

Newton's Family Newspaper

In this week's Saturday Evening Post

WILL CASTRO GRAB OUR NAVAL BASE IN CUBA?



● If Castro seizes our 476,000,000 naval base at Guantánamo, will we fight? Retreat? Compromise?

● Does Castro really have us over a barrel—or is it the other way around?

● What would happen if the hammer and sickle ever replaced Old Glory at Guantánamo?

● Read "Guantánamo: Ours or Castro's?"—in this week's Post.

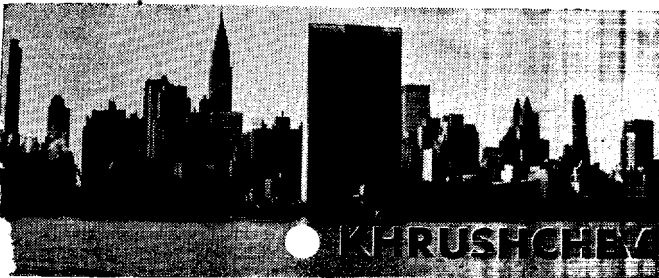
WHO'S COOGLING THE WHITE SOX? Ed Froelich, trainer of the Chicago White Sox, often acts as the team's guidance counselor, dietitian, M.D. and "mama." Learn how Froelich's ruddy face often becomes a psychiatrist's couch. Don't miss "I Am a Dugout Doctor."

ROBOT TEACHERS—THE LATEST WORD IN EDUCATION! Teaching machines are becoming more and more popular in our American schools! How do these phenomenal "brains" work? Will they ever replace the live teacher? Read "Can Machines Replace Teachers?"

WHO'S AHEAD—KENNEDY OR NIXON? Steward Alsop gives the results of his six-state "favorite-candidate" survey. You'll learn which candidate has already taken the lead. Whether Kennedy's religion will hurt or help his chances in November. Read "Nixon or Kennedy: What the Voters Are Saying."

Keep Posted—read The Saturday Evening Post. (Get your copy today!)





KHRUSHCHEV AND HIS GANG AT THE U.N.—

WHAT THE DICTATORS ARE UP TO IN NEW YORK

What, really, has brought Khrushchev and his gang to New York? A try for peace? No sign of that. An attempt to frighten U.S.? Only in part. What then? It's a try for a big conquest—the United Nations itself.

NEW YORK

KHRUSHCHEV'S GANG of Red dictators, invading New York, is making a play to capture eventual control of the United Nations.

The New York headquarters of the U. N., where Communists enjoy the same privileges as non-Communists, has long been a major base of operations for Reds within the United States. Here is an international zone offering advantages to Communist agents which far transcend even the privileges of Communists in the embassies of Washington.

All of a sudden, the dictators of the Communist world have moved into New York in person to exploit their advantages to the fullest.

Communists pay few of the bills of

the United Nations, use what they like of the U. N. facilities for international action, ignore as they choose the responsibilities of membership.

In the Congo, Khrushchev has just tried to promote another "Korea"—using Soviet planes, "technicians," Communist arms and Communist threats to stir up a real war, to trip up the United Nations military force trying to restore order in that African land.

Aim: a "captive" U. N. Within the United Nations itself the Soviet Union has used its veto power on 86 occasions to hamstring any effective operation of the Security Council, officially the directing body of the U. N. By this method the Communists have thrown real control of the U. N. into the General Assembly.

In the Assembly, each nation has only one vote. Guinea in Africa, for example, has an equal vote with the U. S.

It is here in the Assembly that a dramatic change is taking place—a change that has much to do with bringing Khrushchev and his Red dictators to New York at this time.

Membership in the United Nations is skyrocketing as new nations of Africa join up. Within two years, the voting power of the nations of Asia and Africa in the U. N. Assembly will exceed that of the remainder of the world. If Khrushchev can line up enough of these votes, adding them to those of the Communists and fellow travelers, such as Fidel Castro of Cuba, he can dominate the U. N.

In New York, Khrushchev will be making
(continued on page 46)



United Nations

IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY—

Each member nation has 1 vote—82 votes in all.

Cuba, with 6.5 million people, has the same voting power as U. S., with 180 million. Nepal's 8.4 million people have the same Assembly vote as the Soviet Union's 209 million.

Fifteen new nations now entering U. N. have only 47

million people among them. Yet these small countries could outvote a combination of a dozen major nations with more than a billion people—U. S., Russia, Britain, India, Japan, France, Italy and the other great powers of the world.

The real power, in terms of Assembly votes, lies with the small countries, not the major nations.

[continued from page 45]

ing a play to impress the "nonwhite" nations—the countries of Asia and Africa which have just emerged, are emerging or will emerge from colonialism. The Soviet dictator is out to make every issue a colonial issue, with the Reds on the side of the "anticolonials" and the U. S. on the side of the "imperialist powers."

Backdrop: outer space. In addition, Khrushchev will be boasting of his rockets and his exploits in space—of his "man in space" if he can get one there and bring him back alive while the Assembly is in session. As the Soviet dictator and his Red henchmen crossed the Atlantic en route to New York, Soviet recovery ships were moving into position for monitoring a new space shot.

To impress the new nations, Khrushchev has ordered every one of the Red dictators whose countries are members to join him at the United Nations Assembly. Though some of these dictators had not previously dared to travel outside Communist countries, all came.

In addition, behaving as though he were already the dictator of the U. N. itself, Khrushchev issued "invitations" to all the heads of U. N. member-governments to come to the Assembly meeting September 20. To this call such pro-Communist dictators as Fidel Castro of Cuba and Sékou Touré of Guinea responded eagerly. Others who came included the dictators of the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Ghana and one independent Communist, Tito of Yugoslavia.

KHRUSHCHEV'S PLANS FOR THE U.N.



UP TO NOW:

Control of the United Nations has been in the hands of nations of Europe and the Western Hemisphere whose people, in the majority, are "whites."

IN THE FUTURE:

Control of the United Nations soon will shift to nations of Asia and Africa whose people, in the main, are "nonwhites."

Some neutrals wavered at Khrushchev's arrogant "invitation" to New York. Nehru of India first indicated he would come, then that he would not, then that he would. And, in Washington, President Eisenhower said only that he intended to

stand by his original plan to make a courtesy address to the Assembly on September 22, returning to the White House thereafter.

A major reason for the gathering of Khrushchev and his gang in New York is

WHO PAYS THE U. N.'S BILLS



United Nations' total cost, 1960 \$283,640,827
 U. S. pays \$120,405,117

Soviet Union pays \$ 17,454,215



U. N. Emergency Force in Gaza Strip, 1960 . . . \$ 20,000,000
 U. S. pays \$ 9,697,064

Soviet Union pays 0



U. N. expenses in Congo, estimated yearly \$200,000,000
 Probable U. S. contribution \$ 80,000,000

Probable Soviet contribution 0

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U.N. MEMBERSHIP NOW:

30 Afro-Asian nations, mainly "nonwhite."

52 European, American and other "white" nations.



U.N. MEMBERSHIP BY 1962:

55 Afro-Asian nations, mainly "nonwhite."

53 European, American and other "white" nations.

KHRUSHCHEV'S

GOAL:

Win leadership of the world's "non-white" nations, add them to the "white" Communist nations, get control of the U.N.

In the current session, the admission of 15 new members will give "white" nations 53, "nonwhites" 44.

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that the world offers no vehicle for propaganda that even approaches that accorded by the United Nations—thanks, in considerable part, to the U.S.

To magnify Communist boasts, here are the klieg lights, the television cameras and networks, the powerful radio stations and networks, the cables and telephones that carry words and pictures and voices to every part of the globe. Nothing like this is to be found elsewhere in the world.

What the Red dictators have to say can here be said against the background, dignity and prestige of an assembly of the world's nations. In addition, at the U.N., Communist dictators who treat the U.S. as their major enemy can say what they like from a metropolis of skyscrapers—symbol of U.S. power.

Procedural rules at the Assembly, designed for the responsible delegates of the responsible governments of the world, are a propaganda plaything for the Communist dictators.

"Late-late show": Castro? There is no real limitation to the time that each chief delegate of a country can speak in the Assembly. Each reserves a specific time, but there is no guarantee that a speaker may not talk overtime. If he does, nobody can stop him. Fidel Castro, for example, can rant on for hours as he often does in Cuba.

Khrushchev himself has promised to talk about many things—U.S. espionage,

disarmament, "peace" and, he has indicated, Soviet power.

There are 85 items now on the U.N. agenda and most of these will give the Red dictators opportunities for propaganda speeches. Some, however, are on the agenda because the U.S. and its allies put them up for discussion.

The Western Allies want free and full discussion, for example, of the reign of terror in Hungary as carried out by János Kádár. Kádár, one of the Red dictators at the U.N., traveled with Khrushchev aboard the *Baltika* as a trusted companion and friend.

Khrushchev has already used propaganda opportunities. He had his aides ask the U.N., for example, to guarantee that he would get "maximum security protection" in New York City and yet be free to travel around the metropolitan area—farther if he liked. The U.S. Government, so informed by the U.N., said that Khrushchev could get "maximum security" only if he remained on the island of Manhattan.

Manhattan Island contains the major hotels, theaters, restaurants, night clubs, business offices and the great majority of official residences and headquarters of the U.N. delegations, including those of the Soviet delegation.

Tongue-in-cheek pique. Khrushchev, however, protested in an attitude of injured dignity. In radiograms to British newspapers from the *Baltika*, in an offi-

cial note delivered to the U.S. State Department, he called the U.S. invitation "unlawful" and "unfriendly." U.S. officials expressed amazement at such comments from the Soviet dictator who, in Paris last May, had insulted the U.S. President and withdrawn his invitation to Mr. Eisenhower to visit Russia.

The limitation on Khrushchev's movements also was applied by the U.S. to other members of his "Dictators' Club"—Hungary's Kádár, Albania's Premier Mehmet Shehu and Fidel Castro of Cuba. All three, like Khrushchev, present maximum-security problems for New York police in a city teeming with hate-filled exiles from those countries.

Trouble for a peacemaker. A major target of the Red dictators at the U.N. will be its Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld. Soviet spokesmen, before the U.N. Assembly began, attacked Hammarskjöld bitterly for his part in trying to restore order in the Congo with U.N. troops, upsetting Red plans to take over that country as a satellite.

Khrushchev and his gang plan to give the world a dramatic show of Communist power and arrogance in New York and hope, if they can, to take over the U.N. itself if the new nations of Africa, watching them, are impressed.

News from Khrushchev's captive empire, page 48. Did U.S. "give" Cuba to Castro? page 106.

While Khrushchev Struts—**NEWS FROM THE CAPTIVE EMPIRE**

As Communist dictators meet in New York, what about things back home? Are the dictators secure, their people happy? A Western authority, just back from a

survey of the satellite countries, gives the answers in the following interview. Because of the special nature of his work, he must remain anonymous.

Q Would you say that the 100 million people of Eastern Europe are lost by the free world to the Communists?

A By no means. But I think you must distinguish between those countries that I would call "noneruptible" satellites and those that could be described as "eruptible" satellites.

Q What is the difference?

A In 1956, Hungary erupted. The whole country blew up. While it is more difficult to imagine, it is still possible to imagine the same thing happening in Rumania now. There you have a country that has a Western outlook, and it conceivably could erupt.

But, in Bulgaria, given any sort of opportunity I cannot conceive of an eruption. The people there are very happy to have Russia as Big Brother. The Russians, as a result, can allow a more relaxed regime. Russians are confident that Bulgaria will stay in the Soviet orbit without coercion.

The reason why Bulgaria is a model satellite—from Russia's point of view—is largely historical. Russia has been the hero figure in Bulgaria since the country was liberated from the Turks in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Q How about other countries of Eastern Europe?

A I think that Rumania, Hungary, Poland and East Germany are in the category of eruptible satellites.

Q What about Czechoslovakia?

A I think that she may, unfortunately, be the next candidate to join Bulgaria as a noneruptible satellite.

Q Why so?

A Here again, as in Bulgaria, you find that national character plays the most important part. The Czechs—the Czechs more than the Slovaks—seem to be more acclimatized, more reconciled to the Communist way of life. They simply tend to be more passive and less likely to make political sacrifices to change their status.

Q Are people of the eruptible satellites becoming more reconciled to their lot under Communist rule?

A I do not think that they are. I think that the Polish people, the Hungarian people, the Rumanian people and, it goes without saying, the East German people would like to move away from the Soviet Union.

Take the Rumanians: They don't look like people you would describe as eruptible. But the greatest tribute to them by the Russians is that they have the most repressive regime in Eastern Europe.

Q Why is it that Russia is able to maintain her colonies

in East Europe while Western countries are being thrown out of their colonies?

A People in these countries feel that the Russians showed in Hungary back in 1956 that they are prepared to be as ruthless as necessary, and it would be futile to try any physical challenge to Communist rule.

Q Why doesn't the West apply the same methods?

A It would be against everything that the Western way of life stands for. We simply could not begin to do what the Russians are doing in Eastern Europe. It would mean sealing off the colonies, instituting secret police and all of those things that are normal in the Soviet bloc.

Geography favors the Russians, too. Their "colonies" are adjacent to the Soviet Union, and they can deport large numbers of working people to Siberia, as they did in Hungary in 1956.

Q If repressive measures were relaxed, would Russia run the risk of an eruption?

A Yes. I think they would. If people felt sure that the Soviet Army would not intervene, then most of these countries would prefer to live under some sort of Scandinavian socialist-neutral system rather than under the present regime.

Q Are people of the area depressed now, or what?

A There is depression, and it has tended to grow. The Soviet Union has played very skillfully on the idea that the Western powers are ineffectual to intervene on their behalf. Russians publicize the failure of Western powers to intervene in Czechoslovakia against Hitler in 1938, and failure of the West to respond to appeals that were put out by some of the Balkan peasant parties in 1945-47. People recall the experience in East Germany and in Hungary.

Q Does this give rise to a feeling that the West really will not help them?

A Yes. It is basically a feeling that Western powers are ineffectual when it comes to giving any real assistance. This leads to more depression. A few years ago, Western leaders regularly mentioned these countries. Lately there have been almost no references to them. Russians have demonstrated that they are not going to relinquish their grip on these countries short of major war. That fact is understood by us.

But let us not, therefore, write this area off while distracted by problems in other areas; here are millions of people who share our traditions and aspirations and who do not deserve to be forgotten.

FROM THE
NATION'S
CAPITAL

Tomorrow

A
LOOK
AHEAD

Newsgram

2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Just remember that Khrushchev is having his troubles, too; that all is not sweetness and light within the empire that Communism keeps building.

Cuba is a costly mess, alerting Latin America to Communist danger. The Congo isn't proving easy to grab. Communist threats and arrogance there are likely to make other new nations of Africa think twice before signing up.

East Europe remains under surly bondage. Middle East is wary, no longer a sure prize for Communism. Red China is proving hard to discipline.

It's not really a happy gang of 15 dictators who are meeting in New York. Not one dares take a chance on an election. All hold power only by use of armed forces and secret police. None dares expose his people to full contact with the non-Communist world. All, basically, are insecure and afraid.

The arrogance the world sees is a cover for an inferiority complex.

Khrushchev, with a huge inferiority complex, is dangerous just as Hitler was dangerous. Khrushchev is wily, cunning, cruel--and a hungry dictator.

Khrushchev's gall is fabulous. After barring Eisenhower from Russia, he blithely turned around and invited the world's dictators to New York.

The whole gang of dictators, meeting in U.S., will try to put on an air of confidence and respectability. Yet not one of them has a legitimate claim to power, tested in the forum of the people he rules.

All, except Tito, cringe before Khrushchev. They're a sad bunch.

It's doubtful if Khrushchev will get what he's after in New York.

New nations of Africa, most probably, will be wary. Latin America will remember Castro and look behind soothing words and big promises. U.S. people will no longer be startled and frightened by Soviet displays in space.

Communists, throwing their weight around, may have overdone it.

In the election at home, the tempo is rising, the odds shifting somewhat.

Kennedy started high, then slipped a bit; Nixon rose, only to slip a little. Nixon now is showing signs of gain in some of the big States.

New York, a key State, seems a tossup, but Democrats are badly divided.

Nixon, at this point, seems to have a smaller problem in New York than Kennedy has.

California and Pennsylvania, polls indicate, are veering to Nixon. Ohio has a Kennedy edge, but Illinois seems to favor Nixon. Texas is a tossup.

As of now, it seems very close. Kennedy, however, in the weeks ahead, would appear to have more handicaps to overcome than Nixon will have.

The real battle will center in States with big electoral votes.

Kennedy's problems: Youthful appearance. Religion. Close ties to the leaders of labor. Defection in the South. Farm-belt coolness.

Nixon's problems: Less-active business. Increased unemployment. Lack of any assured electoral votes to start with. Situation abroad.

Kennedy's problems seem bigger than Nixon's problems. Kennedy now is counting heavily on a drive by unions to register millions of new voters.

Opinion sampling out in the country shows this: People are thinking more deeply about their vote in this election than in any election within memory. The campaign in weeks ahead, most probably, will determine the outcome.

Nixon, as a campaigner, is more experienced than is Kennedy.

Recession, apparently under way, is likely to be short and moderate.

Business trend has not turned up after Labor Day as many expected.

People, it seems, are less in a mood to take on new debt. Businessmen, with demand less active, are less inclined to invest heavily in new plant.

Result: A mild, temporary recession.

This is the first postwar recession traceable to the buying public.

Inflation, as long as it was active, apparently encouraged people to buy more, save less. Inflation's end, even if temporary, reversed the psychology.

The public now is tending to save more and to go less into debt.

Dollars have more meaning when prices are stable or decline. Buying of goods seems less urgent if the goods can be bought as cheaply later on. Debt, too, seems bigger when it cannot be paid off in cheaper dollars.

There's a big change under way in the public's psychology.

Stock-market prices, while lower, still are high on an average, relative to earnings. Stocks still sell at above 19 times earnings, on an average.

Earnings have gone down with stock prices. Stock yields, too, remain below bond yields, although yields on bonds have fallen as prices rose.

It still is wise to use much care in selecting stocks to buy.

There is this to be aware of: Some groups of stocks are much deflated from their highs. Oils, steels, autos, chemicals, tires and many other groups are in this class. It's an axiom that the time to buy stocks is when nobody else wants them. Yet care is required even then.

Business outlook, longer range, is closely related to election outlook.

Kennedy, if President, would tend to act faster than Nixon in using the Government's power to stimulate business. Money would be made cheaper sooner. Spending by Government would be increased more rapidly. Lending by Government would be increased more rapidly over a wider field.

Nixon, if elected President, would be inclined to be a little less hasty. Tax policy would be stressed more than an increase in Government spending as a recession counter. The Federal Reserve System would not be under pressure from the White House to ease money faster.

Nixon inclines to a more modest role for Government in countering setback in business than does Kennedy. Kennedy is more ready to use Government power.

Washington Whispers

[Items appearing on this page are being talked about in Washington or other news centers]

Will Khrushchev Visit Mexico? . . . What the Polls Show Now . . . Where Castro Stirs New Troubles

Franklin Roosevelt, in backing creation of the United Nations, thought U. N. headquarters should be located in the Azores, not within continental U. S. Many officials now wish that Roosevelt's idea had prevailed.

Doctors in Europe who have observed Khrushchev say that the Soviet dictator, approaching 67, probably has no more than three more years to live. Khrushchev has been taking more vacations to conserve energy.

Diplomats report: So much Castro money is said to be flowing into Mexico and Central America to buy off officials and to create disturbances that it could not all be supplied by Cuba. The conclusion is that Soviet Russia or Red China is financing Castro's revolutionary organization spreading through Latin America.

Castro money was back of recent disturbances in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras.

A certain "coolness" is reported by politicians to have developed between John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, making up the Democratic ticket. Differences trace back to the recent short session of Congress.

Latest poll in Texas, taken privately, shows this: Kennedy, 48 per cent; Nixon, 40 per cent; undecided, 12 per cent.

The Minnesota Poll, conducted by the Minneapolis "Tribune" and released September 11, showed: Kennedy, 46 per cent; Nixon, 44 per cent;

undecided, 10 per cent. Nixon gained slightly since August.

Poll in Indiana by the "Prairie Farmer" showed: Nixon, 59.9 per cent; Kennedy, 31.5 per cent; undecided, 8.6 per cent. Indianapolis "News" poll at the Indiana State Fair showed: Nixon, 3,157; Kennedy, 1,146.

Richard Nixon, Republican candidate, has knee trouble called synovitis, an irritation of the lining of the knee joint. Otherwise, he is described as in excellent physical condition.

Pat McNamara, Michigan Senator seeking re-election, is reported to be out in front in his race with Alvin Bentley, Michigan Representative and Republican challenger for the Senate seat.

Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, envisions himself as in a position to be "mediator" between President Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev in trying to resume "cold war" negotiations. The British are reported to feel that U. S. has made a mistake in trying to limit Communist dictators' travel in this country.

In Moscow, an American businessman visiting the University of Moscow inquired about the number of foreign visitors studying there. When he asked the number of students from Red China, the university official replied: "Too many."

Khrushchev is considering an invitation to visit Castro's Cuba after his stay at the United Nations and is in-

terested in paying a visit to Mexico, where anti-American sentiment is described as rising.

Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, former Mexican President and friend of the Communists, is described as increasingly active politically.

Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, president of Cuba's National Bank, reportedly has been sent by Castro to the Escambray Mountains in Central Cuba to fight anti-Castro guerrillas. Guevara is Cuba's leading guerrilla fighter.

William Benton, former Connecticut Senator, is talked of for Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs if Kennedy is elected.

Roy Rubottom, now Ambassador to Argentina, may face a rather short tenure. Richard Nixon is reported to blame Ambassador Rubottom for some of this country's difficulties in Latin America, while John Kennedy is said to feel that Rubottom is too close to Milton Eisenhower, a Republican President's brother.

Henry Cabot Lodge, if some Republicans are right, would have done better for the party if he had stayed on as permanent U. S. delegate to the United Nations to face Khrushchev and his dictators when they sought off at the U. N. Assembly meeting.

Ezra Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, has a number of invitations from the Midwest to speak on the farm problem and is giving thought to accepting some of those invitations.



WILL

will finance the new homes of the 1960's?

MARCH OF THE NEWS

NOW U. S. IS SEIZING CUBAN PROPERTY

NEW YORK—Deputy sheriffs seized a 3-million-dollar Cubana Airlines plane at Idlewild Airport, September 15.

The seizure was under a writ of attachment obtained by a Miami advertising firm which claims the airline operated by Cuba's Castro regime—owes it \$237,000. The deputies also announced plans to seize all New York property of the Cuban airline.

The action blocked the airliner's return to Havana with 66 passengers.

NIXON VS. KENNEDY —LATEST GALLUP POLL

PRINCETON—The latest Gallup Poll on the presidential race rated the contest a "tossup."

The poll, announced September 14, showed 48 per cent of the voters questioned in the period August 25 to September 3 favoring Senator John Kennedy, 47 per cent favoring Vice President Richard Nixon, 5 per cent undecided.

The sampling announced August 31 showed the nominees even.

Commented pollster George Gallup: "In no election in at least 25 years has sentiment been so closely divided. . . ."

JUDGE'S PLAN: COUNCIL INSTEAD OF PRESIDENT

ATLANTA—Abolition of the office of President of the United States and substitution of a council system were proposed in a speech by Justice Bond Almand of the Georgia Supreme Court.

Mr. Almand suggested that the U. S. be divided into five regions of 10 States each, with each region electing a councilman. The councilmen would choose a chairman to live in the White House.

WHEN SEAT BELTS SAVED 76 LIVES

NEW YORK—Seat belts were credited with saving 76 persons aboard an American Airlines Electra when it struck a dike at La Guardia Airport, overturned and burned. The 70 passengers and six crew members, hanging heads down from their seats, unfastened the safety belts, dropped to the inverted

ceiling and escaped through emergency hatches. Injuries were minor.

The pilot blamed a downdraft for the crash, which occurred as the prop-jet plane was landing.

It was the fourth major accident for Electras in two years. The airline said the accident had no connection with the structural trouble that had resulted in speed restrictions on the plane.

COMMUTING PROBLEM

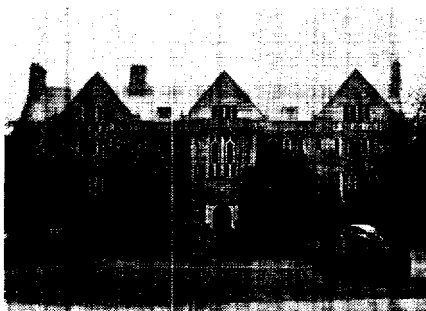


—USN&WR Photo

Khrushchev's abode—Soviet U. N. delegation's headquarters on Park Avenue

The Soviet Union protested the U. S. security ruling confining Premier Nikita Khrushchev to Manhattan Island during his visit to the United Nations.

Russia demanded that Khrushchev be given the right to commute between the Park Avenue mansion of the Soviet mission to the U. N. and the secluded estate the Russians maintain at Glen Cove, Long Island, some 20 miles away.



—UPI

Out of bounds for Nikita—Soviets' 50-room mansion on estate at Glen Cove

BRITISH LABOR PARTY LOSING MEMBERS FAST

LONDON—The British Labor Party's loss of support, not only among the general public but among trade unionists, is shown in a report by the party's national executive group.

Recorded is a drop of 105,000 in Labor Party membership in 1959—biggest setback in proportion to total membership since 1941. The decline is reflected in all categories of membership.

ACTION TO GRAB ALL OF CUBA'S BANKS

HAVANA—Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, the pro-Communist revolutionary who heads the Cuban National Bank was reported to have launched a program to merge all of Cuba's banks into a single state-owned institution.

SOUTH AFRICA EXPELS AN ANGLICAN BISHOP

JOHANNESBURG—Two days after he returned to South Africa, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg was deported for criticizing the Government's racial-segregation policies.

Officials said the prelate, the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves—a British subject, not a South African—was expelled because of the "tone" of his criticism.

REPORT ON EAST GERMAN PLOT FOR "BLITZ" WAR

BONN—Documents purportedly brought by a defector from Red East Germany described Communist plans for a "blitz" war against West Germany.

The Bonn Government identified the defector as Capt. Guenter Maljovska, a former political training officer in the East German Army.

AFTER A FAILURE—A POLARIS SUCCESS

CAPE CANAVERAL—From a depth of 50 feet, the submarine *Patrick Henry* successfully fired a combat-mode Polaris missile at a target 1,350 miles away—two days after another Polaris veered out of control and sank. (March of News continued on page 16)



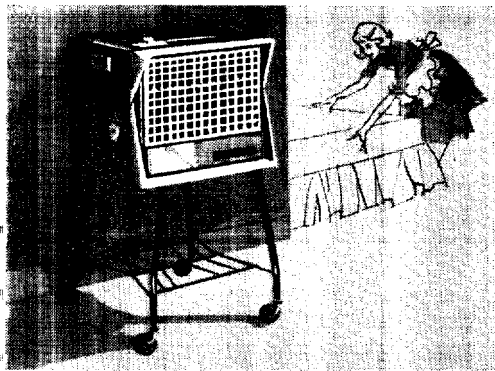
FOUND: a better way to easier ironing

Versatility is the keyword for this new Manning-Bowman® Spray-automatic-steam-and-dry iron. It works three different ways . . . at the touch of a finger. Switch from dry ironing to steam—or to a special dampening spray. Positive action pump assures a fine, even "instant" spray. Bonus: the cord adjusts quickly for either right or left-handed ironing!

FOUND: a way to turn workshop work into fun

Home craftsmen know any job goes faster and better with quality tools. That's why Bersted Division's complete lines of Power House® and Manning-Bowman® power tools are so popular. Each one, from portable rotary saw to orbital sander, has better balance, longer life built in. Yet, thanks to new design, new materials, they weigh less than most comparable tools, handle easier.

P.S. Baby's chair and play table are Edison "Little Folks" products. Exclusive: chair stacks and locks on table to form sturdy, high chair. Another unusual idea from Wood Products Division, America's leading maker of juvenile furniture!



FOUND: a better way to add vital moisture to dry, indoor air

What's drier than hot summer air on the Sahara? Winter air in your own home is probably drier, according to the U.S. Public Health Service. Such bone-dry air saps energy, parches your nose and throat—makes them more susceptible to germs. Metalaire Products Division's TravelAire® Humidifier-Heater-Cooler adds healthful moisture to dry air . . . also filters and heats or cools it—at your touch of a dial.



FOUND: a better way to hatch an egg

In today's hatcheries, Thanksgiving dinners grow up by the thousands. During their four-week hatching process, turkey eggs consume oxygen and often liberate enough carbon dioxide to inhibit 100% hatching. Nests of Baralyme® granules, from Medical Gas Division, absorb CO₂, keep oxygen balance up, boost hatching efficiency by as much as a third.

McGraw-Edison Company

Dependable electric products, for utilities, for industry, for the home



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SECRETS THAT THE TRAITORS GAVE TO RUSSIA

What did the turncoats Mitchell and Martin carry to Moscow—and how did they get away with it?

New details are now becoming known on how the defectors operated, the secrets they had access to, the damage they did.

They took important technical data to Russia. But U. S. codes are safe. Weapons and defense plans were not involved.

The real story of the damage done to this country by two American traitors in Moscow is now coming to light in official investigations.

Behind closed doors of Congress and in the Department of Defense, this is the story being told:

1. Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, defectors from the National Security Agency, were able to operate without arousing suspicion, close to the nerve centers of the most secret organization in the Government.

2. They had at their command vital documents about how the U. S. cracks Soviet ciphers and codes. Also in their hands, or heads, were secrets of radar reconnaissance, details of cryptanalysis computers, names and locations of U. S. intercept stations ringing Russia.

3. Professional spies—which these two conceivably might have been in the final months of their employment—could not have done a neater job of evading NSA's security net, and then making off with material harmful to this country, of major importance to an enemy.

The following is considered by one authority to be a fair estimate of what the two turncoats did and did not have when they fled to Moscow in June:

Didn't know about:

- American weapons and defense plans.
- Top-level policy decisions, except those learned through office grapevine.
- Secrets of constructing U. S. codes, except in ways already common knowledge to other nations.
- Specific flight schedules of U-2 and RB-47 reconnaissance flights, although they knew of these flights upon receipt

of electromagnetic data sent to NSA for analysis.

May have known about:

- Diagrams for electronic computers, and details of the complex parts that go into them.
- Information about construction of complex rotorwinders of cipher machines.
- Research papers detailing U. S. efforts to encipher speech, a project with

• How Soviet aircraft and missile-control systems are diagnosed in order to develop "jamming" by stations close to Soviet borders.

• The "programs" for the digital computers used to break Russian codes—information that could be useful, but not against American codes.

Where the loss hurts. The verdict of U. S. experts, however, is that U. S. codes



TURNCOATS MARTIN AND MITCHELL IN MOSCOW

Repairing damage they did may cost the U. S. hundreds of millions of dollars

which the two men apparently were familiar.

Did know about:

- Code secrets of many nations—as many as 40—including U. S. allies as well as Russia, Communist China and the Red satellites.
- Strengths and weaknesses in U. S. methods of studying Russian high-level and medium-level cipher systems and military codes.
- Numbers and locations of bases from which radar-reconnaissance planes operate, and the frequency of these flights.
- The network of some 2,000 radio and teleprinter intercept stations that are said to monitor Communist traffic.
- Details of how "radio direction finders" inform the U. S. about the alertness, accuracy and efficiency of Soviet radar defenses and internal military-command systems.

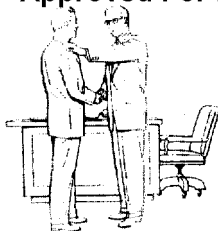
are safe. The defection is said not to have endangered U. S. "offensive" communications.

These experts see possible grave danger to this country in the field of radar and radio intelligence. The Soviets are now expected to take new precautions against jamming of their military networks in case of war. The cost to the U. S. in terms of money required to keep pace with Soviet alterations, could run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The NSA's internal-security system, reputedly spyproof, has been shown by the case of Mitchell and Martin to be imperfect, for the second time in six years. In 1954, a federal-court trial disclosed the theft of other important documents from the agency's files.

Breach of security. At NSA headquarters in Fort Meade, Md., a new security crackdown, as a result, is being enforced
(continued on page 70)

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[continued from page 69]

SECRETS TO RUSSIA

and a search also is being made to establish precisely what the two defectors knew. Using their top-secret clearances, both men apparently were able—in violation of security rules—to range areas outside their own. The men were employed as mathematicians in the cryptology department.

It will be some time, authorities feel, before it is clear how far-ranging the Mitchell and Martin activities were. No one yet knows with certainty whether documents or "briefing notes" may have been carried to Russia. No one can be certain whether papers were removed, photocopied and returned to place. And, in the opinion of one official: "No one will ever know how much they carried out in their heads."

Three separate official groups are trying to piece together the details. One big question asked by two House investigating committees: Why are men with evident abnormalities allowed to work in sensitive areas of Government?

The defectors' trail. How did it all come about? Just how were Mitchell and Martin able to lay hands on so much information?

From Government sources, witnesses at hearings and from other sources, this is the picture that is drawn:

When the two code clerks returned from a Mexican holiday last December, their minds apparently were made up to "turn Russian." Prehearing testimony before one House group suggested the men embarked on a course "pretty close to espionage" at that time.

The positions held by the defectors were near the heart of an important NSA intelligence operation. They dealt with communications intercepted at the periphery of the Soviet Union.

While, in theory, the two were "compartmentalized," with no ready access to secrets outside their special areas, Mitchell and Martin were within reach of such materials, are said to have taken advantage of this. Fellow employes considered them "normally curious."

Such snooping, however, is considered a serious breach of NSA's "need to know" rule. This rule ordinarily denies even employes with top-secret clearance access to classified materials until they establish a "need to know."

Further, as team members, the pair worked with higher-ranking officials whose broader knowledge became team property. In addition, teams exchanged tricks of the trade in cracking national codes.

The federal case of 1954 gives specific examples of the kind of information

WHAT MITCHELL TOLD HIS PSYCHIATRIST

Turncoat Bernon F. Mitchell told a psychiatrist about his sex and family problems but could not bring himself to admit his biggest problem: that he was about to betray his country.

The story, as given out by congressional investigators:

Last May, Mitchell went to a Washington-area psychiatrist "to get advice about his theories on sex." It soon was apparent to the psychiatrist that something deeper was troubling Mitchell, that he was under great strain. But just as he seemed ready to tell all, he would stop, ask whether the room was "bugged" or if his conversation was being recorded in other ways.

Mitchell began his talks on sex in a theoretical vein, but became more personal as he went along. He did not believe he was a true homosexual, but rather a "bisexual," because he had affairs with both men and women, though he preferred men.

The psychiatrist reports that Mitchell was not seeking help to overcome his homosexual behavior. He justified that, and had no guilt feelings. For that reason, the psychiatrist concludes that Mitchell was not blackmailed into spying for Russia.

Mitchell and Martin had at their fingertips. In that case, an NSA clerk was prosecuted for disclosing information about secret Dutch codes. Also involved were documents dealing with North Korean wartime codes, with the special Chinese Communist telegraphic code "SP-D" and an analysis of the Hagelin cryptograph used by the Army Signal Corps.

The big question. What was it that drove Martin and Mitchell to flee? Chairman Francis E. Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities was told by one source that the two men, although not under suspicion, finally "lost their nerve."

They left behind a big problem: how to assess what exactly the Russians have learned from these turncoats. After that, how to keep ahead in intelligence against a nation that uses secrecy as a weapon.

[END]



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FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK....BERLIN....BOGOTÁ....KARACHI....

>> Notice how sure of their jobs back home the visiting dictators appear to be. While they join Khrushchev for the big show in New York....

Cubans are slipping off to the mountains to take up arms against Castro. The Congo chaos can spread. Touré, Nkrumah have reason to be jittery. Sukarno's Indonesia is an economic mess. Its Army and Reds are feuding. Food is short in parts of East Europe, acutely so in East Germany. There is rising discontent in Gomulka's Poland. Visitors just returned from Rumania report seeing villagers walking around in rags, and barefooted.

You'd never know it, though, to look at the dictators visiting Manhattan.

>> How can a dictator be certain his job will be waiting for him when he gets back from New York? Communists have worked out the answer for that one.

Look at East Europe: Soviet Russia showed its satellites how to set up effective machinery of control and repression. Revolts in '56 jarred the Red machinery but didn't wreck it. Police control now is stronger than ever.

Take Hungary, for example: Kádár, under Khrushchev's tutelage, has not only reinforced the secret police but put the Hungarian Army under more rigid control than before the '56 revolt. In addition, an armed militia has been set up so that Hungary's civilian Communists can always have access to weapons.

Kádár feels it's safe to leave Hungary for a few weeks.

>> Tito, leery of Moscow, relies on standard Red controls: secret police, no opposition party, no rivals allowed. Besides, capitalist incentives have boosted food output. Tito seems unworried about leaving Yugoslavia for a while.

Nasser shows no worry about his dictatorship. Controls are tight. Revenues from Suez Canal are rising. Red loans help cement his--and Reds'--hold on Cairo.

Sukarno has never let crises in Indonesia keep him from going on tour. He keeps control by playing off the Army against the powerful Communist Party.

Castro seems to figure that a few days away from Havana won't jeopardize his job--especially if he brings Khrushchev back with him for a visit.

Today's dictators, using Red methods, seem very sure of their jobs.

>> One Red dictator not in New York--East Germany's Ulbricht--is doing the job for Khrushchev in Berlin. To keep you posted on this creeping blockade....

It's the same old game--cut West Berlin off from West Germany completely

Trucks from West Germany to West Berlin are held up, unloaded, searched for "war material." Passports issued by West Germany are called invalid by Reds. West Germans are told to get special passes to enter East Berlin.

Next, West Berliners expect new Red controls on rail shipments from West

Germany. Air blockade is being hinted at. You see more Red jets on patrol now.

West's reply to this threat of another Berlin blockade has so far been limited to protest notes and to steps which West Berliners call timid.

Bonn's move, September 14, was to ask West German firms to boycott the Leipzig fair next spring. At the 1960 fair, 1,100 West German firms exhibited.

Best guess in West Berlin is that Ulbricht will now feel encouraged to go right ahead, turn the screws on Berlin tighter and tighter.

>> There's a new feeling of optimism about U.S. chances in Latin America.

Now you're hearing it said that, at Bogotá meeting, U.S. rounded up solid support from Latin-American Governments, took initiative away from the Reds. Key reason: a big U.S. aid program to subsidize reforms Latins consider vital.

U.S. "soft" loans of 500 million dollars as a starter, much more later on, were agreed on at Bogotá. Now it's up to U.S. Congress to vote the money.

>> Actually, U.S. program of financing Latin reforms began before Bogotá.

Colombia just got U.S. credits of 70 million dollars to help build rural roads, settle 50,000 families in rural areas, help finance urban housing.

Peru has new U.S. credits of 53.2 millions for land development, low-cost housing. Peruvian private capital is counted on to help, too.

U.S. aid experts, in addition, are currently sizing up needs in Panama, Ecuador, Chile, Venezuela. And, in Central America, the five Governments and U.S. are preparing jointly to put capital into a regional development bank.

>> There's this catch in the new U.S. aid program for Latin America: Credits from U.S. hinge on reforms within Latin America. Reforms--fairer tax laws, better tax collection, tough fiscal policies--are to keep pace with U.S. aid.

Will Latin Governments really reform? U.S. officials think there's more prospect of it than ever before, for two reasons: Events in Cuba have scared Latin officials. And large-scale U.S. aid would be very painful to pass up.

>> Chalk this up on the credit side of the ledger: India and Pakistan have agreed, after 12 years of feuding, to share the Indus River waters.

Western aid and negotiators got the two nations to sign on the dotted line.

India is to get more hydroelectric power, more land for farming.

Pakistan gets an assured water supply, plus power dams and irrigation canals.

Cost to West: about half the 1.3 billions the 10-year project calls for.

Kashmir dispute is the remaining big issue dividing India and Pakistan.

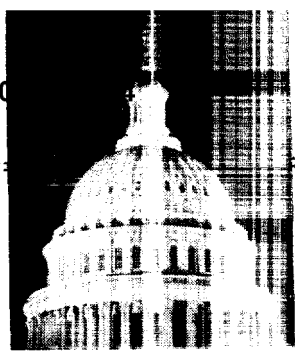
Nehru promises only to discuss it. End of the Kashmir feud isn't in sight yet.

>> Here's why Peiping made a loan to, and lavished charm on, Touré of Guinea:

Peiping strategy is to lure Africa away from West, from United Nations, from Russia as well. Red China is feeling isolated these days. It has offended most neutrals in Asia. It is turning to Africa and Latin America for support.

Peiping is quick to recognize new African states. It's the only Communist Government that has recognized Algeria's rebel regime. Also, Peiping has given the rebels a loan and is training Algerians--and other Africans--in China.

One practical purpose behind Peiping's wooing of Africans is to get the new African states to vote for the admission of Red China into the U.N. Another purpose: to train Africans in Peiping's, not Moscow's, brand of Communism.



Reprinted from the issue of August 1, 1958:

“‘WELCOME,’ MURDERER!”

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

SOMEHOW, TO CARRY ON CONFERENCES at the United Nations with Sobolev or some other Ambassador from the Soviet Government seems tolerable to a degree as a formal mechanism of diplomacy, but to sit down and fraternize with the arch-conspirator—the man who ordered guns and tanks to shoot down and trample upon men, women and children in Hungary just a few short months ago—this is something else again.

If “summit” meetings are to be held with rulers whose hands are soaked with the blood of thousands of human beings killed in Eastern Europe, then indeed have we lost sight of fundamentals and succumbed to a passion for appeasement of the present-day Hitler.

Only two weeks ago, the United Nations, in a special report, was deploring the fact that the Soviet Union had disregarded the resolutions of the General Assembly which had demanded information about the trial and execution of the patriots in Hungary. Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador to the U. N., said on July 16:

“This new and revealing report shows that the United Nations has good reason to remain deeply concerned over the tragic situation in that country. The murders of Imre Nagy, General Maleter and other Hungarian patriots will never be forgotten. The perpetrators of these acts have reverted from civilized behavior to the law of the jungle. These frightful acts are obviously not the acts of free Hungarians but of puppet rulers kept in power by Soviet military forces. In the name of simple humanity, these killings must stop.”

And here is what the Government of the United States said about it in a special statement issued by the Department of State on July 17:

“The U. N. report makes it abundantly clear that the Hungarian regime, which was forcibly imposed by the Soviet Government in November, 1956, and has since been supported by the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, secretly tried and executed Imre Nagy and his associates in flagrant violation of assurances of safe conduct and of recognized conditions of immunity . . .

“The Committee (of the U. N.) also calls attention to the fact that the Soviet and Hungarian governments have continued to persist in their refusal to comply with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and to cooperate in any way with the Committee . . .

“The United States Government is convinced that the nations of the world, feeling a deep sense of shock and revulsion at the events in Hungary, will not assume an attitude of indifference permitting the Soviet and

Hungarian governments to escape the full weight of the opprobrium that they must justly bear because of their actions.”

The Committee reported also that it was known that 33 patriots have been sentenced to death and more may shortly share their fate.

Who gives the command for these murders to be committed? Naturally, it's the man who holds the reins in the Kremlin—none other than Nikita Khrushchev.

This is the man we are asked to welcome to a “summit” conference.

What a strange delusion has swept through the minds and particularly so many misguided persons in the parliaments of the free peoples, as they enthusiastically urge “summit” conferences! Is it that some show of sitting down under the glare of the klieg lights and television, with cameras clicking and thousands of men looking on, some sort of “deal” can be struck which supposedly will—as Munich raised the specter—give us “peace in our times”? What nonsense!

Have we lost our perspective? Are we to forget the murders of innocent persons in Siberia and we to deprive the enslaved peoples in Eastern Europe and in the Middle East of their hope for liberation?

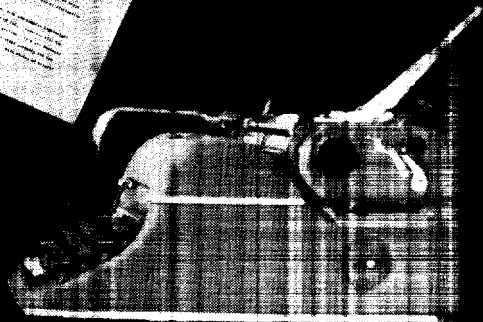
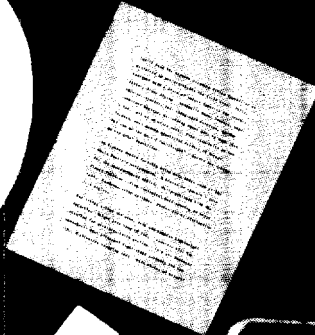
What of the traditional ideals of the free peoples of Britain, France and America? Do we have them in them still? Or do we rush with open arms to welcome the man who has blasphemed us, he who has stirred up rebellion in the Middle East and sent millions of men to Nasser to help him threaten and threaten one by one, the defenseless states adjacent to Egypt? What principle of humanity beckons us to negotiate but deal sternly with the murderer who is the foremost enemy of peace in the world?

What principle of “diplomatic courtesy” requires us to remain silent when the man who has threatened to “bury us” comes to our shores supposedly to “negotiate” some vague agreement that will eventually be honored by him—if, indeed, one is ever signed?

We should, of course, assure the personal safety of Khrushchev, but we should demand his arrest in the case against murder and tyranny.

Let the kinsmen of the patriots of the captured parade flag-draped coffins down the streets of New York City day after day during Khrushchev's stay. Let he may be reminded that in America at least we do not glorify murderers. Let the placard read: “Welcome, Murderer!”

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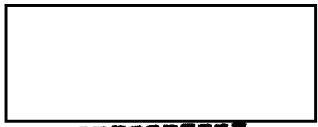


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