

A-Bomb and H-Bomb — and what they do

(We begin publication below of a series of articles on the present position and military-political perspectives in the atomic energy field, following the Soviet announcement that the U. S. "has no monopoly of the hydrogen bomb." The articles have been prepared in consultation with the noted physicist DR. PHILIP MORRISON of Ithaca, N. Y.)

IN his speech on May 9, Premier Malenkov stole U. S. headlines with a phrase: "The United States no longer has a monopoly of the hydrogen bomb."

Atomic policy has for months been gaining in importance in the great and often covert decisions for war or for peace in this country. Malenkov's words pushed it once more into the world's anxious gaze.

BACKGROUND RETRACED: The discovery of the special ability of uranium atoms to divide—fission—under proper stimulus was made in the days of Munich. Most powers more or less rapidly undertook to follow out the implications—the large-scale release of energy, either as explosive or as controlled power—from the splitting of a few pounds of uranium.

Here in the U. S., a great effort resulted in the manufacture of a few bombs used in the last weeks of the war against Japan, with the terrifying consequences now known everywhere.

ters of population and production in the "potential enemy country," the U. S. S. R.

Every test explosion releases vast radioactivity into the atmosphere, where it wanders world-wide in the west-to-east winds at very high altitudes, and can be sampled and identified especially from aircraft, by every prepared power in the same north or south half of the world where the explosion occurred. By this means, the U. S. learned of the A-bomb test in the U. S. S. R. in 1949. Since then Britain also has tested its bomb, off the Australian coast a year ago.

THE SUPER BOMB: In early days it was predicted that the extreme temperatures found in the exploding uranium fission bomb—and only there on earth—would be adequate to start another kind of nuclear reaction, the so-called thermonuclear reaction.

Unlike the fission chain reaction, this mode of energy release—broadly the same as that which causes the sun itself to shine—depends on the combination of nuclei of the lightest elements at very high temperature. The fission reaction depends rather on the splitting of the heaviest elements, and is not really dependent upon temperature. Energy release of thermonuclear reaction, unlike the uranium one, can be of any size, depending only on the amount of fuel made available in the immediate vicinity of the trigger.

The device was called the "super" for evident reasons, and has generally become known as the hydrogen bomb. The key materials, which are believed to be the easiest to ignite, are the rare or unstable sister nuclei of the common hydrogen of everyday water, H₂O.

ENIWETOK TO GEORGIA: Last fall the U. S. after about two or three years of intense effort, tested at Eniwetok atoll an experimental form of hydrogen bomb. How big it was, how much of the scarce fuels were used, is not known. Recent guesses by columnists range from 20 up to 100 times as much energy output as the bomb of 1945. These reports are not inconsistent with eyewitness reports which "leaked" into the papers last fall, since confirmed by chatty Congressmen.

It is generally known that the \$2.5 billion plant being built by duPont near Augusta, Ga., is designed to make the scarce material, tritium, key to the thermonuclear reaction. This material is itself made in a controlled chain reactor, and uses up plant capacity for some 10 or 20 times its energy equivalent in the ordinary fission fuel, the man-made element plutonium. The implication seems to be that the tritium can have its energy in turn multiplied by some considerable figure by use of the much cheaper deuterium, once the tritium has begun to burn.

An H-bomb can be as big as can be hauled about. It is thought that a few hundred to 1,000 times the A-bomb energy release is a likely goal for air carriage. Such a device can lay waste a whole county, some 20 or even 30 miles in diameter. It will wreak havoc in the same ways as does the atom bomb, perhaps with emphasized importance given to sheer scorching heat.

PROBLEM—DELIVERY: If the U. S. S. R. has tested such a bomb, U. S. officials probably know it. Both of the greatest powers now seem to stand on an even footing in this terrifying

(Continued on Page 3)

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The situation in Free Europe

In Rome Attilio Piccioni tells the press he has failed to form a government which will be acceptable to Washington and unacceptable to half of Italy. Next!

WAR & PEACE

New York Edition

U.S. fights UN moves for real Korean peace

THE mood was grave at United Nations, N. Y., as the Gen. Assembly met last week to consider the post-truce tinderbox in Korea. With cold-war chickens coming home to roost and popular discontent boiling up in Europe, Asia and Africa, the world's yearning for peaceful compromise at the Korea political conference stood out in con-

trast with Washington's continued intransigence.

At a pre-Assembly meeting of the 16 UN members which sent troops to Korea, bitter controversy developed over the question of Soviet and Indian participation in the conference. Backing an obviously Washington-inspired resolution by Australia and New Zealand that the U. S. S. R. (one of the two countries bordering Korea) should only take part "provided the other side desires it," U. S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge said it meant the Russians must attend as a member of "the Communist side," not as a member of "our side" or as a neutral. Britain, evidently voicing also the feelings of France, objected to this concept, visualizing a round-table conference rather than an across-the-table one with "two sets of people glaring at each other."

TWO PROPOSALS: Lodge adamantly opposed the inclusion of India; Syngman Rhee, he said, might refuse to attend if India were invited. There were no open defenders of this position, but 15 nations (S. Africa not participating) recommended that the conference start not later than Oct. 28 and that no state attending would be bound by decisions it did not vote for. This provision was inserted by the U. S. evidently to free Rhee's hand should he

(Continued on Page 3)



De Groene, Amsterdam

"We've got a finger in that too!"



A Japanese poster

"NO MORE WAR!"
The Japanese inscription reads: "Eight million sign for peace"

Since then, U. S. production of bombs and the needed and costly fissionable material which is their heart has steadily expanded.

The government has by now invested more than 12 billions in plants for production of these materials; these plants consume, or will when present construction is completed, about as much electrical power as New York City. The AEC, government commission which finances these plants for their construction and operation by the great firms—Union Carbide, GE, duPont—now controls more plant investment than any manufacturing corporation.

SAC'S MISSION: How many bombs we now have is not public information; informed guesses are not hard to make. The number is certainly large. Each bomb—we have test-fired more than 40—can destroy a good-sized city district. A city of a quarter of a million hit by such a bomb cannot survive as an economic unit, and must count in the tens of thousands its dead, victims of fire, blast, and invisible radiations.

This enormous store of explosive is the chief cargo envisaged by the Strategic Air Command as its mission to deliver, upon the many scores of cen-

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DuBois on Taft

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
 I was dismayed to read in the GUARDIAN the laudatory article by the distinguished W. E. B. DuBois in connection with the late Sen. Taft.

How could a worker feel reading such an article, particularly when the glaring omission is made about the befouling of the labor movement through the anti-democratic Taft-Hartley law?

Surely Taft was a man with a large possession of intelligence. But he used his craft against the working people and the non-Communist affidavit section of this law has been used time and again to prevent workers from choosing freely in union elections.

Long-time subscriber

CANTON, O.
 The W. E. B. DuBois indictment of the I. Q. and low level of ideas in our government is the best yet to appear in print. That item was worth the entire year's sub. price. No one, in few or many words, can ever improve on this estimate of a U.S. regime and the people in it.

The less said about Mr. Taft the better, especially concerning organized labor. McCarran, Mundt, Cain, and others will carry on the anti-labor legislation with great effect, unless labor is wide awake. As Arthur Eggleston very clearly shows in August Monthly Review, these anti-communist organizations, headed by the McCarthy committee, are out to reduce organized labor to absolute impotence.

DuBois is one of the most valuable GUARDIAN contributors you have. Encourage him to speak often. Elmer Fish

DETROIT, MICH.
 Dr. DuBois' epitaph for Taft may help contribute to the myth that the Senator was full of "knowledge, ability and ideals" (quote from DuBois).

Taft was hated by almost every newspaperman in Washington. But he won the lavish, obits and a State funeral because he worked so effectively for America's 60 Families. When necessary, Taft stooped to the crudest form of red-baiting on the Senate floor. The Hitler press repeatedly praised and quoted him. Gerald L. K. Smith called him "a true born Christian American."

Honest? This was the refrain in the obits. But his lies on the Senate floor were as big as McCarthy's.

Of course he knew better. So what? It helped give the line, which his followers in both parties grabbed at to defeat every decent measure. He wooed some liberal voters with an occasional speech for Federal funds for education but when the chips were down he went as far as any demagogue.

Ricardo Ervine

Make it 100%

CHICAGO, ILL.
 Now we have no more controls. From now on it's a free-for-all. Cheat thy neighbor as much as you can. My mistake, we have one control left—the thought control of Joe McCarthy and his gang of charlatans! V. Stepkovski

How crazy can you get dept.

LLOYD A. WASHBURN, former Los Angeles labor leader, now Undersecretary of Labor: "Sen. Taft's death will hamper efforts to change the Taft-Hartley Labor Law. Labor has lost a friend."
 —Caption in L. A. Mirror, Aug. 5.

One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: D. G., Los Angeles.

Little Sir Echo

CHICAGO, ILL.
 Countless millions went down the drain via Chiang before his forced trek to Formosa. Little Sir Echo, as Rhee might be called, seems most likely to follow the same pattern. The Wall St. Journal says Rhee asks 3 billion for "repair job" and adds that much "may not be received by intended users."
 Ralph R. Sackley

Old Clothes Away!

NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Here is an answer to Douglas Fairbanks Jr.'s patronizing and pitiful appeal for old clothes for Korea:

Because we came with bombers, letting down
 Impartially a hurricane of death, Because we flew above a sleeping town
 And left it smouldering in a deadly breath,
 Because we marked the map up with a dot
 Where every big and little city lay And sent our planes careening to the spot
 Crying their pagan cries of "Bombs Away!"
 Because we could devise the napalm bomb
 And mercifully hurl it at young men
 Telling ourselves that this might keep us from
 The need to use the one called hydrogen,
 Because we had our scientists prepare
 Disease to drop in cartons from the air
 And left a land in wreckage and despair . . .
 Now let us try to mitigate their grief
 And send out our old clothes for their relief.

John Nopie

Did Dulles exult?

NEW YORK, N. Y.
 In your editorial of Aug. 3 you said: "But Dulles, the sanctimonious bloodletter in a flowered tie, could not forbear his exultation over the millions of dead Koreans and the devastation created by our bombs and jellied gas and flame-throwers. . . ."

The statement should really have been corroborated by evidence. Unsupported it sounds rather shrill—almost Winchellian in its reliance on the credulity of the emotionally stung.

Surely a prime burden on progressives—especially at the present time—is assiduous care in the backing of opinion by fact, by supporting evidence. Let us not give fear-pressed liberals the "out" that progressives are as emotionally "possessed"—therefore as intellectually retrograde—as our barnacled political opposites.

W. J. Franklin

Pat & Dave Solomon

The evidence was Mr. Dulles' actual tone of voice in his radio address and his frequent statements

on the accomplishment of American military might in Korea. The GUARDIAN, we believe, is most careful in backing its opinion with facts; every issue of the paper is testimony to that. However, the Franklin-Solomon advice to progressives—the GUARDIAN staff included—is advice that bears frequent repeating. Ed.

More Epstein

RENSELAERVILLE, N. Y.
 I hope you will be able to give us more dispatches by Israel Epstein such as the one on North Korea in the Aug. 10 issue. His writing is full of meat.
 L. A. Eldridge Jr., M. D.

See p. 4, Ed.

God's Truth

MANSFIELD, O.
 I appreciate very much the information you have printed concerning Jack McMichael. I am a member of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. My experience has been that when you are "born again" (become mature) you can't stay in the church. They say the words and despise the act. The church (not God's Truth) and nations are dead things—they will slough off.
 Mary Lou Constance

Will the color run?

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 Ours is indeed a colorful Senate. There is William F. Knowlton, the Senator from Formosa.

Then there is Pat A. McCone, concentration camp, the Senator from Ellis Island.

And finally there is Joseph R. McNazi, the Senator from Bookburnia.
 Iva Rittauer



Drawing by Dyad, London
 "Syngman Rhee rampant—one dime. Chiang Kai-shek on his last legs—five cents."

Note

FLUSHING, N. Y.
 Just to be sure you don't miss the fact that with consumer prices rising the welfare allotments have been reduced.
 Ray Scott

Pennock's death

SALEM, ORE.
 I was so shocked over the news that Wm. Pennock, one of the seven on trial in Seattle, is dead. He was such a good man and proud to announce membership in the Communist Party at his trial.
 He came here about two years ago and spoke, explaining Initiative 172, which was to be on the ballot in Washington, and did such a fine job.

It is difficult for me to send anything now as my welfare pension is cut \$2. I do not have enough, but we just can't lose our GUARDIAN.
 Maud Morlan

While there is no question that Pennock died as the result of an overdose of sleeping pills, the conclusion among his friends and associates is that the death was accidental (due to Pennock's lack of caution or knowledge of the pills) rather than suicide (the coroner's verdict.) He was in excellent spirits a few hours before he died, and his fighting spirit was not the kind that would yield to a suicidal depression. Ed.

The fickle farmer

WASHINGTON, KAN.
 The traditional "handwriting on the wall" of falling agricultural prices heralds the approach of another of capitalism's inevitable depressions. As a life-long farmer, having weathered the depressions of 1920 and early 30's, I am amazed at the fickleness of farmers when it comes to voting. In spite of their historical conservatism one might have thought that the bitter experiences of farmers following the 1929 Wall Street bust would have taught them how little consideration a "business man's administration" has for the people in general, including the farmers.

I think that today the average farmer is as well if not better informed than the average city dweller. However, we have a gen-

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178

AUGUST 24, 1953

"There is tonic in the things that men do not love to hear; and there is damnation in the things that wicked men love to hear. Free speech is to a great people what winds are to oceans and malarial regions, which waft away the elements of disease and bring new elements of health; and where free speech is stopped, miasma is bred and death comes fast."—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REPORT TO READERS

You must see 'What We Saw in China'

THE WOMAN in the photo below is a surveyor at work in the Chienlin Mountains of China, where a large new field of magnetic iron ore is now being mined in China's drive toward industrialization.

This picture is one of the several dozens of meaningful, exclusive illustrations in the GUARDIAN's special booklet, What We Saw in China, presenting the eye-witness reports of 15 Americans who went to China last year to see for themselves.



The GUARDIAN undertook publication and distribution of What We Saw in China because of our conviction that knowledge and understanding of what is really taking place in New China are vital needs for peace—and because facts about China today are almost impossible to obtain in any U.S. publication.

THE 15 AUTHORS, each covering a different aspect of life in China, are rank-and-file peace-seeking people, some with a long acquaintance with China, others who saw the country for the first time when they went to attend the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking last fall.

Hugh Hardyman, for example, a retired California fruit grower whose letters and poems are familiar to readers of the GUARDIAN mailbag, contributes a chapter called "New Lives for Old," which recounts among many other fascinating details, how it was possible within three months for the people of some of China's biggest cities to wipe out all rats, fleas, lice and mosquitoes. Machinist Louis Wheaton tells of China's new trade unions; his Nisei wife Tomoko, an office worker, writes of the elimination of discrimination in a land of 64 minorities. An American builder and his wife, Henry and Anita Willcox, write of the great, new construction in New China and of the remarkable efficiency methods. Says Mrs. Willcox in conclusion: "We brought with us a vision of sanity given us by the people of China."

WE PRINTED our first edition of What We Saw in China as inexpensively as possible, with an attractive color cover featuring a panoramic mass meeting of Chinese people celebrating their liberation. We are therefore able to offer them at two copies for the cover price of \$1, one for your own use, the other to pass on to a friend. If you can distribute 20 copies or more, the price for bulk orders is 25c a copy.

We strongly urge you to introduce your neighbor to the facts and friendliness brimming over in What We Saw in China. It is written for them, by people just like themselves.

Write now for your copies (coupon just across the page).

—EDITORS

eration of young farmers who have lived through the period during and following World War II when farmers made the easiest money of any time during U.S. history. Not knowing "where their bread was buttered" these young farmers were easy prey to the glowing promises and sugar-coated lies of the Eisenhower campaigners.

When Allen Cline, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and his henchman Ezra Benson get through "ploughing under" the 3 million farmers Cline says we don't need, many of these young farmers will be among them and may look ruefully back to the "good old days" of the New Deal.

Ernest B. Benne

War & Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

find any agreement unacceptable. The Assembly on Monday referred the whole matter to UN's Political & Security Committee for discussion and a report back. In the committee, the U. S. S. R.'s Vishinsky proposed as Korea conference participants the big five nations with N. and S. Korea, India, Burma, Sweden and Poland. His only other proposal—that no governments except those that signed the truce (N. Korea and the U. S.) would hold a veto power—was ridiculed by Lodge, but Britain and France seemed receptive to the Soviet resolution.

THE 91st DAY: Two developments had already deeply disturbed U. S.-allied nations: Dulles' agreement to give U. S. military support to Rhee, and the 16-nation declaration (signed July 27 but kept secret till Aug. 7) pledging united action. If the truce were violated, in hostilities which "in all probability" could not be confined "within the frontiers of Korea."

Although in a heated Commons debate the Churchill government said Britain would not be bound by the pledge should Rhee violate the truce, London's *New Statesman* (8/15) pointed out that if war started again "the Western powers would have only the word of Rhee and his army as to how it started." Rhee's "declared intention," the paper said,

... of conquering the whole of Korea is awaiting only the failure of a conference which is doomed to failure if he and Mr. Dulles have their way. . . . [The whole Rhee-Dulles pattern] looks remarkably like the methodical planning of the legal justification for a war against China, to be launched on the 91st day after the beginning of the political conference.

In the U. S., Walter Lippmann (*N. Y. Herald Tribune*, 8/18) commented:

No enduring Korean settlement is conceivable which is not underwritten by China, Russia and Japan. . . . It would be awkward and embarrassing if the political conference developed serious and interesting plans for the unification of Korea by free elections in all of Korea. For Dr. Rhee is opposed to free elections. He could not win the election. And that no doubt is why we have had to take a stand for the exclusion of India . . . [whose] moral weight thrown for or against any plan of settlement is immense and probably decisive.

ATROCITIES & PLOTS: While UN talks proceeded, the U. S. press provided as a running background from Korea stories of atrocities and of "red infiltration" among returning POW's. (UP reported Aug. 11 that the Army had mingled "uniformed counter-spies" with returning POW's on the transport Nelson Walker to watch GI's "accused of plotting to further the Red cause at home.") Contradictions in the reports blandly continued:

• The *N. Y. Herald Tribune's* man (8/18) quoted returning POW's as saying the Chinese planned to retain some 200 Americans but had to release them



THE COURIERS DID NOT COMPLETE THEIR ROUNDS
Postal workers in Paris sit atop piles of undelivered mail

after the Allied Red Cross protested. The same day, AP quoted a denial by the American Red Cross manager in Korea, James Nicholson, that he had made any such protest.

• **NYHT** front-paged in its news section (8/18) a report that S. Koreans stoned returning Chinese-N. Korean POW's because the latter "hurled heavy boots and canteens" at the former. On the same day it front-paged in another section a report that the S. Koreans hurled stones

... because the Reds, contrary to what has become a custom among north-bound prisoners, were not tearing off their UN-issue clothing and throwing it alongside the road. [S. Korean] farmers had been collecting such items for their own use. [Emphasis added.]

Bases, oil and crowned heads have shaky week

AROUND the world, at key points for Pentagon strategists, underfed populations impatient with "Red aggression" scaremongers were expressing themselves in action against oppressors they could see, privations they could feel. The French N. African protectorate of Morocco, where the U. S. has numerous air bases, was in ferment again only eight months after the December terror when the French killed hundreds, jailed at least 4,000, in trying to crush the nationalist Istiqlal movement.

"French maneuvering of one group against another is backfiring," said *U. S. News* (8/21). Violent clashes were touched off by an attempt to replace Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Yusef with the pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui, whom France has kept in reserve "as a kind of sultan of the south who might some day come in handy against the real sultan in the north" (*Life*, 5/4). Sidi Mohammed—the Moslems' religious leader—supported the Istiqlal demand for Moroccan independence.

SHOWDOWN IN FRANCE? France itself continued semi-paralyzed by one of the greatest strikes in history. Public services remained crippled, mines almost 100% closed down, in defiance of an ultimatum by multi-millionaire Premier Laniel who had failed in his efforts to come to terms with the Socialist and Catholic unions.

On Tuesday the government massed troops, tanks and police in the Paris area. Catholic union leaders said they would continue the strike "to obtain total satisfaction"; Socialist union leaders called Laniel's ultimatum "a veritable declaration of war"; leaders of the left-wing CGT, largest union group, said workers faced a repressive movement "without precedent in labor history." By Aug. 19 the *N. Y. Times* was reporting that the three groups had met together and presented joint demands to the management of the huge Renault auto plant in Paris. An emergency session of the recessed parliament was expected this week.

ECHOES OF JULY 14: One major factor behind the workers' militancy was the police attack on the workers' Bastille Day (July 14) parade, concentrating especially on 6,500 demonstrating N. Africans. (50% of the more than 250,000 N. Africans in France, who come there much as Puerto Ricans come to the U. S. in "a veritable emigration of hunger" [*Observateur*, 7/23], are jobless; most live in utmost squalor, with a TB rate 10-15 times higher than the rest of France's population.)

The "massacre" in which six Algerians and one French worker were killed by the police "without any pretext" was an attempt to show ruling French groups in N. Africa that the government would not be "soft" with colonial peoples, according to *Observateur's* editor Claude Bourdet. The Socialist trade union organization Force Ouvriere, one of many groups which have denounced the police's action, protested against the police

... provocation in deliberately charging at the procession of N. African comrades. . . . Once again the N. African workers have been submitted to a particularly barbarous repression.

(Many parading Bastille Day groups had carried enormous pictorial banners of the Rosenbergs and their children as a symbol of their resistance to French acceptance of U. S. policies.)

OIL, BLOOD & BREAKFAST: In Iran, for whose oil resources Washington has been jockeying since Premier Mossadegh expropriated them from the British, violent conflict developed over political control between the pro-U. S. Shah and the shrewd, eccentric Mossadegh. The Premier, whose overwhelmingly popular dissolution of parliament was denounced by Eisenhower this month as "Communist-supported," seemed at first to have won his contest as the Shah fled to Rome—as Egypt's Farouk had done before—and popular demonstrations demanded a republic.

At *GUARDIAN* press time the radio reported a pro-Shah army coup in which Mossadegh was deposed, his foreign minister "torn to pieces." Army leaders were reported proclaiming that "all who opposed the Shah were communists." (Iran's largest party, the Tudeh, which has given Mossadegh some wary support, is invariably called Communist by the U. S. press, as by Eisenhower; actually it is a broad liberal-left coalition embracing workers, businessmen and nearly all intellectuals in Iran.) The situation in the oil-rich country on the U. S. S. R.'s border was so serious that civil war might be in prospect.

Hearing the news of the army-monarchist coup at Rome's Hotel Excelsior, the Shah jumped up in glee and clamored for more. The news reached Eisenhower as he breakfasted at New York's Waldorf-Astoria with psychological warfare chief C. D. Jackson; their reaction went unreported.

U.S. acts to deport Belfrage's ex-wife

THE U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service struck at *GUARDIAN* editor Cedric Belfrage on a new front last week, two months after his release on bond from Ellis Island where he now must "report" every two weeks. Belfrage's ex-wife, Mary Beatrice, also of British nationality, was arrested on a deportation warrant Aug. 17, taken to Ellis Island, fingerprinted and held for several hours. "The charge against her was that she was 'active in Communist affairs in the Los Angeles area' 15 or more years ago.

Mrs. Belfrage, now a member of the Croton-on-Hudson Socialist Forum, declined to answer questions which might be construed as prejudicial to her former husband's case, pointing out as she had done at a previous Immigration Service interview that she is the mother of Belfrage's two children who have a warm relationship with both parents. By evening she was back from Ellis Island in "conditional" \$2,000 bail, which had been set in advance, pending a deportation hearing.

"MIXED UP IN A WAR": The British Consulate telephoned the Immigration Service immediately upon hearing the news, requesting information as it had done when Belfrage was arrested. While U. S. newspapers ignored or buried the story, London's daily press featured it. The editor of Britain's 4,000,000-circulation *Daily Express*, for whom Mrs. Belfrage worked as a columnist 17 years ago before coming to reside in the U. S., cabled her for a 1,000-word article on her experience.

Mrs. Belfrage told the *GUARDIAN*:

"I seem to have got mixed up in a little private war between a gentleman from Wisconsin named McCarthy and an Englishman called Belfrage over what is laughingly known as freedom of the press. But in a war, however private, somebody gets hurt. Some day Rodgers and Hammerstein may set this one to music; I hope I'll be there to dance."



Lancaster in *Daily Express*, London: "No luck! Someone's told Senator McCarthy I was crazy about the Russian Ballet."

Atomic energy

(Continued from Page 1)

race; probably neither has any major production of the very costly tritium, but has scared and saved up enough for a trial or two, production being one to three years off. Of course H-bombs, like their great targets, will always be far more costly and far fewer than A-bombs and their targets.

But explosive and burning power is not everything. Any bomb must be delivered—and delivery, not possession of some production "secret," is the problem. The tests in the Pacific or in the Soviet East were not even a ripple in the world at large. Only bringing the bomb near to a city or a fortress can make a real military effect. What that means to various nations, what is the present standing of delivery techniques, how all this affects U. S. policy—these will be the topics of further articles.

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THE ORCHESTRA WORE BLACK TIES UNDER 100 FEET OF ROCK

Pyongyang: The human spirit triumphs over air power

By Israel Epstein

GUARDIAN special correspondent

PYONGYANG, N. KOREA

THE last U. S. air raid on this ancient Korean city, the Northern capital since Korea was divided, was on July 26. It brought the total of bombs dropped here in three years to 420,000, and of men, women and children killed to more than 29,000, with 11,700 more so badly injured that most subsequently died. American taxpayers might like to know the actual effect of what they paid for. To those who believe the air force will enable the U. S. to defeat or dominate any other country, I can offer only frustration.

Though stone hardly rests upon stone of what was Pyongyang, the city is a going proposition. Electric lights now burn gaily for the first time in three years, not only illuminating the streets but decoratively arranged to



United Nations photo

THEY LIVED HERE

A family salvages building material

celebrate the armistice. One of these displays outlines the steel Taitong River bridge—the major communications link which was repaired as often as it was bombed, charred and twisted, and has almost continuously carried a full load of traffic.

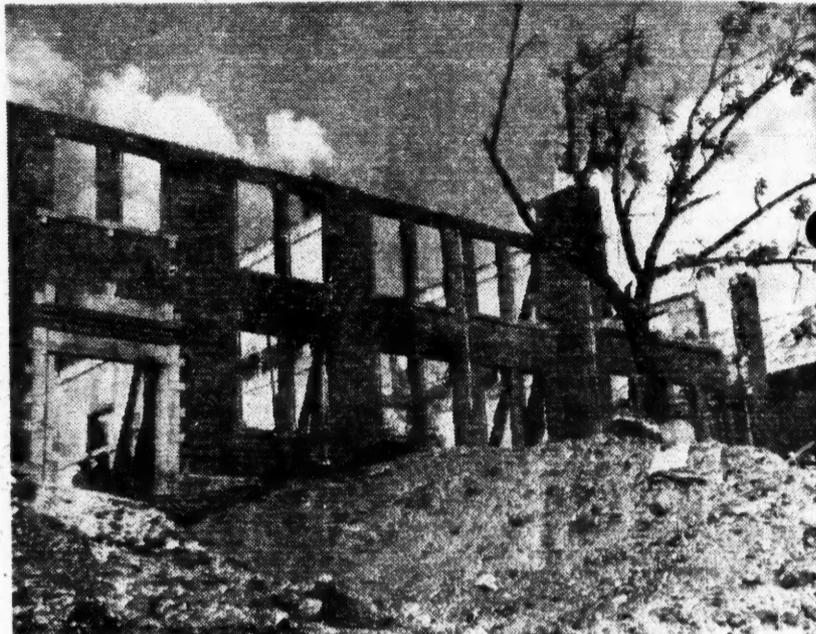
A CITY DIGS IN: Continuing in full production are 127 factories, all underground. One that I saw is a textile mill with 1,000 workers; another, the underground printing plant of the Korean Labor Party where several huge rotary presses and several dozen flatbed presses have continued turning out papers, magazines, multi-colored posters, school textbooks, novels and poetry.

Pyongyang has an underground market with hundreds of stalls and shops, mostly private, selling a variety of food and other goods. I have attended a musical dance performance of extremely high standard in the brilliantly-lit thousand-seat theatre dug under more than 100 feet of rock, which kept going through the heaviest bombings. An 80-man symphony orchestra, one of the best I ever heard, performed in formal suits with black ties; all the evidence shows how rehearsing of the large repertoire throughout the war has continued uninterrupted.

PRIDE IN MAN'S SPIRIT: I hardly need to emphasize what superhuman effort it took to build these caves under day and night bombardment, to keep these vital bridges open and electric wires strung, to instal these machines and work at them in damp stone tunnels, to rehearse these symphonies—to bear the loss of home and loved ones and still do all these things with will unbroken and mind clear.

While the achievement will be discouraging to believers in bombs and napalm, it must bring pride as well as shame to all Americans who believe in the capacity of the human spirit for infinite courage and nobility.

"WE WILL REBUILD": I found Pyongyang's quiet-spoken, thickset mayor Tien Yen Pyo sitting at a telephone-laden desk on which stood a bronze statue of a mermaid—emblem of Warsaw and a gift from the municipality of that martyred city. Tien told us of the plans for reconstruction



THIS WAS PYONGYANG'S NEW UNIVERSITY IN 1951

The pledge in 1953: It will be rebuilt

tion which were worked out in full detail by the city's planning commission during the worst air bombardment in 1952. He said:

"Brick factories and machinery for processing the rubble into construction materials, as was done in Warsaw, will go up at once. We will build textile, tobacco and other light industrial plants immediately to give jobs for the population. During the past few days we have begun rebuilding theatres and schools above ground; the first such theatre will open in four months. We will rebuild Kim Il Sung University which the Americans blew up during their occupation of Pyongyang.

"Pyongyang which formerly had a population of 400,000 now has 175,000, but in ten years it will accommodate 1,000,000 in modern dwellings without slums such as existed before. Two new bridges will be built over the Taitong. There will be a huge park on Murambon Hill, and green belts along both sides of the river. The main street, formerly 18 metres wide, will be broadened to 45; it is called after Stalin in gratitude to the Soviet Union which

helped us so much; its continuation will be an avenue named after Mao Tse-tung."

INTO THE LIGHT: To questions about the city government, Tien replied that the Council of which he is chairman originally comprised 80 members, elected just before the war at the rate of one per 5,000 inhabitants. Half of those chosen are now dead. "We need another election soon," said Tien.

The people had emerged from the catacombs and singing groups were making piles of undamaged and broken bricks and clearing foundations for new buildings; some new walls could be seen rising straight and strong amid the wreckage. The railroad station had no buildings standing, and burned-out skeletons of freight cars lay around. But at the entrance was one of those arches of green fragrant pine boughs one sees everywhere in post-armistice Korea; and suddenly, tooting as though it was nothing unusual, a long passenger train pulled into Pyongyang.

FARM

Ike's promise and performance: A dismal record, a dangerous crisis

By Lawrence Emery

LAST fall Dwight Eisenhower had an election to win and couldn't win it without the farmers; he made his bid for those decisive votes with a solemn declaration at Kasson, Minn., on Sept. 6 that "without any 'ifs' or 'buts'" he was for "full parity."

Today, less than a year later, farm prices—what the farmer receives for his produce—are at a 12-year low. This year, by the Administration's own estimates, the farmers' purchasing power may be some \$4½ billions less than in 1947; that staggering figure can be considered the farmers' portion of the cold cash cost of the cold war.

ITS HIS CRISIS: How the disparity between Eisenhower promise and performance adds up to the present farm crisis is told in a new pamphlet* which makes this point:

As the tempo of the armaments program is speeded up, weaknesses in agriculture have continued to develop. It has been the first-hit and hardest-hit sector of the economy. The Administration's attempt to deny the evidence that is already so plainly visible or to blame others for creating the problems is by no means reassuring to the farmers. Moreover, the proposals being pushed by the Administration—to knock out price

supports, to weaken federal farm programs, to cut production, and to turn everything over to "free (monopoly) enterprise"—can only hasten and intensify the crisis in agriculture. In this sense, it is Eisenhower's farm crisis, much as he disclaims it.

DISCARDED OVERALLS: Eisenhower's Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson developed his reputation as a bitter anti-New Dealer when he headed the Natl. Council of Farmer Co-operatives from 1939 to 1943; the Council has been called "big business in overalls."



Doyle in Successful Farming

"What are we going to do about it?"

In his new post his appointees don't even bother with the masquerade of work clothes; the pamphlet points out that a roster of his numerous committees comprises "a who's who of the biggest food processors, dealers and financiers." For them the Eisenhower climate is favorable; food corporation profits for this year's first quarter were up 27% over a year ago. The general rate of increase is 2½ times greater than for non-food corporations. Even the AFL exec. council has noted that "... food processors and distributors were increasing their profits at the expense of both farmers and urban workers."

PROTESTS BRING RESULTS: The Administration's major farm aims are simple: to remove all government regulations in agriculture and place farmers at the mercy of the "free market," and to eliminate some 2,000,000 small and "marginal" farmers in favor of big "factory farms." To date farmer resistance has tempered the Benson program; protests forced Congress to restore half the cuts he proposed for his department, and forced him to abandon for the time being his announcement that the government would not provide storage space for "surplus" wheat and corn.

Without adequate storage the farmer cannot avail himself of government price-support loans. But before Benson backed up on the storage issue, speculators had time to take advantage of the squeeze by forcing the "free

market" price of grain down to 50¢ below the price-support minimum. Last week's overwhelming endorsement of acreage reduction and strict marketing quotas by the nation's wheat growers was a heavy blow to the Benson program, even though the wheat men were forced to make the best of a very poor choice.

ALTERNATIVES: But the farm crisis is real. Farm debt is increasing rapidly; the home market is shrinking with food consumption decreasing on a national scale; restriction of the foreign market is approaching disastrous proportions.

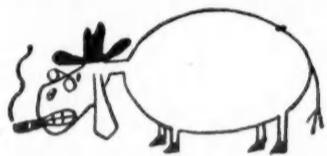
As alternatives to the Eisenhower program of expanded cold war with a policy of enforced scarcity in agriculture and destruction of the family-sized farm, the new pamphlet proposes a general program of peace and parity and offers a means for immediate increased consumption and distribution of "surplus" food, with eggs on the table instead of stored in caves. Noting that there are some 15,000,000 persons in the U.S. dependent on public assistance or government insurance programs, it points out that a food stamp plan giving each such person a dollar a day for supplementary food would put into distribution more than \$5,000,000,000 "surplus" food annually.

*EISENHOWER'S FARM CRISIS, by Charles J. Coe (editor of Facts for Farmers). Published by Farm Research, 39 Cortlandt St., N.Y.C. 7. 36 pp. 15c.

Flynn's death a blow to Wagner; Negro Manhattan Boro Pres. sure

WHEN news came last week that Bronx boss Edward J. Flynn was dead in Dublin, observers asked for whom the bell tolled. Many thought it rang the political doom of Robert F. Wagner Jr., Manhattan Borough President and anti-Impellitteri candidate in the Democratic primary race for mayor.

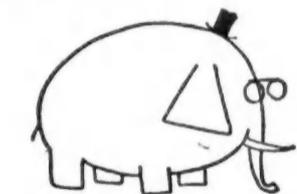
Wagner had two patrons in the party, Flynn and Tammany chief Carmine DeSapio. DeSapio was clinging to his office by only 1½ votes in the N. Y. county committee. Flynn, though ailing for years, had held his powerful machine in better line, though not without some significant defections. On July 25 when he boarded the Mauretania in a wheel chair he left Rep. Buckley in charge, but Buckley could command



support only in the Boss' name. It was thought he would succeed Flynn but was unlikely to hold the machine together.

OBITS WITH SALT: Flynn was pro-F. D. R. more out of sound judgment as a career politician than out of New Deal principles. He went to Yalta, was appointed Minister to Australia by F. D. R. Clearly no diplomat, when opponents dredged up his record he declined the appointment, stayed in the Bronx. His obituaries recalled salty scandals such as the time city workers and city materials went to pave the Belgian courtyard of his home at Lake Mahopac. (A grand jury cleared Flynn on grounds that the boss had never "expressed any desire" for such favors.)

The blow came to Wagner just after he had filed a full supporting slate and the lines were sharply drawn for the coming primary battle. That fight had curiously draped



Bosses Flynn and DeSapio in bright New Deal colors to combat the more blatant reaction of Impellitteri, backed by James A. Farley. However poorly the drape fitted Flynn, Wagner would miss him.

JACK, ROBINSON NAMED: Just under the deadline for last-minute switches the Wagnerites named Assemblyman Hulan Jack for Borough President of Manhattan, making it a unanimous, all-party decision to elect a Negro to that office. Liberals at the last moment named Rev. James H. Robinson.

Dr. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, had a promising record that could embarrass Dubinsky Liberals. Last December the State Dept. revoked his passport, charging early progressive associations. Refusing to surrender it, he won broad church support and the State

Dept. revalidated the passport. Even after the incident Dr. Robinson became one of the first of a group of clergymen to spark an appeal for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Credit for the choice of Negroes went to the ALP and the Harlem Affairs Committee. The committee, with offices at 447 Lenox Av., was organized this spring across all party lines. Its officers indicate its breadth: Robert W. Justice, chairman; Mrs. Beryl Henry and Elijah Crump, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Marian Day, secy.; Jacques Isler, treasurer; Wm. H. Brown, administrative director; Ewart Guinier, exec. asst.; Carl Lawrence, publicity director.

LEADERS WHO LAUGHED: A leaflet issued by the committee last week said:

"When the Harlem Affairs Committee launched its campaign to elect a Negro Borough President of Manhattan, many Republican and Democratic leaders laughed the idea off as a joke. Community newspapers were even more cynical. Only *Jet* and the *Courier* dared to mention the campaign when it was announced three months ago. Harlem editors thought the crusade was too radical and that white advertisers might not approve."

NEXT TARGETS: With the first objective won, the com-

mittee is now working for a Negro or Puerto Rican Supreme Court Justice, two councilmen, one full commissioner, four deputy commissioners, 280,000 Negro and Puerto Rican votes.

The ALP slate, filed last week, showed these Negro or Puerto Rican standard bearers: for Manhattan Borough Pres.—Andronicus Jacobs; for the City Council from Manhattan—Ramona Garrett (21st), Vladimiro Flores (22d); Bronx, Jose Davila Sempritt (25th), Arthur Raggio (26th); Brooklyn, Jesus Colon (8th); Queens, Edward Nelson (5th); for assemblyman from the Bronx, Consuelo Marcial (5th), Shirley Sheppard (7th).

Andronicus Jacobs in a statement last week traced the ALP's fight for Negro representation back to the election of Justice Francis E. Rivers in 1942 and concluded:

"We take pride in our part in pioneering among political parties on the great issue of full representation for the Negro people. The fight by the ALP for full first-class citizenship for the Negro people will continue."

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

WAR ON THE WATERFRONT

Mobs set to screen and clean the port

By Elmer Bendiner

THE port was about to be screened, registered, purged and cleaned. Candidates for the cleaning jobs cropped up on every pier; the "pistol local" 824 run by the Bowers mob moved to clean out Boss Gene Sampson from Chelsea; Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia offered to clean out—of Brooklyn, at least—president-for-life Jos. P. Ryan of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. The American Fedn. of Labor Council, though it had previously talked of a sweep, settled for a gentle dusting when it decided to suspend rather than expel the racket-ridden ILA, leaving Ryan still in office. Ryan threatened a little drastic cleaning of his own for rebellious lieutenants.

STATE OF THE PORT: While the clean-up squads seemed on the verge of open hostilities, the government perfected its machinery for the tightest regimentation ever clamped on a section of U.S. labor. This was the way the port stood:

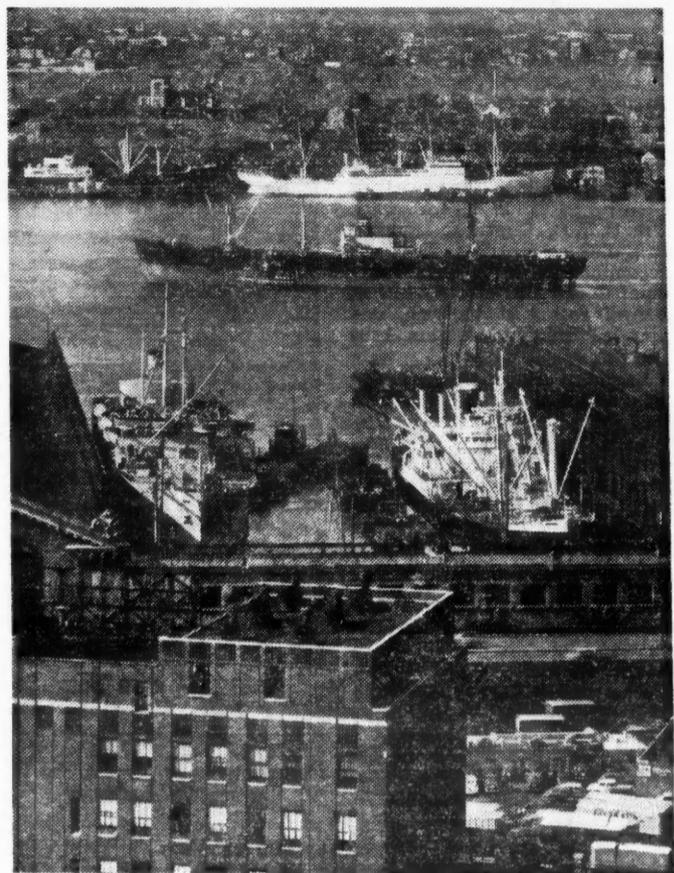
In Chelsea Gene Sampson, business agent of Local 791, had long been a source of irritation for Ryan. He was one of the most persistent of the rebellious lieutenants, on occasion driven by either ambition or scruples to champion legitimate grievances of the longshoremen. His machine had been a factor not only in Chelsea but throughout the port; it was expected that

with Ryan under indictment for misuse of the union's "anti-communist" fund, and on the carpet before AFL authorities, Sampson might have his day. Sampson could also count on some backing from political sources in an election year (his brother, Frank Sampson, is exec. asst. to Mayor Impellitteri, also out to clean up the waterfront.)

SAMPSON OUSTED: On Aug. 10, at an unusually crowded membership meeting of Local 791, Sampson was removed from the office he held for 32 years. The sole charge against him was that he had violated union rules by talking to the press without authorization, specifically with releasing a



TOUGH TONY TELLS IT TO THE PRESS
If you want kick back, you're a red



WILL THIS BE THE BATTLE GROUND?
If you won't kick back, you're a red

statement in which he opposed the shape-up. By contrast, 791's other business agent, James J. O'Connor, under indictment for extorting \$18,000 from the Huron Stevedoring Co., was retained.

Behind the scenes it was rumored that Sampson was defeated by an alliance of Ryan forces with the Mickey Bowers gang of Local 324 running the Manhattan piers north of 72d St. (Gangster Mickey's brother, Harold, is business agent.) Sampson partisans who charged the voting was rigged by Ryan, seemed partly confirmed in their suspicions when on Aug. 14, in voting controlled by the Honest Ballot Assn. (the local did its own vote-counting at the Aug. 10 meeting), the local elected a solidly pro-Sampson slate of officers.

"SCREENING" IS SET: In Brooklyn Anastasia and Ryan had come to a temporary truce or stalemate in which the lieutenants Ryan appointed to take over Anastasia's

books were pointedly letting the matter lie.

In Washington President Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing New York and New Jersey to set up their 4-man waterfront commission—which would register all longshoremen who passed their screening, bar from the waterfront all others. To be screened out of jobs are those with criminal records (except for exceptions to be made at the commission's discretion) and those who "knowingly or willfully advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government by force." Ryan and Anastasia, both vigorous anti-communists, have always denounced as "reds" rank-and-filers who balked at kickbacks.

NO CLEAN-UP: Pier superintendents, hiring agents, stevedores and watchmen are to be licensed. The shape-up is to be replaced by government-controlled "employment information centers"; no longshoreman will be able to work unless hired through a center.

There seemed nothing in the impending regimentation that would restore the union to the longshoremen, or keep down the gunfire if the clean-up squads should collide, or make a real clean-up possible.

The proposals had been negotiated by Gov. Dewey with support from Council President Halley, Manhattan Pres. Wagner and Mayor Impellitteri.

ALP'S STAND: Only the ALP slate opposed them. ALP favored legislation outlawing the shape-up but leaving all hiring methods to union-management negotiation, removal of obvious gangster elements among shippers and ILA; impaneling a special grand jury to investigate waterfront

(Continued on Page N. Y. 4)

THOUSANDS OF COMPLAINTS DATE BACK 15 YEARS

Tenants act on scandalous repair violations

By Ione Kramer

IN 1936 landlord Harry Haimowitz received notice that inadequate toilet facilities in his tenement apartment house at 78 Clinton St., Manhattan, were in violation of the Multiple Dwelling Law. Last month, after 17 years' wait, the N. Y. C. Dept. of Housing & Buildings took him to court, recommended a \$15 fine. Municipal Court Magistrate Wm. E. Ringel raised it to \$250, demanded an investigation into the delay.

Landlord Haimowitz's violation was one of "bushels and bushels" of unprosecuted complaints dating back 15 years, according to Housing & Buildings Commr. Bernard J. Gillroy (estimated by the Brooklyn Grand Jury at 30,000 for Manhattan, 10,000 in B'klyn).

COMPLAINTS POUR IN: Many tenants, whose landlords refuse to repair even when requested by the N. Y. State Rent Comm. (GUARDIAN, 8/10), are filing complaints with the Housing & Buildings Dept. (20th floor, Municipal Bldg., WH 3-3600, offices in each borough), which can bring the landlord into Municipal Court.

Violations are being reported at a rate of 700 to 800 a day. Not all of the 31 types of "decreased services" considered grounds for rent reduction are violations of city building laws, but the most common ones (broken sash cords, cracked plaster, defective plumbing, painting, failure to repair) are. Tenants have discovered additional violations which are hazardous to their lives and safety, such as failure to provide fire escapes or sprinklers, cellar sewage, failure to enclose cellar stairs, and illegal occupancies.

"LETHARGY": Almost every old building in the city has some violations of the code. A 15-sq.-block test survey conducted by the Brooklyn Grand Jury, after a fire at 1101 Bedford Av. in Brooklyn took seven lives in June, 1952, found a total of 12,445 violations (3,122 of the housing code, including 402 "hazardous"; 6,911, Dept. of Water, Gas & Electricity; 2,075, Dept. of Health; 337, Fire Dept.). Violations average 19 per building, with the number considerably high-



HIS NAME IS JOE
He's a Kerry blue terrier and his barking saved 50 tenants in an E. 77th St. tenement fire. Here he's being carried out by a grateful resident.

er in residences. Noting that between 1946 and 1951, 452 people died in fatal fires, and in 1950, 222 died of carbon monoxide asphyxiation, the Grand Jury's presentment on Jan. 28, 1953,

called conditions "shocking and frightening." They assailed the "inadequately manned" Dept. of Housing & Buildings, permeated with "frustration and lethargy." (The Dept. budget for the fiscal year ending last June 30 was \$4,348,122, less than 1/3 of 1% of the entire city budget and over 40% supplied from collection of fees.)

INSPECTION "HOPE": Most sharply criticized was the "complaint system" under which only violations reported by tenants are inspected and prosecuted. In the test area only 18% of total existing violations had been reported before the survey. Many tenants are not aware of illegal conditions in their building or of ways to correct them.

The Grand Jury recommended periodic inspections every 3 to 5 years to make building laws effective. The present law provides that "inspection of all completed multiple dwellings must be made periodically," but the jury reported: "None has been made since the effective date of this law on January 1, 1938." In March City Council Pres. Rudolf Halley submitted an amendment to this code but it carried no mention of further enforcement of inspections. Queried by the GUARDIAN, Commr. Gillroy said he hopes eventually for inspections but could make no definite statement as

to when or how often. At present tenants' best bet to avoid the 17-year wait of landlord Haimowitz's tenants is their own activity in reporting and pressing correction of violations with the four city departments empowered to prosecute them: Health, Housing & Buildings, Fire, and Water, Gas & Electricity.

THE PROCEDURE: When a tenant complains to the Housing & Buildings Dept. (a letter will do but a visit is generally more effective), orders to repair the violations are sent out to the landlord without waiting for inspection. If further tenant complaints or a Dept. inspection show the violations unremedied, the Dept. brings the landlord into Municipal Court which can impose fines up to \$750. The landlord can (and often does) spin the process out by appealing to the Court of Special Sessions.

The Brooklyn Tenants Council has campaigned for a ruling that would leave the final decision up to the Municipal Court. A bill to accomplish that was filed but lost out in the last Legislature.

COMPLAINT BY BUTTON: The H & B Dept. is supposed to make sure the landlord doesn't forget the repair after paying the fine, often trifling. Legally he can be fined repeatedly until the violation is corrected. The Dept., swamped and undermanned, has been neither swift nor sure, however. Early this month it underwent a brisk streamlining designed to cut to 30 days the time between complaint and repair.

Cuba terror protested in N.Y.

TERROR in Cuba last week stirred protest in New York. Though the story was played down in the press, word came from Havana that progressives there were calling for international support as opposition newspapers were being closed by police, constitutional liberties waived, official of the Popular Socialist Party (Communist) and 21 student leaders arrested and brought to trial for "subversion." The manhunt has claimed 100 lives according to official figures and the actual toll may be higher.

Heavy U. S. interests in Cuba and State Dept. approval of President Fulgencio Batista's regime brought the news close to home. A delegation was being formed to visit the Cuban UN delegation, 350 Fifth Av., Room 6212, at 9:15 a.m. on Friday, Aug. 21. The Civil Rights Congress called a demonstration at UN headquarters for Tues., Aug. 25, from 4-7 p.m.

The streamlining includes four electronic complaint writers (cost: \$2,000 each). The new complainer is a typewriter with 50 red buttons, each geared to a common housing complaint. At the touch of a finger the machine rattles it off on paper, ready to be sent to a landlord.

The push-button complainer seemed handy but unlikely to replace the traditional tenants' two-fisted methods of dealing with landlords.

Final slates in major contests in New York City primaries Sept. 15

	ALP	Democratic Party	Liberal	Republican
Mayor	Cliff. McAvoy	R. Wagner Jr.	R. Halley	H. Riegelman
Controller	A. Schutzer	L. E. Gerosa	C. Mellen Jr.	P. Fino
Council Pres.	C. Stewart	A. Stark	E. Canudo	H. Latham
Borough Pres				
Man.	A. Jacobs	Hulan Jack	J. Robinson	E. A. Carter
B'klyn	N. Simon	V. Anfuso	J. F. Kelly	J. Cashmore
Queens	H. Shingler	J. A. Phillips	J. F. Rapp	J. A. Lundy
Bronx	N. Dickman	J. J. Lyons	A. Frank	J. Diserio
Richmond	E. Bloch	H. Cassidy	E. G. Baker	S. R. Molinari
Dist. Atty.				
Man.	I. Gollobin	F. Hogan	F. Hogan	F. Hogan
B'klyn	Saul Rudes	M. McDonald	M. McDonald	M. McDonald
Bronx	Carl Trost	S. Wolchock	G. De Luca	G. McKinley
Council				
Man. Dist.				
18	Sheila Monroe	Dani. Weiss	R. Weisberger	D. Graubard
19	Rose Wallach	R. H. Wels	J. J. Boland	A. Scherl
20	W. Guttmann	J. J. Dullea	R. Rothenberg	S. Isaacs
21	Ramona Garrett	H. B. Evans	E. Brown	E. Brown
22	Vladimiro Flores	Manuel Perez	J. J. Meril	D. L. Benedict
23	A. Resika	S. Ziegler	S. Davis	B. Raptopoulos
Bronx				
24	Victor Weiss	I. Frank	I. Schreckinger	J. Stein
25	Jose D. Sempritt	L. Martineau	D. Ross	C. Merced
26	A. Raggio		L. Peck	
27	D. Falzaek	A. J. Gulio	E. Cunningham	G. De Angelis
28	Edith Bluestone	E. R. Marino	M. A. McCarthy Jr.	L. Schifrin
Brooklyn				
8	Jesus Colon		J. Sharkey	E. Schneider
9	L. Benedetto		T. Mirabile	D. Sandberg
10	A. Albert	F. M. Conion	S. Curtis	S. Curtis
11	G. Fish		J. Kranis	H. Carr
12	Rose Biederman		J. Bloom	I. Siegeltuch
13	V. Conzo		A. Low	S. Crivelli
14	Jean Militean		P. J. Schlupfer	P. J. Schupler
15	Nat Simon		E. Vogel	D. Rogers
16	P. P. Rosenstein		M. Stein	B. Ulano
Queens				
4	A. J. Olenick	M. Levin	A. J. Maickel	S. Mollin
5	E. Nelson		E. Treulich	L. Becker
6	J. Shill		H. Quinn	L. J. Steinlein
7	C. McGillicuddy		F. Smith	M. Fierson
Richmond				
17	G. Wasserman	T. Barlow	A. Maniscalco	N. Colosi
			N. DeJoy	H. Poll

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NEW YORK CALENDAR

KEEP COOL, HAVE FUN at our Summer's End Party, Sat. night, Aug. 29, at Van Franks, 5 St. Lukes Pl. (bet. 7th Av. & Hudson). Refreshment, dancing and games. Sub. \$1. Village ALP.

YOUTH COMMITTEE of Village ALP, 28 Greenwich Av. (near 10th St.), invites you to hear Charles Stewart, ALP candidate for President of City Council, on "McCarthyism in Education," Thurs., Aug. 27, 8 p.m. Discussion and refreshments.

MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S SOCIAL. Dancing, dining, delightful entertainment. Sat., Aug. 24, 8:30 p.m. 143 W. 96th St., Apt. 5F. Ausp.: ALP 5th A.D. Donation: \$1.

WED. NIGHT, AUG. 26, 8 p.m. Leon Trotsky memorial meeting. Murray Weiss speaks on French General Strike, East German Uprising and Kremlin Purge. Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Av. Cont.: 35c. Ausp.: Socialist Workers Party.

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Movie Suggestions

First Runs

BEGGAR'S OPERA: John Gay's gay 18th-century opera, with Laurence Olivier singing. Baronet, 3d at 59th., opens Aug. 24.

FROM HERE TO ETERNITY—Based on James Jones book on brutality of army life, this one is no encouragement to enlistment. Capitol, B'way & 51st St.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW—John Barrymore in reissue of Elmer Rice classic. Trans-Lux 72d St., 346 E. 72d.

THE SEA AROUND US—Documentary. Trans-Lux 60th, Madison & 60th St.

STALAG 17—Asior, B'way & 45th.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS—(Fr.-It.) 7 short films, one per sin. Paris, 4 W. 58th St.

JULIUS CAESAR—Shakespeare makes the big screen. Booth Theatre, 45th St., W. of B'way. Reserved seats.

Special

CLUB CINEMA, 6th Av. bet. 9-10 Sts.

The Howards of Virginia, based on novel "Tree of Liberty," Aug. 21-23, 9:30 p.m.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 11 W. 53d St. Shows 3 & 5:30 p.m.

Films of Ernst Lubitsch series.

Trouble in Paradise (1932), "drawing room" comedy on the screen with Miriam Hopkins, Kay Francis, Herbert Marshall, Aug. 24-30.

THALIA INTL. FILM FESTIVAL, 95th & B'way, AC 2-3370.

Aibi for a Night (Jouvet-von Stroheim) & **Five Men and a Woman** (Fr.), Sat., Aug. 22.

Midnight in Paris (Fr., Raimu) & **Extenuating Circumstances** (Fr. comedy), Sun., Aug. 23.

Jour de Fete (Fr. The Big Day) & **Magic Garden & Pennywhistle Blues**, Mon., Aug. 24.

Distant Journey (Ghetto Terezi) & **Magnani in Revenge**, Tues., Aug. 25.

Film Without a Name & **Strindberg's Miss Julie**, Wed., Aug. 26.

Russian Ballerina, with Redina & Ulanova & **Balzac's Secrets of a Ballerina**, Thurs., Aug. 27.

The Raven (Fr. Fresnay) & **A Lover's Return**, with Jouvet, Fri., Aug. 28.

55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE. ENGLISH FILM REPERTORY, 55th near 7th Av.

2 by Shaw: **Pygmalion** & **Major Barbara**, Aug. 20-22.

Happiest Days of Your Life (All-star Sim, M. Rutherford) & **Tony Draws a Horse**, Aug. 23-24.

Notorious Gentleman (Rex Harrison, Lilli Palmer) & **Facts of Love** ("lampoon of facts of life"), Aug. 25-26.

Tales of Hoffman & The Mikado, Aug. 27-29.

Manhattan

AMERICAN, 236 E. 3d St. Eisenstein's **Ivan the Terrible** & an American "western," Aug. 27-28.

ART, 36 E. 8th St. **Fantasia the Tulp** (Fr.), thru Aug. 27.

BEACON, B'way & 74th. **Frightened Bride & Caretaker's Daughter**, (both Br.), thru Aug. 25.

BECKMAN, 2d Av. bet. 65-66. **Mask of the Himalayas** (docum. scenery), cont.

BEVERLY, 3d Av. at 50th St. **Lost Horizon & Holiday** (2 reissues), thru Aug. 22; **Hunchback of Notre Dame** (C. Laughton) & **Charlie Chaplin shorts**, Aug. 23-

Bronx

DOVER, 1723 Boston Rd. **Magie Box & Brandy for the Parson** (both Br.), Aug. 23-25; **Shane & Lady Wants Mink**, Aug. 27-29.

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N. Y. Zoological Society photo

IT MIGHT BE AFRICA... BUT IT'S THE BRONX

This is a scene down by the Water Hole in Africa-in-the-Bronx in the Bronx Zoological Park. The Chandler's Mountain Reebucks, Bushbucks, and Nyalas seem to live in peace with the lions (actually there's a moat in be-

tween) in this idyllic spot. The plan of the zoo is to remove the animals from behind bars wherever possible. Take the children to this wonderful place one of these fine August days. You'll have just as good a time as they will.

Events for Children

AUGUST 22-30

Films

AMER. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Central Park W. at 79th St. Free. Wed., Aug. 26, 3:30 p.m. **Wild Fowl in Slow Motion; Bobolink & Blue Jay; The Bluebird.**

B'KLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, B'klyn Av. & Park Pl. Week-days. Free.

Mon., Aug. 24—**In Partnership With Nature**, 11 a.m.; **This Is New York**, 2 p.m.; **Southern Highlanders & Glacier National Park**, 4 p.m.

Tues., Aug. 25—**The ABC of Hand Tools**, 11 a.m.; **Yellowstone & Nature's Cameo**, 2 p.m.; **Chicken of the Sea**, 4 p.m.

Wed., Aug. 26—**The Magic Forest & Curious Coal**, 11 a.m.; **Iron Ore to Motive Power**, 2 p.m.; **Lincoln in Illinois**, 4 p.m.

Thurs., Aug. 27—**Sugar U.S.A.**, 11 a.m.; **Sports of the Southwest**, 2 p.m.; **The Hare and the Tortoise & Bicycling Safety Today**, 4 p.m.

Fri., Aug. 28—**Flight of the Sea Birds & Pigs and Elephants**, 11 a.m.; **Man on Horseback & Here, Kitty**, 2 p.m.; **Shining Rails**, 4 p.m.

Miscellaneous

MARIONETTE CIRCUS, Dept. of Parks, Free. **MANHATTAN**: Mon., Aug. 24, 2:30 p.m. E. River Dr. & 6th St.

Tues., Aug. 25, 2:30 p.m. **Hamilton Fish Playground**, Stanton, Sheriff & Pitt Sts.

Wed., Aug. 26, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. **Heckscher Playground**, 62d St. & W. Dr. in Central Park.

Thurs., Aug. 27, 2:30 p.m. **John Jay Playground**, Cherokee Pl. & E. 76th St., E. River Dr.

Fri., Aug. 28, 2:30 p.m. **Amsterdam Houses Playground**, 63d St. W. of Amsterdam Av.

STORY HOUR: B'klyn Children's Museum, B'klyn Av. & Park Pl. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 a.m. Free.

Mon., Aug. 24, **Riding the Pony Express I**; Tues., Aug. 25, **Riding the Pony Express II**; Wed., Aug. 26, **Riding the Pony Express III**;

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Thurs., Aug. 27, **Riding the Pony Express IV**; Fri., Aug. 28, **The Three Wishes.**

N.Y. Public Library: **Stories in Spanish**, Aguilar Branch, 174 E. 110 St., Wednesday, 2:30 p.m., thru August. Story hours at other branches, check local branches for time.

You can get hundreds of listings of children's activities — many free, many listed nowhere else — for every day of the month. In advance! For one year subscription (12 Monthly issues) just send \$2 with name and address to Box MC, Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York City 7.

Radio Tips

Highlights in station WNYC this week will include broadcasts of the UN General Assembly meetings on WNYC-AM 11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m. when the UN is in session, and the third annual Great Plays Festival Aug. 23-29. Outstanding dramatic classics presented in cooperation with the British Broadcasting Corp. are listed below, along with other selected programs.

Sun., Aug. 23—**THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST**, with John Gielgud, Dame Edith Evans, 3 p.m.

VOLPONE, 8:30 p.m.

Mon., Aug. 24—**CHOOSING A DAY NURSERY**, Mrs. Cornelia Goldsmith, Div. of Day Care. "You and Your Health Series, 10:30 a.m.

Turgenev's A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY, 8:30 p.m.

Tues., Aug. 15—**FRAMBOSIA IN BALI: A LOVE STORY**, how the UN Children's Fund is eradicating the disease frambosia, 6 p.m.

Moliere's TARTUFFE, 8:30 p.m.

Wed., Aug. 26—**Shakespeare's THE TEMPEST**, 8:30 p.m.

Thurs., Aug. 27—**HAY FEVER**, Dr. Herman N. Eisen of New York County Medical Soc. "You and Your Health" series, 10:30 a.m.

Chekhov's THE SEA GULL, 8:30 p.m.

PANIC AND MORALE, Dr. Leo Alexander, Boston State Hospital, and Dr. James Stewart, Montreal. "For Doctors Only" series, 9 p.m. (WNYC-FM only).

Fri., Aug. 28—**Ibsen's GHOSTS**, 8:30 p.m.

Sat., Aug. 29—**Rostand's CYRANO DE BERGERAC**, French language production by members of the Comedie Francaise, 2 p.m.

Goldsmith's SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, 8:30 p.m.

CORRECTION

In Eugene Gordon's story on the "peonage case" in the Aug. 17 GUARDIAN, the boys involved were described as having gone voluntarily to work upstate. Actually they had been shanghaied into the work.

Waterfront

(Continued from Page N. Y. 1)

police, customs, officials, hiring bosses as well as union bosses; strengthening anti-discrimination laws to prevent jimcrow practices against Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the docks; barring all screening and licensing.

Any program short of that, ALP warned, would produce "no reduction in crime, no improvement in the working conditions of the longshoremen, and no gain to the people of the City and State of New York."

SHIPPERS DISMAYED: The big shippers had been shown at the State Crime Committee hearings to have paid off any ILA warlord up for hire, whether pro-Ryan or "insurgent." (Even "reformer" Sampson had collected gifts from Jarka Stevedoring Co. and Grace Lines, the testimony showed.)

Shippers seemed dismayed by the whole clean-up campaign. ILA rule has cost them dearly in pay-offs and "gifts," but the average annual longshore wage on the east coast is \$1,700, compared with \$5,200 on the west coast where longshoremen are organized into the racket-free Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Vacations, pensions, other benefits add to the differential.

That differential lay behind the shippers' fears of "communism" which, the Times (8/16) reported, "is one more reason why the shipping industry dreads a complete collapse of the ILA on the Atlantic Coast."

A place for Bloch

NEW YORK, N. Y. In my opinion the American Labor Party should find a place for Emanuel Bloch on their slate of candidates for this campaign election.

Mr. Bloch has proven he has a fine legal mind and that he is a determined fighter for justice even against powerful odds. He is a people's lawyer who is needed in the political field to combat the shrewd scheming minds of the corporation-controlled legal minds.

R. Brody

Tell the advertiser you saw it in the NATIONAL GUARDIAN

THE SPEEDUP AND THE COST OF LIVING

Danger ahead: Glutted markets & mass unemployment

By Victor Perlo

HIGHER wages for higher productivity has been the theme song of union leaders this year; but they have not delivered comparable wage increases. The gap between production and workers' purchasing power is growing, and with it the danger of glutted markets and mass unemployment.

AFL's research director Boris Shishkin put it this way:

When we have more and more machines that produce more and more goods with fewer and fewer workers, it is plain to see that only through higher real wages can we hope to keep our economy on an even keel . . . avoid plunging our country into the threatening storm and stress of another depression, with all the human misery and wreckage that it would leave in its wake (*American Federationist*, April).

A CIO report on "Maintaining Prosperity," observing "a new trend in productivity rises—much more rapid than in the long-run past," shows that real wages lagged 6% behind rising productivity from 1949 to 1952. With allowance for rising taxes, this lag would exceed 10%. The report stresses that to close the gap, wage increases must exceed current productivity increases.

"FRIENDLY" SETTLEMENTS: During 1953 productivity has increased even faster than in recent years. In the first five months, rises in man-hour output over the same period in '52 are roughly 10% in steel, 8% in auto. Rising corporate profits follow—General Electric admits a profit gain of 32% in one of the early first-half reports.

Union goals of rapid 1953 wage increases were more than justified, but leaders of such unions as steel and auto did not lead a fight for them; instead they settled with employers

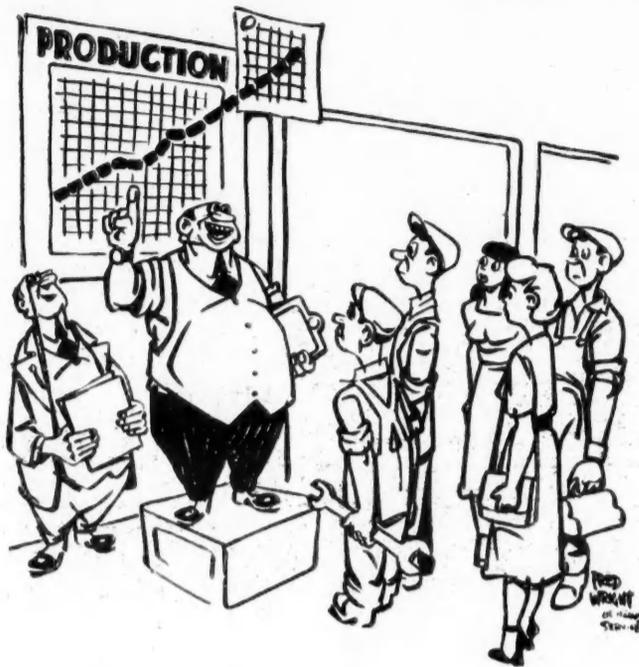
. . . in fast-moving and friendly wage talks. . . (Recent increases, averaging 7 to 8c an hour including fringes) will probably be the smallest since 1945, and the least uniform throughout industry (*Business Week*, 7/11).

RAISE—ZERO OR LESS: Broken down, the 1953 7½c increase means little. Taxes take more than 1½c. The average applies only to those who got raises, and one-third the labor force got none or took cuts. Thus the average take-home increase for all factory workers is about 4c, or 2.4%. This is now reduced to zero or less with the July 22 government report that living costs on June 15 reached an all-time high, far above the top figure under the Truman administration. The newest figure is a boost of 12.5% over June, 1950; taking 1935-39 as a base of 100, living costs now stand at 191.4. Biggest increase was in retail food costs; increases in transit fares and rents jumped the figure higher.

BACK TO '29? Walter Reuther, who makes the grandest statements about what is needed, made one of the poorest settlements for auto workers. The main raise in the GM settlement was the 5c hourly improvement or productivity factor. This amounts to 2½%. In return Reuther urges workers to increase productivity, giving GM and other auto companies the 8% increase this year already noted.

AFL pres. George Meany has noted the similarity with the late 1920's, when productivity soared without corresponding wage increases, and warned that this situation, if continued, would "put us right back where we were in 1929 when the bubble burst." The 1953 settlements are insufficient to affect seriously the danger of a bust, or to offer workers protection from it.

POOR GET POORER: This year's wage increases were poorly distributed. The CIO report on maintaining prosperity stressed the special need of pulling up the lowest incomes. The lowest-paid workers suffer most from inflation. This



Congratulations! Our production goals have been met! We're laying off 20% of the force!

year's settlements, in many cases, made this worse. In auto, the majority received 5c; skilled craftsmen, 15c; tool and die makers, 25c. The Natl. Maritime Union settlement for Atlantic and Gulf coasts provided 2% for the lowest-paid seamen, 4% for middle and 6% for top brackets. Skilled workers are entitled to even larger increases to compensate for years of lagging wages, but this year their needs were partly met by sacrificing the unskilled workers and often most of the semi-skilled.

Any serious attempt to improve the lot of very low-income workers must be based on the fight to abolish discrimination against Negro and minority workers. But new provisions against discrimination were absent from major 1953 settlements. A notable, though indirect, exception is the steelworkers' settlement with U.S. Steel which is to eliminate the Southern differential by mid-1954.

SPEED-UP & WORK HOURS: In their policy statements the AFL and CIO regard higher productivity as a wholly beneficent result of improved machinery; they ignore the pronounced influence of speed-up. Some AFL craft unions, the independent Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, and a few others limit the workload on the individual worker. But in basic industries like steel and auto, resistance to speed-up is confined to local unofficial strikes which suffer because of the top leaders' indifference or opposition.

The issue of working hours is especially important. Even the traditional 8-hr. day is in danger of being lost as millions seek overtime as a means of making ends meet. With the threat of a business decline, rapidly-rising productivity and long work-hours aggravate the menace of unemployment. Wage raises, even large ones, are not enough. A prompt reduction in the

work-day without lowering pay can be one of the most effective ways of maintaining jobs, and limiting the damage to living conditions of any slump in business. But AFL and CIO policy statements ignore this issue, and Reuther denounces the call for a 30-hour week as a Communist plot.

Nevertheless, the shorter work-week movement is spreading, and is now advocated by Ford Local 600 and other important UAW locals. The CIO woodworkers want a 6-hr. day, oil and furniture workers a 36-hr. week. Some brewery locals have won shorter hours.

MINERS' BATTLE: The 1953 wage story is not yet complete. The militant coal miners are yet to be heard from. More immediate is the battle of the non-ferrous metal workers. Copper and allied companies have refused to raise wages, tried to cut them in places.

The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.) has issued a study showing that copper miners require a 42% raise to make up for doubled productivity, and to restore their 1939 share in the value of copper produced. The possibilities of a 30-hr. week at 40-hours pay, which it stresses as a policy, are limited this year because of weak settlements already made by other unions; but it is demanding a raise of 15c hourly, or double the average. In a recent poll 89% of the members voted to strike if necessary.

RANK & FILE READY: By striking in 1951, Mine-Mill achieved the first important break in the wage-freeze formula, from which millions of workers later benefited. Now again this union pioneers in trying to break out of the narrow range of 1953 settlements, and to start really coping with the problem of rising productivity. It does this despite the handicaps of the anti-labor Administration, weakening markets for non-ferrous metals, AFL and CIO red-baiting raids, government persecution.

The 89% strike vote of Mine-Mill shows that labor is ready to act, and that the failures of top AFL and CIO leadership this year have reflected their own weakness, not their members'.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS

A historic film on the Rosenberg Case is planned by the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. All persons who took still or movie pictures of any part of the fight are asked to make their material available to the committee at 1060 Sixth Av., N. Y. C. 18.

THE GREAT GERMAN BOND ROBBERY

2 billion dollars out of your pocket

A STEAL by the Eisenhower government compared with which previous Washington robberies pale to insignificance was rammed through the U.S. Senate on July 13, at State Dept. instigation, and went practically unnoticed in the press. The sum for which U.S. taxpayers were nicked was precisely \$2 billion—written off Germany's post-war debt to this country, so that the Bonn government can pay private holders of long-defaulted pre-Hitler bonds at 100% face value plus 5½% interest.

The deal was strictly bi-partisan; the agreements now ratified were instituted when Dean Acheson was Secy. of State, have now been pushed through under Dulles. For 38 years Dulles was a member of the Sullivan & Cromwell law firm which in the early '30's backed the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council; another backer was Acheson's firm of Covington, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb. The Council was financed by the biggest Wall St. banking houses which had floated the bonds in the U.S. They are now believed to have bought up many of them for pennies on the dollar.

"DON'T MAKE IT PUBLIC": Between 1924 and 1930 these big banks flooded the U.S. with German bonds in behalf

of German interests that financed Hitler, in an operation which Sen. Murray (D-Mont.) has called "one of the blackest chapters in the history of American investment banking." Dulles' firm played both sides of the street by representing U.S. bondholders at the same time it was the law firm for the North German Lloyd Co., one of the defaulting firms. The Hitler government, when it defaulted on the bonds, bought up many of them for 30c on the dollar.

There was little Senate debate on ratification of the new agreement, but a small band of Senators vigorously opposed it and bitterly criticized the State Dept. for insisting that it does not know who owns the bonds or their total face value, which it estimated at about \$546,000,000. But it is known that nearly \$1,500,000,000 worth were originally sold in this country. Later Senators were told the Treasury Dept. has a list of present owners which they could look at "provided it is definitely understood that the names on the list will not be made public in any way."

BONUSES FOR NAZIS: A question not answered was asked by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.):

"Have there been speculators oper-

ating to buy them [the bonds] up at much less than par value? Will insiders make killings amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars?"

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore.) protested that investors "who might be said to have really invested in the rise of a dictator, are to be paid at 100 cents on the dollar." He noted that it is not known

" . . . what proportion really is held by former German Nazi financial houses, who, it is said, to some extent have been picking up the bonds for a song, with the result that under the proposed arrangement, the U.S. taxpayers really would be making payments to those who continue to hold the Nazi philosophy."

DOWN THE RIVER: Sen. Murray summed it up:

" . . . The bondholders whom we are now asked to protect at the expense of the American public, were people who put their faith not in the government of the U.S. but in the Hitler regime which was to wage war against the U.S. Apparently it is for such purpose that we are now asked to sell the American taxpayer down the river."

Down the river he went. With limited debate, the Senate rejected a motion to recommit the measure by 51 to 16, went on to ratify it by 46 to 16; 33 Senators didn't vote.

Rosenberg committees meet to plan fight for vindication and for Morton Sobell

RESPONDING to a call "to plan steps to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to win justice for their co-defendant, Morton Sobell," more than 200 delegates from a dozen states attended a conference of Eastern Seaboard Rosenberg Committees last weekend, Aug. 15-16, in New York.

After two days of reports and discussion, the delegates approved a continuing campaign to bring the truth in the Rosenberg Case to the public, to guarantee security for the Rosenberg children, and to work for a new trial for Morton Sobell and immediate transfer from Alcatraz, where he is serving a 30-year sentence.

In addition to a resolution praising Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter for their dissents from the Supreme Court majority refusal to grant a stay or review in the Rosenberg Case, the conference authorized these public resolutions:

Policy and Program

MILLIONS of Americans who have learned the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case are convinced today that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are innocent. Many more millions were appalled by the hasty and indecent execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953. This urgency to get the execution over with only deepened the doubt about the government case in the minds of these millions.

The spectacle of the Supreme Court, reconvened by order of the government, deliberating while the executioner at Sing Sing was instructed to stand by and then cancelling the stay of execution granted by Justice Douglas, violated every tradition of American justice.

It cannot be reiterated too often that the Rosenbergs were executed without the Supreme Court ever having read the trial transcript or reviewing the facts in the case. The insistence on the part of government spokesmen that the Rosenbergs received full measure of justice is a

flagrant distortion of the truth.

We believe that many millions of Americans regardless of their opinions as to the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs agree that President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency in the face of world-wide pleas for mercy was a severe blow to the good name of our country.

We resolve, therefore, that while the opportunity to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg no longer exists, it is our responsibility to establish the truth in the case and to inform the American people as to the deep significance of the injustice.

IT IS ALSO our responsibility to do everything within our power to secure the economic future of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, orphaned by the execution. We appeal to all Americans, irrespective of religious and political affiliations, to contribute to-

Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG



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POUR LES SAUVER

wards the economic future of the Rosenberg children. We feel that such a humanitarian action would be in the best tradition of American democracy. We also call for the widest possible distribution of "The Death House Letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," the profits from which go to the Rosenberg children.

THE SAME HYSTERIA and disregard for justice that brought about conviction and death sentences for the Rosenbergs, resulted in a similar denial of justice to Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. In the same inhuman haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to the electric chair, Morton Sobell was sentenced to a living death of 30 years in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island.

We must spare no effort to see that a public appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell be forthwith put into motion. For we believe that in an atmosphere free of the pressure and hysteria that marked the last trial, such a new trial would result in Morton Sobell's freedom.

We recommend that immediate efforts be undertaken with a view to obtaining U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell's consent to a new trial. We believe that during the legal process of securing justice for Morton Sobell he should be transferred from Alcatraz to a more humane prison.

WE ALSO URGE an unprecedented attendance at the Rosenberg Dedication Rally at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on Sept. 16, as a major step to fulfill the task of making known the truth in the Rosenberg Case and securing justice for Morton Sobell.

The conscience of America demands this.

The Conference also unanimously passed with resounding applause the following resolution on the Rosenberg defense attorneys:

On Emanuel Bloch

For his selfless and untiring pursuit of justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg throughout the whole period of their ordeal, we extend our most sincere admiration, respect and gratitude to Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch and to those associated with him in this historic fight for justice.

We join with Mr. Bloch in his public appreciation of the special contributions of attorneys Fyke Farmer of Tennessee, and Daniel Marshall of California, in the final effort to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Contributions to the Rosenberg Children's Fund should be sent directly to Emanuel H. Bloch, trustee, 401 Broadway, New York City.

CP leader gets new 'contempt' sentence

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, member of the Communist Party's natl. committee among the 11 Smith Act defendants sentenced in the 1949 Foley Sq. (N. Y.) trial for "conspiracy to teach and advocate," was taken Aug. 1st, chained and manacled, from the Terre Haute, Ind., federal prison to Pittsburgh's U. S. District court as an expert on party policy in the trial of six witch-hunt victims there.

When Davis refused to name members of his party's National Negro Commission, Judge Rabe F. Marsh sentenced him to 60 days for "contempt." He is serving the third year of the original five-year stretch; the extra time is to come at the end of that sentence.

Status of Smith Act victims

The ten men and three women of the second Foley Sq. trial are at liberty while their case is pending appeal to the Circuit Court of the Southern Dist. of N. Y. Ten men and four women (including a husband and wife) in Los Angeles are also on bail, pending appeal to the Circuit Court there. Mrs. Oleta Yates, in the California case, has meanwhile appealed from a five-year contempt sentence imposed because she wouldn't name names. A "friend of the court" brief signed by more than 300 citizens of Mrs. Yates' community has been filed on her behalf.

Five men and two women (again including a husband and wife) were recently convicted in Hawaii and given the maximum. The trial of six women and men in Seattle is drawing to a



OLETA O'CONNOR YATES
There were many friends

close. William J. Pennock, the seventh, was found dead Aug. 2 following his taking a sedative prescribed by his physician (GUARDIAN, 8/10). Defense described the death as caused by "sheer physical exhaustion from overwork, harassment, and from extended ruthless attacks."

St. Louis' Smith Act trial is to begin Sept. 14 (once more involving a husband and wife); Detroit's, with six defendants, will begin about the same time. Mrs. Helen Winter, whose husband Carl, chairman of the Michigan CP, was convicted in the second Foley Sq. roundup, will stand trial in Detroit.

Four men and two women went to prison as a result of the Baltimore Smith Act trial and the U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to review. The women, Mrs. Jean Frankfeld and Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg, are in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, W. Virginia. Mrs. Frankfeld's husband, Phil, is among the four imprisoned men. The Frankfelds have two small children.

Last of Trenton 6 will be paroled in Nov.

Ralph Cooper, 28, last of the Trenton Six still imprisoned for alleged murder of junk dealer William Horner in 1948, will be paroled in November, the N. J. parole board said last week. He and Collis English were returned to jail for life in 1951 after a third trial had freed James Thorpe, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson and John MacKenzie. English died in jail last Dec. 30. Cooper last February, facing a fourth trial and possibly a fourth death sentence, appeared in court and, by answering "Yes, sir," twice, satisfied the state that all three trials were "fair," all six defendants "guilty" and that he, by "confessing," had won the right to parole. NAACP representative J. Mercier Burrell said then that pressure from the N. J. prosecutor's office had forced Cooper's "confession."

THE GAME OF DEATH

NEA Service sent out this item "contributed by a reader": The reader writes that her daughters' summer-camp newsletter described the Historical Pageant on July 4. Each cabin was to present a scene of an event in American history, without assistance from adults.

The two that won top prizes were the operation which separated the Brodie Twins and the execution of the Rosenbergs.

On the Rosenberg execution, which took first prize for ingenuity and carefully thought-out presentation, the camp director said: "I thought our old jelly mold had served as almost everything but it never was a death cap before."

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

ANNE REVERE, noted stage and screen actress, reads "SALT OF THE EARTH" SAT., AUG. 29, 8:30 p.m., City Terrace Cultural Center, 3875 City Terrace Dr. AND SUN., AUG. 30, 8 p.m., Stanley Hall, 1057 N. Stanley, Hollywood. Aup.: California Quarterly, \$1.20 adm. at door (includes tax).

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WASHINGTON FACES A MAJOR DEFEAT

The race for the East-West trade

By Tabitha Petran

BEFORE the Korean truce was signed, it was already clear that it must set off a race for the China trade which Washington has desperately sought to prevent.

JAPAN'S TRADE DEFICIT REACHES ALARM LEVEL (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 5/3).

GLOBAL COMPETITION, BRITISH GET TRAMPLED BY RIVALS EAST & WEST OF IRON CURTAIN (Wall St. Journal, 5/19).

FRENCH TRADE DEFICIT, FRENCH EXPORTS CONTINUE THEIR DECLINE (WSJ, 6/13).

EAST-WEST TRADE VIEWED AS MUST (N. Y. World-Telegram, 6/23).

The Journal of Commerce, predicting last April 5 the intensified post-truce pressure for East-West trade, expected U.S. traders to be "almost as anxious as their competitors to get back in business."

FORBIDDEN PANTIES: Rapid present developments indicate that Washington, in its basic cold-war aim of economically strangling the socialist world while keeping the profit system booming on a war economy, faces a stunning defeat.

Its trade embargo forbids capitalist export to socialist countries of some 1,500 "strategic" items including nylon panties. Yet socialist-world economy grows and prospers even as crisis signs multiply in the Western war economies. Already in July, 1952, Oxford fellow Peter Wiles was writing in the big-finance magazine Foreign Affairs of the Soviet economy's "superior rate of growth" which "batters all recorded data for the West."

... a major challenge to the U.S. ... The Soviet Union's socialist industrial economy is functioning remarkably well. ... [Its] rate of growth is plainly outstripping that of the Western powers—even including the U.S.

"INTOLERABLE" EMBARGOES: Meanwhile Washington's capitalist partners

are breaking out of the U.S.-imposed trade straitjacket. Straws in the wind are the recent series of trade agreements signed by the U.S.S.R. with the Netherlands, Egypt, Argentina, Greece, France and Denmark. The Argentine agreement (for an exchange of \$180 million) sets a new mark in

goods... even more ridiculous than it has been appearing in the eyes of most European industrialists. ... Our position on East-West trade is being condemned by more and more of our friends as utterly intolerable.

EAGER BRITISH TRADERS: In Britain, Italy, W. Germany and



Washington report: The big 3 agreed to sink their differences

Soviet trade relations with any South American country. The agreement with France, though small (French exports in the first year will total \$34 million), triples current trade. (French businessmen recently made a \$28 million trade deal with China.)

A soon-to-be-signed agreement with Britain is said to provide for a larger exchange than all other Soviet agreements with W. Europe combined. Last month, the U.S.S.R. "stunned" the world platinum market by offering 3,000 ounces of this highly strategic metal in British markets at \$90 an ounce. Sylvia Porter (N.Y. Post, 7/7) commented that in so doing, Russia

... telegraphed in the most practical of ways to all our allies in Europe that she really means "peace." ... Made our embargo on shipments of any war potential

lead in forming companies to do business with China and Russia. GUARDIAN's Gordon Schaffer reported from London:

Almost at the same moment that Lord Salisbury was agreeing in Washington to a continuance of the embargoes on trade with China; a group of businessmen in Peking was signing a contract for a 15-million-pound exchange of goods before June, 1954. The firms involved in this deal included Tube Investments Ltd., Austin Motors, Enfield Cables, etc.—among the most important engineering firms in Britain.

The China Committee for the Promotion of Intl. Trade, set up after last year's Economic Conference in Moscow, has drawn up further proposals to bring trade to an annual value of 50 million pounds when the embargoes are relaxed. The Chinese have indicated that when free trade

is ensured, they want to sell raw materials in the sterling area and will spend the proceeds on British engineering products.

U.S. DOUBLE-CROSS: British Board of Trade figures last month showed an almost threefold increase in trade with China in the first five months of 1953 over a year before. In the midst of the McCarthy tirades against the allies' China trade, London said it would continue and develop "non-strategic trade with [China] and any other Communist nations" (N. Y. Times, 7/21). The British government is still trying to apply heavy brakes to development of socialist-world trade in accordance with U.S. embargoes, but as Schaffer noted:

If the order books of British firms were full, the government might be able to get away with acceptance of the embargoes; but everywhere there are signs that despite arms orders, shipbuilding, heavy engineering, textiles, all face slump within a matter of months. Whole sections of British industry were kept alive with Russian orders between wars. Moreover there is a wealth of evidence that U.S. firms are already double-crossing their reluctant allies. They are trading with China through W. German and Japanese firms run on U.S. capital, and concluding deals with other socialist countries through contacts in Austria and Switzerland.

TRADE AND PEACE: After a talk in Hong Kong with a senior U.S. diplomat and a British trade delegate just back from Peking, Marguerite Higgins (NYHT, 8/4) wrote of the "nightmare of welding a coherent free world policy toward Communist China." The U.S., said the diplomat, wanted to use China's need for certain goods as a weapon at the Korea bargaining table, but faced frustration if W. European trade missions "virtually assured [the Chinese] in advance that they are going to get trade anyway."

Washington's "nightmare" can only get worse as long as it insists on no relaxation of the embargo on East-West trade. For as NYT's Brendan M. Jones wrote (4/5):

Bringing the huge Communist area with its resources and markets back into the area of normal international trade would set off a commercial boom. Lasting peace has been an economic need for a long time.

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