hardly send milk to babies abroad without explaining that this is an important action in our cold war with Russian communism.

All over the world the resistance of people to war was dealing blows to

U.S. policy. These U.S. satellites were tugging at the leash:

BRITAIN: In the Oxford (University) Union Debating Society, columnist-professor Cyril M. Joad moved that:

"The prime duty of British statesmen and diplomats is to keep Britain out of the next war. The greatest impediment to that policy is the fact that Britain is tied to the wheels of the American chariot—a chariot leading us to hell."

Though Winston Churchill's son Randolph bitterly denounced this "gross, beastly slight," Joad's resolution passed 224 to 179.

CUBA: In the face of a bitter anti-Communist campaign, a broad popular coalition which included the Communist Party was victorious in Havana and other cities in municipal elections last week. Re-election of Mayor Nicolas Castellanos in Havana, and the election of a Communist in Yaguajay, revealed strong opposition to the government's pro-U.S. policy.

SOUTH KOREA: U.S. puppet president Syngman Rhee and his Greater Korean Nationalists were decisively defeated in elections for the National Assembly. The winners were independent candidates, in many instances considered anti-American. Rhee had called many of them communists. In pre-election terror organized by Rhee's interior minister, nine Koreans were killed.

JAPAN: Anti-occupation feeling burst out at a Memorial Day rally, in which thousands of demonstrators protested MacArthur's threat to outlaw the Communist Party and many carried signs labeling the government "American

concubines." When eight Japanese were arrested for alleged attacks on U.S. soldiers, a general strike was called in protest. The government's announcement of its willingness to sign a separate peace treaty with the West stems from a desire to end the occupation which is causing so much unrest.

As Japanese went to the polls Sunday to elect about half the members of the Upper House of Parliament, the government declared that it had drafted legislation to outlaw the Communist Party. Not only the Communists but a broad front of opposition parties have opposed a separate peace treaty with the West. Premier Yoshida's Lib-



Lidova Novlay, Prague

eral Party was leading in early election returns.

GERMANY: Provocative absurdity of U.S. propaganda against the Whitsun peace demonstration by 500,000 to 700,000 Germany youths in East Berlin betrayed uneasiness and alarm in U.S. Army occupiers and their West German puppets. From Berlin Rev. Stanley Evans, British socialist clergyman, who covered Berlin on the back of a motorcycle on demonstration day, reported to the GUARDIAN:

The Western sectors of Berlin today look dull and dead. The East is alive with light and laughter. Over all is the fundamental slogan of the demonstration: Freundschaft (Friendship). The great youth demonstration marched through the streets carrying nothing more deadly than flags and flowers. I saw some fraternization between the two police forces at one point. In the British and U.S. sectors I saw troops standing by some 600 yards from the boundary line. There have been many incidents during the week: the arrest of anyone in sight of the western sectors who wears the blue shirt of the Free German youth; the sending into the eastern sector of poisonous anti-Soviet propaganda in magazines, the covers of which are precise copies of the magazines of the Free German youth.

Myrdal's crusade for free trade

WHILE Trygve Lie sought to ease the cold war on the political front, another determined Scandinavian—author-statesman Gunnar Myrdal, executive secretary of UN's Economic Commission for Europe—had been trying in Moscow and other European capitals to do something about the economic ten-

(Continued on following page)

MAX WERNER: The myth of Acheson's 'collective balanced force'

SECRETARY Acheson has brought from London a new magic formula for allied strategy: "collective balanced force." The military gist of the formula is this: the U. S. atomic bomb and the French army will be combined in a strategic team.

The supreme diplomatic seal now put on the plan has not changed the hard military fact that the Atlantic alliance still has no rational strategy at all, and the cold-war policy has no military strategy to support it. The force hatched in London is neither collective nor balanced. It is not collective, since the entire offensive power of the Atlantic coalition is based on one single weapon of one single nation—the U. S. atomic bomb.

The London design is fraught with danger for the U. S. Yet it threatens Britain and France even more than us. Only a few days ago British atomic scientists con-



Liberation, Paris
COLD WAR SAINTS

firmed what England's leading experts have stated before: that Britain cannot ward off an atomic attack. As for France, its desperate dilemma was graphically expressed by Gen. Chassin in *Revue de Defense Nationale*: if France were to resist, it would be first struck by the Soviet atomic bomb and then occupied by the Soviet army. But if it were not to resist, it would be first occupied by the Soviet army, and then struck by the U. S. atomic bomb.

Obviously, the London design by the proposed collective balanced force will not intimidate the Soviet Union—which has effective defense against atomic attack. But it will terrorize and paralyze Great Britain and France which cannot prevent their own atomic defeat.

INCURABLY IMPOTENT: The second grave miscalculation made in the London design is the fantastically unrealistic reliance on the French army, which today is hardly stronger than the Belgian army was in 1940. The Chairman of the French Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Lecheres—Gen. Bradley's opposite number—wrote that even with all-out U. S.-British support the French army cannot hold out against Soviet super-power. To place the Atlantic alliance under the protection of the French army is either an unforgivable strategic error, or comic opera.

Proffering no collective force, the London design offers no balanced force either. Giving the green light to a Soviet atomic counter-offensive, use of the U. S. atomic bomb would bring about the immediate

military collapse of France. The combination of the immense non-military destructiveness of the U. S. atomic bomb with the complete and incurable military impotence of France cannot produce any balanced power.

IT'S A DUD: Insisting on that dazzlingly unreal "collective balanced force," the London scheme has ruled out the defense of western Europe by U. S. land power. Yet it can be defended by American soldiers only—and by nobody else. Every rearmament scheme not based on this commitment is bound to be a dud, since weapons without combat power are scrap iron.

The crisis in allied military planning is due to the overruling fact that the U. S. has no military allies capable of military action—unless they are from the very outset defended by U. S. land power. Yet so eager are our allies for the continued Marshall Plan that they did not dare ask for protection by the U. S. army.

From Fieldmarshal Moltke in 1879 to Gen. Halder in 1942, the chiefs of the German General Staff calculated rightly that a successful land defense must have a power of at least two-thirds the combat power of the adversary. Yet despite the lessons of two world wars, the Atlantic planners believe that a Western force of about one-tenth the strength of the Soviet bloc can hold western Europe, with the poor French poilu forming the majority of that Western force.

At this point we should heed the warning voice of military history.

(Continued from preceding page)

sions. ECE was born out of a General Assembly resolution sponsored by Poland, Britain and the U. S. in 1946, when these now hostile nations understood that Europe is a single economic unit and must trade together. Operating along unorthodox lines it did a fine technical job of aiding in reconstruction—until the U. S. gave birth to the cold-war agency ECA, which now dictates to Marshall Plan countries and hamstring sensible cooperation.

Out of the resulting snarling-up of world trade, this pattern of tensions faced Myrdal and ECE:

U. S. A.: In human terms, the Commerce Dept. boast that it had in two years blocked \$160,000,000 in proposed exports to the "Soviet sphere" was equivalent to boasting of the loss of



26,600 U. S. jobs. This is only a fraction of the price Americans are paying for the embargo on sale of "strategic"—almost all industrial—materials to that "sphere." The embargo has contributed to the 37.5% drop in U. S. exports since 1947, which killed over 1,000,000 jobs; half the present 6,000,000 U. S. unemployment could have been taken up if trade with the socialist third of the world had been expanded through granting of credits.

WESTERN EUROPE: Cut off from its traditional Danubian breadbasket, forced to buy food and raw materials in the Western Hemisphere, its dollar shortage and dependence on the U. S. become more and more critical—with U. S. taxpayers paying the bill for these deficits to the tune of about \$15,000,000,000 so far. Result: cut-throat competition between western European countries, mounting unemployment, living standards over 10% below pre-war.

JAPAN: Several million out of work. An average of 20 Japanese a day commit suicide because of continued unemployment, inability to feed and clothe their children. U. S. News reported recently:

All over Japan warehouses are checkful of goods containing one or more of the 600 kinds of materials in the U. S. "black list" of goods to be kept out of Communist China. One manufacturer is stuck with 20

locomotives especially built for China... [Japanese businessmen say] Japan needs freedom to trade with China more than it needs U. S. aid.

Everyone is hurt

Europe's East-West trade is now less than half of pre-war. In tackling the problem, Myrdal made this view plain: that European economic recovery was hampered by the behavior of both East and West—the East having refused to supply statistical data (it sees such data as valuable intelligence information during the cold-war period). In the planned-economy East's desire for long-term agreements with definite orders—while the free-enterprise West does not want such agreements—Myrdal saw another difficulty.

But the necessity to establish normal trade relations between East and West had been thoroughly documented in the annual world economic reports issued by ECE, which is composed of 18 UN and 10 non-UN members. These reports established that (1) The greatest menace to European stability is the \$5,000,000,000 trading deficit of western Europe for which present policies provide no solution; (2) The deadlock is hurting both sides; (3) Military expenditures are stifling economic progress.

RUSSIA OFFERS GRAIN: Myrdal had hardly returned from Moscow when he received a note from the Soviet government offering to reach a long-term grain agreement with western Europe. Russia has for years offered western Europe grain but has demanded lifting of the U. S. embargo. The Russian offer is being discussed at the fifth session of the ECE in Geneva. A British decision, on the eve of the conference, to end its wheat pact with Canada so it could shop around the world for better prices may have been a straw in the wind.

The Russian grain offer could be a powerful economic lever for peace. Britain, western Europe, Japan need low-cost food imports and a market for their industrial goods. The socialist world can provide both; the U. S. neither. The pressure for trade with the East is strong. Even Marshall Plan missions in Europe complain that the embargo is unworkable and shows the heavy hand of military-minded U. S. policy makers.

HUNGRY MANUFACTURERS: U. S. big business itself is doing an under-the-counter business with the East. *GUARDIAN's* Gordon Schaffer, who attended the famous Poznan fair in Poland, reported last month:

Judge my surprise when wandering through the Danish pavilion I found large crowds admiring a magnificent display of American cars. It seems that some U. S. businessmen at any rate do not allow politics to interfere unduly with trade. So General Motors and Ford through their Danish subsidiaries were busy organizing an under-the-counter trade behind the Iron Curtain. They showed Chevrolet, Buick, Cad-

illac, Vauxhall and Opel cars, all assembled in Denmark from parts made in the U. S., Britain and Germany, and various products made by their subsidiary, Frigidaire. Ford was showing Mercury cars, Thames lorries and Fordson tractors.

POLITICS

2 lilywhites vie in Harry-hating bee

EVEN the N. Y. Times was startled: in the South Carolina primary race for the U. S. Senate, neither candidate "has accused the other of being pro-Communist or pro-Negro." Incumbent Sen. Olin D. Johnston and Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who was the States Righters' Presidential candidate in 1948, have one big campaign issue upon which they agree to the point of out-doing each other on it: they hate Harry Truman.

Each denounces the President more loudly than the other; each strives for the greater vehemence in opposing civil rights legislation. They are running on a straight-out white supremacy platform. Primaries (equivalent to final election in S. Carolina) are June 11.

In the race for the governorship, aging James Byrnes, former Secretary of State, is almost as fiercely anti-Truman as the senatorial candidates.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hedging Harryite wins by white whisker

IF there had ever been a rougher campaign in North Carolina, few could remember it. In a state described as the most progressive in the South, the U. S. Senate race this year was on a Missis-



sippi level with every effort made to pit white against Negro. Out of it came incumbent Sen. Frank P. Graham with a weak and shaky victory. In a four-way contest he polled less than half the votes cast, faced a run-off in a month if his nearest opponent insisted on it.

Second best man was rich corporation lawyer Willis Smith of Raleigh who pulled out all the stops for his two tunes, "communism" and "would you want your daughter to..."

Graham, for 19 years president of the University of North Carolina and once hailed as the shining liberal of

the South, hedged and backtracked all the way, made far more defenses than declarations. When he was done, the Fair Deal was less fair than it had ever been. Toward the end this Graham ad appeared: "When Frank Graham speaks, the Senate listens. Graham can win votes against FEPC."

In Washington a Southern Democrat assumed control of another House committee, giving them 10 out of 18. Rep. Barden (D-N.C.) took the chair of the House Labor Committee following the death of Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich.). In six of the eight other major committees, Southerners are second in command. Of the ten now heading committees, only one votes with the Administration; the others team with Republicans.

MINNESOTA PROGRESSIVES

Meet in Minneapolis June 10

The Progressive Party will hold its annual convention in Minneapolis June 10-11, at the Labor Lyceum on Floyd B. Olson Memorial Blvd. Featured speakers will be Fred W. Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, and Maud Russell of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. Biggest general issue will be the fight for peace; biggest local issue, the fight for the Brannan Plan.

Delegates will "concentrate on building the widest non-partisan unity on key issues in the period before the primaries." Because the old Democratic Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota is now composed "of cliques maneuvering for power," the Progressives will judge all candidates on their merits, may run their own if all are found wanting.

PITTSBURGH

Stool pigeon's victim taken off the relief rolls

Matthew Cvetic, for nine years an FBI undercover man in the progressive movement in Pittsburgh, named 291 persons when he finally talked. Last week in Harrisburg Atty. Gen. Chidsey had reached the N's on the list, found Mrs. Antoinette Nuss, identified her as the treasurer of the Pittsburgh Southside Progressive Party, discovered she had been on relief since her husband deserted her and her two children. Mrs. Nuss was removed from the relief rolls. But, said Chidsey, the children would not be denied help.

To Pittsburgh Progressives Chidsey's decision was "an act of political spite and inhumanity unparalleled in the history of our state."



LABOR

THE ELECTRIC WAR

IUE leads UE in 2 giant plants

IN its raids on the independent United Electrical Workers (UE), the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) has been backed up by the heavy artillery of government, church, company and press. On many fronts the smoke of National Labor Relations Board election battles has not yet cleared, but here are tentative figures in the two most crucial campaigns in the long war:

GENERAL ELECTRIC: UE represents 36,693 workers in 35 plants, plus 7,500 in Canada. IUE represents 38,000 workers in 22 plants. Representation is in doubt for 15,908 workers in GE's Lynn, Mass., plants. IUE won Lynn by a narrow margin, but UE has protested the



MAURICE TOBIN
Impartiality—what's that?

election, claiming illegal intervention by Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, who stumped on the scene for IUE.

WESTINGHOUSE: UE represents 15,378 workers in 19 plants, plus 6,000 in Canada. IUE represents 41,000 workers in 16 plants.

TIME FOR UE: The figures are inconclusive because in many cases victories were won by tight squeaks and quick shifts are possible. In such shifts when contracts expire and new votes may be held, the advantage lies with UE. IUE-CIO is so heavily indebted to the companies and to political machines, so tied to the sell-out pattern of CIO nationally, that time must work for UE.

IUE has sanctioned speed-ups in RCA at Camden. Before the tally was completed in Lynn, GE began to move the conveyors faster. In Springfield, Mass., IUE leaders signed a separate agreement with management providing for the easy firing of married women.

WORKERS CRIED: In a bare loft above a movie house in Lynn UE men and women cried when returns gave IUE the lead. They felt not only the

defeat of a union they had built over 16 years; they envisioned the speed-up in the shops and the lay-offs that would follow.

Tobin, carrying the cold war to Lynn, declared that Russia was more an issue in the shops than wages, hours and security. UE's record as a union, hard to assail, was brushed aside.

A landlady in Lynn summed it up for one reporter: "GE won."

PACKERS BALK AT PURGE: In Minneapolis 500 delegates of the United Packinghouse Workers Union (CIO), representing 200,000 workers, voted for a resolution endorsing the CIO's "red" purge policies after proponents pleaded for it as a sign the union would stay in CIO. But a second resolution which would have applied the purge to officers and employees of Packinghouse was sidetracked. It was introduced by Canadian delegates who were said to have been screened for anti-communism by U.S. immigration authorities at the border. After the resolution had been withdrawn under fire from the rank and file as well as from President Ralph Helstein, the union pledged itself to internal unity and not to "be sidetracked by false issues."

PUBLIC WORKERS: The independent United Public Workers of America, gathered in Chicago, voted:

- On labor solidarity: to "join with other unions in whatever manner may be necessary to further the interests of the members of the UPWA and in pursuit of trade union objectives."

- On wages: to adopt a program for a \$3,000 minimum salary for all public service employees; an immediate \$900 raise for federal workers.

- On peace: to propose that the U.S. work to outlaw atomic bombs, start peace talks, "undertake a broad program of reconstruction throughout the world."

- On discrimination: to set up a Charles A. Houston Memorial award for the local that does most to fight discrimination; eliminate discrimination in U.S. Bureau of Engraving where 3,000 Negro employes are barred from supervisory jobs.

HARRY BRIDGES

Fighting four opens

"AN old baby dressed up" was Harry Bridges' description of the perjury charge upon which he was recently convicted. Four times previously the government had tried in vain to convict him of lying when, at the time he was naturalized, he denied being a Communist. This time, he told an audience of 6,000 from the prize ring of a Los Angeles boxing arena, there was "a new gimmick": "We were required to prove not that we were innocent, but that we were not what we were not."

The meeting, which raised \$12,000 to help finance his Supreme Court appeal, was the first of a nation-wide tour. The longshore leader was scornful of both his prosecutor and judge. "The judge took over, and that's the part that floored me," he said. He particularly criticized instructions to the jury which absolved the government of any responsibility for the unsavory character of its stoopigeon witnesses, but which cautioned that the defendants



were "witnesses for themselves and have more to gain from their own testimony than any others."

Chairman of the meeting was Robert W. Kenny, who is running against State Senator Jack Tenney, former head of the state's Un-American Activities Committee. Speakers included Bridges' attorneys and Dalton Trumbo, one of the Hollywood Ten.

NEW YORK

Teachers: union out, police in

THE cold war waged by New York City's Board of Education against its teachers turned hot last week. At a tumultuous meeting in which protest was squelched and a special cop was ordered forcibly to seat or eject dissenters, the Board:

- Barred Local 555 of the Teachers Union of the United Public Workers, representing 5,000 members, from all collective bargaining rights previously accorded it.

- Hired, at \$1,800 a month, J. P. Morgan & Co.'s lawyer to serve as trial examiner in the cases of eight leaders of the union suspended because they would not submit to a political grilling without counsel.

- Approved pay increases of \$150 and \$250 a year which the teachers had spurned as insultingly inadequate.

A RINGING SENTENCE: Mrs. Rose Russell, a union leader, managed one forcible sentence before the cop silenced her: "This Board will go down in infamy—it has disgraced the public school system of this city."

The union announced it would go to the Supreme Court to challenge the ban on its collective bargaining rights. The public came to the support of the teachers.

STAR-SPANGLED TYRANNY: On Friday thousands attended a mass protest rally at Carnegie Hall, heard Dr. John J. De Boer, Professor of Education at the University of Illinois, warn that "if teachers and teachers' organizations cannot be safe from reprisal in the largest city in America, they can be safe nowhere." He said:

"The real patriots in America today are those who would preserve the precious tradition of freedom of thought and association, not those who, under the guise of a star-spangled political orthodoxy, would suppress such freedoms."

Earlier the High School Teachers Assn. voted overwhelmingly to continue the extra-curricular work stoppage adopted seven weeks ago to enforce demands for a \$600-a-year increase. The

association's decision, coupled with similar stands by the Teachers Union and the AFL Teachers Guild, united the city's 10,000 high school teachers in the stoppage.

UPW'S STRUGGLE: The United Public Workers was battling for its own life against an administration drive to destroy it.

To combat both the attack on the teachers and on its own members in the Dept. of Welfare, it held a closed meeting Friday at which 75 local unions—AFL, CIO and independent—agreed to band together in a solid front. The cooperating unions are aiming at a massive protest demonstration before City Hall on June 14. It was predicted that 25,000 would turn out.

The City's war against the people was being waged through the courts as well. Last April 3 a group of relief clients staged a sit-in in Welfare Dept. offices to protest delays and red-tape in allotting emergency relief. Last week 11 were found guilty of disorderly conduct. Said Hyman Bushel, trial magistrate: "These people . . . are a lot of phoney and if I had my way I'd send them all to jail." He had his way. He sentenced five men and four women to 30 days in the workhouse. Two got suspended sentences.

Marcantonio: No foe yet

On the political front the big brains of the Democratic and Republican parties were still trying to find a way to defeat American Labor Party Congressman Vito Marcantonio with a coalition candidate; but they were having the usual trouble of both sides wanting to be captain. During the week Tammany chief Carmine DeSapio and Republican leader Thomas J. Curran had lunch. Each tossed the names of five possible candidates into the hat, went away to check on them with the Assembly District captains in Marcantonio's 18th District.

Few of the names were outstanding; Mrs. Wendell Wilkie was still there, but gone were the other glamor personalities mentioned earlier. The maneuverings were still in the clubhouse stage, but the N.Y. Times was editorially optimistic. "Prospects of defeating Rep. Vito Marcantonio . . . are looking up," it said.

MARC'S OFFENSIVE: Marcantonio himself loosed two broadsides against Mayor William O'Dwyer's administration. The attack on the teachers and the United Public Workers he termed "a union-busting drive aimed at all labor" and "Taft-Hartleyism in its full stench." In another statement ridiculing O'Dwyer's plea that the city has no money to meet teachers' pay demands, he charged again that the tax assessment on big real estate could be increased by \$6,000,000,000 which, he said, would not only meet salary boosts but would explode the Mayor's "phony story that the fare has to go up again."

He called upon all New Yorkers to attend the City Hall demonstration June 14.

Don't be an "armchair progressive." Get subs—Send \$\$ to the Guardian.

RESORTS

RESORTS

RESORTS

RESORTS

RESORTS

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On the eve of prison: The testament of a real American patriot

By Albert Maltz
One of the Hollywood Ten

If we go to prison, I for one will go with a deeper anger than I have ever felt in my life.

It would be blindness to view such events as the work of a few individuals alone or a few reactionary committees of Congress. On the contrary, the time has come when it must be admitted that what is at work here is the total machinery of our men of government, on a policy level and on an executive level. When I say this, I am referring to the loyalty administration boards; to the low courts and to the high courts; to magistrate judges and to Supreme Court justices; to public prosecutors and their sinister squads of perjured informers, who now roam the land testifying for expenses, and who know in advance that the government machinery will protect them in any lie they choose to utter.

I refer also to the malicious, premeditated and dishonorable conduct of judges who penalize with prison sentences lawyers who have dared to defend vigorously clients whom the government is out to get. I refer to the thickening nightmare atmosphere hovering over our land in which increasing numbers of citizens are forced to swear, "I am not this and I am not that." In Pittsburgh a violinist is removed from the symphony orchestra because his politics, as charged before the Un-American Activities Committee, are unbecoming to a fiddler. In New York a celebrated tap dancer, Paul Draper, is removed from a television program where he was merely to dance, not utter a political word.

Not least in this record of charges I refer to our bipartisan foreign policy, to the manufactured urgencies of an unnecessary cold war, and to the pretense that national emergency makes it imperative to intimidate and persecute opposition political opinion.



MALTZ

For myself, I was born in this country, moulded by it, and I will not repudiate what it has taught me. I went to its schools, learned to salute its flag, learned its proud history, read and re-read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and therefore I have not learned how to hold my tongue. This land has created a sense of loyalty in me, its way of life has given me a conscience. But it is a loyalty to the land and its people, and to their free life and independence; it is not loyalty to a particular office holder, to the Board of Directors of any corporation, to a particular Secretary of State or a particular policy. Furthermore I was not born to a land in which informers and professional perjurers wrote the Constitution, dictated the substance of debates in Congress, or decided who might lead a trade union, teach in a school or write a book.

NOT since 1798, under a law infamous in our history, have men of letters been imprisoned in this land—have political parties been so persecuted, not for their deeds but for their ideas, as is the Communist Party today—have educators, ministers, trade unionists, scientists, entire organizations of the people, been declared subversive by governmental edict and court opinion. It was not true loyalty in 1798 to bow before the Sedition law, and Thomas Jefferson did not. It was not true loyalty in 1848 to accept as necessary, just or good the war launched against Mexico by the slave owners dominating our government, and Abraham Lincoln did not. It was not loyalty in 1857 to accept the Dred Scott decision as wise, proper and constitutional, even though Chief Justice Taney argued out of his great legal knowledge that no slave or descendant of slaves could have any standing in Federal Courts—and Emerson was too loyal to this nation to nod agreeably to such a decision, Thoreau was not heard applauding, Walt Whitman wrote no poems in honor of Taney. It was not loyal in 1921 to approve the Palmer raids against radicals, even though they were carried out under the Attorney General by the present head of the F.B.I.—and Charles Evans Hughes was not silent or approving.

The weapons of tyranny are many, and foremost amongst them is the current lie that those who oppose the policies of men now in office are disloyal to America. If we cloud our reasoning by mumbling that the tyranny of other governments requires the same of our own, then we will damn our own future. We have no command over the varying histories of other lands, over their internal development, the character and culture of their people. And we will be fools if we abandon any of our own liberties for any reason.

WE will live in the world we make. If we bow before new onslaughts by the Committee on Un-American Activities, then we will live in that world. And although that world may bear down most heavily at first upon certain individuals, ten, a hundred or a thousand—nevertheless if there are any decent people who think they can live well within that world, they are mistaken.

We will live also in the universal community we make. If we go along with those who hunger to punish the Russians for their socialist ways, which some citizens abhor, by dropping hydrogen bombs on Moscow and other Russian cities, then we will learn on our own flesh the hideous consequences of allowing others to decide our fate. If we are too frightened of our public servants to demand of them that they meet the world's problems without recourse to war, then we will suffer the consequences of our fears when we cower in bomb shelters.

These are not easy times. But there have been times no less difficult or threatening in the history of our nation and the world. This is a time when men and women of principle and courage and a true instinct for self-preservation must come forward. I think they will come forward.

Albert Maltz is the author of prize-winning plays, films, short stories and novels ("Cross and the Arrow," "Journey of Simon McKeever"). This article is excerpted from a speech he recently gave in Hollywood. It was printed with a speech by Gale Sondergaard, actress wife of Herbert Biberman, another of the Hollywood Ten, in a pamphlet entitled "On the Eve of Prison." The pamphlet may be obtained for 10 cents from the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, 1586 Crossroads of the World, Hollywood 28, Calif.

FREEDOMS

Cold war victims start for jail

ON Friday night a new parade of American political prisoners to jail began. Friends of George Marshall, national board chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, gathered to pay him loving tributes as he left New York to surrender himself at Federal Court in Washington. With him when he left was Mrs. Willie McGee.

Marshall had been the first to help when Mrs. McGee's husband was arrested on a frame-up rape charge at Laurel, Miss., in 1945. Thanks to CRC's 4½-year fight, McGee is still alive, but in the death house.

Marshall will serve three months in jail because he refused to turn over membership rolls of the Natl. Fedn. for Constitutional Liberties (of which he was chairman) to the Un-American Activities Committee. He did not know for which jail he was headed, but expected he might be sent to join J. Parnell Thomas, ex-chairman of the Un-A.A.C., now behind bars at Danbury, Conn., for Congressional payroll swindles.

OUR JAIL: Before the jail doors opened for Marshall, Jennings Perry wrote in the New York Daily Compass:

We can try to save ourselves by saying that George Marshall is the victim of Martin Dies and John Rankin, but we will not fool our sense of fairness. We are the sovereign: it is our Congress and it is our jail; and what we are doing to George Marshall we are doing to one of us. We are tolerating the punishment of a man like ourselves for standing up for his rights and the rights of others as a citizen should.

It is not the way it was to be in our country, and we know it. It is a thing we despise. And unless we want to see more like it among us before we see less, we will protest with all the noise free throats can muster before George Marshall passes behind the bars and our fingers, manipulated by others, turn the key.

ON THE WAY UNLESS: As George Marshall passed behind the bars, others were on their way. The Supreme Court had refused to review the cases of those declared to be in contempt by the Un-American Activities Committee. Those who held that committee in contempt

were legion but for the moment powerless to protect its victims.

Already in jail was Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, serving one year for contempt of Congress.

These others were to enter federal prison June 7:

To serve six-months and pay \$500 for refusing to give the Un-A.A.C. names of contributors to the welfare of fighters against Franco—Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

To serve three months, pay \$500—J.A.-F.R.C. board members Dr. Jacob Auslander, Dr. Lyman Bradley, Mrs. Marjorie Chodorov, Mrs. Ruth Leider, James Lustig, Harry Justiz, Manuel Magana, Dr. Louis Miller, Mrs. Charlotte Stern and Howard Fast.

ADD TEN: On the same day screen writers Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson begin their terms of one year imprisonment (plus \$1,000 fines) for insisting on their constitutional rights to maintain the privacy of political beliefs. When the House Committee staged its inquisition in Hollywood and demanded to know the political affiliations of men and women, these were two of the ten who refused to give the information. The other eight (including Albert Maltz whose statement appears above) were to file separate appeals in the Supreme Court.

The campaign to keep the Hollywood Ten free was broadening up and down the country. The closing of the jail-house doors on two of them this week would not close that campaign but renew it.

The road to jail lay through well-ordered legal channels. At various points along that road these other men and women waited and fought: Ten of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, appealing to the Supreme Court; their five lawyers, appealing to a lower court; Harry Bridges, appealing; his attorney Richard Hallinan, whose lower court appeal was denied last week.

Judge Norval K. Harris of the Sullivan, Ind., Circuit Court, co-chairman of the National Non-Partisan Committee for Defense of the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders, visited Eugene Dennis in his cell. When he came out he recalled the time Ralph Waldo



GEORGE MARSHALL
There are many friends

Emerson visited Thoreau in prison:

Emerson: "What are you doing in there?"
Thoreau: "What are you doing out there?"

STOOLPIGEONS PREFERRED: Against this background the graduating class of Fordham (Catholic) University took a poll last week and expressed these preferences: "Favorite personality in the news," Louis F. Budenz; favorite song, "My Foolish Heart."

GOP CONSCIENCE: Another high-riding witch-hunter, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.), came under fire from seven Republican senators, led by the only woman in the Senate, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

In a "Declaration of Conscience" Sen. Smith pointed to "a national feeling of fear and frustration that could result in national suicide and the end of everything we Americans hold dear."

The declaration, while it criticized the Democrats for "lack of effective leadership," said:

"Certain elements of the Republican Party have materially added to this confusion in the hopes of riding the Republican Party to victory through the selfish exploitation of fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance."

Joining Sen. Smith were: Sens. Ives (N. Y.), Tobey (N. H.), Aiken (Vt.), Hendrickson (N. J.), Thye (Minn.) and Morse (Ore.).

TELL IT TO THE MARINES

Better than Goebbels

LEUT. Harold K. Thompson of the U.S. Marines resigned from the service in Nov. 1949 so he could be ac-

tive in the Progressive Party; he was promptly arrested on charges of spanking enlisted men, and is now in his 17th month under post arrest at Quantico Marine Post. On May 10, after the GUARDIAN told the story of the frame-up, Navy Secy. Francis P. Matthews—with copies of the GUARDIAN on his desk—gave Thompson and his attorney a two-hour hearing. He admitted there were serious errors in the Thompson trial, but nothing has happened since.

New light was shed on the political murk of the Marine Corps when the GUARDIAN's John B. Stone, in following up the Thompson story, came upon the Corps' "Memorandum 55-49"—instructions to officers in how to give classes on "the dangers of communism." The memorandum reveals the Corps—supposedly an arm of the Administration—as out-McCarthying McCarthy in dispensing whoppers about "Communists" in government, churches, schools and labor unions which the Administration is busily denying before Congressional committees and the public.

"The corps which broke Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson because he taught American democracy to his troops," comments Stone, "has now picked up where Dr. Goebbels left off."

HOW TO SPOT A RED: Here are some excerpts from the memorandum:

Since 1935 the number of Communists in the Federal Government has climbed materially. It is estimated that in 1938 nearly 2,800 Communists held key positions. . . . Some of the jobs known to have been filled by Communists or communist sympathizers include: Chief of Planning Subistence Homesteads, Dept. of Interior; head of the Federal Writers' Project; Asst. Secy. of Interior for Mines; members of Interstate Commerce Commission; librarian in the Library of Congress, and Govt. Secy. to the Virgin Islands. Communists are also known to have been active in the State Dept.

Marines are officially told in the document how to "spot" a Communist (and report him to Naval Intelligence). A Communist "tries to convince you" that Congress is ineffective, the Supreme Court is prejudiced, the old political parties are corrupt, capitalism is evil, the economy is controlled by a small group, and "court-martials are unfair." The importance of "spotting" such people is underlined for the Marines by J. Edgar Hoover's statement that there are 30,000 Communists in the country. "This number," says the memorandum, "approximates the size of the Marine Corps."

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM

The vitamin racket

VITAMINS have become big business, and their sales run into many millions of dollars. Unfortunately, a lot of the claims made for vitamins in advertising are false and reckless. Let's see what vitamins really are and when they are needed.

Vitamins are substances which are present in small amounts in food and are necessary for good health. They come from ordinary food. Scientists have discovered a good number of vitamins and will discover others. But every vitamin ever discovered came from your everyday food, and there are probably other vitamins in that food which have not yet been discovered.

A MATTER OF DIET: If your diet includes enough meat, eggs, milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, you can forget about vitamins. If you are eating such a diet and feel ill or run-down or tired—vitamin pills won't help you at all. The advertisers try to make you believe that it's very hard to figure out a balanced diet and that you should take vitamin pills just to be sure. It isn't at all difficult to have a balanced diet if you can afford it.

But when prices go up and the paycheck goes down, people cut down on expensive food like meat, eggs, milk, vegetables and fruit, and stock up on bread and other cereals which are cheaper. There are some people who need vitamin pills, but these people are truly sick. They need the advice of a physician, not a radio announcer.

MAKES FOR NEGLECT: People with low incomes may get vitamin diseases and may need vitamin pills for a time; but what these people need even more is a better income so they can afford a better diet.

The phony vitamin is dangerous because it makes some people neglect serious illnesses. For example, vitamins are recommended for poor appetite. Actually poor appetite may mean many things, from not liking your job to a cancer of the stomach. Neither of these conditions will be helped by vitamins.

The public must be protected against false advertising and false medical claims. The law makes the drug manufacturers put on their packages exactly what is inside. But our present laws have not prevented wild and false claims in advertising. The people's health is more important than the profits of unscrupulous promoters.

(Federated Press)

Filmwriters!

A chance to write an honest movie and have it produced is offered by the Film Divn. of the Nat. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. NCASP is going to do a ten-minute production on world peace. If you have ideas get in touch with Jo Komow, NCASP, 248 E. 34th St., N.Y.C.

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DOLLAR STRETCHER

The 1950 automobiles

IN its annual review of American automobiles, in the current issue of *Consumer Reports*, Consumers Union rates 40 models in six price groups. In the lowest price group, (Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth, Studebaker Champion and Nash Statesman) CU's auto consultants give highest rating to the Plymouth Deluxe as the outstanding family and general purpose car. It excels in riding qualities, but is inferior to other cars in the group in power.

For the high speed driver CU recommends the Ford Deluxe V-8, among the cars in the lowest price group. Ratings are based on road tests of many of the cars, on statistical comparisons, inspection and analysis, and on careful screening of reports and opinions of owners, service managers and body repairmen.

The Pontiac 8 rates highest in the second price group. CU consultants call the Pontiac "one of the toughest and longest lived cars in any group."

Sewing machines

With the Singer still the outstanding American sewing machine, there is little except the electric motor drive to distinguish today's sewing machine from the models grandmother used half a century ago. Tests of 26 electric machines show two minor innovations. One—zigzag sewing—is found in the Italian-made Necchi machines. This feature makes it possible to use the machine for sewing on buttons, making button-holes and a variety of trimming stitches. The other innovation, in the Swiss Elma and the American Portman, is the free lower arm, over which socks or sleeves could be worked. The main use of this feature is for darning.

The only console machines rated superior by CU after extensive sewing tests and engineering examinations were the Singer 15-90 series, the Singer 201-2-40, 201-3-56, and the Necchi BF-105. The cheapest Singer console is the 15-90-56 selling for \$192.50. The Necchi sells for \$164. The Singer Featherweight 221-1 (\$145) and the Elma (\$179) were the only two portables rated superior.

The cheapest machine rated acceptable is Ward's Portable-1110 M (\$74.95 plus shipping). While this machine is much lower in quality than many of the more expensive machines, it is adequate for the person who does only occasional sewing and who doesn't want to invest much money. The cheapest acceptable Singer is model 128-23-198 (\$89.50).

Plastic starches

Ordinary starch always comes out in the wash, but the best of the plastic starches tested by CU will keep fabrics fairly stiff through a number of washings. In general, the heavier the fabric, the better job a plastic starch will do. Even with the best of the plastic starches, a fabric loses a good deal of stiffness after the first washing. Therefore with plastic starch you have to make the clothes stiffer to start with than you normally want them.

The "Best Buys" among 14 brands of plastic starches tested were Texize Permanent Resin-Starch, 39c 1 pt.; Korex Permanent Synthetic Starch, 59c 1 pt. Rated acceptable-good were: Dura Starch, 43c 1 qt.; and Plasta "Starch," 59c 1 qt.

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'The Labor Story' Why the union makes you strong

By James Aronson

Did you know that:

- The first labor party in the world was organized in Philadelphia in 1828.

- Between 1845 and 1860 there were established in the U. S. and Canada over 800 consumers' cooperatives.

- The first platform of the Populist Party in 1892 demanded "a graduated income tax" and "postal savings banks . . . for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people. . ."

- The phrase "open shop" was first popularized by the NAM in the early 1900's as a crusade to "defend" the American worker's right to work.

- In 1945 only 14,700,000 of 50,000,000 organizable workers in the U. S. were members of unions.

You didn't? Well, not many of us do, and that's a pity. Because people like us, who have to be well-enough informed to let other people in on the facts, ought to know



ALEINE AUSTIN
The lesson is solidarity

these and a hundred other things about the American worker's fight for a decent life.

A POPULAR STORY: If you say you haven't got time to sit down and read a fat—and too often dull—book about the struggle of the American working people, we've got that

licked for you too. Get a copy of *The Labor Story* (A Popular History of American Labor—1786-1949) and have yourself a fine time. This book, almost-pocket-size, was written by Aleine Austin, who studied labor at Barnard, Antioch and Columbia; taught labor at the Highlander Folk School in the Cumberland Mountains and in makeshift union schoolrooms around the country; and learned about labor as a worker at a factory bench in New Jersey.

The Labor Story is a fast-paced, simply-written and highly readable book. It has no bias—except in favor of people who work for a living. It makes no pretense at being a deep analysis of labor's problems; it sets out to tell what its title says, and sticks to that. Its modesty stands in its favor.

DEBS KNEW BEST: Especially for younger people will it be a valuable background fact-book and guide. They can start with an imperishable truth printed just inside the title page—a quotation from Eugene Debs:

"Too long have the workers of the world waited for some Moses to lead them out of bondage. He has not come; he will never come. I would not lead you out if I could; for if you could be led out you could be led back. I would have you make up your minds that there is nothing that you cannot do for yourselves."

THE LABOR STORY by Aleine Austin, 244 pp., Coward-McCann, New York. \$2.50.



Fred Wright in the UE News

"Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the State Department?"

POTS & POCKETBOOKS

Fish treat

By Charlotte Parks

CHEAP, fresh, pan-ready fish is one of the greatest gifts to the American housewife in the past 50 years. East or west, wherever there is a chain store or a shop that handles quick-frozen foods, you can buy fish—one of the cheapest, quickest prepared and most easily digested of protein foods.

Many people enjoy fish, hate

the chance of swallowing a stray bone. The popular "fillet" eliminates this. Cleaning fish is a job; the real reason many families don't have more fish is the dislike for cleaning pots and broilers. (Using waxed or aluminum paper does away with this. The French wrap fish in parchment before boiling and call it "a la papillote." None of the flavor or food value is lost.)

At the fish store there are many kinds to fry or bake or boil, good served plain and even better with a dozen of easy-to-make, luscious sauces. A good buy is a halibut or salmon "collar" which sells about half the price of sliced fish—or less—and is a real treat, boiled or creamed. A few more bones, but the money saving is worth while. Always salt fish before frying or broiling.

FRYING FISH: Allow one or two fillets to each service. Fasten the fish around a ball of dressing with a toothpick. Dot with margarine or lay on top of each "bird" a half slice of bacon. Place on glass or tin plate covered with aluminum or waxed paper. Bake in hot oven 15 or 20 minutes.

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Los Angeles

CALIF. CHORAL COUNCIL presents 1st Annual Peoples' Choral Festival. The Nash Singers, Albert McNeil Choir, Jewish Peoples' Chorus, Fraternal Songsters, Calif. Labor School Chorus of San Francisco, Calif. Labor School Chorus of Los Angeles. Sat., June 17, 8 p.m., Embassy Auditorium, 9 & Grand Sts., Los Angeles.

Chicago

SWING YOUR PARTNER Sat., June 10, 8:30 p.m., with Mickey and Betty Ehrlich calling the squares. Refreshments. Auction. Rogers Park Community Center, 6803 N. Clark St. Donation \$1. North Side Civic Club.

FROM BACH TO BOOGIE, Records and commentary by Paul Eduard Miller, internationally-known music critic. Sat., June 10, 8:30 p.m., J. Kosman, 4542 Drexel. Refreshments. Donation \$1. Proceeds Maude E. Smith Nursery School.

TRIPLE FEATURE PROGRAM. Tanya Berman in dramatic presentation of "The Wall." Songs by golden-voiced Lola Rand. Photographic Art Exhibit by the Natkins. Sat., June 10, 8:30 p.m., River Park Field House, 5100 N. Francisco. Donation \$1.25, incl. buffet supper, 40th Ward PP.

ART ROUSTABOUT No. 2. Come and express yourself. Paint, model in clay, life class with gorgeous models. Dancing. Drinking. Eating. Entertainment. Intense excitement. Sat., June 10, 8 p.m., South Side Comm. Art Center, 3831 S. Michigan. Admission 65c.

Listings in this section are available at 40¢ a line (six words); minimum charge \$2 per insertion. Copy deadline Friday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Calendar, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

SHOULD H-BOMB AND A-BOMBS BE OUTLAWED? Speakers: Prof. R. J. Havighurst, U. of Chicago, Rabbi David Graubart, Bernard Lucas, Natl. Labor Peace Conf., Wed., June 14, 8 p.m., 9d Unitarian Church, 301 N. Mayfield. Short movie on H-Bomb. Auspices 37th Ward, Oak Park, Maywood PPs. Admission free.

ALBERT E. KAHN, Natl. Pres. JFFO-IWO and author, will speak on "The Jew and the Struggle for Peace," Tues., June 20, 8 p.m., 11th St. Theatre, 72 E. 11th St. Admission \$1. JFFO, 64 W. Randolph St. AN 3-2660.

Detroit

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