



THIS WAS HIROSHIMA
After the bomb, on August 7, 1945

WAR & PEACE

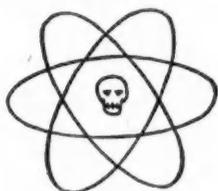
U.S. launches a lily-white 'NATO' in the Pacific

ON Aug. 6, 1945, at a signal from President Truman, the U.S. Air Force dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan. The death toll was 120,000, the physical destruction beyond imagination. Three days later another bomb was loosed over Nagasaki and 40,000 more died.

Last week, seven years later in Hiroshima, 300,000 maimed and crippled survivors of the first atomic bomb explosion gathered to mark the anniversary. Reuters (8/7) reported that they

... leveled protests against the U.S. for treating them as guinea pigs instead of helping to heal them. Civic leaders of ... Hiroshima and Nagasaki complained bitterly that the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission here is giving thousands of dollars for casualty research but little or nothing for actual treatment. ... [Nippon Times] editor, Kiyaki Murata, charged that the Allied Occupation of Japan had pursued a policy "to minimize information concerning the horrors of atomic bombing. ..."

In Tokyo today, people were paying premium prices for hitherto unpublished pictures of bombed-out Hiroshima ... previously ... banned ... by Allied occupation censors on the grounds that they would create anti-occupation sentiment.



NOW IT'S ANZUS: As Hiroshima mourned in anger, there was another gathering in the Pacific area where Nagasaki was perhaps not mentioned, but atomic bombs almost certainly were. In a large room at the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe, Hawaii, U.S. Secy. of State Acheson met with New Zealand's External Affairs Minister Webb and Australia's Casey to launch the beginning of a Pacific counterpart to the Atlantic Pact. In accordance with the tripartite security treaty signed by the three nations in San Francisco last Sept. 1, an outgrowth of the Japanese Peace Treaty, the three government representatives set up machinery for mutual consultation and common action in the event of aggression in the Pacific. There was much emphasis on threats from China and the Soviet Union, but no public statement on the role of a remilitarized Japan in the new ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, U.S.) council; the U.S.-supported British war in Malaya; the French war in Indo-China (where the N.Y. Times, 8/10, said, the U.S. supplies France with one-third of its arms); U.S. involvement in the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir; and stepped-up U.S. warfare in Korea.

LILY-WHITE: The most glaringly unbalanced aspect of the Hawaii conference was its all-white, all-English-speaking complexion. Totally absent were the majority of the people of the Pacific (almost entirely non-white) about whose fate the white powers apparently were concerned. India, Burma and Indonesia in the past have turned down invitations to a crusade against communism proffered by Formosa's Chiang, S. Korea's Rhee and the Philippines' Quirino. They were not even invited to Hawaii; nor were Britain and France.

The influence of the U.S. was manifest in the fact that Australia and New Zealand, countries that originally had ... signed the tripartite pact ... because they desired some guarantee against the possible resurgence of a militant Japan after a peace treaty had been signed (N.Y. Times, 8/15), [now] were ready to contribute a million fighting men for the defense of Japan. (NYT, 8/6).

By a remarkable coincidence, according to the Wall Street Journal (8/5), Australia, suffering a severe economic crisis because of a sharp fall in wool and other export prices, "with imports

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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DROUGHT

Nicholas Cochis, 80-year-old farmer from Milton, Mass., sifts the parched earth through his fingers. Massachusetts woodlands have been closed, and the state, along with 10 others in New England and the South, has been declared a disaster area. Most serious damage came to pasture lands—which means hungry cattle. Damage nationwide was estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

REPORT TO READERS

The heart of American resistance

By Cedric Belfrage

NEARLY four years ago, a few newspaper men and women in rebellion against the decay of their craft set up a small beacon here at 17 Murray Street and called on all unfossilized Americans to rally to it and keep the light of truth burning.

Neither for us, the staff of the GUARDIAN, nor for you, the readers, has there been any let-up since then in the task of maintaining the light and beaming it week by week into more dark corners. We have come to know each other as well as people can by correspondence. The job of building the GUARDIAN has been taken up spontaneously by thousands of readers who understood that mere subscribing and reading would not keep the light from going out. But on both sides of the family the necessity for personal contact became more and more apparent.

Nobody at 17 Murray Street had any "spare time" to make such contacts. But because it had to be, the time was "made"—by the simple device of the staff shouldering harder and longer daily work—for Tabitha Petran and myself to get out in the field, meet one large segment of the GUARDIAN family and talk over our problems.

AS this is written, Miss Petran is touring through Washington and Oregon and I have returned from three weeks of visiting, with her, the California branch of our family. In a series of small and large meetings averaging two a day during that time we have talked with some 3,000 readers, broadened the California family by nearly 1,000 (with new subs still pouring in). If the personal contacts at a score of reader-concentration points have inspired our reader friends half as much as they have inspired us, then we will have started a new and exciting

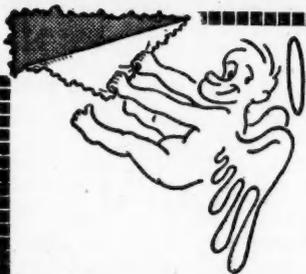
chapter in GUARDIAN family cooperation.

My 7,000-mile trip began with the "Guardian Get-Together" at the Progressive Party convention in Chicago, already briefly reported. We met there with some 300 readers from almost every state. That cross-section of our family said whatever they wanted to say in constructive criticism of the paper (GUARDIAN readers simply don't know how to be destructive). But most of what they said had to do with the same subject that most concerned the readers we met in California.

As long as the GUARDIAN continues to be an unequivocal, factual digest of the news progressives need to get in order to take effective action, they want to spread it more and more widely in their own communities and into new communities. It wasn't just to meet a couple of key-punchers out of the East, but to talk about ways and means to broaden the family, that they came—many from considerable distances—to our meetings in Los Angeles, Altadena, Long Beach, Ontario, in San Francisco, Mill Valley, Watsonville and Point Richmond, and finally in Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah.

I COULD write many pages about all the wonderful people in every walk of life with whom we have visited—white and Negro, of European, Latin American, Asian and pioneer American stock—farmers, workers, small businessmen, doctors, lawyers, musicians, housewives and poets—people of many religious faiths and of none; people made one by the simple, common yearning for truth and for peace. But we of the GUARDIAN family are practical folk who don't talk for the sake of talking. We talk to get more clarity so that we can act together to get what we want for

(Continued on Page 2)



RENEW YOUR SUB NOW!

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Past vs Future

RANSCOVILLE, N. C.

An economic system which can't distribute what it produces without war is obviously a menace to man and ought to be abolished. A socialist economy, which can go on producing, distributing, and continuously expanding, is obviously superior, and ought to be instituted. The sooner, the happier for humanity!

For heaven's sake, let's scrap private capitalism and promptly install public production for the public welfare. Capitalism has us in the morass of misery and perpetual war. Socialism offers firm footing for our march to abundance, ease, and brotherhood for all.

Capitalism is historic, archaic, and obsolete; it must murder to live. Socialism is modern, scientific, and long past due; it offers the good life to everyone. Further delay is a monument to American stupidity; for only America remains as a stumbling block to human liberation.

Hot biscuits and camps

TOPEKA, KAN.

Now that the Republican and Democratic parties have chosen their hatchmen, Eisenhower and Stevenson, we can expect a continuation of the same old guff. As usual the civil rights plank was handled like a man holding a hot biscuit in his bare hands.

We can safely assure ourselves that those concentration camps being built out in the West won't hold men like McCarran, Nixon and Joe McCarthy, but will hold people that expose the Corruptocrats and dare to protest the scuttling of the Wagner Act, the FEPC, and the jailing of the Communists who dared to fight against the medieval suppression of human dignity.

I am sending my monthly \$5 to the GUARDIAN to use as legal bullets against this dangerous Thought Control System. Walter F. Saar

A doctor's creed

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The following is a letter I wrote to my local draft board. I am subject to the doctor draft law.

"Enclosed is my SSS Form No. 100 which you sent me. According to the face of this form, I am legally required to fill it out. I have done so. It contains my address, telephone number, and the like.

"I have not completed Form DD 390 entitled 'Initial Data for Classification and Commissioning in Medical Services for Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps.' The reason for this omission is that I could not on principle accept a commissioned rank in the armed forces of any responsible civilian assignment implementing the policy of the armed forces at the present time.

"However, my position is not that of a conscientious objector on religious grounds. In 1942 the United States, in alliance with the Soviet

How crazy can you get dept.

ST. ANTHONY, July 17—St. Anthony Farm Bureau members were warned against controls in a talk by Gerald Lee [who] pointed out the grave dangers of planned economy. . . . He stated that "the American farmer who has the privilege of going broke attempting to manage his own farm is indeed fortunate. In many countries today the farmer does not go broke on his own farm for that farm is managed for him by the state."

Post Register, Idaho Falls, Ida., July 17.

One-year free sub. to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: Mrs. Rebecca Clark, 917 2nd Av., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Union and other powers, was engaged in a desperate war against a fascist coalition. The future of world democracy hung in the balance. I then did apply for a commission as a medical officer.

"Indeed, so long ago as 1937 I left medical school, in the midst of my third year's studies, to join the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the defense of the Spanish Republic. The International Brigades, of which the Lincoln Brigade was one, were constituted in Spain after their members arrived as volunteers from many countries to fight by the side of the Spanish Republic. Our opponents, the enemies of the Spanish Republic, were Nazi-German and Fascist-Italian invaders, assisted by Spanish fascist troops under General Francisco Franco. The invaders attempted to justify their invasion by saying that the Republic was communist.

"Factually the Spanish Republic was not communist. However, even if it had been communist, the Italo-German invasion was unwarranted and unjustified. The same reasoning leads me to regard the American troops as invaders in Korea."

John L. Simon, M.D.

Systemic pangs

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Daily the press and the radio report growing economic pangs troubling western nations which our pseudo-statesmen, in their self-appointed role of leaders of the "free world," six years ago began to Marshall-ize and have now completely NATO-ized, just to bring about the direful results we are hearing much about.

A sage has said: "Ambition is like hunger; it obeys no law but its appetite."

Charles Gantz

The Christophers

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

To counteract this ever-mounting desire for an armistice in Korea come The Christophers, with a special call to the 500,000 who receive its free monthly newsletter, asking them, in the name of God, to write to their congressmen and senators because: "Reliable reports from China reveal imminent danger to America and to world peace if weaknesses in Korean cease-fire plans are not eliminated."

The Christophers, calling themselves the Christophers, are a propaganda organization of the Roman Catholic Church. It raises millions

of dollars (which it advertises may be deducted from taxable income) to get more tens of thousands of its followers to enter the field of "education, government, trade unions, the writing end of newspapers, magazines, books, radio, motion pictures and television."

The conservative Christian Century, (5/21), speaking of Father Edmund A. Walsh, for 50 years a Jesuit and head of Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, said: "The Georgetown school has poured hundreds into the country's diplomatic service. Its young graduates pass almost automatically into government employ; career men on furlough from foreign posts gravitate easily into post-graduate work under Father Walsh's guidance. The relation between the Georgetown Jesuit School and U. S. policy, especially toward communist states, is something few in Washington will talk about publicly but no one can ignore." David Grant

Gruesome patriotism

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I'm interested in the Rosenberg case. Its gruesome patriotism is a nightmare. And what a defilement war is! All treacheries are on its payroll; all fates are within its power to doom or save; all money possible for us to earn is coveted, much of it is pocketed by the "lords of death"; and the art of war is to deceive and kill.

War must be renounced. How long should it take? A spirited popular demand will accomplish this, I think, before many years.

Sarah Cleghorn



Dyad in Daily Worker, London "I tell you it's aggression—you ask Truman."

It was expected

MARNE, MICH.

In June, 1950, I crossed the Channel from France to Harwich, an English naval base. The British warships were getting in shape to leave there. The subs were on maneuver. When I spoke of it to a Canadian officer and his wife he said: "Well, we are expecting war." Twenty-two days later we had Korea, yet our papers call it a sneak attack.

What struck me strange is that nowhere in Germany did you hear one word against Russia and she is right next door. I found that the Americans are hated and snubbed all over Europe.

A geography book came out in 1949 telling of conditions in Russia, how new dams were being built, conservation practiced and how gigantic new factories were going up. There seemed to be no prejudice in it. Now my son studied this geography in school. Soon he will be called to fight. Now he reads the papers and wonders how Russia came to be in such a bad state since 1949.

A funny world. Mrs. E. M. Rolfe

The alternative

GAMBIER, OHIO

Thought you'd be interested in this quotation from Harvard economist John Galbraith's recent book, American Capitalism. (p. 59):

"The most plausible alternative to competition is full public ownership of those industries where competition is ineffective, which includes most of our major industries. Few American liberals have even contemplated this possibility and some would indeed be worried men were they forced to do so. . . . The truth is that much of the American liberal's advocacy of state intervention and planning is verbal. It is a massive deployment of words which conceals the fact that he is, for the nonce, peculiarly a man with no place to go."

Ohioan

Watch the polls

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

I am a working mother of three children so it seems there are never enough hours in the day to accomplish all the many things I should be doing to help the strug-



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AUGUST 14, 1952

REPORT TO READERS

The heart of resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

ourselves, our families and our neighbors.

Here is what happened at the end of our meetings, after I had frankly explained—in terms of the weekly deficit we must meet—the problem we face to keep the GUARDIAN coming out. The hat was passed, and generously filled. Nearly everybody took at least one of our four-for-\$1 introductory sub. blanks, promising to fill them in with the names of four friends not now receiving the paper, and often asking for more blanks to be shipped out to them. Then somebody would get up and call on the others to form a Friends of the Guardian Committee to continue in that community the work of getting subs and raising monthly pledges. In several cases pledges of \$25 or more a month were made right at the meeting, made up of ones and twos from many people present.

And so two big things have happened as I look back at my arduous but richly rewarding journey. One is that I bring back to home base the absolute conviction that the foundations for giving the paper a new spurt toward that million readers are already solidly laid in the heart and will of the members of our family. But the walls can only be raised on the foundations by reader-organization in the field; and the second big thing that has happened is that this organization has already begun in the West, with Friends of the Guardian committees formed or taking shape in a dozen places.

Meanwhile the same much-needed development is beginning in the East. In Bridgeport, Conn., which was taken as an experimental community where we have a sizeable readership, a GUARDIAN promotion team last week discussed with readers there the formation of the first Eastern committee of reader-builders, and the committee there and then started to function with a burst of new subs.

FROM now on out, the drive is on to form similar committees in hundreds of other communities where GUARDIAN sparkplugs live. These committees will meet regularly to discuss our common problem of expansion, spark the four-for-\$1 sub. drive and the drive to make up monthly pledges for the paper. The GUARDIAN is appointing a special coordinator to its staff to work with these committees from our office here in New York. We shall also, as soon as we possibly can, assign a full-time man to the job of working with the committees in the West, so that we may reap the fullest harvest from the seed just sown in California.

Miss Petran and I would have wished to visit many, many more places where readers are equally ready and willing to discuss and plan GUARDIAN-building committees. We at home base do not intend that the making of personal contact with readers shall stop at this point. But America is a large country, and meanwhile—with apologies for missing your community out on this trip—we urge you to get busy forming your local Friends of the Guardian Committee now. Write to us and we'll give you suggestions on how to proceed.

AT one of our California meetings a lawyer who is one of the most enthusiastic and tireless of GUARDIAN-builders described his state as the center of the American Resistance. If GUARDIAN circulation is any key to where resistance to the drive against truth and peace is strongest, then he was not far off the mark. And we believe that GUARDIAN circulation is such a key. The more you help to build the GUARDIAN, the more will the fog of confusion and fear be lifted in your state and throughout your country.

gle for peace.

But I feel so enthused over the GUARDIAN and the wonderful job it is doing I want to add my thanks to the entire staff and to all the thousands of staunch fighters for a decent world who are the breath of our party.

I also wanted to add a little to the letter in the Mail Bag of July 4 issue on "Watch the polls." There is another little trick they try in the primaries. The lady had said if I wasn't a registered Democrat or Republican I had to vote on a non-partisan ballot—just ignoring the IFF ballot. I had to go home and

get my sample ballot and bring it and stick it under their noses. Helen Bodkin

Pure Turkish

CHICAGO, ILL.

The following out of the N.Y. Times Magazine (June 8) indicates some Turks will have nothing to do with alien blood other than shed it:

"Stamboul medical students donated plasma to be airmailed to UN army hospitals when the public objected to Turkish soldiers in Korea receiving transfusions of alien blood." J. H. Marshall

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE—II

Stevenson and the West Frankfort mine disaster

It is time to abjure the myth of Stevensonian governmental accomplishments and to recognize the present Governor of Illinois as a man of many and choice words . . . and few deeds.

A letter to the editor in the Chicago Daily News, Jan. 4, 1952

By Lawrence Emery

WHEN some 100 labor leaders at the Democratic convention scrambled to board the Stevenson bandwagon after their own first and second choices were defeated, *Business Week*—a journal for big employers—found it laughable (Aug. 2): they might have "enriched their political experience, but have few other net gains to show for their work." Stevenson, the magazine could report, "owes little to labor" and is solidly on record as opposed to Taft-Hartley Act repeal.

Owing little, he has given less.



ADLAI STEVENSON
Taft-Hartley? Ha-cho-o-o!

GUARDIAN's Sidney Ordower writes from Chicago of Stevenson's 1948 campaign pledges when he ran for Governor of Illinois:

To labor Stevenson promised uncompromising opposition to state anti-labor laws, increased workmen's compensation benefits, higher old-age pensions, a rigid mine-safety inspection program, and equal pay for equal work for women. . . . Very little of this program has been achieved.

"I PLEDGE IF ELECTED": A key issue in that campaign was the mine disaster of Mar. 27, 1947, at Centralia, Ill., where 111 miners were killed in an underground explosion. Placing full blame on Republican Gov. Dwight H. Green,

Stevenson toured the region, visited victims' widows, pledged that if elected he would do all in his power to prevent future Centralias.

He led miners to believe he would appoint as head of the state's Mining Investigation Commission a man they could trust. Obvious choice was Driscoll Scanlan, a mine inspector who had shown courage, political independence and fitness during the Centralia catastrophe. But upon election (the Centralia issue was a major factor in his landslide victory) Stevenson chose Walter Eadie, who had been a mine company executive for 25 years and before his appointment managed the world's largest soft coal shaft mine, West Frankfort's New Orient No. 2. (One of Stevenson's close associates, now his appointee as head of the Illinois Racing Commission, is Stuyvesant Peabody Jr., pres. of Peabody Coal Co. which operates 15 mines in Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia.)

"DECENTRALIZED" SAFETY: During the 1949 coal strike, United Mine Workers' chief John L. Lewis sought Gov. Stevenson's aid in arranging a conference with Illinois operators for separate negotiations for a quick end to the dispute; the governor declined:

"I can see no advantage to be served by a further meeting."

For years miners have fought for legislation empowering the federal government to enforce mine safety rules; Noel F. Busch, the governor's biographer, reports:

Stevenson, a confirmed believer in the theory that government should be as decentralized as possible, opposed the idea.

MORE MARTYRS: In spring, 1951, the U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that 73% of mine safety recommendations it had made to Illinois operators were being ignored. That July two federal inspectors warned the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Co. that its Orient No. 2 mine was too hazardous to work; they recommended sealing-off or ventilation of abandoned workings where gas had accumulated, and that air that had passed near the abandoned workings should not be used to ventilate other parts of the mine.

The company dismissed the recommendations as "controversial." Stevenson's Dept. of Mines & Minerals did nothing. Six months later, on Dec. 11, State Mine Inspector James R. Wilson (whose chief was the mine's former manager) reported safety conditions in Orient No. 2 as ranging from "good" to "fair," made no recommendations for improvements. Ten days later the last



WEST FRANKFORT
A woman waited

shift before Christmas holidays went into Orient No. 2; most of them never came out again. An explosion killed 119 in the second worst mine disaster in Illinois history.

LET'S BE KIND: Stevenson quickly assured the mine's operators that the ensuing investigation would not be too harsh; he said in a press interview:

"Our purpose will not be to find a scapegoat. We do not approach this investigation in any spirit of vengeance or punishment."

Men who had worked the mine, and rescue-team men who toiled around the clock, agreed that coal dust had been the agency that carried the explosive gas through the mine; the Chicago Tribune commented:

Suppression of explosive force of coal dust by proper rock dusting is one of the most definite provisions of state law, which Gov. Stevenson and his mine director, Walter Eadie, are required to enforce.

The governor's personal representa-

tive in the probe disagreed with the coal dust theory.

THE GOVERNOR'S GOAT: Although the federal government has no power to close down a hazardous mine, the state of Illinois has. John Marchiando, head of the state's Progressive Miners of America, told the governor:

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law, this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

The governor suggested that the explosion might have been averted if the legislature had adopted a new mine safety code he had caused to be drafted. But Hugh White, state UMW pres., said nothing in the proposed code would have prevented the blast; on the contrary, he charged the code "would have taken away some of the protection we have." The Chicago Tribune (12/30/51) had this to say of Stevenson's code:

The day after the W. Frankfort blast the governor quickly set up a goat for the disaster by blaming coal district state senators, the mine operators, and the unions for failure of the state legislature early this year to enact a new mine safety code. Actually, the code never was introduced in the legislature but was held out by Stevenson on the grounds he couldn't find enough support for the measure to make it a legislative issue.

Republican legislators in the grieved W. Frankfort district have said they were never approached by the governor on the matter. Sen. Robert Young (D-Hurst) of that district said the governor talked to him about the proposed legislation but ignored a suggestion by Young that the plan be given to lawyers of unions and operators for re-drafting before the governor scrapped it.

Stevenson, however, pocketed the proposed safety rules.

"NO CHANGE": Earlier, the same paper had said:

... Mr. Stevenson accepted defeat without a struggle rather than force the issue to a vote in the legislature, as he could have done.

As for the code itself, it did not include the measures federal inspectors had recommended to make Orient No. 2 safe. The UMW opposed it for its inadequacies.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, recalling Stevenson's campaign pledges, noted after the tragedy:

There has been no fundamental change in the system of mine safety under his administration.

The state's mine safety laws are as antiquated as before; its Mining Investigation Comm. still fits the description given it in 1942 by expert Edward A. Wieck in a treatise on mine explosions:

The provision that the commission must be unanimous in its recommendations, combined with undue weight given to cost as the chief consideration in proposals for safety, virtually nullifies the commission as an instrument for promotion of adequate mine-safety laws.

After four years of Gov. Stevenson, Illinois miners still wonder when and where the next disastrous explosion will occur.

LABOR

Sit-down seeks to halt twine plant removal

WHILE CIO president Philip Murray and U. S. Steel president Benjamin Fairless prepared to barnstorm the nation on a "harmony" speaking tour, workers in the Chicago twine mill of International Harvester recalled the techniques of CIO's more militant youth: they staged a sit-down.

The company was dismantling machinery, preparing to move to New Orleans and cheap labor. As the workers, members of the independent United Electrical Workers Local 141 (formerly Farm Equipment Workers), sat down inside the plant a spokesman said:

"Our people have made millions in profits [they are 5 times higher than in pre-war years] for the company. We are not going to be discarded without consideration and without jobs while the company sneaks away to escape union wages and conditions."

The trouble came three weeks after the workers were told by Gov. Stevenson's secretary that Stevenson "definitely would step into the picture after the convention." He promised a meeting with the workers. There has been no

meeting and no action by the governor.

SORRY, NOTHING DOING: The plant has operated in the area for 50 years, employs 865 people. More than 500 are Negroes, hired during the war. Many employes have worked there over 30 years. The company refused to consider giving the workers jobs in other Harvester plants nearby, grant severance pay or allow the workers to retain job classifications and seniority if they followed the plant to New Orleans.

After 24 hours of the sit-down police entered the plant, arrested 141 and led them through loudly protesting pickets to patrol vans. Their trial was set for Oct. 15. Last week police arrested 17 more as paving stones and bottles flew when trucks pulled out of the plant with the dismantled machinery.

Where Harvester was not running to cheap labor it was trying to cheapen what it had. In a Melrose Park (close to Chicago) plant 4,000 members of Local 6, CIO United Auto Workers struck, charging the company's new piece rates had slashed earnings in some cases by 48%.

UE HOLDS IN PITTSBURGH: As the sit-down came back in the news so did pre-Wagner Act employer techniques. Members of UE Local 601 are in the 15th week of their strike at the West-

inghouse Nuttall plant in Pittsburgh. Key issues are speedup and the company's failure to observe contract seniority rights.

On July 11 Harry L. Mathias, leader of the back-to-work movement, held a meeting at his house with some Nuttall workers and Wm. Allison and Richard H. Connor of the labor consultants' firm of Ketchum, McLeod and Grove, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh. (They recently assisted a back-to-work movement at Westinghouse's Trenton, N. J. plant.) Here are excerpts of that meeting's minutes:

The attorneys also explained that Mathias would have the full cooperation of the police and said that they would escort him wherever he went. Referring to failure of the previous Sunday's back-to-work movement, the attorneys asked why the group had not broken the union hall windows and informed them that it would have been perfectly legal to do so. . . . Detailed instructions as to how to heckle, harass and control the meeting [of the membership July 13] were given. . . .

On July 13 the membership met, the minutes of the back-to-work meeting were read aloud. The strike is still solid.

NOT ONE BRASS SCAB: Calls for injunctions and state troopers were heard in Connecticut's Brass Valley too, where the CIO United Auto Workers have based their nine-week nationwide strike of 10,000 brass workers.

Issues include speedup and 21c pay package such as that won a year ago by the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. At that time Mine-Mill asked for joint action with CIO-UAW and was turned down. CIO was then raiding Mine-Mill in Brass Valley and elsewhere.

Early this month Mine-Mill representatives came to a conference in Buffalo, invited by UAW to "strengthen your position and ours" in the fight against Anaconda's American Brass Co.

The conferences have been continuing; so has the militancy. At the Scovill Plant in Connecticut strike leaders lifted picket lines one morning to prove a point: not a scab could be found to pass through.

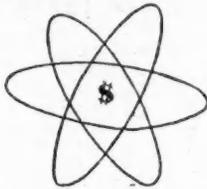
CALL TO UNITY: On the West Coast the Longshore, Ship's Clerks and Walking Boss Caucus of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union called for a revival of the once powerful Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which welded the waterfront unity that won the big West Coast strikes of 1934 and 1936.

Newest effort to organize the unorganized came in San Francisco where the Baptist Deacons' Union (independent) was formed and opened a drive for members.

Lily-white Pacific NATO launched

(Continued from Page 1)

exceeding exports by upwards of \$100 million each month," received "a shot in the arm" by the promise . . . of help from the International Bank —\$50 million this year and a hint of similar loans for the next few years. The WSJ reported that the products of Australia's reputedly rich Rum Jungle uranium fields, now being developed by the U.S. and Australia, might bring Australians "more dollars than we'll know what to do with."



OUR PARTNER JAPAN: While the conferees were declaring the meeting "highly successful" (NYT, 8/8), a N.Y. Herald Tribune headline (8/8) read: "Disatisfaction Reported After Anzuz Parley; Asians Say Color Line Is Drawn; British, French Piqued at Being Barred."

Tokyo, sensitive over its new partnership with the U.S., was disappointed because it was not invited to send even unofficial representatives (Overseas News Agency, 8/7). But the U.S. more than held up its end of the "partnership." The English-language Tokyo Nippon Times reported (7/27) that . . . foreign investments in Japanese firms aggregate 67,000,000 shares as of today, the bulk having been invested in order to participate in company management.

In "a very secret conference . . . between American and Japanese businessmen in Tokyo" in June, London's Reynolds News reported, (7/20), America planned . . . to make Japan chief beneficiary of President Truman's aid to undeveloped countries. America will finance up to three-quarters of the cost of building up Japanese markets in Southeast Asia and Japanese exploitation of bauxite, tungsten, tin, rubber and other raw materials in Malaya, Burma, Indo-China and Siam.

GREASING THE SKIDS: ONA reported (7/16) that Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner for Southeast Asia, has sold the Churchill government the idea of easing . . . the path of Japanese capital and business enterprise . . . in his area [since Japan must secure] new and inexpensive sources of industrial raw materials, [and] it is recognized that the U.S. now is pushing Japanese interests in the region.

Japan's partnership with the U.S. was having other results too, according to Hsinhua (New China News Agency) (7/31):

Rearmament and the Yoshida Government policy [and] land grabbing by the U.S. occupationists for building military bases . . . have set back Japan's agriculture and impoverished her peasantry. . . . There has been a 24% curtailment of the crop area in the . . . years 1945-50, according to the Yomiuri Year Book . . . 42% of the peasants are living on the brink of starvation . . . peasants [are fighting] against the requisitioning of land for military use.

Facing general elections soon, Premier Yoshida's Liberal Party platform agreed that rearment—"one of the hottest election issues" (NYHT, 8/17)—would be deferred until further economic recovery. Yoshida also . . . started Japan by admitting for the first time that the semi-military [National Police Reserves] constituted the cornerstones of a new Japanese Army, (NYHT).

The West woos Egypt, turns cheek in Iran

FACED with the new turn of events in Iran and Egypt, the U.S. and Britain seemed last week to have decided to try to come to terms with Iran's Premier Mossadegh and Egypt's three-week-old "strong man" Gen. Naguib, to forestall any fundamental social change in the Middle East.

Last April the syndicated Alsop brothers suggested in a special article (Satevepost, 4/12), that the U.S. and Britain, exhibiting "clean consciences" while commanding "a capable secret

service and an adequate treasury for bribes," help form stable governments in the Middle East. More recently the Alsops observed (NYHT, 7/30) that failure to reach a "negotiated, rational" settlement with Mossadegh might force the U. S. to choose between . . . allowing Iran to go the way of China, or intervening forcefully to support any anti-Communist forces in Iran, however reactionary and blindly nationalist.

Newsweek reported (8/11) that, while independent American oil representatives have approached the Iranians (any consummated deal would bring lawsuits by Anglo-Iranian stockholders), the British, failing to find any "Iranian general or group of officers . . . capable of a coup," were quietly moving jet planes "to British-controlled airfields in Iran . . . to help Mossadegh if necessary." The U. S. was also exchanging notes with Britain regarding proposals for a Middle East military alliance.

MORE FOR PEASANTS: Premier Mossadegh, voted "full dictatorial powers" by the Chamber of Deputies, proposed a 2% land and real estate tax to realize \$140,000,000. Fifty-four of 82 Deputies signed a resolution to grant the peasants—who now turn 80% of their crop over to the landlords—a 15% increase in their share (NYT,

England, at the world conference of the [Quaker] Society of Friends, David S. Richien of Moorestown, N. J., declared that the poorer areas of the world had been plundered to provide for the enjoyment of the Americans and other privileged peoples. The conference issued an appeal for peace in Korea through India's good offices.

U. S. threatens even bigger Korea raids

BUT there seemed to be no recognition on Washington's part of the increasing world-wide unrest and dissatisfaction over the continuation of the Korean war. There were no truce meetings to speak of last week. Instead the U. S. high command dropped leaflets on 72 North Korean cities and towns, warning them that they faced destruction, that their residents would get one hour's warning to prepare to die. The U.S. also declared that the Yalu raids of July were nothing compared to what was coming.

The threats were part of a so-called strategy of force to make the N. Koreans and Chinese give in on the prisoner-of-war issue. There was no indication that the strategy was suc-



Drawing by Walter Iler

"Er . . . Have a nice sleep?"

8/6). In Iran

. . . a tiny feudal class is actively defending its wealth by the crushing burdens it imposes on peasants and workers by its refusal to pay just taxes and by its control of venal and corrupt Governments (NYT, 8/7). Would this class accept those terms?

The 15% rise would hardly halt the peasants' demand for land tenure reform; for, as the Times reported (8/6), the "moment of liberation" the peasants enjoyed under the short-lived post-war Free Azerbaijan government, which had "introduced full-scale land reform," had "evidently left its mark."

On Saturday the Iranian Senate refused to grant Mossadegh unlimited power for six months—as the Deputies had done—until he disclosed what he intended to do with the power. The same day police broke up attempts by Tudeh Party followers to help homeless and starving Iranians to take over vacant land on Teheran's outskirts.

FAROUK'S LAND: In Egypt, where "the yearly income of \$70 per family makes the standard of living . . . one of the lowest in the world" (Reuters, 8/7), the new government seized the \$287,000,000 property of ex-King Farouk. It gave no hint as to its disposition.

British Ambassador Stevenson continued his conferences with Premier Aly Maher. Gen. Naguib, in his first press interview since the army coup, . . . bid . . . for U.S. military aid and hinted that if he did not get it from the West he might have to seek it from the East (NYT, 8/18).

He said his staff already had begun to study the question of the proposed Middle East defense pact.

QUAKERS ASK PEACE: In Oxford,

cessful; on the contrary the Pyongyang and Peking radios warned the U.S. against continuing its policy of force.

The N.Y. Times (8/10), shifting the white man's burden slightly to pause for an interpretation of the eastern mind, ascribed the N. Korean-Chinese insistence on direct POW exchange . . . to the oriental concept of "face" that precludes the possibility of the Communists' coming to terms while under direct UN pressure. . . .



Cleveland Plain-Dealer

"He drives a hard bargain!"

Red Cross parley ends

In Toronto, Canada, last week, the Intl. Red Cross Conference, which opened July 24, came to an end with

India's invitation to convene in New Delhi in 1956. The conference agreed to "receive" rather than "approve" reports filed by individual Red Cross societies (including Czech, North Korean and Chinese) on charges of U.S. germ warfare in Korea.

The Canadian Tribune reported (8/11) that, after having moved a resolution for the immediate setting up of an independent commission to look into the charges of germ war and brutality against POW's, the Australian delegates "reluctantly" withdrew the resolution "because it was a bit too positive to suit the influential U.S. delegation."

The conference rejected a Soviet resolution asking a ban on the use of atomic weapons as well as a clause condemning what it called Allied cruelty and massacre of Koje Island POW's. These were proposed for the final resolution pledging the Red Cross to "continue its traditional humanitarian role."

While the press described the conference resolutions in general as a rebuff to the Soviet Union, most stories showed an ill-concealed uneasiness over the effects of still another airing in the West of the germ war charges—and the consistent refusal by the U.S. to counteract with facts the scientific evidence presented by the Chinese and N. Koreans.

Kingsbury returns from China, Russia

RETURNING from a year's travel in Europe and Asia, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, spoke at a reception in his honor in New York's Hotel Capitol last week. Dr. Kingsbury, who addressed a special session of the World Peace Council in Berlin last month with representatives from all over the world including colonial and most Latin American countries, told of the vast peaceful construction he had seen in the Soviet Union and China.

In Peking, Dr. Kingsbury said, he saw the germ warfare exhibition set up by Chinese scientists. While he did not visit the areas where the reported BW attacks took place, Dr. Kingsbury, a long-time fighter for public health and welfare and former member of the State Health Commission, stated that on the basis of the evidence presented, he was convinced an impartial scientific study of the charges was warranted.

He also spoke before a preparatory meeting for an All-Asia and Pacific Region Peace Conference to be held in Peking this fall. All over the world, he said, the thought uppermost in the minds of the people building a better life for themselves was peace—and what the American people were doing for it.

POLITICS

Dixiecrats pledge support to Stevenson

THE Pittsburgh Courier's Vernon Jarrett told last week of a talk he had with Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge, dean of Dixiecrats, as the Democratic Party convention ended in Chicago. The governor told the Negro reporter:

"I don't hate nigras. All peoples have their place in the world."

Concerning the Democrats' civil rights plank Talmadge said:

"I won't try to sell it in Georgia. That plank is round, square and rectangular—all at the same time. It all depends on how you want to look at it. It's nothing but a two-way street. You can walk in any direction you want to. . . . I'm not worried about Sparkman. He's a man of many faces, many colors and many tongues. He talks one way up north and talks another way down south."

Down South Sen. John L. Sparkman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, talked this way about the platform to the Richmond (Va.) News Leader:

"You can't find FEPC mentioned in it, and there's no word of compulsion." Asked what kind of FEPC he favored, Sparkman said: "That's a kind of long story."

His answer was good enough for Dixiecrat Gov. Byrnes of South Caro-

lina. Though some Southern newspapers switched to Eisenhower, Georgia and Mississippi official party machinery endorsed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket without reservation. So did the Liberal Party leaders in New York.

ADLAI'S "PERSONAL CHOICE": Across the country Negro anger was mounting not only against Sparkman and the civil rights plank but against Steven-

Attention: Texas readers

The Progressive Party of Texas is holding an open state executive board meeting Sunday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 p.m. at the Moreland Y in Dallas. All Texas Progressives are invited to help take steps to put the Hallinan-Bass ticket on the ballot.

son as well. The Courier's political analyst John L. Clark wrote:

The Alabama Dixiecrat for Vice President was the personal choice of Gov. of Illinois Adlai E. Stevenson. . . . That action reduced Gov. Stevenson's record to the Alabama level.

Gov. Stevenson at Springfield commented on the crucial point—how to break the filibuster that has stopped civil rights in the Senate up to now:

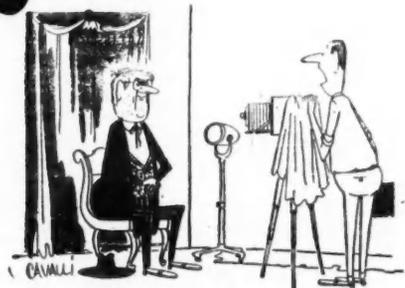
"My impression is there are two sides to the problem of closure [limiting debate to break a filibuster], and it would be a very dangerous thing to limit debate in a democracy."

He credited running-mate Sparkman with a major hand in drafting the civil rights plank. Among the candidate's visitors last week was Mississippi's Gov. Hugh L. White. Met by newsmen after his visit, White re-read to them Stevenson's personal statement on civil rights legislation:

"I feel strongly that this [civil rights] is the first responsibility of the states themselves. If the states are unwilling or unable, then I presume there is no alternative to having the Federal Govt. do so."

The N. Y. Times' James Reston thus reported White in the press interview:

"As to the second sentence," he said with a wink, "Stevenson says he presumes. That's good enough for me. I know what presumes means."



True Magazine

"Now, for the last one, Senator, see if you can work up an honest, straightforward expression."

A BISHOP FOR IKE: With civil rights clearly a key issue, and the Democrats alienating their one-time Negro supporters, Republicans tried to make hay. A statement signed by 16 leading Ike backers, including Sens. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), declared a Republican victory would speed an enforceable FEPC. But Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church led a delegation to the general and reported him "... not yet willing to concede that the only solution to civil rights is through a compulsory federal law." Finding Ike "a sincere and honest

PP on air Sept. 6

NBC, which drew a radio-TV iron curtain around the Progressive Party's Chicago convention, last week acceded to a Federal Communications Commission ruling that it must grant air time equal to that of major party candidates for the acceptance speeches of nominees Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass.

The talks will be carried on a nationwide radio-TV network on Sat., Sept. 6, between 1:30 and 2 p.m., New York time. PP national headquarters urged members around the country to monitor their local NBC outlets to make sure the speeches are broadcast.

man," the delegation nevertheless agreed to support him.

"Now, right now" —Progressive spokesmen

Progressive Vice-Presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, long-time fighter for her people's freedom, was scheduled to appear as the "logical alternative" at an open-air street meeting in Harlem Wednesday night as the GUARDIAN went to press. Paul Robeson said last week that only the PP took a forthright stand on civil liberties, but added:

"Whoever is elected President, Negroes want an FEPC, voting rights and an end to white supremacist terror NOW. There is no reason, if we have the strength and vision to press now for these goals unflinchingly, why we should have to wait until after the elections to get them."

SPARKS IN CALIFORNIA: Before he spoke, in Los Angeles 75 spokesmen for churches, trade unions and community organizations, rallied by the Negro Labor Council, opened a drive for consideration of FEP legislation at the forthcoming special session of the California legislature. Using a sound truck lent by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, they called for wires and letters to the Governor.



In Sacramento the Independent Progressive Party wrote its 1952 platform after what GUARDIAN's Gene Richards called "uninhibited debate, frequently hectic as to tactics and strategy." Among its planks are those calling for:

Peace now, recognition of the rights of colonial peoples, direct representation of Negro and Mexican people, liberalization of social security and pension laws, economic rights for women, development of Central Valley project.

Newly-elected officers include: Mrs. Lynn Childs, Negro leader (San Francisco); John Allen Johnson, Congressional candidate (North Calif.); Mrs. Fumiko Ishihara (L. A.), Vice-chairmen: Mrs. Mary Natividad Barnes (San Francisco's 41st Dist.); Ernest Smith, Arthur S. Takei (both L. A.), Horace J. Terry (San Diego); Carl Sullivan, S. A. Hollopeter (both North Cal.)

Los Angeles is to touch off its campaign with a mass rally in Culver City Stadium Aug. 27 to hear PP Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan (out of prison Aug. 17), Vice-Presidential candidate Mrs. Bass and Paul Robeson.

THE LAW

Western CP leaders get 5-yr. jail terms

ON July 30 Los Angeles newspapers used these banner headlines:

STALIN PLAN TO CONQUER U. S. BARED BY FBI... FBI BARES STALIN U. S. REVOLT PLOT... FBI REPORTS REDS SEEK TO 'KILL' U. S.

Next day eight women and four men, who for six months had listened to argument and evidence in the Smith Act trial of 14 Communist Party leaders in California, retired to deliberate. After five days and evenings, during which large crowds kept the defendants company in the courtroom, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force.



Federal Judge Wm. C. Mathes next morning denied all defense motions—including one for acquittal filed by the American Civil Liberties Union. He passed maximum sentence on each: (Continued from Page 5)

Let's have more Olympics!



THE SPIRIT OF THE 1952 OLYMPICS

U. S. A's Clyde Lovellette (r), U. S. S. R's Otar Korkkilla (l) and friend.

The following report on the Olympic Games, published in the Los Angeles Times Aug. 5, was written by Dick Hamilton, 22-year-old U. of California student who (the L. A. Times sports reporter said) "wrote it rather laboriously, because his right hand was almost shot off in Korea":

WHEN the Russian Olympic team marched on the field at Helsinki on opening day thousands of hate-filled eyes followed them. Among these eyes were mine. I had come to hate anything or anybody connected with Communism. I saw an arrogant, hardened, bitter group of athletes. At least that's what I thought I saw.

But I was sadly mistaken. On the following day, the first day of actual competition, I saw a Russian turn and shake the hand of the American who had just beaten him.

As the Games progressed this happened not once, not twice, but every time a similar situation arose. There never was any difference shown by any of the athletes on the field, and I never saw a display of poor sportsmanship by anyone. Win, lose or draw, the Russians were true sportsmen to the end. I noticed the Russians give and receive encouraging pats on the back.

CHEERS LOUD & LONG: During the second round of heats in the 400 meters, someone blew a whistle just as the starter's gun went off. A Russian runner mistook the whistle for a signal to stop and restart. When he realized his mistake he had lost 15 yards.

In order to qualify for the semifinals he had to place at least third in his heat. The loss of those 15 yards seemed enough to cost him all chance. When the huge crowd realized what had happened the fans began to cheer for the unlucky Russian.

I don't think the crowd would have cheered for a man who was a member of an arrogant, hardened and bitter people. They would not have cheered for a poor loser. But they did cheer, loud and long, as the Russian pulled into third and qualified.

I am not defending Communism or any of its puppets. I am not condoning their actions in Korea or anywhere else. I am merely trying to illustrate how the Olympic Games are helping to bring this unsteady old world together.

WAY OUT OF WAR: It is largely for this reason that I will go along with those who are suggesting that the Olympics be held at least every two years.

I am sure that the men who met and competed in Helsinki would like to do

so again—soon. After a period of four years, this might not be possible. So, not only for world unity but simply for the sake of sport should the Olympics take place more often.

I believe that if the people of every country could see the Games "in their own back yard," closer harmony would be automatic. I also believe that if the people of the world could conduct themselves as their athletes did at the Olympic Games, war would be on the way out.

I only hope that the Olympics can be staged more frequently, and that by watching the men and women who compete, the nations of the world will see how ridiculous bloodshed is and settle down to live at long last in "peace on earth, good will to men."

New "Iron Curtain" fake

Last Thursday most U. S. newspapers featured, many of them on page one, a story from Stockholm, stating that the Dagens Nyheter of that city had reported the "disappearance" in Helsinki of nine Hungarian athletes who "refused to go home."

10 RED OLYMPIANS REFUSE TO GO HOME

9 Hungarians Join Rumanian in a Voluntary Exile in Finland After Games

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 6 (AP)—Nine Hungarian Olympic athletes have refused to return.

The story was a complete fake. The N. Y. Times published this on Friday:

OLYMPICS DISPATCH FALSE

Stockholm Paper Did Not Print Report on Hungarians

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter, which received a dispatch from Helsinki last night saying that nine Hungarian Olympic athletes had refused to go back to their Communist-ruled country from Finland, did not publish the story. It was found erroneous and was discarded before the paper went to press.

(Continued on Page 6)

five years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. He sentenced Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates to an extra year on 11 counts of contempt of court for her refusal to inform on others. Bail was denied pending appeal.

"OVERT" MEETINGS: As in other Smith Act trials the prosecution had found it hard to cite "overt acts" of conspiracy. N. Y. Times reporter Gladwin Hill summed up:

The 23 "overt acts" cited against the defendants in their indictment consisted mainly of attendance at party meetings and executive sessions, participation in the issuance of directives and utterances in public speeches and writings.

The 14 are: Mrs. Yates, Calif. state chairman of the Communist Party; William Schneiderman (whose trial 10 years ago ended in a Supreme Court ruling that CP membership was not subversive); Mrs. Loretta S. Stack, Mrs. Dorothy Healey Connelly, Mrs. Rose Chernin Kusnitz, Al Richmond (editor of the People's World), Philip Connelly (the paper's L. A. bureau chief), Frank Carlson, Ben Dobbs, Ernest Otto Fox, Carl Lambert, Albert Lima, Frank Specor, Henry Steinberg. As they went to prison the 14 said:

"We have NOT just begun to fight. For a long year the battle has raged. . . . We summon our friends and supporters to this battle. . . . Let them take heart."

As defense attorneys filed notice of appeal, the California Emergency Defense Committee rallied 1,800 at a protest meeting, in two hours distributed 52,000 leaflets.



DREAMS UNCENSORED: California's fight-back mood was shown more clearly in the formation of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom, organized specifically to challenge the House Un-American Activities Committee's new L. A. session Sept. 29.

Headed by Dr. A. A. Heist, exec. director of the S. Calif. ACLU, the committee includes Victor Shapiro, for many years a Democratic Party leader; Ignacio Lopez, Mexican-American leader; Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Unitarian pastor; Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall, Catholic women's leader. Outlining plans for rallies, advertising and a newspaper, the committee declared:

What citizens think, what they say, whom they meet, what they read, how they vote, where they worship or what they dream—these are not rightful subjects for any investigation by government, by committee,

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT

What America's war economy means to you

By Victor Perlo

THE semi-annual Economic Report of the President and his Council of Economic Advisers, like the Budget, has become a fixture. The latest, issued last month, had only one hint of good news: the rising popular opposition to the war program appeared to be President Truman's main concern this election year. His report was essentially an attempt to prove that a war economy is good for us. His program: more armaments.

Are your living standards reduced by rising prices? Well, prices were lowest during the Depression. Are you worried about the rising government debt? Another \$10 billion is a drop in the bucket with the debt already at \$270 billion. Are you hit by high taxes? Congress didn't make them high enough. Thus Truman disposed of people's troubles.

WORK HARDER: Is the military budget too large? "There is ample strength in our economy to support larger and faster programs" (p. 5). If everyone works harder to increase labor productivity, we can support "any foreseeable security programs short of total war." But there must be no interruptions to production; the President needs stronger powers to supplant the Taft-Hartley Act, which delays strikes, does not prevent them.

Truman linked the war economy with good times, claimed that "the general conditions of civilian life have continued to improve" (p. 4). But his economists concede:

. . . the purchasing power of the average consumer was not significantly higher than a year earlier, when allowance is made for increased taxes, higher prices, and the growth in population. (p. 47).

If the experts had made the simple calculation from official figures, they would have found the average worker's take-home pay dropped 2% since Jan-

or any official, high or petty.

PITTSBURGH TRIAL: Another Smith Act trial opened in Pittsburgh last week with these defendants: Steve Nelson, Ben Carreathers, Wm. Albertson, Andrew Onda, Irving Weissman and James Dolsen. Nelson, appealing one 20-year sentence under a state sedition law, was brought to court in handcuffs from Iron City jail. Defense attorneys argued before Fed. Judge Wm. Stewart that Nelson, along with Onda and Olsen who also have been convicted in the sedition trial, face double jeopardy. In a motion to quash the indictment, vaguest of all Smith Act indictments, defense attor-



Los Angeles Times

"NOW YOU TELL ONE!"

uary, 1951; a steady decline in new housing since the Korean War; "softness" in consumer goods industries.

BUT NOT FOR LONG: Truman said a war economy will not negate social benefits, but the Report shows a decline of \$4.1 billion in federal cash spending for non-military purposes in the last two fiscal years. Truman himself admitted:

The non-security outlays of the Government have already been cut severely. . . . we cannot afford for long—although we have had to risk it for a while—to hold outlays for such items as resource development and slum clearance, education and health, at the current levels (p. 12).

Truman spoke of "better opportunities for business investment," but the Report showed an expansion mainly of heavy industry for war purposes—\$21

ney Ralph Powe argued:

"To speak freely really means to a worker the right to agitate for better wages and a higher standard of living; to a Negro the right to continue the 330-year old struggle for equality of opportunity in every sphere of life; and for every person who values the dignity of human beings it means the right to advocate social changes."

NEW YORK TRIAL: In New York the government produced expert witness Ralph V. Long, who testified concerning his days at a "revolutionary school" at a summer camp. Under cross-examination he failed to recall that the CP had been reconstituted in 1945, did recall instructors telling him that a new

billion of it, backed by tax-relief certificates. Little rise in consumers goods capacity was reported. The economy, already seriously out of balance because of World War II developments, got a new jolt. Vast new sections of industry have no future except in war production.

HEAVY PRESSURE: The President said the war economy could bring a "more prosperous and peaceful world." But the Report found that the Korean war has brought England and France to a balance-of-payments crisis, and worsened the situation of the raw material-producing countries (pp.66-67). The President conceded that the armaments program was

. . . pressing very heavily against the living standards and productive opportunities of other free peoples (p. 2).

The Report takes note of a world-wide textile depression and rising unemployment in the "free world."

The Economic Advisers saw nothing definite ahead except higher prices. But they did have an immediate program: less public works; higher taxes (on the ground of correcting inequities); restrictions on consumer credit; preventing wage increases of "unstabilizing proportions"; fewer price ceilings, new ways to encourage export of capital.

EERIE: The Report ended with a plea for "confidence" as the decisive factor in our economy.

The Journal of Commerce remarked: . . . We still refuse to accept the boast that the millennium has arrived. We have the eerie feeling that each time necessary adjustments are being postponed, we are actually buying more future trouble for us (7/23/52).

No wonder. The U. S. economy may be likened to an overloaded train plunging down a steep grade, with hidden curves ahead, and the Board of Directors of the railroad company signing dividend checks at the driver's controls.

society comes in like a young chicken breaking the shell of its egg (implying force). He recalled a Communist (not a defendant) saying force was used as a midwife. It turned out to be misquoted Marx. He admitted to two arrests for drunkenness, forgot two others.

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CALENDAR

Chicago

HEAR THE FACTS ON THE ROSENBERG CASE, Public meeting, Sat., Aug. 16, Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Av., 8 p.m. Ausp.: Chicago Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Tickets 74c. Tickets and information available at 946 N. Clark St., MI 2-5559.

AUG. 15, ON, Chicago's Only International Movie House presents in magnificent Magicolor the combined International Circus, more spectacular than anything you've ever seen. Artkino's "IN THE CIRCUS ARENA," plus the great Opera classic, Verdi's immortal "LA TRAVIATA," with Nelly Corradi and Mattered. CINEMA ANNEX (Madison, near Kedzie), free parking; doors open 1 p.m.

HOLD OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6! Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan coming! Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield.

CRITIC TO DISCUSS NEW ANTHOLOGY, "Heart of Spain." Film documentary of seige of Madrid, "Spanish Earth," to be shown. Other cultural features. Fri., Aug. 22, 8:30 p.m. 75c. ASP Center, 946 N. Clark St.

MIDWEST CONFERENCE ON THE ROSENBERG CASE, Sun., Aug. 17, 9:30 a.m.-6 p.m. Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan, Room 838. Open to delegates and observers from all interested organizations. Visitors welcome. No registration fee. Further information obtainable from Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 946 N. Clark St., MI 2-5559.

Los Angeles

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYZED with discussion in town meeting tradition. MARTIN HALL, every Monday night at ASP Council, 7410 Sunset, 8 p.m. GR 4188. Don.: 60c.

MAUD RUSSELL, Exec. Secy., Comm. for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 26 years in China, will be available for So. Calif. speaking engagements Aug. 16 thru 31. Contact Box 2485, Hollywood 28.

YOUR LAST CHANCE to see the FREEDOM STAGE production of "LONGITUDE 49," all Equity cast, Aug. 22, 23, 24, 8:30 p.m. Robertson Rendezvous, 1525 S. Robertson. Adm. \$1.20, 60c. For reservations CU 3-1420, HI 2530.

LET'S GO TO THE MOVIES FOR PEACE. Peace Film Center presents a series of 2 weekend film programs beginning Fri. & Sat., Aug. 15 & 16: "WIDE ROAD" and "LITTLE GREY NECK." Aug. 22 & 23: "COUNTRY SCHOOL" and "FABLE OF THE PEACOCK." 8:30 p.m. Dance Associates Studios, 5562 Hollywood Blvd. Adm. 75c incl. tax. For reservations call MU 1293.

New York

SUMMER PARTY FOR A. S. People, Fri., Aug. 22, 8:30 p.m. Club Cinema, 430 Av. of the Americas. First ASP showing of "A TIME FOR GREATNESS," (new Quaker peace film). Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Sub. \$1. Members and friends welcomed. ASP, MU 7-2161.

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General

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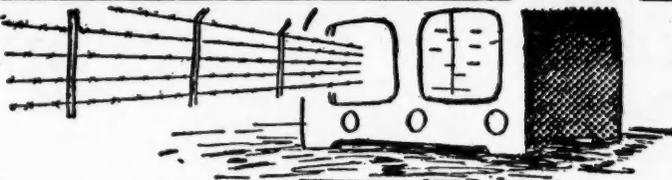
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Books and Publications

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BOOKS Do you remember the days of Spain?

By James Aronson

"WE have seen a great deal," said Ilya Ehrenburg nine years after Madrid fell, "yet at the very word SPAIN the blood rushes to one's face." And the heart beats a little faster, the anger mounts, and tears come—even if they don't show.

There's a ballad with a refrain that goes: "Wasn't that a time, wasn't that a time to try the soul of man?" Spain was such a time and for many of us it was a time when the soul began to become a soul.

It's hard not to be personal about Spain, even if you were not there. I was not in Spain. I was a long way away—in Boston, Massachusetts, where another international brigade once fought with a ragtag bob-tail army to found a nation. I was on my first newspaper job and after the first week I joined the union. I joined because I somehow knew it was right—not because I was sure I knew what I was doing. I found out soon how right I was, especially because I became good friends with the paper's music critic, who was head of the union.

A DOOR WAS OPEN: It was the early time of Spain, and he knew what was going on. As we talked after union meetings, in a little hall on the shady slope of Beacon Hill, the room began to open wide and it let Spain in. It has never left.

It came alive again with burning intensity when I read a book called *The Heart of Spain*, an anthology of fiction, non-fiction, poetry and political writing, edited by Alvah Bessie, who was there, and published by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. It is published by the VALB because no commercial publisher had the guts or conscience to bring it out.

It is dedicated to the 1,800 Americans (3,000 were there) who died fighting with the International Brigade in the Civil War. It is written by some of the greatest poets, reporters, writers of fiction and political heroes of our time, and by foot soldiers who never knew they were such good fighters or such good writers. But they knew what they believed in, and when that is known, the writing takes on a beautiful quality—even if it may not have the turn and ease of the craftsman.

A HUNDRED NAMES: Where do you begin to say who is there among the hundred who contributed to this priceless volume? Perhaps with the introduction, where Dorothy Parker with sharp scalpel tells about the tidy-faced young man in the American Embassy in Paris, who asked such admirably restrained questions about why



ALVAH BESSIE
A labor of love

one wanted to go to Spain ("Really? But of course you'll have much more fun on the Franco side"). Then Federico Garcia Lorca, murdered by the Falangists ("Oh where will Federico be, where will he be that he won't be back?").

Then Dolores Ibarruri and Pablo Neruda, Jay Allen and Alfred Kantorowicz, Paul Eluard, Lillian Hellman, Nicolas Guillen and Steve Nelson (there's a name in the news).

There is Dr. Edward K. Barsky, lean with his words ("We all went to work in an operating room which was hastily set up. I think that for us we established a record. We operated for 50 hours"). There is Heywood Broun ("How do you sleep, Franco?"); Langston Hughes, Prudencio de Pereda, Louis Aragon and Norman Rosten, Howard Fast, Genevieve Taggard and Ehrenburg. So many others—and so good—that it is almost not fair to mention the few.

THE ABSENTEE: Some are missing—Ernest Hemingway, for instance, some of whose finest writing came out of the early days of the Spanish war. Bessie explains:

It was felt that Hemingway's talent and the personal support he rendered to many phases of the Loyalist cause were shockingly betrayed in his work *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, in which the Spanish people were cruelly misrepresented and leaders of the International Brigade maliciously slandered.

Some, agreeing, may nevertheless doubt the wisdom of this omission when a Herbert L. Matthews, long since an apologist for fascists, is included. It could truly have been pointed out that when Hemingway collapsed as an interpreter of the Spanish people he likewise collapsed as a writer, and

has since degenerated into a pot-boiler.

ONE BOND: It is hard to describe your feelings as you read this book. They are terribly personal and at the same time they cry out not to be alone. There is in *The Heart of Spain*—with its diverse styles and approach, its graceful poetry and taut prose, its reporting and political tract, its half-dozen translated languages—a bond of human fellowship that joins the spirit and the language into a common unity that can never die. It is a tribute to Bessie's skill and tenderness that the volume is so woven together that a rough thread is rarely felt. The same tenderness has gone into the physical production of a book every progressive needs and must have for his permanent library.

The morning this was written the typewriter repair man came to the office. The book was lying on the desk. "That's quite a book," I said.

"Yes, I know," he said. "I was up all night with it. I'm in the Brigade." He shifted himself around to get at the machine and one leg was a little awkward, because it really wasn't a leg at all.

THE HEART OF SPAIN, edited by Alvah Bessie. 494 pp. \$4.50. Published by Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N.Y.

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