

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Here's some illumination on that world important mystery - have the Soviets developed the atomic bomb? This insight comes from General Leslie R. Groves, who was the Army Director of the atom bomb project during the war. General Groves points in particular to the way the Soviets handle the human factor in the industry, and technology and science. If you make a mistake, you may find yourself in a Siberian slave labor camp - or facing an execution squad. Which is no way to run an atom bomb project.

The General tells of an incident during the vast labor in developing the bomb. The plant at Hanford, Washington was assigned to make a vital component for the atomic bomb. This, at first, was a success, and everybody was jubilant. But then the Hanford thing went wrong. All of a sudden, it failed to work - for some unknown reason. The failure was a bad blow, and the heads of the project were stunned.

General Groves remarks that, if he had been in Soviet Russia, he would have to figure out how to avoid the consequences, whom should he accuse, and bring up for punishment? Somebody would go to slave labor or execution

But this was in the realm of American science, and so the General issued a peremptory order, one of the few he gave during the entire project - barking like an Army General. He sent word to all the other branches of the project, forbidding them to communicate with Hanford. The reason was - that he did not want inquiry, comment and complaint to hit the Hanford scientists, and discourage them. Let them alone to figure things out for themselves, and find out what was wrong. Which they proceeded to do. They worked out the solution, hit upon the right idea. Things got going successfully at Hanford again - and the bomb was on its way.

As a companion piece to that, we come to the subject of Kapitza. It is one of the mysteries of the atomic realm - what has become of Kapitza? From General Groves we have as much of an answer as can be given.

Peter Kapitza was the number one atomic scientist of Russia. His eminence dates back before the Russian Revolution. In England, Cambridge, Kapitza worked with Lord Rutherford, the great physicist who did so much to create atomic science. After the Bolshevik Revolution, he stayed on in England, doing atomic research at Cambridge - until he was persuaded to take a trip back to Russia. There he stayed - couldn't get out. The Soviets needed a scientist like Kapitza.

General Groves says that when the American atomic bomb burst upon the horizon of the world, Kapitza was assigned by Stalin to develop the atomic bomb for the Soviets. From time to time, American scientists heard from him, heard about him - the Soviet bomb builder. But, there was a peculiar twister in the business. General Groves refers back to remarks made by American scientists several years ago, when some of them said that Russia would duplicate the atomic bomb in a matter of months. Which is true so far as theory went, but loose talking in the matter of actually producing

bombs would appear, however, that the Stalin dictatorship took the statement at face value - and it was up to Kapitza.

The last heard of him was about a year ago. Up to that time there had been frequent word about him - and he had corresponded with fellow scientists. But now sudden silence. He seemed to vanish. Apparently the number one Russian atomic scientist failed to produce bombs in the allotted period of time - and the Soviets have their own way of dealing with lapses like that. Which, as General Groves remarks, is no way to build an atomic bomb.

## FOLLOW CRISIS

The charge that the Communist parties in various nations are Fifth Columns under iron discipline and Soviet dominance, is illustrated vividly by a bit of history related in a book just out. Called "THE WHOLE OF THEIR LIVES," it is a history of the American Communist Party. The author is Benjamin Gitlow, who ran for Vice-President three times on the Communist ticket, and served several years in prison for his Red activities. He broke with Communism the time when the American Communist Party was being brought completely under the control of the Stalin dictatorship.

The pages of the book that apply to the news today tell a story about which many of us have been curious for years. How did the American Communist Party take the news of the Hitler-Stalin pact which led to the Second World War? We know that our domestic Reds were utterly surprised, and never guessed what was coming. So what was their immediate reaction? The most dramatic angle is this -- how did the Jewish Communists take the tie-up with Hitler?

The first one to read the news off the ticker was Paul Novik, editor of the JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT, the Jewish Communist newspaper. He crumpled up the ticker sheet in anger and said it was a vile bourgeoise trick. Beads of perspiration gathered on his forehead.

But the editor soon found out it was true and rushed to the editorial offices of the DAILY WORKER in the same building. There a panic was on. Red orders saying: "We will be mobbed by the workers."

It was several days before they heard from Moscow. Gitlow tells how a Communist leader in the garment center came rushing in, exclaiming: "The workers are making a revolution against us. What has Stalin done to us?" The Communist Party then had about one hundred thousand members, and fifteen thousand quit. At the DAILY WORKER, six members of the staff resigned. The top leadership stood firm. Then the official party line came from Moscow, commanding adherence to the Hitler-Stalin pact. A meeting was called. "All the Jewish leaders of the Party," relates Gitlow, "were

called for a secret special meeting. William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, presented the new line. The tension," Gitlow goes on, "had the Jewish leaders glued to their seats. Many showed the strain of great mental and spiritual agitation. They were torn between two loyalties -- loyalty to their people, who were innocent victims of Nazi anti-Semitic bestiality, and loyalty to Communism."

"Foster gave them no time to think," says Gitlow, "he pounded at them with blows that stunned. A resolution endorsing the Soviet-Nazi pact was presented for adoption. Foster insisted upon an immediate vote." Gitlow adds that some Jewish leaders continued to express their doubts about the tie-up with the Nazis. But it was no good. "Foster," says Gitlow, "summed up with the full weight of Stalin, the Soviet Union, the Comintern, and the Party -- and bludgeoned the Jews into complete submission."

So they voted in favor of the endoresement of

a Hitler-Stalin pact -- the most dramatic possible example of the discipline of the American Communist Party under the domination of Soviet Russia.



## ACTOR

At Pasadena, California, a wealthy man died today - as the rich, as well as the poor, have a way of doing. The story lies in the fact that Samuel S. Hinds ended with a fortune.

He was born with one, the son of the President of the United States Playing Card Company, and he increased his possessions in the career of a successful lawyer. He played a large part in society and in public benefactions - he was a founder of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, dedicated to the advancement of the art of drama.

A distinguished citizen indeed, but utter disaster came in the Stock Market crash in Nineteen Twenty-Nine. Hinds lost everything, left penniless at fifty-four. The only thing he could think of was the Pasadena Community Playhouse. He went to that institution of the drama, which he had helped to found, and got a job - as an actor.

He appeared in plays, and the next thing you know he was in the movies -- a character actor. Ironically, his first job in the films was in the picture called - "If I Had a Million." Well, he had had a million, and knew how to play the part. The ex-millionaire was perfect in the role of a man of great wealth. He went on to become one of the leading character actors of Hollywood, playing the big businessman, the admiral, the general, the judge. His earnings went up to twelve hundred and fifty dollars a week. After being rich and then poor, he acted wealthy, and then had a fortune all over again.

TRUMAN

President Truman is in Minnesota - where he is making an especial target of Senator Ball. The Senator is a member of the Labor Committee which drafted the Taft-Hartley Labor Law - and the President-candidate is concentrating on that. The Truman campaign train will be followed in Minnesota by the Dewey special - the New York Governor supporting Senator Ball, although the Senator deserted the Dewey ticket in Nineteen Forty-four and supported the fourth term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## POLITICS

Governor Dewey had lunch with his in-laws today. Campaigning through Oklahoma, he stopped off at Sapulpa, the home town of Mrs. Frances Dewey. There the local folks were out to meet them, and they went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Hutt, Mrs. Dewey's parents, a pleasant cottage, with a big iron wash boiler in the backyard, and a garage with a Nineteen Twenty-nine Cadillac. The father-in-law of the Republican candidate is a retired railroad brakeman, living in the comfort of a small town -- after long years of hard work.

Governor Dewey told the home folks of the Missus that he knew a lot about Sapulpa, because, said he, "I've been married to Sapulpa for twenty and a half years." He called Oklahoma -- "his state-in-law." Well, a lot of us have in-laws -- and, if the Missus comes from a state other than our own, I suppose we would have "a state-in-law."

## CRISIS

( In Paris, the effort of the small nations has failed. ) Under the leadership of the President of the General Assembly, Bramuglia of Argentina, ( they tried to work out a compromise between the Western powers and Soviet Russia. Their suggestion was that Moscow call off the hunger blockade of Berlin, in return for a concession by the Western powers. The concession - a four power meeting of the Foreign Ministers to negotiate on Germany as a whole, every phase. ) The Western powers suggested they would do this, and the smaller powers proposed it as a compromise, which they hoped Moscow would accept.

Today they got their answer -- NO. Assembly President Bramuglia had a long conversation with Soviet Delegate Vishinsky. They talked for an hour, and the Soviet rejection took this form. Vishinsky responded with a counter-proposal - that Moscow will negotiate on the Berlin blockade, if the Western powers drop their appeal to the United Nations. Which, in other words, would mean going back to the situation as it existed

before the West brought the blockade before the United Nations. This was immediately rejected by the Western powers, which are going ahead with their demand for a showdown.

This showdown had been delayed, while the smaller nations were making their effort. So now the proceedings in the Security Council will go on toward a vote - a decision on the Western charge that the Berlin blockade is a threat to the peace of the world.

All of which was accompanied today by a British excoriation of Red aggression. The speaker was Sir Hartley Shawcross, who cited various angles of the menace of Red tyranny, and emphasized the following: "The hidden army of fifth column Communist Parties all over the world, under the effective and close control of Moscow," said he, "are attempting to sabotage economic recovery and to create political instability and chaos."

## WALLACE

The Supreme Court of the United States is going to pass on the question of whether the Henry Wallace Progressive Party shall be given a place on the election ballot in Illinois. This follows a refusal by the Illinois State Electoral Board to put the Wallace ticket on the ballot, a decision which the Wallace people denounced as unconstitutional - and they appealed to the high tribunal in Washington, and now the Court announces there will be a hearing held on Monday.