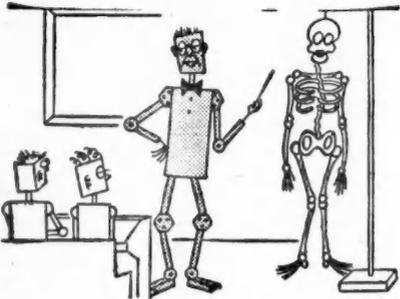


Ike-on-a-horse heads home; U.S. stirs Indo-China fire

EISENHOWER's 100,000 write-in vote in last week's Minnesota primary following his New Hampshire victory, and the growing man-on-horseback nature of his booming candidacy, gave Washington's cold war leaders a shot in the arm.

• John Foster Dulles, long an Eisenhower admirer, cut his ties with the Truman Administration whose foreign policy he has largely shaped: he wanted to be free to attack its insufficiently "vigorous" anti-Sovietism and to press for "an ultimatum policy toward Russia" (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 3/23).

Eisenhower, whom Dulles—a top Rockefeller-Morgan representative—is expected to support, is on record (Paris Match) as favoring a "showdown" with Russia by the end of 1952. This, he said, would be "stormy" but a risk "worth taking" and if there were fighting it might well take the Atlantic armies to southern Russia or to "the area around Leningrad" (London New Statesmen & Nation, 11/3/51).



De Lach, Amsterdam

"And here, children, is the skeleton of an extinct species."

• In Jackson, Miss., Gen. MacArthur, who earlier last week indicated he might still be available as a Presidential candidate, asserted that Washington "is now preparing us for war in Europe," using its billions "for covert encouragement of the terrible psychosis of war." Praising the Dixiecrats as "statesmen of the South" who in the last decade "rose to magnificent heights of patriotism" in "the fight to preserve Constitutional liberty," MacArthur again insisted the U.S. must fight on the Yalu, not the Rhine.

• In California, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Bradley told Americans that, no matter who occupies the White House, they "have no choice" about foreign policy since in our international commitments "we have passed the point of no return" (N. Y. World Telegram, 3/21).

Politicians and press were nonetheless preoccupied with the scramble for the White House. Sen. Taft's desperation was mirrored in his abrupt withdrawal from the New Jersey primary. This came after Gov. Driscoll, violating a pledge of neutrality, threw the state organization behind Eisenhower. Taft was expected to give his delegates to MacArthur if his own bid proved hopeless. To stay in the running he had to win decisively April 1 in Wisconsin where, with Eisenhower not listed, California's Warren angled for Ike's vote.

Eisenhower was still playing "so coy and hard to get" that the tart and powerful N. Y. Daily News (3/19) offered him "a friendly tip," namely "that according to many experienced persons the 11th Commandment reads: 'Thou shalt not take yourself too seriously.'" His return before the Republican convention in July to campaign for delegates was now a certainty.

DRAFT DOUGLAS MOVE: On the Democratic side, a movement for a convention draft of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was launched by writer Harry Barnard of Ohio, with the support of the N. Y. Daily Compass. Although the Douglas movement might develop grass roots appeal, it seemed unlikely to win even the so-called left wing of the Democratic Party machine. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., vice chairman of the Natl. Board of Americans for Democratic Action, characterized it (N. Y. Post, 3/23) as "a political lonely hearts club made up primarily of ex-Wallaceites with no place to go." He reminded its sponsors that Douglas told his good friend James Forrestal that Stalin's Feb. 9, 1946, speech (outlining Russia's plans for Soviet reconstruction) was "the declaration of World War III." The Democratic left wing in California led by Robert W. Kenny, leader of the California Democrats for Wallace in 1948, last week launched a Democrats-for-Eisenhower movement.

While Georgia's Dixiecrat Sen. Russell joined Oklahoma's oil millionaire Sen. Kerr and Tennessee's Kefauver in the Democratic contest, Democratic Natl. Chairman McKinney, after three days with the President, said Truman wouldn't run if peace were achieved in Korea. The President promptly denied this. But pressure to end the Korean War was mounting and, in an election year, difficult to ignore entirely. Most candidates as their own spokesmen promised to end the war by enlarging

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

5 cents

the progressive newsweekly

Vol. 4, No. 23

NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 26, 1952



Defender of the American Heritage—with Cigar

This is John Stephens Wood of Cherokee County, Georgia, Representative in Congress, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, friend of the Taft-Hartley Act, UMT, the poll tax and jim crow; foe of free school lunches for school children, the U. S. Employment Service and better pay for federal workers. When he became chairman of the Un-AAC (first term, 1945-47) he said: "In my book all Americans are good ones until they are proved otherwise. . . ." Since then he has been busily rewriting his book to prove a lot of good Americans otherwise. For the latest information on the work of Wood's Wild Witch-hunters, a traveling side-show with trained seals, see p. 6.

Capital Peace Assembly

From 1,500 to 2,000 persons are expected to attend the American Peace Crusade's Natl. Delegates Assembly for Peace in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, April 1. Headquarters for the gathering in the capital will be Turners Arena, 1341 W St., N.W. From 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. delegates will meet with their Congressional representatives. From 3 to 4:30 state delegations will meet, and from 4:30 to

6:30 the full delegation will meet.

The Assembly hopes to be able to report the half-way mark in its goal of 1,000,000 signatures in the U. S. on petitions for a peace pact between the Big Five powers.

A special train leaves New York's Penn Station at 7 a.m. on April 1 (special round-trip fare \$13.50).

For further information: Delegates Natl. Assembly for Peace, 3rd floor, 125 W. 72d St., N. Y. 23, N. Y.

Second Patterson contempt-of-Congress case thrown out of court



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
". . . among the millions. . ."

FOR TWO YEARS the government has been trying to convict William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, of contempt of Congress for refusing to give records and membership lists of his organization to a House committee set up under the Lobbying Act. A first trial last April ended in a hung jury, brought a recommendation from Judge Holtzoff that the case be dropped. The government insisted on a retrial but sought and obtained several postponements, found last week that its own delays were its undoing.

Two days before the second Patterson trial last Thursday, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers won an action of its own against the Lobbying Act: a special three-judge Federal court ruled unconstitutional those sections of the Act which set up the House committee.

MOST DISTURBING: As the Patterson trial opened in a jammed courtroom, former Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Ralph Powe, prominent Washington Negro attorney, moved to dismiss the charge on the ground that it was illegally before the court in view

of the earlier ruling. For an hour and a half Judge Luther Youngdahl listened to U. S. Atty. William Hitz argue that the unconstitutionality of some of the Lobbying Act had no bearing on the Patterson case. But the judge observed:

"The thing that disturbs me is that the NAM refused to give information under certain provisions of this Act. . . . It would appear a strange thing to me that if the NAM could not be punished, how an individual could be."

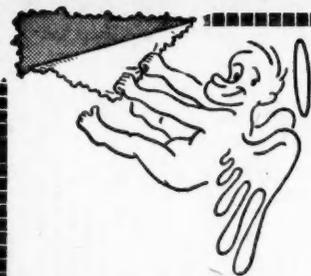
THE REAL CONTEMPT: He dismissed the charge and the courtroom cheered. Said Marcantonio:

"This again proves that this case should never have been brought to trial. I still say that the person who was in contempt of Congress was Rep. Lanham of Georgia." It was Lanham who, during the hearings, called Patterson a "black son of a bitch" and attempted to assault him physically. He was never reprimanded.

Patterson commented: "Leaders of the two and a half million-strong Negro National Baptist Convention, the eighteen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as many NAACP chapters and rank-and-file members, were among the millions who united to free me."



VITO MARCANTONIO
For precedent: the NAM



RENEW HERE — AND NOW!

Your address-plate, now appearing out front (on the reverse of this box), tells the month and year your sub expires. "3-52" means March, 1952—THIS MONTH. To renew quickly:

JUST CLIP OUT THIS BOX, AIRMAIL TODAY WITH \$2.

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In acknowledgment, may we send you your choice of the friendly offerings listed below? Check one.

"WE CHARGE GENOCIDE," a "must" for every progressive bookshelf in America.

THE MAIL BAG

The wisdom of nine

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO
I am a boy of nine, and the thought of concentration camps worries me, and if you don't stop building these camps you are going to be beat by the peace conference.

The future—at 18

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
My son today is 18, a freshman at college. I kissed him with a "Happy Birthday," my one and only child. His answer was: "What good does it do if I have to register for the draft?"

3 American DP's

VENICE, ITALY
Will you add your voice in protest against the disgraceful deportation of an American mother and her two children, age 15 and 8, from the so-called "free" territory of Trieste by direct orders of the U.S. State Dept., and the lifting of our passport a month before its expiration?

How crazy can you get dept.

Paul S. Cadbury, who headed a British Quakers' mission to Moscow last summer, found that there was some degree of religious freedom in Russia. He also found that the standard of living of the ordinary people compared favorably with that in England, and they seemed contented with their lot.

Fundamental right

PORTLAND, ORE.
The supreme issue in the Rosenberg Case is whether a life should be forfeited while there is reasonable doubt as to guilt. This involves the most fundamental of all human rights, and to deny it means anarchy.

For the American people to condone such a violation of this most fundamental right would be to surrender every right granted by our Constitution. Hence Julius and Ethel Rosenberg incarnate our democracy and their defense is the defense of our homes and our civilization.

Where the votes are

BERKELEY, CALIF.
The Rosenberg Case, the Jean Field Case, and now the Truitt Case—and the N.Y. and Los Angeles trials, and the dozens of cases besides, in our country! Today I read that the Los Angeles County Registrar showed: Democrats two years ago: 1,272,083; today, 1,068,548.



Daily Express, London
"Please tell me, Mr. Flatbush, does Senator Taft really exist or is he just one of those syndicated comic strips the English can never understand?"

Ike—no like

CAMP CALIF.
Have just heard the news about our peace candidates for 1952. Enclosed is a sub for a fellow draftee. Please send the paper wrapped. The experiences that we are going through in the army are leading us in only one direction. There'll be damn few votes for Eisenhower or any candidates of the Republican or Democratic parties.

Dr. Carlson was first

NEW YORK, N.Y.
In your issue of March 12 you state that Mrs. Charlotta Bass "is the first woman to be nominated for top office in the U.S. since the passage of the woman suffrage amendment in 1920." This statement is incorrect, as Dr. Grace Carlson ran for the same office, the Vice-Presidency, on the Socialist Workers Party ticket in 1948.

Don't sleep on UMT

MARTINS FERRY, O.
It is to be hoped that those who are opposed to UMT won't go back to sleep now that UMT has received a temporary setback in Congress. Members of Congress are perfectly aware that the vast majority of voters are opposed to UMT and this is an election year.

It sure is wonderful

SPOKANE, WASH.
We have had our first showing of PEACE WILL WIN and must say it was wonderful. It is the most effective material we have ever used here. We've gotten some ideas for future work from this film's very successful showing.

In good company

BOSTON, MASS.
I am especially interested to read the Mail Bag. It is good to know that there are other people in the U.S.A. with unorthodox opinions.

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Vol. 4, No. 23 MARCH 26, 1952

REPORT TO READERS

The Rosenberg Case and the Judenrat mind

THE N.Y. Post is known to New Yorkers as a "liberal" newspaper in the Truman camp, violently anti-Soviet and anti-Communist, expert in red-baiting progressives and oriented largely toward a readership in the Jewish community of New York and environs.

In the Administration's prosecution of the Rosenberg "atom-spy" case, one of the Post's night club gossip columns was used to "leak" many of the prosecution's "next moves" in the case. A series of feature articles after the trial glorified the in-laws whose testimony shifted their own blame on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Last week, following the enormously significant mass meeting in N.Y. called by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, at which nearly 2,000 people gathered and contributed more than \$5,000 to the defense, the Post commented editorially:

Now, belatedly and after some rewriting of the history of the trial, a thinly-veiled Communist front known as the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is staging a shrill campaign to prove it was all a monstrous "frame-up" and to "force" the Supreme Court to upset the verdict.

GUARDIAN readers—who themselves formed the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at the invitation of reporter William A. Reuben when passing weeks and months indicated that otherwise no such activity would ever get started—can best judge the Post's characterization of the Committee as a "Communist front."

Ethel Rosenberg—in a hitherto unpublished comment on the decision of Judge Frank rejecting her appeal from conviction and sentence to death by Judge Kaufman after prosecution by Irving Saypol before a jury which contained no Jews in a city one-third Jewish in population—has herself introduced the term which most grimly fits the whole situation, including the role of the N.Y. Post:

"This is the way the Judenrat performed for the Nazis in the Warsaw Ghetto."

The Judenrat was a Jewish authority set up by the Nazis to collect taxes and penalties from Jews, to quell resistance and to expedite their departure for concentration camps and gas chambers. The furnaces eventually claimed Judenrat collaborators along with their victims as well as thousands of others who dared resist Nazism.

THE SYSTEM won't work here, as thousands of Americans of all creeds and backgrounds are demonstrating by their outspoken disbelief in the guilt of these two "token" victims and their challenge of the Judenrat tactics used to seek to compel such belief.

As with the Dreyfus Case, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and the Trenton Six, the frame-up will out, along with the purposes behind it—even though facts continue to be withheld and slander and hysteria substituted by a jackal press.

—THE EDITORS

Guatemala OK—Next!

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
I am completely delighted with my Guatemalan skirt and stole just arrived from your Buying Service. They are everything and more than I anticipated. I feel sure I couldn't purchase it elsewhere at such a price. I wish now you'd offer a peasant-type blouse. Dorsey Roth

The \$2 separator

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
Congratulations on your section "War and Peace." It is wonderfully assembled, all those good "quotes" unfolding the week's picture for us. Reprinting a few of the week's best cartoons from around the world adds strength and zest also. All of which impels me to spare \$2.

Elizabeth B. Strachan
For "War and Peace" the chief credit is Tabitha Petran's, Ed.

Fraternaly yours

LIBRARY, PA.
I received a letter today from my college fraternity soliciting funds for new lounge furniture. But the GUARDIAN also came in today's mail. After reading both it seemed more in keeping with the times to send the boys something more than just something to sit on. Therefore will you please use the enclosed check for a year's subscription of the GUARDIAN for my fraternity. J. Poritz

Good question, Frank

JUNEAU, ALASKA
Here is enclosed \$2 money order. It is not much but it will help out a little. Use it wherever you need it. I am not much good on writing, although I surely appreciate all the letters on page 2. How come there are never any letters or a few lines from hereabouts? Frank Deelag



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U. S. playing with fire in Indo-China

(Continued from Page 1)

it. But a political survey of Montana (N. Y. Herald Tribune 3/21) found that:

Montanans are opposed to the Korean war in its present situation and equally opposed to more belligerent solutions of the problem. . . . Among most Montanans the menace of Russia seems negligible; they decline to take seriously any calls for national defense and they resent the present expansion of the Armed Forces.

NOT SO GOOD: Wallace's Farmer, no longer connected with the family of the former Vice President, wrote (3/1):

Everybody is tired of the Korean War and would like to end it. But let's not trade it for World War III.

The Long Beach Independent, bitterly attacking the Democratic campaign slogan Have You Ever Had It So Good? said:

Actually our prosperity can be measured in the frozen feet and bloody bandages of prisoners in the Communists' hands. It can be measured by the 106,000 casualties we have suffered since the Korean war started. . . . It is prosperity based on blood and suffering.

The Korean War

Secy. Acheson, heedful of the war's unpopularity, told Congress he hoped for an eventual truce. Hanson Baldwin, while warning against "compromise and concession on our part" on "vital points" admitted (N. Y. Times 3/21)

. . . heavy pressure on our truce delegates to make a truce—the pressure of domestic politics in an election year . . . the pressure from the relatives of our own prisoners held by the enemy; the pressure from our allies; and the pressure of common sense which indicates pretty clearly that a negotiated peace is the best way out of a bad mess in Korea. Compromise we must, for there can be no negotiated peace without concessions on both sides, and we are not in a position to dictate a peace in Korea.

A LONG, LONG TIME: Top level Pentagon-State Dept. conferences last week-end produced orders to negotiators "to stand pat . . . make no further concessions or new proposals" (Newsweek, 3/24), but if the other side made the first move "the UN will not be slow in reciprocating." Newsweek indicated the U. S. might concede Soviet participation in "neutral inspection." On the other hand, Ludwell Denny (N. Y. World-Telegram 3/18) suggested "the easy way for politicians" is "to go on doing nothing."

In the Far East, military spokesmen expressed only impatience with home front cries to end the war. A high U. S. officer in Tokyo told the press the "people back home" must "curb their impatience." He said that "no single act can end this thing and usher in a perpetual era of peace. This is going on for a long, long time."

In Korea the only sign of a possible break was the agreement reached on ports of entry and the possibility of semi-confidential talks on war prisoner exchange.

(The second massacre this month of

unarmed Korean war prisoners on Koje Island—76 killed in the first, 12 in the second—brought "embarrassed UN investigations" (N. Y. Times, 3/23) and unofficial confirmation of Chinese charges that Nationalist Chinese from Formosa and South Koreans are being used in an attempt to indoctrinate the prisoners. The N. Y. Herald Tribune (3/16) reported that "the prison camp school staff includes 19 Chinese from Formosa and 150 South Koreans."

GOLD RUSH OF '52? Washington was "in a bad mess" not only in Korea but most of colonial Asia. The Senate ratified the Japanese peace treaty, 66 to 10, and the other Pacific military pacts.

Business writers predicted glowingly that "Japan could very well become to the U. S. the gold mine that Canada and South Africa became to Great Britain some many years ago" (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 3/16). At the same time reports multiplied that Premier Yoshida's pro-U. S. government will fall before autumn, necessitating general elections. Popular opinion poll showed chief objections to Yoshida is his support for rearmament.

The Pentagon announced it was doubling its big military mission on Formosa, giving Chiang Kai-shek 50% of all U. S. Far East aid and transferring the Formosa-Philippine Command from Gen. Ridgway in Tokyo to Adm. Radford (a move that would permit the U. S. to go it alone on a blockade of China). New reports from Burma again confirmed Soviet and Chinese charges of U. S. support for Chiang's troops in Kengtung facing China's southern border. The N. Y. Times from Rangoon (3/21) said:

Burmese officials believe on the basis of close and detailed investigations that Americans have participated in assisting the Kengtung Nationalists.

INVITATION: The Washington Post, castigating "adventurism in Burma" (3/15) warned that American military and officials

. . . on the spot are apt to create the thing that so many men in authority in our midst contemplate in Asia—that is to say, Chinese Communist action across its southern border, which would invite an American war on China.

Noting a recent U. S. News survey which found the Communist government strong, its regime stable, its guerrillas mythical, the Post said:

Dean Acheson and John Foster Dulles continue to think that the encouragement of civil conflict in China will pay dividends to the U. S. . . . According to this survey they are both foolish counselors.

The Indo China war

That China had already moved over its southern border was suggested by Defense Secy. Lovett. He told the House Foreign Committee that "some Chinese Communists" had crossed into Indo-China to fight the French, but he had "no figures indicating they are in substantial numbers." The French Government issued a quick denial:

"We have received no information allowing us to suppose that Chinese troops have crossed the Indo-Chinese border."



Why Mr. Acheson is a worried man

Secy. of State Acheson said last week he thought the situation in India was getting dangerous—that is, the people were becoming more and more aware of the danger of U. S. policy. The scene above most likely did not make Acheson any easier; it shows the people of Bombay greeting a Chinese cultural delegation at the railroad station with flags, slogans and banners.

NEARLY EVERYBODY: Lovett may have been trying to needle a reluctant Congress—especially critical of France's arms effort—to support the Administration's full \$8 billion dollar foreign aid program; or he may have been launching the buildup for "UN" intervention in Indo-China.



Whatever the purpose, Washington's position in Indo-China (as in the rest of the Far East) was "extraordinarily fragile" (Walter Lippman, 3/24). Except for Washington nearly everybody, including the puppet regime of Emperor Bao Dai, wants to end the war.

The London Observer reported . . . fresh indications from both sides of a lively desire to end this war, although there are no indications yet of the ways and means.

The "highest French military quarters," it said, were thinking of "an agreement recognizing the status quo." The Alsops (N. Y. Herald Tribune 3/16) reported "influential French government and military circles" talking about a settlement based on splitting the country at the 16th Parallel, with the Viet Minh holding the North and the French the South.

The Observer (3/16) reported from Paris:

A movement is growing up among Emperor Bao Dai's Viet Nam followers favoring an all Asiatic settlement to the Indo-Chinese war . . . the Indo-Chinese are weary of a war which is no longer related to the vital question of Viet Nam independence and has turned their country into a devastated cockpit of international quarrels in which the Indo-Chinese can perceive very little national interest.

IN TOUCH WITH PEKING: Viet Nam representatives, it said, are reported to have been "in direct communication" with Peking and have without question . . . approached representatives of the Indian Government . . . and . . . discreetly outlined the terms on which they would like to see a settlement reached.

The Indian Government, which has also been approached by Ho Chi Minh's liberation movement, regards the Bao Dai proposals as "far too severe" and has declined to mediate. But Bao Dai's representatives, hoping to win Indian support,

. . . are anxious to dispel the international inclination to put the emperor in the same gang as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Viet Nam personalities here [in Paris] make no secret of their opposition to American and French continued recognition and support for Nationalist China . . . they claim that all Asiatic Powers should face the fact and learn to co-exist with Mao Tse-tung.

The European War?

In Western Europe, also, the people demanded coexistence not war. The N. Y. World Telegram (3/19) found "a widespread feeling among the ordinary people of Western Europe that the Soviet menace has been greatly exaggerated."

Aneurin Bevan spoke for millions of Europeans when he said last week that U. S. economic policies "are doing more damage to Western Europe than Stalin ever could do," that it was "a monstrous misreading of history" to say Russia planned war on Western Europe, that the U. S. rearmament program is "the most tremendous . . . the world has ever seen and I cannot see any sense in it."

(U. S. News (3/21) explained that the "arms race is something of a phony . . . attention is on jogging along, using arms money to keep business on a fairly even keel.")

STICK YOUR NOSE OUT: European resentment of U. S. policy was heightened by the U. S.'s increasingly open and blunt intervention in the internal affairs of its so-called partners. James Reston (N. Y. Times, 3/23) said that the fuss raised about Ambassador Peurifoy's attempt to tell Greece what kind of elections laws it should have . . . merely illustrates how little is known of the activities of the U. S. in other countries during the last few years, and how antiquated are the old diplomatic theories of intervention and non-intervention.

The Wall St. Journal (3/19), acknowledging extensive U. S. intervention and use of aid "to bludgeon our Western European allies," said:

We don't like other countries meddling in our affairs—and proud peoples the world over feel the same way. American attempts to influence their actions can only create a legacy of ill will toward this country.

IN GREECE THEY DIE: The latest U. S. intervention in Greece was one of a series of steps designed to oust the Plastiras-Venizelos coalition and bring U. S. protege Gen. Papagos to power. In an effort to curry U. S. favor, Venizelos, acting premier during Plastiras' illness, ordered the Council of Greece to decide immediately on the appeals of eight patriots condemned to death March 1, and said the decision would be promptly carried out. The executions had been postponed by Plastiras following world-wide protest and demonstrations in Athens. The Council rejected the appeals. The N. Y. Times (3/23) said:

It is expected that death sentences in four cases, including that of Belyannis, will be carried out regardless of social consequences. A world-wide Communist protest is expected and a rift in government capable of destroying it is not excluded.

NOR YEA NOR NAY: Washington's greatest difficulties were in its attempt to block the Soviet diplomatic offensive designed to assure Germany's neutralization. The Soviet bid for treaty talks could "wreck NATO" (Wall St. Journal, 3/21). The Western Big 3 studied the Soviet note, now acknowledged to be one of the most important diplomatic moves since the war, for more than ten days without producing a final draft reply. The N. Y. Times (3/21) explained:

The problem . . . was that unification of Germany urged by Moscow was incompatible with the now well advanced policy of unifying Western Europe, including West Germany.

Russell Hill from Berlin (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 3/23) pointed out:

The U. S. went on record in favor of

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1952.

Many Internees in Korea Complain of Red Influence

By The Associated Press. KOJE ISLAND, Korea, March 2—Allied officials said today that about one-third of the 5,900 Communist-led civilian internees who rioted in a prison camp here Feb. 18 had asked to be removed from Red influence. Prison camp officials began Friday to interview the internees in notorious Compound 62, where seventy-six Koreans and one American guard were killed in the outbreak.

United Nations camp officials are seeking additional background information on the internees. They have offered to move them out of the barbed-wire enclosure and away from "Communist terrorism."

On the first two days of screening, 1,000 internees requested to be moved somewhere else. Asked for comment on this, a high-ranking camp official said: "I can't explain it. I can only marvel at it."

Internee Camp in Korea Ruled by Communists

By The Associated Press. KOJE ISLAND, Korea, March 2—Communist control of Compound 62 in this sprawling prisoner-of-war camp is so entrenched that only nine of 1,600 civilian prisoners accepted the chance to be transferred to another compound.

Camp 62 is where seventy-six Korean prisoners and one American soldier were killed Feb. 18 when 5,900 Communist-led inmates attacked their guards. United Nations camp officials have offered to move the prisoners out of the barbed-wire compound and away from "Communist terrorism." The low number requesting transfer drew this comment from Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, camp commander: "I can't explain it. I can only marvel at it."

The Communist prisoners halted interviews briefly today to protest that the South Korean questioners were insulting them.

Same paper — same day — two different editions

IS THE GOVT. IN THE FRAMEUP BUSINESS?

2nd Truitt trial in Pennsylvania ends in acquittal for one, suspended 10 month sentences for 3

Memo to the Editor
From: William A. Reuben
Subject: The Truitt Trial

NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

I'M IN QUITE a stew trying to figure out how to tell GUARDIAN readers about the "victory" won last week when Harry W. Truitt Jr. and his three co-defendants were freed after a bitter two-year struggle.

In Ebensburg, where the retrial of the "New Kensington Four" was held, the jury acquitted Truitt's Negro laboratory assistant John Allen and, after eight hours, brought in guilty verdicts against Truitt, Robert Smith and Lester Peay.

Judge John McCann gave the convicted three suspended sentences of 10 months (the time they spent in jail—denied bail—pending the successful appeal of their first conviction a year and a half ago). The verdict in effect, as in the case of the Trenton Six, supported the GUARDIAN's charge of frame-up. In Trenton, four innocent men—including the two actually charged by the state with murder—were freed after 3½ years in jail. 11 months of the time in the death house. But the verdict left two men, Collis English and Ralph Cooper, in prison for life on a charge of participating in a conspiracy which, the jury's verdict said, never occurred.

HARD TO BELIEVE: Similarly, in the New Kensington case, Commonwealth witnesses—including the police captain—had placed Allen at the picket line when a fight broke out. By freeing Allen the jury made it clear they did not believe the witnesses.

But then, on the testimony of the same witnesses, they "convicted" the other three!

The only possible explanation I can suggest for the guilty verdict is this: Most Americans still cannot believe that their government—municipal,



THIS IS YOUR FBI
A former FBI undercover agent (2d from left) leads Pittsburgh police in a raid to get a list of "Communist sympathizers."

state, or federal—is in the frame-up business.

CVETIC SHINES: In the first trial, which ended with four-year sentences for Truitt, Allen and Peay, and 1½ to 3 years for Smith, "the highlight of the trial" (the local press said) was the testimony of FBI agent-informer Matthew Cvetic. He made "communism" the main issue of the assault and battery case and enabled the Commonwealth to clinch the convictions.

But the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the convictions and declared that the issue of communism had no place in a case involving simple assault and battery.

THE ROAD AGENT: In the retrial Cvetic still was the Commonwealth's "star" witness—even though he never

showed up in the courtroom. He traveled about the countryside before the trial calling Truitt a "subversive" and a "Red sympathizer" and "an example of those" who may "some day cause the murder of American men, women and children." Press accounts of Cvetic's speeches were reprinted and distributed widely in the area.

Inside the courtroom the defendants received an eminently fair trial from 72-year-old Judge McCann, who presided with a disregard for formal dignity but a firm insistence in adhering to the Supreme Court's ruling.

Judge McCann—a tobacco-chewing, loose-collar, high-button-shoes American—said anyone who comes into his courtroom "is entitled to a fair trial—no matter who they are." He told the prosecutor sharply:

Nation, left little but tatters of the flirtation between Tito's Yugoslavia and serious West European intellectuals of the Left.

Werth, during seven pre-war and war years as Moscow correspondent for British papers, wrote a distinguished book on *The Year of Stalingrad*. His views after four years of Tito's "independent socialist experiment," which had drawn his sympathy with some reservations on the economic side, were reported in the Paris progressive weekly *Action*. Said he:

"Quite a few of us—not only socialists like myself, but some communist intellectuals—wanted to accept the Yugoslav revolt as what it pretended to be. . . . Yugoslav leaders talked so much of their faithfulness to Lenin, castigated with so much horror the smallest allusion to possible 'satellization' of Yugoslavia by the U.S., that one could not but be impressed. . . . The socialist aspirations of the Yugoslav people were so great that it was hard to imagine the revolutionary fire being put out and the socialist form of economy being abandoned."

LOST ILLUSION: Werth went on to recall how the Yugoslav cry of "more freedom for writers and artists" attracted Left intellectuals, at a time when many admirers of the Soviet's economic and war record were "irritated by the U.S.S.R.'s too-rigid attitude toward the arts." He said his "bias in favor of the Tito regime" began to cool when his last visit in 1950 found "misery and discouragement" among Yugoslav workers, peasants and youth and the government "trying to create an atmosphere of war panic" among foreign correspondents, with "hair-raising" stories of an imminent Russian invasion which were published by papers all over the world—but not by a single one in Yugoslavia. Werth soon saw that

. . . the whole affair had been staged to get military aid from the U.S. The illusion that Yugoslavia was the core of a third force in the world, totally independent of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.,

"It doesn't matter if these defendants are anarchists or pugilists or what they are. So long as they, as individuals, did not commit a crime they have a right not to be molested."

THE LINE-UP: The prosecution paraded to the witness stand a convicted stick-up man, two bouncers at New Kensington gambling joints, a town idler, a half dozen cops. In essence its case held that union men and Progressives have one aim in life: to provoke disorder and violence.

It contended that the trouble started because picket captain Smith—(150 pounds) picked a fight without provocation with four New Kensington bully-boys (one 300 lbs.; all four, 950 lbs.)

At the first trial Police Capt. John Bordonaro said he had seen no fighting, nor seen the picket run from the scene to Truitt's. He also said he saw Smith for the first time at the police station when he was brought in with Truitt an hour after the fight.

TIME CHANGES THINGS: Last week Bordonaro said that when he arrived at the picketline scene Smith "was hitting Fostina" (300 pounds) and that he saw the picket run to Truitt's.

At the first trial Bordonaro merely accused Truitt of letting go of a telephone, Peay of doing some pushing and Allen of talking "left-wing stuff" like "freedom of speech." At the second trial he charged the defendants "were trying to throw me downstairs, down to the first floor."

R-R-R-R-IP! Witnesses to the telephone row say that Bordonaro's overcoat had been ripped about an inch. At the first trial it had become 6 inches; at the second trial the tear measured at least 24 inches.

To convict the defendants, the jury had to reject the testimony of three coal miners, two steel workers, a seaman, a store clerk, a Progressive Party official, his wife, daughter, attorney.

The defendants were fined \$800 and ordered to pay court costs, an ironic final filip against four men who have already paid out a year of their liberty and all their worldly possessions for the crime of challenging official union-busting in a racket-run city.

—Bill Reuben

(Continued from Page 3)

German unity and of free elections because that is what public opinion wants. But the U.S. does not want free elections in Germany now because they would upset the apple cart. . . .

It might be thought that American policy is dishonest in pursuing the aim of West European integration and at the same time going on record in favor of German unity. Many Germans think so.

The result of all-German elections, Walter Lippmann pointed out (3/20), would be the defeat of Chancellor Adenauer, the downfall of the Bonn government, the rise of an anti-Communist but also anti-American Germany.

The Economic War

The Soviet proposal, furthermore, came at a bad time for the west. The London Economist pointed out this week that with the growing contraction of capitalist world markets the West has little to offer in the way of markets to the powerful industries of a united Germany. But the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe offer "unbounded markets" (H. K. Smith, CBS, 3/23), and make the alliance of a united Germany with the West unlikely.

The economic troubles of world capitalism were increasingly worrisome to cold war planners. Newsweek (3/24) carried a feature article: "World Deflation: Russia's Big Chance?" It said:

Call it a trade slump. Call it deflation. Call it recession. (But don't call it—unmentionable word—a d-----). Whatever the term, it was evident by last week to economic experts and just plain businessmen that an international economic disturbance was blowing up. Around the globe from Japan to France the storm signals were flying—as they were in the U.S.

MOSCOW PARLEY: Newsweek indicated that Washington was particularly miffed because the storm was blowing up on the eve of the opening of the Intl. Trade Conference in Moscow. It admitted that the U.S. and other western governments were now "seriously concerned" about the conference.

Washington reports said that many believed the State Dept. had made a serious mistake in snubbing the parley and pressuring business men here and abroad not to attend.

In Washington, Britain's Sir John Boyd Orr, former head of the UN Food & Agricultural Organization, said he planned to attend and thought countries should decide for themselves about it. The financial press of Western Europe from Paris to Stockholm has been urging full participation by governments and businessmen. The Paris *Le Monde* said businessmen were begging to go.

Newsweek concluded gloomily that "the Soviets have one of their best opportunities since the war to drive a wedge into Western unity."



Daily Express, London
"May I trouble any future Presidents to do a little arms drill . . . ?"

Ex-friend sums up Tito after 4 years

"TITO is no longer interesting." This comment made in London last month by Alexander Werth, noted Paris correspondent of London's *New Statesman & Nation* and New York's *The*

quickly disappeared.

THE END: Yugoslavia's failure to side with North Korea and China, Werth went on, disheartened rank-and-file Yugoslav Communists who

"... after years of hearing the Chinese talked of as 'the Titoists of Asia' were obliged to realize these 'Titoists' were in perfect accord with Moscow. The Korean War . . . put an end to the illusion that Yugoslavia could build a 'pure and better' socialism. Yugoslavia has now undertaken with U.S. aid a tremendously heavy rearmament, and its economic, education and health improvement plans have, in my opinion, suffered a greater setback than in any country of Western Europe. . . . Tito has declared himself in favor of German rearmament. The country has taken the path of private enterprise and broader economic inequality. . . . Its propaganda speaks of the victory achieved by 'having thrown off the Soviet colonial yoke,' omitting to mention that before 1948 the Soviet Union furnished Yugoslavia credits of 90 million dollars. . . . The current declarations that Yugoslavia is going through its 'New Economic Policy' period convince nobody."

Werth commented acidly on Tito's "great proof of liberalism" in freeing Cardinal Stepinac, "the great protector of Ustachi [Nazi collaborationist] assassins: 'liberalism' for fascists and none for pro-Soviet Communists," who rot for years in jail "awaiting trial."

What Tito has bought for his people from the U.S. was indicated by Yugoslav Gen. Dapcevic who recently described his country as the best aircraft-carrier for the war against the East. How much genuine friendship he has won in Washington was shown in a N.Y. Times account (Mar. 13) of the U.S.-directed "Free Europe College" in Alsace, France, where 84 "students in exile from countries engulfed by the Communist tide" are taking leadership courses to become Western quislings after their countries' "liberation." Reported the Times:

The first class includes Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Estonians, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Rumanians and Yugoslavs. . . .

PROGRESSIVE PARTY Natl. Committee meets to set convention date

As the national committee of the Progressive Party convened for its meeting in Chicago March 29-30, endorsements of the presidential ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass had already been voted by many states and regional bodies.

Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will deliver their official acceptance at the meeting, which will outline the pre-convention campaigns and set convention dates.

Nationwide endorsement is expected by the time the national committee meets. States and organizations which have already acted include: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York ALP State Executive Committee, Phila. (Pa.) City Committee.

In Missouri, the St. Louis City Committee endorsed the ticket and celebrated defeat of the Hilsman Bill, designed to eliminate minor parties from the ballot in Missouri.

In Kentucky, where the Louisville and Jefferson Co. organizations met to endorse the national ticket, the Progressive Party celebrated passage of a hospital licensing bill admitting Negroes to white hospitals. The amendment bringing about the reform grew out of a Progressive Party protest over the death of a Negro from auto injuries when denied treatment at an all-white hospital. The campaign grew to include 30 organizations, got 11,000 signatures to petitions, wound up with a delegation of 300 to the state capital. Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby placed his official weight behind the reform.

Illinois OKs ticket, charts ballot fight

ON March 14, a week after his nomination for President on the Progressive Party ticket, Vincent Hallinan of California addressed a jammed meeting of Illinois progressives at UE Hall in Chicago, assembled to ratify his



HALLINAN & SON PATRICK

The 17-year-old Pat, one of six Hallinan sons, was beaten by hoodlums last week near his California home.

candidacy and that of his running mate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass of New York. Honorary State Chairman Robert Morss Lovett, former administrator of the Virgin Islands, gave this keynote:

The greatest question before the world is peace and the Progressive Party is the only party which stands for peace.

Hallinan brought the audience to its feet, the GUARDIAN's Sidney Ordower reported, with a fighting speech calling upon them to "pick up the fallen banners of Liberty," to fight militarism and imperialism, to recognize that

"... the so-called colonial peoples of the world are fired, not only with arms, but with the spirit of revolution, and no power on earth can stop them."

THE JOB IS BUILDING: A message from Mrs. Bass was read by Lillian Kee Larvanette, national committeewoman from Illinois, stressing these issues:

- The democratic heritage and the right of the Negro people and other minority groups, of national or foreign origin, to full citizenship of these United States.

- The democratic right of trade unions to fight for their just demands, to have freedom of thought, speech, assembly, freedom to strike, to fight for a higher wage, living standards, and a federal FEPC.

- Destruction of the evils of fascism and tyranny against Negroes and all Americans, outlawing the McCarran and Smith Acts and renewing faith in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

- Jobs, housing, schools, hospitals and public services for all people, without segregation or discrimination.

BALLOT CAMPAIGN: Enthusiastically endorsing the candidates, Illinois progressives adopted plans for getting them on the ballot, one of the toughest tasks in all 48 states. The PP has twice before fulfilled the Illinois' requirements, twice been ruled off by old party electoral boards and the courts.

To meet requirements of 25,000 signatures statewide with 200 each from at least 50 counties, goals were set of 300 signatures in each of Illinois' 102 counties and 100,000 in Cook County (Chicago) alone. The signatures will be collected from May 1 through July in advance of an Aug. 18 filing date. A \$35,000 budget will finance the job.

COULD MAKE HISTORY: To challenge the machine electoral board, dominated by the five top state officials, the PP will file candidates for all state offices, taking advantage of a state law requiring a public official to quit the board if opposed by a new party or independent candidate. Senior state Supreme Court justices (all Republicans) automatically take their places.

Announcing the ballot plans, PP State Director William Miller declared:

If the signatures are secured and a mass fight made for the ballot, Illinois Progressives have an excellent chance to make history in 1952.

WASHINGTON STATE

Pomeroy beats machine;

Pearl White gets 32% vote
IN SEATTLE's city elections, GOP machine mayor William F. Devin was nudged out by labor-backed Allen Pomeroy, campaigning for production for peace, not war, and for an end to police brutality.

In a nonpartisan contest for school board, a Negro churchwoman, VFW and NAACP leader, Mrs. Pearl White, got more than 40,000 votes (32%), against incumbent James Duncan who was re-elected. Mrs. White, widow of a World War I veteran, graduate of New Orleans University and a resident of Seattle for 50 years, campaigned on a platform of peace, representation for Seattle's 15,000 Negroes and for free hot lunches, bus transportation and 5c milk for school children. An independent, Mrs. White's candidacy was advanced by Negro groups. She had the backing of progressives as well as a United Citizens' Comm. for a Democratic School Board.

A telling incident during the campaign was the school board's granting a school auditorium for minstrel shows, but not for Negro History Week.

OREGON

Stanley Earl in Portland race; Douglas in May primary

IN PORTLAND, labor leader Stanley W. Earl, who resigned an ECA advisory post in Korea in 1950 in protest against U. S. bolstering of corruption under Syngman Rhee, is a candidate for City Council. Before going to Korea, Earl had been State CIO Council secretary and previously an officer of the CIO Woodworkers.

For the May primaries, Independent Democrats have filed the name of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Reuben Lenske, Portland attorney

heading the pro-Douglas group, told reporters:

"I am one of millions of Americans who are desperately alarmed at the present drift toward international chaos. . . . Only Douglas has expressed a clear-cut program to restore to America the prestige and respect she once enjoyed in world affairs."

Lenske said that while Douglas has not actively sought a nomination, "we believe that millions of Americans want him at the helm. . . . We think he can be drafted." A candidate's consent is not required in Oregon.

OHIO

Judge hits vote law but bars PP suit

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY's campaign to get the Hallinan-Bass ticket on the ballot despite Ohio's prohibitive election law hit the headlines



last week, evoking a judicial commentary completely supporting the party's claims but denying an injunction against the law.

So tough in '48 that the Progressive Party got only its electors but not its candidates on the ballot, Ohio's laws were stiffened last year to require 15% of the last gubernatorial vote (about 500,000 signatures this year) to put an independent party on the ballot. For independent candidacies, the percentage was raised from 1% to 7%.

Ostensibly aimed at minor parties and upstart candidacies, the law's immediate effect has been to end Ohio's tradition of a non-partisan judiciary, surrendering the selection of judges to the two old parties instead of by independent petition. In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) for example, an independent judicial candidate would require some 40,000 signatures, a virtual impossibility without machine help.

"UNREASONABLE": In denying the PP suit for an injunction restraining the election officials from holding the May primaries because of unconstitutionality in the law, Common Pleas Judge Joseph H. Silbert commented off-the-bench that the "excessive and unreasonable" requirements constituted a "challenge to the very foundation of our republican form of government."

"In this state we have long prided ourselves on our independent and nonpartisan judiciary, which action by the Legislature has now destroyed. . . . Discrimination against any group or class of citizens in the exercise of constitutionally protected rights deprives the electoral process of integrity."

Judge Silbert rejected the PP suit on the technical grounds that Bertram A. Washington, Negro trade unionist and PP leader who filed it, was neither a candidate nor a party.

The PP promptly addressed an open letter to Gov. Frank Lausche calling for a special session of the legislature to amend the law to save "time, money and headaches." It announced its intention to

"remain in the courts right up until Election Day if necessary to assert our just claim to representation on the Ohio ballot."



Bombs, brutal police rouse Los Angeles

IN THE PAST several months five homes belonging to Negroes, Jews and Japanese-Americans have been bombed in the West Adams community of Los Angeles; the latest two, minutes apart, shook the area early on March 16. Miraculously there were no injuries, but two homes were severely damaged. In one lived William Bailey, science teacher in a junior high school, his wife and 12-year-old son; they were Negroes. In the other lived Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hartstein and their 10-months-old baby; he had just sold his house to a Negro—George Duncan, Los Angeles city fireman.

By coincidence, all the bombings have occurred in the district represented by Rep. Donald Jackson (R) a member of the House Comm. on Un-American Activities.

3 INVESTIGATIONS: The newest violence came just as the outraged citizenry of Los Angeles had finally forced into the open another kind of violence which has plagued it for years: police brutality. Last week three investigations of police brutality were under way: a grand jury probe, a hearing before the Police Commission, an FBI investigation. Aroused legislators in Sacramento were threatening a probe of their own. Almost every segment of the population, including the most conservative civic organizations, have demanded a clean-up. GUARDIAN's June Cannan wrote from Los Angeles:

This time there is hope that mounting public pressure—and politics—may force some action.

The police violence issue boiled up when vice squad cop F. J. Najera and his partner arrested Anthony P. Rios, chairman of the Boyle Heights Community Service Organization, and a companion Alfred Ulloa, when they tried to restrain the cops from beating another man. Both were stripped and beaten in the station house, were eventually acquitted of charges of interfering with an arrest.

THE RECORD SMELLS: Najera, the arresting officer in the Rios case, only a few days before had arrested five Mexican-American youths, three of them girls, stabbed one of the men three times with a pocket-knife, then joined two deputies in beating him. In 1950 he had pistol-whipped John Garcia, a leader in the Mexican-American community who was later acquitted of a charge of resisting arrest.

Early this month six youths, most of them Mexican-American, came to trial on charges of battery and disturbing the peace arising from an encounter they had with six cops Christmas Eve. They were convicted, but in the course of the trial it was brought out that they had been savagely beaten by squads of police. It was learned that when Chief Parker shrugged off brutality charges he was sitting on a voluminous report of this case prepared by his own department. The judge said:

"This testimony stinks to high heaven, and all the perfumery in Arabia cannot obliterate its stench."

700 MORE CASES: He angrily demanded a grand jury investigation; it got under way last week. As many as 30 or more cops are reported involved in this one scandal, some of them liable to felony charges. Since the investigation started, June Cannan wrote, there have been brought to light "more than 700 such cases whitewashed or ignored by Police Commission investigations." Some of the cases have resulted in deaths.

For the bombed-out residents of West Adams, other residents set up their own defense committee. Members of construction unions offered to repair the damaged houses without pay. Said victim Bailey as he looked at his shattered home:

"I'm going to fix it up and stay right here. I must protect my son's right to live as an American."

Victim Duncan, whose purchase set off the second bomb, said he would move in as scheduled on May 4, called the violence "a very un-American thing."

LABOR

Reuther rules '600'; U. S. imperils unions

AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS were under a three-pronged government attack last week: (1) Repercussions of the Detroit hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were extending to Flint, Mich., heart of the General Motors empire and a United Auto Workers stronghold; (2) Sen. Pat McCarran's (D-Nev.) Internal Security Subcommittee made public the testimony taken in closed hearings last October against the United Public Workers; (3) Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) was conducting hearings before a Senate Labor Subcommittee seeking legislation to outlaw any union anywhere which was designated as "Communist-dominated."

TOP TO BOTTOM: In Detroit a six-man administrative board appointed by UAW president Walter Reuther was in full control of the 60,000-member Ford Local 600; the local's executive board and 217-man general council were declared abolished with an announcement by Reuther that "we will run the local from top to bottom." The Ford Motor Co. declared it will not longer recognize as union representatives five minor local officials already removed.

The four top officers of the local said: Through the years he [Reuther] has striven by every means of connivance to gain political control of Local 600. . . . Now he takes advantage of the hysteria caused by the House Committee. The truth is that none of the four top officers of the local are Communists and all members of the executive board, except one Reuther



WM. HOOD, LOCAL 600 SECY.
Reuther couldn't win by votes

supporter, have signed repeated non-Communist oaths. From Flint, where five big UAW locals provide a strong base for the Committee for a Democratic UAW, reports came that four members of the State Police "subversive" squad were in town at the request of Reuther supporters to follow up charges made before the House Committee.

Another consequence of the Committee hearings was the naming last week by an immigration official of 53 persons against whom deportation proceedings are already in motion or about to begin. He praised the work of the Committee, pledged to investigate all foreign-born named or called as witnesses.

PUBLIC WORKERS CITED: The McCarran report charged that the UPW

"is under the control of the Communist Party," expressed the hope . . . that when the rank and file of the membership of the UPWA learn the truth concerning the Communist leadership of the organization, they will take effective action to rout such leadership.

On March 19 UPW president Abram Flaxer was cited by the Senate for contempt of Congress: he had refused a committee demand for a complete membership list, including not only federal employes, but all state, county, municipal and local government employes. Flaxer said compliance with the demand would be

. . . a violation of the trust imposed in me by my membership and a betrayal of the entire tradition of the trade union movement in this country.

He warned that if he is successfully prosecuted the effect will extend to every union and make organizing drives impossible, especially in the South. Even the Taft-Hartley Act makes employer efforts to acquire membership lists an unfair labor practice.

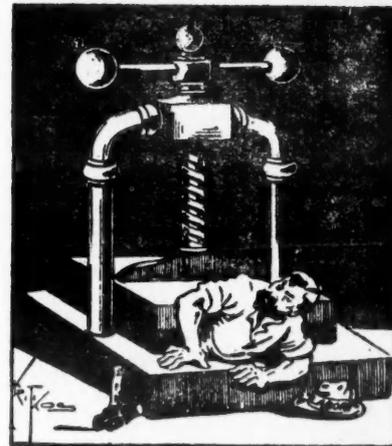
Both Flaxer and secy-treas. Ewart Guinier invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment against answering questions about their political affiliations. McCarran said Flaxer was "insolent, disorderly and recalcitrant." Witnesses against the UPW leaders included Henry W. Henning, a former officer of the union who is now a junior partner in the Martin E. Segal & Co., an insurance firm which has a virtual monopoly on all forms of specialized insurance for trade unions.

HUMPHREYZE: Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, appearing before the one-man Humphrey hearings, advocated a law empowering the Natl. Labor Relations Board to determine what unions are "Communist-dominated," outlaw them as representatives of their mem-

bership. He was also for making it illegal for anyone to become or remain an officer or an employe of a union who since Jan. 1, 1949, has been a member of the Communist Party "or has taught or advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Chairman John D. Small of the Munitions Board, first witness, didn't go quite as far as Tobin; he was for giving all government agencies the final say on which unions would be permitted to represent workers in any plant manufacturing war goods of any kind. NLR chairman Paul M. Herzog was wary of the Humphrey proposal, pointed out that the AFL and CIO "have done a vigorous job in cleaning house."

Tobin admitted that under his proposals tough employers could victimize any or all unions, but favored them because "these are not normal times."



The Word, Glasgow
Labor enjoys a free press

CALENDAR

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Vincent Hallinan to Tom Connally: Stop the travesty, start the real debate

Vincent Hallinan this week addressed an open letter to Sen. Connally (D-Tex.) calling on him as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to stop the farce of the present hearings on the Administration's \$7,900,000,000 Mutual Security Assistance Program, and to open up a real debate to change the disastrous and ruinous course of the present foreign policy. The letter follows:

THE more I read of the Administration's presentation of its \$7,900,000,000 Mutual Security Assistance Program, the more convinced I become that this is another wearisome chapter in the gigantic hoax being put over on the American people. In the name of common sense, I urge you to stop the travesty of these hearings and start a real debate on the present disastrous course of American foreign policy. You yourself have expressed in caustic terms your own doubts concerning the mounting costs of this policy and the direction it is taking.

The Mutual Security Assistance Program is a complete misnomer. It is wasting our own resources, bankrupting the world, and leading down the path to war and depression. It rests on three gross deceptions.

FIRST is the propaganda that only a program of this size will save America and the world from even more appalling expenditures and even disaster. Unfortunately our capacity for belief is limited. We have been hearing this same line being delivered for the last 5 years from both the Administration and its Republican supporters concerning each new plunge into foreign policy. It started with the Truman Doctrine in 1947. That doctrine was to cost us only \$400,000,000—"it would save us billions in armaments."



Washington Post
"I have the same trouble."

We heard the same line on the Marshall Plan. We heard the same line on the North Atlantic Pact. At every stage we have been solemnly assured by the most solemn assurers this country has ever seen from Acheson to Dulles and back again, from the late Sen. Vandenberg to the latest editorial writers, that each successive and more costly step would save both money and lives. The record is damning. We are losing both money and lives—and the end is not yet. On the record of the past, therefore, the witnesses before your Committee have been either incompetent or dishonest.

ON top of this record of arrant failure is another deception that is even worse. That is the deliberately concocted myth of a Russian "menace." The fact is that no military man of com-

petence—except when he is asking for bigger appropriations—and no statesman in his right mind, believes in a Russian "menace" to American security. This is part of that foreign policy that nobody believes in.

We do not need the forceful reminder of Ex-President Hoover that today Europe, which is considerably closer to that presumed "menace," has no such fears. And we do not need the recent statements of Mr. Bevan in England to show us that bipartisan foreign policy is creating intolerable burdens throughout the world, wrecking the economies of Europe, placing new chains on the colonial peoples of the world, arousing fears of even worse to come.

The Russian "menace" is a convenient bogey to scare bigger and bigger military appropriations, but frankly it is wearing a little thin. The only real beneficiary of this ruinous policy is Western Germany, whose military buildup is being accomplished at the expense of the American taxpayer. It is certainly significant that the only European nation that has not had to cut its social services or raise its taxes is Western Germany—simply because the cost has been transferred to the American people. Just as the cost was transferred by bankers' loans in the 1920's.

THE third deception is probably worst of all. That is the incredible notion that there is no alternative to the present foreign policy of arms and force. Such a notion is a typical product of the intellectual sterility of a President or a General bolstering their political fortunes with fairy tales. But no sensible statesman can honestly believe that there is no alternative to a policy that calls for bigger and bigger spend-

ing, for more and more wasteful armaments, for a garrison state at home and American boys abroad, and has no end but depression and war.

There is an obvious alternative, an alternative that means peace and prosperity, that respects the wishes and the needs of the peoples of the world, that recognizes the profound desires of all people for self-determination and a share in the wealth they produce. That alternative is to sit down with the Soviet Union and arrive at a peaceful settlement.

I have yet to hear that alternative seriously proposed by any of the bipartisan leaders of foreign policy—but that is the mandate of the American people and the people of the world who have again and again registered their demand to end the war in Korea and sit down and talk peace. It is certainly a lot less expensive than the hundreds of billions we are pouring down operation rathole.

I urge upon you to call a halt to the present hearings. Turn those hearings into a forum for peace. Let the people be heard for a peaceful alternative, an alternative that will cut their taxes, raise their living standards, and end their fears. I hereby request time on behalf of the Progressive Party and all lovers of peace to present such an alternative.

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