

West sign Bonn as ally, steps up terror warfare

SEVEN years after the Wehrmacht surrendered unconditionally in the smoking ruins of Berlin, the foreign ministers of Washington, London and Paris journeyed to Bonn to sign the "peace contract" which will make West Germany "in fact and perhaps before long formally a military ally of the U. S. . . ." (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 5/25).

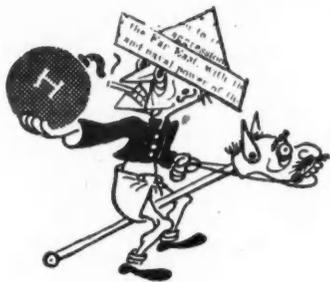
The same week, UN opened its doors part way to Hitler's ally Francisco Franco. Its Economic & Social Council voted his government a seat in UNESCO—a violation, bitterly opposed by the U. S. S. R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay and Mexico, of the 1946 Assembly decision barring Spain from UN bodies.

"MONSTROUS ATROCITY": Amid a "growing pattern of remarks on the germ and gas warfare subject" in Washington (N. Y. Times, 5/23), and "hints the military might want to use them [atomic bombs] as tactical weapons should the Korean war turn hotter" (Wall St. Journal, 5/21), President Tru-

man boasted anew of America's atomic weapons which "will have to be reckoned with in the future." In Britain's House of Commons, for the third time in ten days, a handful of MP's voiced impassioned protests against another U. S. weapon: "the monstrous atrocity" of napalm, used indiscriminately in Korea against civilians. (The protests began two months ago when BBC's Rene Cutforth described a man burned by napalm: he had no eyes; his body was covered with a hard black crust; he had to stand because he had no skin.)

Refusing demands that it urge UN to stop use of napalm during truce negotiations, the British government admitted in Commons it was using head-hunters in Malaya. Colonial Secy. Lyttleton acknowledged that pictures of decapitated liberation fighters were genuine, said the "severing" was done by tribesmen for identification purposes and orders had been given to revert to customary "fingerprint and photo" methods. His explanation was belied by the official Royal Marines journal, *Globe & Laurel*, which recently glorified the head hunters.

METHODS OF "LIBERATION": Demonstrations of the weapons and methods of the new Axis being forged in Bonn proceeded throughout the colonial world. In Tunisia, French-organized "sweeps" against villages continued to kill babies and women, to dynamite huts and mosques, pillage shops and homes. In Indo-China a young French Police Commissioner described to the Man-



(Continued on Page 5)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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NEW YORK, N. Y., MAY 29, 1952



Let's make a REAL bang this July 4

This is a scene from the 1948 Progressive Party convention. For ways and means of making the picture even more crowded, SEE PAGES 7 & 8 and REPORT TO READERS, PAGE 2.

An open Letter to the officers of the American Civil Liberties Union

GENTLEMEN: On May 20 the American Jewish Congress circulated to its affiliates throughout the country copies of a "memorandum" on American Civil Liberties Union stationery under the headings: "To whom it may concern—from Herbert Monte Levy, Staff Counsel—subject: Rosenberg, Atomic Espionage Case."

This "memo" will make sick at heart thousands of Americans who have rallied to the ACLU motto: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Described as "an effort to cover all matters which have been raised with us or could conceivably be raised," the 2½-page document "takes no position on the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs" as if that were a side issue. From this admitted superficiality it quickly develops into a low-level political diatribe with a gratuitous libel of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN which, seeking facts according to its policy, brought the case to national attention.

THE GUARDIAN is accustomed to such libels, as any fact-finding American paper must be in this period. But two questions are raised which we submit you have a responsibility to answer soberly, concerning this "memo" on a case involving the lives of two American citizens and parents:

- The effect of the "memo" by Staff Counsel Levy is to give positive support to a death-sentence conviction. Do you approve of this departure from ACLU's 30-year practice of either taking up a case or refraining from comment on it? Do you think it is the function of a civil liberties organization to comment publicly in favor of a death sentence for an alleged crime never before so punished in this nation's history?

- The "memo" is filled with demonstrable inaccuracies and downright misrepresentations of fact. Do you approve of such a document being circulated throughout America as an apparently official statement by ACLU?

For example:

- "... That perjured testimony was knowingly used against the Rosenbergs . . . was not raised by the attorneys for the Rosenbergs." (THE FACT: The basic contention of the defense throughout the trial was that the key witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, lied to save themselves; and in the oral argument on the appeal, attorney Emanuel Bloch flatly charged the existence of a "deal" between the prosecutor, the Greenglasses and their attorney, O. John Rogge.)

- "FBI kidnapping of a witness. This contention again is not raised in the brief for the Rosenbergs." (THE FACT: Of course not; it was co-defendant Sobell whom the FBI kidnapped, and it was raised in the Sobell brief.)

- "The contention has been made that somehow a penalty of death violates civil liberties. . . . But . . . persons have been sentenced to death for this [espionage] in the past." (THE FACT: No such sentence has ever been imposed in American history. Levy is here confusing "espionage" with "treason," although he makes the clear distinction between them on the vital Constitutional issue—see below.)

- "Membership in the Communist Party was expressly introduced as evidence of motive, which we felt under the circumstances was perfectly proper." (THE FACT: This is a double misrepresentation. The tendentious testimony introduced to show the Rosenbergs had Left sympathies was submitted to the jury as evidence of "intent"—which any law student knows refers to a general state of mind and is quite different from "motive." No testimony whatever that the Rosenbergs were CP members was introduced, as the GUARDIAN has repeatedly pointed out.)

THE point in which the Levy "memo" most significantly lends ACLU prestige to government legal hair-splitting is the vital Constitutional issue concerning "treason." Says the "memo":

"Conviction for atomic espionage does not involve civil liberties. . . . This was a conviction for espionage, which we believe to be the proper way to deal with communist totalitarianism."

Because "the crime of atomic espionage was a different crime from that of treason," the "memo" rejects the defense contention that the Rosenbergs were deprived of due process under the Constitution, which lays down that treasonable acts must be confirmed by the evidence of two independent witnesses. But the defense has pointed out that—while the Rosenbergs were carefully charged with a crime other than treason, since the government knew it could not produce two such witnesses—the fact that it was really a "treason" trial was clear when prosecutor Saypol called the Rosenbergs "traitors" both in opening and in summation and Judge Kaufman did the same in summing up.

Thus the trial was conducted in what Supreme Court Justice Jackson referred to in another connection as the "passion-arousing" atmosphere of a treason trial, while defendants were denied the

rights the Constitution guarantees in such a trial.

FINALLY, may we point out that the Levy "memo" is in head-on conflict with the Natl. Lawyers Guild, which has officially approved the filing of an amicus curiae brief before the Supreme Court (based on a careful study of the trial record which ACLU apparently never made) just because it found that the Rosenberg Case does involve civil liberties on three counts: (1) on the "treason" issue, (2) on the introduction of vague but inflammatory "Communist" testimony, (3) on the issue of "cruel and unusual punishment"?

Is ACLU prepared to say and prove that the Natl. Lawyers Guild decision is not borne out by the facts or the law?

Is eternal vigilance still the price of liberty? Can liberty be bought with political spitefulness and an admitted refusal to investigate all the facts?

Does Staff Counsel Levy speak with your authority? If he does not, you owe it to the people of America—tens of thousands of whom have rallied to the Rosenbergs' defense after examining the facts in the case—to say so. If he does, then we submit that a serious re-evaluation of the American Civil Liberties Union—which has won richly-merited laurels for its implementation of its motto in the past—is called for.

In spite of the gratuitous libel to ourselves in the Levy "memo," we address this to you without bias or bitterness, out of our sole desire for cooperation between all defenders of America's beleaguered civil liberties.

THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The GUARDIAN urges readers concerned about the Rosenberg Case to contact personally or by letter officials of the ACLU and of organizations circulating the Levy "memo"; to bring the above Open Letter to the attention of acquaintances who are members of these organizations; and to insist on full and frank answers to the questions raised.

We further urge members of Jewish organizations to ask them why, equipped as they are with more than adequate legal staffs, they do not take a position on the Rosenberg Case on the basis of a proper study of the trial record by their own legal advisers, rather than to give endorsement to the inaccurate, unobjective "memo" of ACLU's Staff Counsel who admittedly has not studied the record.



Let's call the roll!

A million progressive voters need the **GUARDIAN** to keep up with the fight for progress. You can help get it to them. See page 5.

\$ enclosed for the following subs at \$2 a year, \$1 for 30 weeks (indicate by name).

\$2 enclosed to renew my own sub.

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tical or sensible. I shall wander down to the corner bar, and toast the **GUARDIAN** and its staff with a number of gin and souars. I think you people are doing a great job, putting out a great paper. (If you're teetotalers, I'll drink all those toasts in milk).

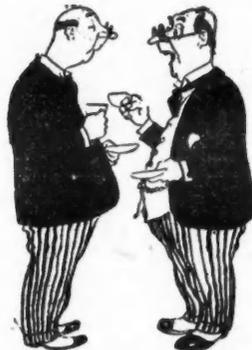
Allan Nurmi

Progressive Party symbol?

LOUISVILLE, KY. The Progressive Party of Louisville and Jefferson County, at its last membership meeting, May 5, voted to use the Dove of Peace as a campaign emblem in the forthcoming elections. The membership instructed me to inform you of this decision, and to urge that the Dove of Peace be adopted by the Progressive Party as a national campaign emblem. W. R. Young, Secy.

And long live Y. P.!

PATERSON, N. J. One finds it so hard to be a young progressive! I sit in my 8th grade classroom and find myself in a discussion of how the Communists are here to "overthrow the government by force." And in order for one to get a good mark, he must not disagree. I am so depressed that I can think of only one thing to say, "Long live the **GUARDIAN**!" A young progressive



ACAP/HUS-

Evening Standard, London

"Looking ahead, Potts, I suggest we prepare draft plans for re-denationalising those nationalised industries which may soon be denationalised, but which a future government may decide to renationalise."

They just love it

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. I wonder if others write to you, too, telling you what lovely skirts the Guatemala skirts are. My sister and husband think they have never seen a prettier summer skirt on me. I'm so enthusiastic about it, I want to order another one. I don't know what we would do without the **GUARDIAN**. We almost have a household crisis when it doesn't arrive in the Monday mail. Lois Thorne

In defense of publishing

NEW YORK, N. Y. **GUARDIAN** readers will undoubtedly be interested to know that a number of outstanding Americans, convinced that the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, is a threat to all publishing, have joined in forming The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. Among them are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rock-

How crazy can you get dept.

OTTAWA, May 13 (AP)—Books by Mae West and Premier Stalin are barred from import into Canada, according to a report to the House of Commons presented today by J. S. McCann, Revenue Minister. The list of 573 books... included Premier Stalin's Questions of Leninism and Miss West's Diamond Lil.

—N. Y. Times, May 14. One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: Lucille Press, New York City.

this concert for the local sponsors—the Seattle Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council and the Robeson Birthday Concert Committee. This was our Northwest premiere of Peace Will Win.

People's Programs was formed (1) to bring and assist others to bring outstanding cultural attractions to Seattle and the Pacific Northwest, and (2) to encourage local cultural activities by helping to provide artists and groups with an audience. Our organization is made up of persons who have technical skills in production, management, promotion, advertising, etc.

We should like to hear from individuals and groups who might be available for Northwest bookings. Vincent Davis, President People's Programs P. O. Box 581, Seattle 11

Peace dividends

CHICAGO, ILL. Because your paper appeared to me to represent the best chance of preserving world peace, during 1951 I sent you anonymously all dividends from my small stock holdings. Here's another check for \$21.50. William Y. Turner

We aren't

DULUTH, MINN. I wish to thank you for publishing my poem "They Call Me Alien" (April 9), and I was quite pleased by the \$5 check. Suddenly I have been catapulted into the ranks of professional poets. Ye gods!

I was thinking of framing the check as a souvenir, but the book-keeping dept. might wind up in weird complications if they didn't get the cancelled check back so I've decided to spend it instead. First of all I shall send a \$2 sub to the **GUARDIAN**. With the remainder I shall do nothing prac-

THE MAIL BAG

The meaning of peace

RICHMOND, CALIF. What does peace mean to me? It means that the war psychosis is past; that billions wasted on armament will be spent for hospitals and schools; that military control has ended; that Korean women, children and workers shall not be shot down in their homes, fields and workshops nor their homes, fields, villages and cities destroyed by napalm bombs.

It means an end to biological warfare; turning our brains and resources from designing destructive atom and hydrogen bombs to working out constructive life-building machines; lessened judicial tyranny and that a lawyer will not be jailed if he speaks for the constitutional rights of the persecuted.

Peace will mean that once again foreign scientists, authors and artists can come to this country and that ours can go abroad. Peace will mean fewer broken homes, fewer cripples and less taxes.

Peace will mean that our country has regained its sanity. J. N. McCullough

The DuBois pamphlet

MOBERLY, MO. I am glad you are reprinting the pamphlet "Peace is Dangerous" by Dr. DuBois. Every intellectual, religious leader, professional person, labor leader should get it. The challenge of the problems will guarantee that the reader will never again be the same complacent person. The sacrificial life of the author will underline the call for sacrifices in the cause of peace, and no one who admires or follows the "Prince of Peace" can remain indifferent. (Rev.) David W. Janes

Culture in the Northwest

SEATTLE, WASH. We want to thank **GUARDIAN** readers and all others who helped win the successful court fight for the right of Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown to be heard in concert in the Seattle Civic Auditorium. People's Programs is proud to have been able to handle the management and promotional details of

REPORT TO READERS

A historic opportunity

WE STRONGLY URGE your special attention to pages 7 and 8 of this issue of the **GUARDIAN**.

There we present in full the Progressive Party's unprecedented Convention Call, inviting any ten people in America to send a delegate to the July 4 Convention in Chicago.

It is our conviction that all **GUARDIAN** readers—responding as you have to other momentous challenges which the **GUARDIAN** has brought to your attention—will take leadership in bringing about an immediate, nationwide response to this unique proposal.

To demonstrate to you how truly widespread such a response might be, we have printed on the pages with the Convention Call a partial listing of the American communities where there are **GUARDIAN** subscribers. Your community may not be listed, since space would not permit printing all the places the **GUARDIAN** goes to weekly.

We should like to stress these two points:

1 IF **GUARDIAN** READERS in each and every community in America reached by this paper undertake to guarantee at least one delegate each to the Chicago Convention, it will be the most significant convocation of the American people in our nation's history.

2 IF WHEREVER THIS CHALLENGE is accepted, those participating are introduced to the **GUARDIAN** as subscribers, we shall be taking at the same time the biggest single step ever taken toward firm establishment of the press voice we all recognize to be so vital to the aims of progressive America. The **GUARDIAN** communities listed on pages 7 and 8 should help you dramatize to people how far and wide the roots of progressive America spread.

We most earnestly commend these proposals to you, as the most effective actions you can take within the next days and weeks in behalf of peace and a democratic future.

—THE EDITORS

NOTE: All **GUARDIAN** subscribers received a letter from us last week, to which we ask your earliest reply. We urge you to use the postage-paid envelope enclosed with the letter to tell us what you will do in your community in behalf of these proposals.

well Kent, Paul Robeson, Robert Moss Lovett, Col. Raymond Robins, Scott Nearing, John Howard Lawson, and Philip Morrison.

Morrison, famous nuclear scientist, in joining the sponsorship wrote: "... As a scientist I could not fail to speak in warning against those who would make publication of serious works attempting to deal with the desperately grave problems of the science of society itself a crime. I am convinced that most thoughtful Americans entirely independent of their agreement or even acquaintanceship with the ideas conveyed by the books of International Publishers would agree."

A meeting to dramatize the issues in this case is scheduled for Thursday evening, June 12. A brochure Books on Trial, just issued by the Committee, gives the facts and the background. The Committee address is 80 E. 11th St., Room 634, New York 3, N. Y.

James S. Allen, Secy.

Elections and the people

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The unit system, under which the candidate getting a plurality of the popular vote in a state gets all that state's electoral votes, practically disfranchises minorities, and at the same time makes it important to appeal to racial and religious groups to win the total electoral vote in each state. New York is a notable example of the power given today to racial bias. This brings quarrels into elections, deprives great masses of our citizens of the educational benefits of national campaigns, and lessens their concern in national affairs.

The Democrats' and Republicans' campaign committees and political strategists sit down with a map and decide where to do their work and where to spend their money. As long as it takes \$2,000,000 to elect a Senator and \$8,000,000 more to elect a President, \$60,000 for a Congressman, \$50,000 for a Governor and \$3,000 for a State Representative, the great masses and all minorities will get hardships, wars, death and destruction because they don't have big millions to put into the campaigns of 1952.

The Progressive Party would have polled many votes if the masses and minorities had a fair count at the polls. For example: I ran for Alderman last spring in the 18th Ward of St. Louis on the PP ticket. The Board of Elections reported

that I got only 24 votes. This is very, very interesting. According to the Board, Earl White, who votes in the 7th precinct, did not vote for himself. In the 7th precinct Earl White got no votes. According to the Board, Earl White got no votes in 16 precincts.

Many affidavits were signed by the people that they did vote for Earl White April 3, 1951. Who shall you believe, the people or the Election Board? I believe the people. I ran on a platform which included peace, low prices, voting machines, low taxes on low income, bring the boys home from Korea, freedom for Willie McGee, Trenton Six, State FEPC, schools for all children, against corruption in government and gangsterism, for honesty in government. I know, and everybody else knows, that more than 24 people voted for this platform. We 15,000,000 Negroes and all minorities demand free, honest elections in 1952. Every vote must count. The people must have representatives elected from the people in 1952 to save the real peace.

Earl White

Progressives in the South

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The letter by W. A. Tucker of Tampa on the Florida boycott was timely, pointing out very mildly the error of trying to make all Southerners pay for the signs of our— and your — masters without discrimination. It seems about time to realize that classes, as well as races, exist in the South. Labeling and attacking the entire South because of the actions of a minority—though that minority presently be the master class—is a libel on millions of decent Southerners. Such tactics on the part of our Northern "friends" have defeated the best efforts of progressive Southerners for generations. We can never get anywhere until you quit trying to force us to rally around the banner of reaction to defend our Southland and ourselves.

On your front page Rev. C. P. Bradley of Saskatoon, Canada, takes a crack at the Great Smokey Mountain region of Tennessee by way of taking a swing at Truman. I invite Rev. Bradley and the Editors to the Great Smokey Mountains to find out for themselves. The population is mostly bears—four-legged, furry creatures but nevertheless I will wager there are more progressives per dozen in the Great Smokies than in Saskatoon.

Jack Riker

FROM A CANADIAN MINISTER AND 2 CAPTURED U.S. FLIERS

New evidence presented on germ warfare charges

By James Aronson

"**D**ESPITE all the Communist hullabaloo about germ warfare," said *Newsweek* (May 19, 1952), "the army doesn't intend to give up its research. It is asking an appropriation of \$17,197,000 for expanding the biological-warfare research center at Camp Detrick, Md."

But the hullabaloo over charges that the U.S. was using germ warfare in Korea and China went on—and was hitting home both here and abroad. Buried or unreported in the press were stories of demonstrations in Iran and India; revulsion all over Asia; expressions of grave concern by conservatives and liberals alike in Western Europe; and the beginning of serious misgivings in the U.S.

The Fedn. of American Scientists on May 3 called on the U.S. government to issue a statement that it is

... willing and anxious to conclude with other governments an agreement formally repudiating any use of bacteriological warfare.

THE GOSPEL TRUTH: In Paris *L'Observateur* (politically akin to the *Nation*) printed the statement of Marc Jacquier, lawyer at the Appeals Court in Paris and member of the lawyers' commission to Korea which unanimously found that the evidence on the use of BW could not be refuted. It said editorially:

The hypothesis that an EXPERIMENT with certain bacteriological weapons by the Americans (an experiment of a nature to make the negotiators at Panmunjom reflect) cannot be discarded a priori.

Dr. Sicard de Plauzolles, pres. of the League for the Rights of Man, research director of the Alfred-Fournier Institute (syphilis research), declared:

"How, in countries where most of the people proclaim the Gospel, is it possible to tolerate official organizations for the preparation of atomic or bacteriological warfare? It is high time for the universal conscience to rise up in revolt; it must do so."

THOSE FACTS: In one Gospel country the indignation over the charges ran high. Secy. of State Acheson accused the Soviet Union of committing an "international crime" in charging the U.S. with using germs; it was "a clumsy and obvious hoax" which would be understood "where people have access to the facts."

In America access to all the facts was limited: the press gave page-one prominence to U.S. officials' denials, a few lines to the North Korean charges at the truce talks, virtually no space at all to the documented reports by North Korean and Chinese scientists who investigated on-the-spot.

One Chinese commission, according to the New China News Agency, passed a month in Korea examining over 150



DR. ENDICOTT AT THE MUKDEN GERM WAR EXHIBIT
This picture is from the Hsinhua News Agency in Peking

FOR SERVICE RENDERED: Among the distinguished group's members were Wei Shi, head of the bacteriology dept. of Dairen Medical College, and Liu Wei-tung, specialist in rickettsial diseases, both of whom receive the Medal for Meritorious Service, U.S. Typhus Commission, for World War II services in the Yunnan-Burma theater. The commission reported:

According to incomplete statistics up to Mar. 21 the Americans spread insects, animals and other objects on 804 occasions in an area including 70 counties and cities of Korea. The insects disseminated from U.S. aircraft during February were all found in temperatures of 8, 9 or 10 or more degrees below zero. The insects were dispersed on the snow. Many were found incapable of moving because of the cold. Among the insects completely different kinds were discovered all mixed up together in large quantities, such as anthomyiid flies, springtails, fleas, midges and spiders. This is effective proof that they did not appear naturally but were dropped by U.S. aircraft.

DR. ENDICOTT REPORTS: Corroboration of these findings came from a Western source: Dr. James G. Endicott, a Methodist minister, born in China and for 22 years a missionary there, and now chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress. On May 11 he reported to a CPC conference in Toronto (see p. 9) on a 4-month tour of China. Here are excerpts from his speech:

The purpose of my visit was to see the great reconstruction undertaken since the Liberation and to study the effects of the land reform and new plans for industrialization. But in the Northeast, the chief topic of conversation everywhere was the large-scale U.S. germ-war. Before dealing with this evidence, I would like to give my reasons for believing that any epidemics there may be in China today are not the result of natural causes, nor of neglect on the part of the Chinese authorities, as U.S. propaganda alleges.

In the last two years, some 250,000,000 people in a 200-mile-wide belt along the whole coastal area from Canton northwards have been inoculated against cholera. Every ship entering a Chinese port from the south was carefully watched, every sailor inoculated. In Shantung Province, for example, 18,000,000 hens had been inoculated against Newcastle's disease.

The land reform has provided the Chinese Government with an apparatus of organization and education never before known in China. The same people who had gathered the peasants together to explain the principles of land reform were now able to gather them together to explain the principles of hygiene and of the benefits of inoculation.

Today, since the launching of germ warfare by the U.S., these health precautions are being considerably intensified. On every train running north and south, there are sanitation squads which inoculate every passenger, not previously inoculated, for typhoid, paratyphoid, typhus and cholera. There is also an intensive campaign against bubonic plague.

In the part of China where I investigated, the Americans had used a large leaflet propaganda bomb for the dissemination of insects, and a small porcelain-type bomb used for spreading germs. I, personally, saw and handled pieces of one of these bombs. I also investigated one of the propaganda leaflet bombs, around which a number of insects had been found when it fell on the snow-covered ground in the

Mukden region. Actually, it had fallen on a newly-dug grave, so that the fuse was still intact, as well as the little propeller which works the mechanism for opening the doors of the bomb. Markings on the bomb read:

NOSE BOMB FUSE
MECH TIME M 155 E2
LOT PA 4189851

The bomb had still not been properly investigated and I discovered in the head, covered by a steel plate, two large handfulls of dirty cotton soaked in a glycerine-like substance. The Chinese doctors who were with me were horrified when they saw me handling this stuff, and immediately sterilized my hand.

I actually investigated and handled (with medical forceps) spiders which had been first discovered crawling around in a field in a temperature below zero.

I also visited the laboratories and met scientists who have been doing the research on bacteria—like Dr. Li Pei-lin, a graduate of London University and a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Dr. C. M. Chu, formerly of Cambridge University and now a specialist in epidemic diseases.

These men showed how, step by step, they had used every known device of science to test the presence of bacteria on the collected insects. I asked if insects ordinarily carried germs. They said "yes," but not in such quantities.

I also visited the special anti-bacteriological warfare museum that has now been opened for the information of scientists and others, and saw there the results of 13 autopsies. Sections of the human brain of 13 victims (most of them children who had died within two to five days) had been made into microscopic slides. All showed acute encephalitis. Yet encephalitis had never been known in Manchuria before.

All these factors had convinced the scientists—and me—that this was germ warfare.

The more I became convinced, the more I felt a sense of dismay at this incredible moral degeneration of the Western peoples, and the more I felt rising within me a deep feeling of indignation. This sort of thing is of the essence of wickedness, a denial of the laws of God and of man.

THE 2 LIEUTENANTS: On May 4 AP reported a Pyongyang Radio announcement that two U.S. Air Force officers, captured after their B-26 bomber was shot down Jan. 23, had admitted dropping "unexplosive germ bombs" in Korea in January. Subsequent New China News Agency and Shanghai Daily News reports identified them as

1ST LT. KENNETH L. ENOCH, of Youngstown, O. Serial No. A02069988, 3d Bomber Wing, 3d Group, 8th Squad, Navigator.

1ST LT. JOHN QUINN, 29, of California, Serial No. 17993A, same outfit, Pilot.

Last week complete texts of depositions by both officers reached the GUARDIAN office. They were printed in the Shanghai Daily News (May 8, 9) in English; reproductions of the actual handwritten statements (also received last week) appeared in Chinese-language newspapers. The airmen told of briefing sessions on germ warfare led by U.S. experts sent in from Japan; of inoculations whose purpose was kept secret; of previous germ-bomb missions before they were captured. The detailing of names, dates and places and exact descriptions of U.S. installations and practices seem to place the

authenticity of the depositions beyond question.

On April 11, the Central Korean Telegraph Agency reported four U.S.-trained Korean agents who had parachuted into North Korea were captured by a Chinese volunteer unit. The captives said they had been ordered to collect information on the effectiveness of germ-war weapons. They made depositions similar to those of Enoch and Quinn.

THE WARNINGS: In face of these events the counter-hullabaloo increased. The Washington Post devoted two editorials this month to an attack on Kingsley Martin, editor of the London *New Statesman & Nation* now lecturing in the U.S., for a mild suggestion that there might be grounds for investigating the charges.

Defense Secy. Lovett called the charges "an abominable malicious falsehood," hinted broadly that the Chinese and Koreans had made the accusations as a prelude to their own use of germ warfare, warned them that if they did "they'd just wish they had never been born."

In the same vein, Gen. Ridgway, in the U.S. on his way to Paris to relieve Eisenhower as NATO commander, told a joint session of Congress May 22 that the North Korean charges were "a monumental warning to the American people . . . a warning as menacing and as urgent as a forest fire bearing down upon a wooden village." A N. Y. Times Washington correspondent reporting the speech (May 23) wrote:

The growing pattern of remarks on the germ-gas warfare subject suggested several possibilities here. One was that the Communists, apart from the obvious psychological-propaganda effects in sympathetic Communist areas, might have been engaged in testing U.S. and UN reaction to the use of such devastating weapons and testing whether it was in the free world's mood to entertain them.

There has been no suggestion from any quarter at any time that the Chinese or North Koreans have been doing research in or have any facilities for germ warfare.



LT. KENNETH L. ENOCH
Broadcasting his story

KEEP IT UNOFFICIAL: At UN, with the U.S. in its customary arm-twisting role, the Disarmament Commission barred the official distribution of Korean and Chinese documents supporting the charges. Said Soviet delegate Malik:

"You cannot force the world to be silent in the face of these flagrant violations and crimes against humanity. You cannot force the world to be silent in the face of this shameful and dishonest warfare."

Last week came new charges. The N. Y. Times reported from Tokyo that Radio Peking had accused the U.S. of dropping poison-gas projectiles over Chinese lines five times in the last month.

Two days later the N. Y. World-Telegram reported an address by Gen. E. T. Bullene, chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps. He chided experts who have discarded poison gas as "obsolete," said it "has one of the greatest potentials of any weapon." It was cheap too, he said, and a most effective agent for producing fatal and non-fatal casualties because it didn't destroy property. Just people.



Ludas Matyl, Budapest

witnesses and inspecting 1,165 pieces of material evidence. It recorded testimony of eyewitnesses, statements by U.S. POW's and captured agents; photographed insect containers and shells of insect bombs; made films of the inspection and testing done by the Chinese volunteer epidemic prevention teams. (The GUARDIAN has many of the photographs and the full text of the report.)

THIS IS YOUR FBI—AT THE SCHOOLHOUSE DOOR

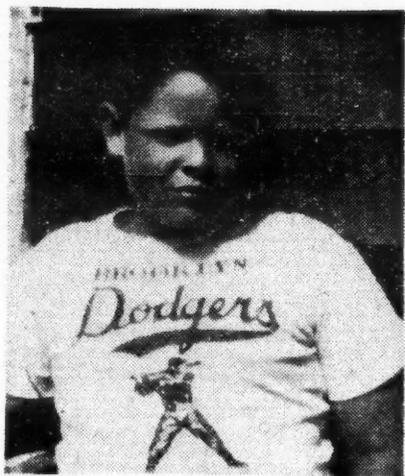
Orphans of the cold-war witch-hunt



RICHARD (11) & PETTIS (2) PERRY
They're Pettis Perry's children



DEBBY GERSON (5)
She's Simon Gerson's daughter



GENE DENNIS (9)
Eugene Dennis' son



MRS. JAMES JACKSON & CATHERINE (4) & HARRIETT (8)
They're the wife and daughters of James Jackson

WAR of any kind leaves orphans. Washington's war against thousands of its own people who "get in the way" leaves wrecked homes, parentless kids. The family income cut off by deportation or jail or death, many children suffer want. To the standard woes of war orphans are added the stalking terror of FBI agents, the frightened indifference of the community ("Well, they're Reds, aren't they?"), manhunts that make targets of babies.

In this warfare the Smith Act sets up a major front, and its enforcement—with Communist Party leaders as targets in the current first stage—best documents how children suffer. Here is what Mrs. Sidney Stein, wife of one CP leader sought in connection with the present Foley Sq. trial, told writer Albert Kahn:

"I've been followed continuously by FBI agents, whether shopping, looking for work or taking the children to the park. One day when FBI agents were visiting every house on our block, a drunken man came across the street to our place. He was all worked up from something the agents had apparently told him. I was out shopping, and the children were playing on the porch of the house (Richard, 14, and Peter, 11). When this drunken man started to go for the children, they ran upstairs and locked the doors. He smashed three windows and broke part of a door but he didn't get in. "When I came home the boys were sitting in the living room holding baseball bats, ready to protect themselves. Two FBI agents had been sitting in their car right across the street all the time but they didn't do anything to stop the man."

All children of political "big game" of the cold war know what happened to the man who broke into CP leader Robert Thompson's home and tried forcibly to molest Thompson's daughter after indecently exposing himself: nothing. The court sent him away unpunished; the press had no comment.

WRONG FATHER—NO CAMP: Gilbert Green is another CP leader hunted by the FBI. He has three children: Ralph 6, Josie, 9, and Daniel, 15. Last summer Mrs. Green had made all arrangements for Danny's stay at a New Jersey camp. The family drove east from Chicago a week ahead of time. When they got to New York they were told the FBI had visited camp officials and they must therefore ask Danny's application to be withdrawn. The Greens returned to Illinois, spent several weeks with relatives at a lake resort under close, constant FBI surveillance. Mrs. Green said:

"They put a spotlight on our cottage at night. They even followed the children when they went swimming and fishing."

Danny took up the story:

"One day I went out in a boat with an outboard motor, and the agent who followed me ran out of gas in the middle of the lake. He had to row all the way back. I got a kick out of that."

One day when Mrs. Green, her children and the children of her relatives were in the cottage, two FBI agents forced their way in, refused to leave. While five frightened children listened, an agent told Mrs. Green:

"We don't use guns much but some-

times a man we're hunting gets shot. Now you wouldn't want that to happen to your husband, would you?"

CLASSROOM TORTURE: Schools are no shelter for a child shadowed by the FBI. Mrs. Fred Fine, wife of another missing Communist, told Kahn:

"They follow us wherever we go. When I take Larry (aged 6) to school they're right behind us. One day they came with the principal into Larry's classroom and asked the teacher to point out Larry in front of the rest of the class. As if they didn't know what he looked like! They took enough pictures of him this summer—and his playmates, too. They had him afraid to go out of the cottage where we were staying. Maybe they went to his classroom because they expected to find his father under his desk. . . . No, they just wanted to frighten him some more. They think they can break us down this way and make us tell them where our husbands are—as if we knew."

In almost all cases the wives of the hunted men have had to look for work to keep the family going. The FBI follows each wife, questions each employer, often causes the immediate firing of the harassed wife. When some, in order to work, tried to place their children in nurseries, the FBI forced the nurseries to bar the children.

"IF PEOPLE KNEW": The family of Dr. James Jackson, a Negro Communist, has taken the fullest abuse of the FBI. Last November Mrs. Jackson had the opportunity to work half-days and registered 4-year-old Kathy in a public day nursery in Brooklyn.

Right after Christmas, nursery authorities told her Kathy would have to leave because they had information of an unreported family income. Mrs. Jackson asked for proof. They refused to offer any, struck Kathy off the rolls. Mrs. Jackson gave the story to the press.

Neighbors, educators, clergymen sent telegrams, letters and delegations to the Welfare Dept. and on Jan. 30 Kathy was admitted back to the nursery. Mrs. Jackson said:

"If enough people knew how the FBI is treating us they'd stop it just like they stopped the FBI from putting Kathy out of nursery school."

Failing at the nursery level, the FBI used other tactics. One day agents followed some guests of Mrs. Jackson's up the stairs, and one put his foot in the door before she could close it and began heckling her about her husband, addressing her as "Sister." Another FBI team went to Richmond, Va., to question Dr. Jackson's elderly parents. To Jackson's mother one of them said:

"Supposing your husband were to drop dead tonight, how would you get in touch with your son to let him know?"

This is the way the hunted family of Henry Winston, one of the "Communist 11" still pursued, had an outing, in the words of Mrs. Winston:

"Once when my children [Larry, 5, and Judith, 1] and I and some friends went on a Sunday picnic, the FBI agents sat a few feet away from us, their coats off, their guns flashing in the sunlight."

To shadow the families of only eight missing CP leaders, the FBI uses 200 agents costing taxpayers \$80,000 a month.

"SPELL 'GUILTY'": Even when there is no pursuit, the kids suffer. When CP leader Steve Nelson was on trial in Pittsburgh his children (Josephine, 11, and Robert, 8) were beaten by other children who had been told by adults that Nelson was plotting to poison the water supply. In her spelling class, while her father was being tried, Josephine was asked to spell these words: trial, jury, guilty, conviction. She was asked to identify in class, among "places of interest" in the city, a photograph of the courthouse where her father was on trial. In the courtroom, a man said to the children:

"You better take a good look at your father. You won't be seeing him again for 20 years."

LOST IN THE STORM: Beyond these there are hundreds of other cases of "cold war orphans" subjected to physical and nervous torture hard—sometimes impossible—for them to take without permanent injury: the children of deportees, some of whom like Martin Young (GUARDIAN, April 9) are held on Ellis Island; of Mrs. Rosa Ingram, imprisoned because she dared defend herself against a white man's advances; of those legally lynched, like Willie McGee. (Recently Mrs. McGee's home was raided by police before she was to leave for New York. After they left her tickets were gone.)

There are the children of Jean Field (GUARDIAN, Feb. 6, 13, 27), separated from their mother because she taught them to fight race prejudice and war; children by the hundreds throughout America of political prisoners, deprived of one or both parents because they stuck by principles or, as lawyers, defended those who fought; the tragic little boys of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the death house—Michael prematurely world-wise at nine and keyed to a nervous pitch of activity by one almost frantic hope, and Robbie, lost in a storm and scared of almost all humanity at the age of six.

YOUNG BUT FIGHTING: When the terror first took its effect upon the children, it was the children who first organized. A group of boys and girls, isolated and pursued, formed the "Youth for Civil Rights." They interested other children, showed Peace Will Win, raised money for the defense of their fathers and mothers.

Then, as a beginning and to face a pressing immediate need, the Families of the Smith Act Victims (Peggy Dennis, chairman; 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.) was organized. Last year they spent \$600 a month to see that the victims in prison received their \$10 monthly allowances, whatever magazines they were allowed (the GUARDIAN and most other progressive publications are banned); to pay wives' and children's fares to visit them.

INTO THE SUNSHINE: Now with summer coming this committee of victims, working without office staff or full-time officials, has 70 children to think of, from Hawaii to New York. It has set itself to provide holidays that will give them a little breather.

Private homes will not do, with the FBI waiting on the doorstep and strangers, however well-meaning, to care for them. The committee has found a solution in camps and resorts that are familiar to these 70 children, with people they know and trust. But the solution depends on raising \$23 a week for each child plus travel and clothing.

The committee's efforts won't help all the children tormented by their cold-war government. But with only a little money it can do much for a few. Americans have given sums thousands of times greater for a child who fell down a well—but who had picked communist or non-political parents.

NOTE: The material in this article comes largely from Albert Kahn's forthcoming pamphlet Vengeance on the Young—a chapter in Kahn's book Game of Death, to be published in the fall. Pamphlet is obtainable from Families of Smith Act Victims (address above).

In defense of children

In Vienna last April delegates from many nations met to consider the plight of millions of children throughout the world. They condemned the terror against children of political dissenters in many lands made plans to protect children everywhere. U. S. delegates will report back Thursday, June 5, at the Pythian, 135 W. 70th St. Tickets at 75c are available at offices of U. S. Comm. for Participation in the Intl. Conference for Defense of Children, 111 W. 42d St., N. Y. C., Room 401.

The Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims has scheduled a national conference June 14 (anniversary of conviction of the 11 CP leaders) at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., N. Y. C.

W. Germany becomes a western 'ally'

(Continued from Page 1)

Chester Guardian's Derrick Sington . . . the methods in use in Hanoi to compel suspects to "talk." "Passing electric current through them, especially if they are immersed in a tub of water, is more effective than making them drink quantities of salt water. . . ." My companion added that in spite of the "treatments" there are prisoners who refuse to "talk" for several months. "As for them, we stop feeding them and they die," he added.

A reckoning different from that envisaged by Truman was suggested by Dr. Joseph B. Furst, writing to the N. Y. Times (5/13) to protest U.S. dumping of 12,000 gallons of flaming gasoline on Suan May 9:



This total destruction of a two-mile-square Korean city utterly appals me. There is no doubt that many thousands of aged, sick and infirm people, patients in hospitals, women and children were killed, mangled or indescribably burned. Thus in one day the UN air force—largely American and under the leadership of American commanders—has killed or maimed more people than I can cure in my life as a doctor. In the thirties we watched newsreels of the Italian Fascists bombing the Ethiopians. In the forties we watched newsreels of the Nazi bombing of European cities. And now in the fifties we must apparently reconcile ourselves to learning that the U.S. Air Force is doing the same. I say that it is time to stop these dreadful tactics, these horrible bombings. There is not a decent person in America or in the whole world who does not condemn them.

THE LOST CHORD: In *Look* (5/3) Asst. Managing Editor Stephen White said the whole U.S. foreign and military policy, based as it is on the atom bomb, is grounded in misconceptions: uranium, once thought to be scarce and a virtual U.S. monopoly, is found everywhere; bombs are easy to make; Soviet progress is rapid; the U.S. has no monopoly on any kind of "know-how"; it will be difficult for U.S. A-bomb planes to strike at Russia "even from European bases." White wrote:

It is an open secret that American planes, by accident and design, have probed the Russian radar screen and discovered that the fast Russian fighter planes rise into the skies long before the probes reach the borders of Russia. Atomic war can only be avoided by a world settlement ("No one has given it any thought"). White concluded: . . . means must be found of permitting the two nations [U.S. and U.S.S.R.] to live at peace. [If not], we are all destroyed.

War prisoners in Korea

WASHINGTON seemed set on blocking even first moves to a world settlement. U.S. News (5/30) said "some informed military officials" thought the Korean War would go on for ten years since the U.S. now considers it "part of a larger conflict, not to be settled piecemeal or ended through any isolated agreement." In Korea the U.S. was conducting the war's worst bombings; napalm and high explosives were rained for 48 hours on the North Ko-

rean capital, Pyongyang. In the U.S. the President proclaimed a policy of no retreat on the POW issue, sole major question now blocking a truce. But new holes were punctured daily in Washington's story that some 100,000 prisoners are resisting repatriation:

PUSAN OUTBREAK: "Anti-communist" prisoners, described as resisting repatriation, were recently moved to camps near Pusan which AP (5/16) described as having

. . . no guard towers, no machine gun positions, no tanks, no sandbags, no flame-throwers. . . . These prisoners . . . have said they oppose communism—enough in fact to die fighting for it. . . . Everything has worked fine. . . .

Four days later an outbreak occurred at Pusan in which one was killed, many wounded. Official U.S. version was that a handful of diehard communists had infiltrated the compound, tried to prevent fellow-prisoners from receiving medical treatment. Even the meager facts permitted through the rigid censorship belied this story:

• Two days after the outbreak it was officially disclosed that camp authorities, a week earlier, had cut off food supplies because the prisoners refused to be screened.

• The N. Y. Times (5/21), reporting that the hospital compound involved in the outbreak houses 1,600, said: "The rebels were instructed to come to the gate of the compound to be marched off to a new place of detention but the order was ignored. Then all the prisoners were told to move out into the open space inside the barbed wire so the wanted men could be cut off from the crowd. This order was obeyed by only three prisoners."

• Guards then moved in to enforce the order using concussion grenades. The N. Y. Times originally reported that 500 prisoners in the compound were removed to be shipped back to Koje; two days later it put the figure at 1,100, indicating that almost 3/4 of the POW's resisted "screening."

KOJE: As Gens. Dodd and Colson were reduced to colonelcies, it was disclosed that still another outbreak in which seven were killed had occurred on Koje Island April 10—the period when the authoritative poll on repatriation had allegedly taken place. (The two earlier outbreaks also occurred during the so-called "screening" process.) There was no explanation for withholding news of this outbreak for six weeks. But newsmen who tried to talk to Koje POW's last week were prevented from doing so by armed guards, who hustled them off the island.

The role of Chiang and Rhee Koreans in the screenings was borne out by the announcement of the new camp commandant Gen. Boatner (NYHT, 5/20): . . . a new Chinese adviser had arrived on Koje this morning to assist him. He introduced him to the press and gave a brief biographical report on him but said that for cogent reasons his name and other information should not be used.

AP identified the adviser as "a former Nationalist general who has become a civilian employee of the U.S. Army."

"IMPOSSIBLE TO BELIEVE": UN delegates were getting embarrassed. The N. Y. Post (5/20) reported UN diplomats felt there must be a clear-cut answer to the "implied admission" that "the screening process has been carried on by force." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (N. Y. World Telegram, 5/15) wrote that the U.S. government would protest "if our prisoners were being screened" and if we were told that "anyone who did not care to return to our soil would be kept in Communist territory." She added:

It is a question in my mind whether anyone can say that people who are prisoners of war are making such a free decision.

In Britain, opposition to the U.S. stand in the truce talks was rising. U.S. News (5/30) said "the new line out of London" is that truce talks "should be taken from U.S. hands and moved to the UN." Labor MP Richard Crossman wrote that it seemed strange to kill thousands of civilians by napalm and then to forfeit the "chance to end the slaughter . . . owing to moral scruples about carrying out our legal obligations." Reynolds News, Cooperative organ, said: ". . . It is impossible to believe on American say-so the story of the reluctant prisoners."

Britain, France — & Germany

In Britain and West Europe Washington's European policy was causing even greater disquiet. Churchill's efforts



GEN. BOATNER
What's in a name?

to "avert national bankruptcy" WSJ, 5/24) were "running into serious trouble." Failure of his drastic import slashes to cut the trade deficit showed up in April figures revealing a loss of \$207 million, largest so far this year. His government counted on exports to close the gap, but British exporters "predict 1952 will bring a major downturn in British sales abroad" (WSJ, 5/24). Some eight million workers were demanding pay raises in face of Tory warnings that raises would either force another devaluation of the pound or carry Britain "over the brink" to economic disaster by upping costs, perhaps pricing more British goods out of world markets where they face stiffening German and Japanese competition.

Britain, which last week decided to close down its businesses and abandon its properties (worth about \$560 million) in China, owes its trade difficulties to the U.S.-imposed blockade of the socialist world, resents the growing "Buy American" drive in the U.S. Congress. But its greatest opposition is to the U.S. German policy. GUARDIAN's Gordon Schaffer reported:

The demand for an independent foreign policy and particularly for a clean break with the American plan to rearm West Germany is coming from large sections of public opinion and especially from the great trade unions. The debate in the Commons on Germany was deliberately designed to give a spurious picture of unity between the parties. Labour speakers took part in the debate who are in general agreement with the government, while scores of other Labour MP's sat fuming in their seats because they had no opportunity of putting a genuine opposition case.

Lord Beaverbrook's 4,000,000-circulation Daily Express strongly opposed conclusion of the Bonn "peace contract," declaring that if the other nations went ahead Britain should withdraw its troops from West Germany.

FRANCE IS FEARFUL: Throughout West Europe, where the Fechteler report had "given a shot in the arm to neutralism . . . and a big kick in the teeth to American foreign military policy" (R. H. Shackford, N. Y. World Telegram, 5/14), even U.S. officials admitted powerful opposition to the "peace contract" with Bonn and the European Army Pact which will rearm Germany. On the eve of the Bonn ceremonies to initial the former, the French Cabinet decided to delay its signature to both until Washington gave a guarantee against a West German withdrawal from the European Army; showed more support for France in North Africa; provided more aid for Indo-China, father war contracts for French industries. The Cabinet also decided (NYHT, 5/25) against submitting both pacts to parliament "unless there was a broader understanding reached with the U.S. on the world mission of France."

The N. Y. Times' Drew Middleton reported from Bonn (5/24) that French demands reflect

. . . all the fears that have been raised in France by the re-emergence of Germany as a power in Europe, and other fears, no less real, that the completion of the Western treaty system means a serious breach with the Soviet Union and the end of any chance of peaceful co-existence by the East and West . . . plus the dissatisfaction, widespread in Europe, but strongest in France and Britain, against the U.S. leadership that makes the foe of 1945 the respected and powerful ally of 1952.

"RUDE VICTORY": After hours of negotiation by the three foreign ministers in Bonn, French government resistance collapsed when the U.S. offered a tri-power guarantee against West German withdrawal from the "Defense Community." The guarantee was relatively meaningless, as James Reston conceded (NYT, 5/26). The pact was signed. But the West's troubles were just beginning.

The 400-page pact, most of which has still to be published, was known to contain a clause making it binding on any reunited German state. Socialist leaders have pointed out that this means Germany can be unified only if East Germany agreed to attach itself to the Bonn regime on U.S. terms. Socialist leader Schumacher said that any German who approved the contract "no longer has the right to call himself a German." The Socialist party boycotted the signing, declaring it "a wholly rude victory celebration over the German people by the all-clerical coalition." In the Bremen state parliament, one of nine West German regional bodies, Social Democrats and other parties joined the Communists to pass 56 to 22 a Communist-sponsored resolution denouncing the contract.

NEW MOSCOW NOTE: On the eve of the signing Moscow delivered a note to the three foreign ministers in Bonn, urging immediate four-power talks on formation of an all-German government, and reunification. Acheson brushed it aside. Moscow pointed out that although it had accepted the U.S. proposal of April 9 to ascertain conditions for holding free elections,

. . . the U.S. government in its note of May 13 advances a whole series of new preliminary conditions which it did not advance in its note of March 25, and regarding which it now proposes to come to an agreement by the exchange of more notes before direct talks are undertaken. . . . The opinion cannot but gain a foothold in Germany and elsewhere that the U.S. government does not really desire to have a peace treaty concluded with Germany and an end put to the dismemberment of Germany. . . .

TWO GERMAN ARMIES: The Soviet note's impact had yet to be measured, but commentators agreed the battle for Germany was still in its early stages. "Colonel X," military commentator of the (Paris) Tribune des Nations, pointed out May 9 a factor completely overlooked in Washington:

On both sides of the arbitrary line that cuts Germany in two, armed forces are going to be organized. For the Germans, in both cases, it will be thought of as the German army. But great differences will quickly reveal themselves between the two enterprises. In the West everything will be placed under the auspices of the European army. No doubt the German military men will succeed in constituting an autonomous force; but they will only achieve this in the measure that they upset the "European" principles; this will place them in a position of antagonism vis-a-vis the other members of the Western alliance, at least vis-a-vis France. In the East, however, it is improbable that the Russians will commit the error of imposing such servitude on the new army. . . . The best part of German military thinking will gather around the chiefs of the Eastern army. . . . In reality, the Eastern army will immediately become much more the army of the future German state than that of the Democratic German Republic. . . .

If reunification cannot be achieved swiftly and in peace, the risks of a renewal of the Korean affair need not be stressed. If reunification comes about more belatedly but, in spite of all, peacefully, the Western contingents, abandoning with enthusiasm the Atlantic domination, will come and integrate themselves quite naturally in the Eastern army whose pre-eminence will be assured by the superiority of its command which will have remained national. . . .

Said New Statesman & Nation (5/24): What Gen. Eisenhower and Mr. Acheson are courting is the creation of a new and more dangerous Korean Parallel in the middle of Europe.

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Call to the Convention

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE want the security and benefits of peace. They want to live in freedom, free from the fears of unemployment and want, of discrimination and jimcrow, of depression and war.

Since 1945, both Democratic and Republican parties, dominated by big business, have driven America away from peace and towards war. Spurning every opportunity for peaceful settlement, they spend more and more billions on bigger and deadlier armaments. All this is done in the name of preserving the peace, prosperity and freedom of the people. But, as the Progressive Party warned since 1948, these policies have led to tragic results:

EVIL RESULTS OF EVIL POLICIES

- In Korea in a useless and senseless intervention, more than 100,000 Americans have been killed or wounded, and the lives of thirty million Koreans have been ruined.
- Unemployment grows in the very industries geared to war while a Democratic administration and its Republican allies embargo rich peacetime markets in Europe and Asia.
- An unprecedented burden of taxes and high prices drastically reduces the purchasing power of 20 million American families.
- Housing, schools, playgrounds, our rich river valleys, the health of the nation, are forgotten in the insane race for arms, armaments, atom bombs and more terrible ways of waging war.
- Farmers face falling incomes and uncertain futures.
- The fear of depression is everywhere.
- Violence and terror against the Negro people increase and their economic plight grows more intolerable every day.
- Free collective bargaining has been wrecked by government compulsion; the right to strike has repeatedly been destroyed by injunction, seizure and "emergency."
- Free speech and assembly, the right to counsel and a fair hearing, the right to protest and to private opinion—indeed the Bill of Rights itself—give way to Smith and McCareran Acts, to McCarthyism and anti-Semitism.
- Our natural resources are open for private plunder, and corruption in the seats of government feeds on wasteful spending.
- The youth of America face draft and regimentation.
- War is waged or financed against the people of Indonesia, Greece, Tunisia, Indochina, Malaya. The stirrings of the colonial peoples for freedom are repressed.
- They sacrifice national security by creating enemies abroad instead of friends. With Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and North Atlantic Pact, they undermine the economy of Western Europe and impoverish its people. They rear Germany and Japan, ally themselves with Franco Spain, and replace stable allies with former enemies. They have lost us the reservoir of good will built under Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- And the threat of full-scale atomic war hangs over the world.

NEW FACES MASK OLD POLICIES

BECAUSE MILLIONS of Americans understand that these are the inevitable consequences of the war policies of the two old parties, Republicans and Democrats are compelled to seek new faces to disguise a discredited policy.

The Republican Party puts forward a general whose smiling evasiveness cannot hide his contempt for civil rights and economic security, who knows no other policy but military might to solve the problems of the

world, who represents no change in program except the tightening of the grip of the military over the lives of ordinary people.

The Democratic Party is discredited in the eyes of the workers, the Negro people, the farmers, who were responsible for its victory in the last five elections. It has completely defaulted on every promise made in 1948. It stands mired in corruption, casting about for a new face in the hope that voters will forget the betrayal by the Truman Administration.

A CHOICE FOR PEACE

Today, millions of voters are turning with disgust from both old parties. They know that the new faces of their Presidential candidates mirror the old bipartisan policy of war. They want a chance to vote for peace in 1952.

- The Progressive Party gives them that chance.
- The Progressive Party stands for an end to the war in Korea now, and the resolution of all outstanding differences by peaceful settlements.
- The Progressive Party offers a chance to vote for equality of the Negro people and protection of the civil rights of all minorities.
- The Progressive Party offers hope for a free labor movement.
- The Progressive Party offers a chance to raise our standards of living and to secure our welfare.

We meet on July 4, 5 and 6, to adopt a platform and map a campaign which will make the 1952 elections a people's referendum for peace and for the fruits of peace—equality, freedom and security.

We invite all delegates to Chicago on July 4 to confirm the nominations of the Progressive Party's national candidates: Vincent Hallinan of California, for President; and Charlotta Bass, of New York, for Vice President, as the only peace ticket in 1952.

For the National Committee of the Progressive Party
ELMER A. BENSON, Chairman
C. B. BALDWIN, Secretary

Once upon a time they liked Von—the rest is history

GERMANY'S first president after World War I was Social Democrat Friedrich Ebert, who ran the country to suit the Junkers, businessmen and upper classes. When he died in 1925, the militarists and big financial interests searched frantically for a national figure, behind whom they could speed up rearmament and their plans for war and expansion. They chose Field Marshal von Hindenburg, venerated World War I warrior who had beaten the Tsarist armies and fought against the Western Allies for four years.

A typical Prussian soldier without experience in politics or state affairs, Hindenburg had retired to private life after the war. But he remained a symbol of militarism and nationalism. To his home in Hanover came one public figure after another, a series of delegations of businessmen and politicians, all urging him to run for the presidency. Hindenburg replied that he was no politician, and besides was too old (78 in 1925).

But former soldiers and officers organized "Hindenburg

Clubs." So did bankers and businessmen. The Rightist parties adopted the slogan "We want Hindenburg," the conservative press took up the chant. Campaigners were organized for a flood of citizens' letters to Hindenburg—asking him to accept.

When the delegations became more and more frequent, and Hindenburg Clubs had sprung up in every city and village, the general bowed to the people's will. He issued a declaration—written for him by the Hindenburg Committee which had organized the whole campaign—that he put duty to country first and would run if the people wanted it. But he would not campaign, leaving to his followers this task beneath his dignity.

Hindenburg did not disappoint his sponsors. Elected against a nonentity supported by the Social Democrats and middle-road parties, he was the symbol behind which the resurrection of Germany's might was organized.

Re-elected in 1932, he made Hitler (who had run against him in his second presidential campaign) his Chancellor.

LET'S CALL THE ROLL OF GUARDIAN COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE

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PEACE IN CHICAGO JULY 4-5-6

Invited to send delegates to the Progressive Party Convention

THE ONE-FOR-TEN PLAN

Any ten Americans not already represented by Progressive Party delegates can join together to send People's Delegates to the PP Convention in Chicago July 4-5-6. This invitation, unprecedented in the history of American political conventions, is embodied in a special Convention Call to working people, farmers, small businessmen, the Negro people and other minorities.

The only requirement is an application for a credential, designating the delegate by name with ten undersigned names and addresses to the following preamble:

We, the undersigned, greet the National Convention of the Progressive Party for Peace and want to take part in preparing for a people's platform for peace, freedom and security.

Applications should be sent immediately with a \$2 registration fee for each delegate to Progressive Party, 17 West 45th St., New York 36.

GUARDIAN readers all over America can guarantee success in this history-making undertaking

Here's how:
Each U. S. community listed on these pages has a sufficient number of GUARDIAN readers and friends to designate one or more People's Delegates. (Space does not permit listing all 5,000 metropolitan neighborhoods, villages and rural routes reached by the GUARDIAN but the cooperation of all is urged.)

Pick up your telephone right now. Call a fellow GUARDIAN reader or two. Arrange a quick get-together of a few husbands and wives, sons and daughters, neighbors.

Elect your delegate, get your application in the mail and start every one of your ten or more signers on the job of collecting for the expenses: round-trip fare plus a minimum of \$25 for food and lodging should do the trick.

If you need any help getting started on this, a quick query to the GUARDIAN will bring an immediate reply. Whoever you are, wherever you are, don't delay. July 4 weekend is little more than a month away.

Let's call the roll for peace in Chicago. Start now!

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN is proud to add to its lists of "facts to fight with" pamphlets

MAN BITES DOG

Report of an unusual hearing before the McCarran Committee

If a witch-hunt committee summoned YOU—what would be your answers to these questions?

- How would you settle the Korean War?
- Would you fight against China?
- What about Soviet actions in Poland and Finland?
- What about "Russian slave camps"?
- Do you believe the Smith Act is a good law?

WILLIAM MANDEL

author, lecturer, foreign affairs specialist, was asked these and many more by the McCarran Committee. Expecting to badger him, they found themselves on the defensive against charges of blacklisting and war-mongering—and received some education.

First reactions to the condensed annotated printing of his hearing before the committee:

"Most brilliant piece of writing I have ever seen on the subject."—Anne Berenholz, L. A. Labor League for Peace.

"Rush 100 copies of Man Bites Dog for distribution among some of the men who will probably be called before the 'dogs' here in Chi. in a few weeks."—A Chicagoan.

With a foreword by Cedric Belfrage

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LABOR

Bitter railwaymen settle 'reluctantly'

TWO bitter labor battles—in oil and railroads—were ended last week, with settlements accepted "reluctantly" by labor.

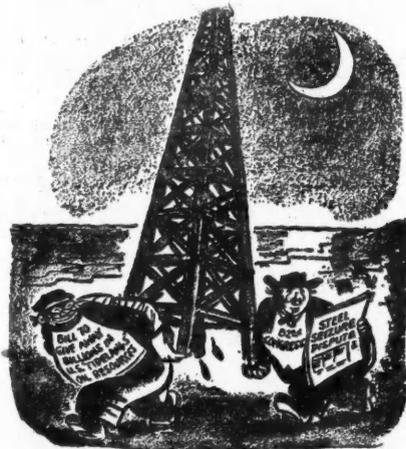
President Truman was "happy to announce" settlement of the 3-year-old dispute with the railway brotherhoods. Union leaders, expressing "some disappointment" (N. Y. Times), said "there are no better alternatives under one-sided Government seizure" and "rule by injunction." The terms—a 22½c-an-hour raise for roadmen, 37c for yardmen—were rejected by the unions a year ago. The unions, which for three years held out for a 40-hour week with no pay reduction, settled for the right to overrule, after mediation, any extension of the train runs which would mean still longer hours. The agreement will run to Oct., 1953.

Three times during the dispute the unions had called strikes, broken each time by government injunctions. Last year the Trainmen settled for the same terms after a fine of \$100,000. The Brotherhoods that settled last week were the Engineers, Firemen and Enginemen and Conductors. To mark the end, the Army, which had "seized" the lines in Aug., 1950, turned them over to their owners. The "seizure" was an effective strike-breaker but made no real difference in profits or control.

OIL FIGHT BROKEN: On April 30 the CIO Oil Workers along with 21 AFL and independent oil unions struck for a 25c-an-hour raise. During the strike the Wage Stabilization Board ruled in a test case that 15c was the top. Oil union leaders, as reluctant as the railwaymen, accepted and last week men were drifting back to work, though many locals had not yet ratified.

The Oil Worker, organ of the CIO union, under the headline "WSB SHOVS 15 CENTS DOWN OUR THROATS," commented:

WSB's action in effect forced the unions to curtail the highly successful two-week-old strike of 90,000 members of the OWU and other oil unions. The striking workers had the companies against the ropes. There is no doubt that had the unions and the companies been left free to fight it out alone, the unions would have won substantially larger wage increases.



Herblock in Washington Post

"Tsk! Tsk! Truman has no regard for property."

AWAIT STEEL DECISION: While some unions suffered from stabilizers, steelworkers awaited word from the Supreme Court where Justices deliberated on the President's right to seize the mills, and more importantly, to impose a WSB wage compromise when the mill-owners objected.

What would happen in the event of an adverse decision was still guesswork; but in bills before Congress as well as in outspoken editorial opinion big business was plainly out to abolish industry-wide bargaining, force unions in basic industries like steel to negotiate and perhaps strike plant by plant. Commented the Journal of Commerce:

The carry back of losses, under tax laws, would make perilous the singling out of individual companies, particularly where business is not too good, and inventories have accumulated.

TEXTILE SPLIT: Textile workers hit by recession and unemployment, with wage demands passed up by their union for years, faced a perilous split.

George Baldanzi, former vice-pres. of the CIO Textile Workers Union, failed to unseat his rival, pres. Emil Rieve, at the union's recent bitterly factional convention in Cleveland. Last week Baldanzi had a new job with the AFL United Textile Workers—suffering, he said, a salary reduction from \$13,500 in CIO to the "bottom" pay of \$7,000 a year in AFL. AFL pres. William Green claimed that 53,000 textile workers had joined AFL with Baldanzi and 100,000 more would switch by the year's end.

Before the split UTW-AFL claimed 90,000; TWU-CIO claimed 400,000. Green announced a Southern drive but CIO sources said:

"If he [Baldanzi] had any ability to organize the South he certainly kept it a secret in this organization."

As the split widened, AFL seemed to be winning CIO workers in North Carolina and Virginia but failing in Alabama. The unorganized remained unorganized.

Empire Zinc still seeks to kill union

LAST February Local 890, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, won a heroic 15-month strike against the Empire Zinc Co., at Bayard, N. M. They conquered tear gas, gunfire, local police terror, scabs, CIO raiders, a nationwide wage-freeze and two cold, hungry winters. They broke the wage freeze to win a 24c-an-hour raise, pension plans, improved vacation, lunch hour and holiday pay.

The company and local officials, having failed otherwise, now are seeking to destroy the union through the courts. Recently the local was sued for \$25,000 by a county official who claimed he had been libeled by the union paper. He was awarded \$12,500. To appeal the case the local must post \$25,000 in bond. The court has already attached the cars of four union leaders.

Unless the bond is raised the court may padlock the union hall, attach all union property.

There are 60 other cases pending in the courts involving the arrest of strikers' wives for alleged injunction violations and one suit filed by a scab who claimed he was beaten. Fines may total \$60,000. Already the union has had to post bonds totaling \$110,000 and is left almost without resources.

The union has called for emergency funds to be rushed to Maurice Travis, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Tabor Bldg., Denver, Colo., earmarked "Empire Defense Fund."

THE LAW

Govt. winds up in L. A. Smith Act case

IN Los Angeles last week the government finished presenting its case against 14 Communist Party leaders, charged under the Smith Act with conspiring to advocate its forcible overthrow. Since Feb. 1, 22 witnesses testified for the government, compiling so far a trial record of some 8,000 pages. Thirteen of the witnesses were agents planted in the CP, eight were former members, one was a self-styled freelance investigator. The jury was excused until June 3, when the defense will open its case. In the meantime several defense motions will be argued.

As the trial dragged on, more West Coasters went on record for repeal of the Smith Act; latest organizations to do so include the L. A. County Democratic Central Committee and the Washington State convention of the Democratic Party.

AESOP & DIMOCK: In the New York trial of 16 CP leaders, former Daily Worker editor Louis F. Budenz ended 14 days on the stand as a government witness, during which time he identified 35 books and pamphlets the government introduced as evidence. Budenz's chief contribution was his argument that Communists, through use of

"Aesopian language," say one thing but mean another, actually call for force and violence with innocent-sounding phrases readily understood by "initiates." His examples included a reference to social and economic progress in the Soviet Union, and the statement issued following the wartime Teheran Conference jointly signed by President Roosevelt and Premiers Churchill and Stalin.

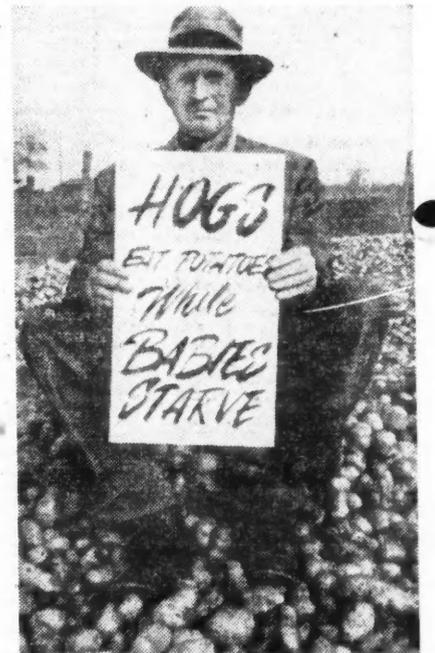
Federal Judge Dimock, who had blocked various irrelevant testimony the government sought to introduce had reserved a decision on the defense contention that all of Budenz's testimony should be thrown out. After 4½ days of cross-examination, defense counsel charged that Budenz could be tried on 57 counts of perjury. Second government witness was John Lautner, former CP official expelled in 1950 on charges of being a police agent.

COST OF LIVING

No spuds; who's crazy? you guessed

RESTAURANTS last week posted "no potato" signs and the black market flourished in spuds. To most people the sudden shortage seemed fantastic. For farmers it drew a pointed lesson.

During and after World War II, government subsidy of farm prices (to 90% of parity) kept production up. Potatoes were "overproduced"—i.e., there was under-production of people who could afford to buy them. Tons were dumped.



The spud situation—2 years ago.

In 1948 and 1949 Congress began dropping parity prices, removing guarantees from farmers. The floor dropped from 90% of parity in 1947 to 48% in 1950. Potato-growers reduced their acreage from 2,564,000 acres (1940-1949) to 1,373,000 this year. That in itself brought a shortage. Black market operators added to the problem. Potato-growing is largely big business and last week planters seemed to be taking advantage of the situation to press in large newspaper ads for lifting of all price controls.

HOT POTATOES: The dropping of parity floors, protested by all farmers, hit hard at small growers of other crops but their plight went unnoticed in the nationwide spud famine.

Long before the shortage the U. S. was importing potatoes from Spain where millions are starving. Last week one dealer received a spud shipment plainly tagged "Product of Spain." He protested and was told he'd take Franco potatoes or none.

The U. S. has so far imported 350,000 bushels of potatoes under the aid-Franco program, which gives dollars to Franco but leaves Spain, with a potato crop smaller than pre-war, hungrier than ever.

PEACE

Curtained Canadians rally for peace

CANADIAN immigration officials early this month locked 84-year-old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his novelist wife, Shirley Graham, into a room, interrogated them, studied their records, found them "not eligible for admission," sent them back to the U.S. on the next plane. The couple had been invited to attend Canada's Natl. Conference on Peace, Arms Reduction and Trade called by the Canadian Peace Congress. Although hustled home, Dr. DuBois addressed the conference's final rally by tape recorder. Another international guest, Mme. Isabelle Blume, member of Belgium's Parliament, was also barred from Canada.

But the Toronto conference was the country's biggest ever; some 2,800 delegates and observers came to the two-day sessions and more than 10,000 were at the closing rally. Adopted resolutions called for a peace pact between the world's five big powers; "trade with every country willing to trade with us on a mutually profitable basis"; and a disarmament agreement to

... include prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction—all atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons—as well as including a simultaneous, gradual, controlled reduction of all other armaments.

WHO'LL DEBATE IT? Dr. James G. Endicott, head of the Canadian Peace Congress, was just home from China where he had been the guest of the Chinese Peace Committee (born in China, he was a missionary there for 22 years). He reported on his personal investigation of germ-war charges (see p. 3), challenged government spokesmen to "meet me in debate on a public platform." Last week Dr. Endicott asked UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie to arrange U.S. clearance for a delegation of well-known Canadians to appear before the UN Disarmament Commission now meeting in New York.

Paul Robeson, barred like DuBois from Canada, spoke and sang from a platform erected at the Intl. Peace Arch on the Washington-British Columbia border to some 40 thousand Canadians gathered on their own side of the line. In the Toronto Telegram, Toronto's Cardinal McGuigan denounced the atom-bomb which, he wrote, "may obliterate lives but is powerless to destroy ideas."

WORLD PEACE MOVES: Meeting in Oslo, Norway, the World Peace Council's exec. committee announced a full meet-

ing of the Council for June 21, at which preparations will be started for a World Peace Congress this year. The committee reported a world total of 603,570,000 signatures on petitions for a Five-Power Peace Pact—112,000,000 more than were gathered on the Stockholm Appeal.

On May 28 the Chinese Peoples Committee in Defense of World Peace, meeting in Peking, began preparations for an Asia and Pacific Regions Peace Conference to be convened in the "immediate future." The agenda will include the revival of Japanese militarism, "the menace of atomic, chemical and bacteriological warfare" in the Far East, and the Korea truce talks.

In Blackpool, England, the natl. committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing 850,000 members, unanimously approved a resolution for a Five-Power Peace Pact, prohibition of atomic and germ war, and for an "international agreement on arms reduction." But barred from Britain by the government were a world-famed Belgian professor, a bishop of the Hungarian Reform Church, a Soviet biologist and the mayor of Lidice, the Czechoslovak town razed by the Nazis; all had been invited to a British Peace Committee conference in London.

U.S. WORKERS, FARMERS: In the U.S. last week the CIO Packinghouse

Workers Union convention in Denver unanimously adopted a peace resolution calling war "unthinkable" as a solution to world problems. In Chicago more than 200 delegates attended a Labor Peace Conference over the weekend. In New York the Natl. Arts, Sciences & Professions Council announced a Spring Peace Campaign.

Restiveness of U.S. farmers over the draft boiled up in a series of protest meetings in the western part of Wisconsin, which named a delegation of 70 to present the Governor with a demand for dismissal of the State Selective Service Administrator. Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead conducted a poll on this question:

Do you feel that farm boys should have more draft deferments than other boys of the same age and health, but who are working at non-farm jobs?

Most farmers were reluctant to appear as claiming special privileges, but 40% answered "Yes." A couple of typical answers:

• If they take my boy in the draft, I'd have to sell out. I couldn't handle a half section and depend on hired help.

• The Army's got two of my boys. If they take the third one, I'll have to sell my livestock and just grain farm the land.

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St. Louis

NEIGHBORHOOD FOLK CHORUS presents 1st Annual Peace & Brotherhood Concert featuring Neighborhood Folk Chorus, the Summer High School Octet, Leonard Baptist Church Young People's Chorus. Fri., June 13, 8 p.m., at Leonard Baptist Church, Grand & Page Aves. Proceeds for family of L. S. White. Donation: 50c.

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FREEDOMS

Clifford Odets joins crawling pilgrimage

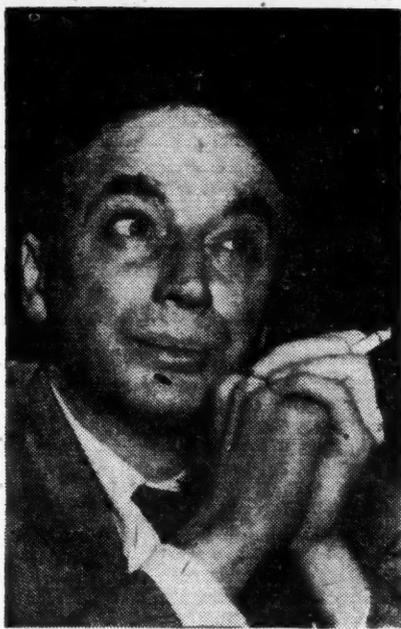
IN 1949 playwright Clifford Odets gave one of the most stirring speeches heard at the World Conference for Peace in New York. That November he vigorously defended top Communist Party leaders on trial under the Smith Act. When his actor friend of 25 years, J. Edward Bromberg, died in December, 1951, Odets wrote a moving tribute to him, charged that his death had been hastened, possibly caused, by witch-hunt hounding after he refused to answer questions before the Un-American Activities Committee (Bromberg, blacklisted here, died alone in England).

Last month famed director Elia Kazan in a voluntary Un-AAC appearance admitted two-year membership in the CP beginning in 1934, denounced "communism" and, among others, named Odets as a past member.

Last week Odets himself made the sad pilgrimage to Washington to purge himself. As Kazan had named him, he named Kazan; he said he was briefly a CP member in 1934, quit when the party's press criticized his writing. He also named his dead friend Bromberg and at least four others.

HE WHO GETS PACTED: Odets promised the committee to "investigate" personally at least one organization to which his name is attached, and strive to win it away if he found it Communist-led. Variety (May 20) explained:

A major studio is reported awaiting out-



CLIFFORD ODETS
Hollywood calling . . .

come of the Odets testimony before the House Un-AAC before pacting him for an important film. This may be the reason for the Odets stint as a voluntary witness, both in executive and closed session. . . .

Lillian Hellman, author of *The Little Foxes* and *Watch on the Rhine*, followed Odets to the stand under subpoena and held firm. She refused to answer questions, had previously told the committee by letter:

I am not willing, now or in the future, to bring bad trouble to people who, in my

past association with them, were completely innocent of any talk or any action that was disloyal or subversive. . . . To hurt innocent people whom I knew many years ago in order to save myself is, to me, inhuman and indecent and dishonorable. . . . I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions.

HARVEST OF HATE: But the casualty list of those falling afoul of the committee and of blacklist groups like the publication *Red Channels* grew longer. One of the first was actress Mady Christians; she died on Oct. 28, 1951. At 51, after a distinguished career in the theater, she found employment barred after she was named as a "fellow-traveler." Playwright Elmer Rice wrote:

No one who knew her or who saw her during the last tortured months of her life can doubt that her death was hastened, if not actually caused, by the small-souled witch-hunters who make a fine art of character assassination.

On Dec. 9, 1951, Bromberg died; on May 9 this year the Negro actor, Canada Lee. He had been named in 1949; despite all his efforts to disavow any belief or interest in left-wing or progressive causes, jobs were closed to him. When he saw what was happening to him, he asked:

"How long can a man take this kind of unfair and unfounded treatment?"

More than 10,000 mourners attended his funeral services.

"ONE CAN HOPE . . .": Last week, on May 21, 39-year-old John Garfield died of a heart attack. A year ago he had spent three hours before the Un-AAC trying to "clear his name." He denounced communism, said he'd never knowingly met a Communist; but the hounding continued and the committee was reported considering perjury charge-

es against him. His last movie was made more than 18 months ago. Although he denied it, he was generally understood to be the actor whose barring from a TV drama brought Elmer Rice's resignation in protest. In a tribute to him Richard Watts Jr., N. Y. Post drama critic, wrote:

One can only hope that it is merely a coincidence that this is taking place at just the time when the theater is reaching the lowest point in creative vitality within the memory of living critics.

Witch-hunters were not letting up. A new "loyalty" investigation was reported under way in Hollywood, involving some 200 producers, directors, performers and writers named on a list submitted to studio executives by the American Legion.

P. R. jail residents reject 'constitution'

IN Puerto Rico's Arecibo jail inmates polled themselves recently on the island's new "constitution" which preserves its colonial status. Deusededit Marrero, who while his appeal is pending has already served 17 months of a 4-6-year jail term for "advocating overthrow of the insular government" through peace activity, organized the poll and stumped within the jail compound against the "constitution."

Last March 3 the election was run off with hand-drawn ballots, polling booths, "transportation" for prisoners. The vote was 120 against, 19 in favor, with some anti-"constitution" but anti-ballot Nationalist prisoners abstaining.

After the results were announced, Marrero was given 20 days' solitary for organizing the poll.

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No. 105. Five drawer chest 30x18x39½ \$99.95

No. 106. Four drawer chest 48x18x16½ \$94.95

No. 107. Six drawer chest 48x18x24 \$109.95

No. 143. Coffee table 32x22x14 \$26.95

No. 147. Coffee table 48x18x14 \$19.50

No. 120. Adjustable shelf 30x12x24 \$29.95

No. 121. Adjustable shelf 40x12x24 \$41.95

Coffee tables may be used as base for chests, bookcases, or as a bench for seating. Leg sizes 9", 14", 19", 28" or 3" runner base permits choice of height.

Masonite doors for 30" cabinets, \$5; for 40" cabinets, \$7.50. Glass doors \$15 and \$17.50.

Please check next to the units desired. Be sure to indicate the type of finish desired and, for coffee tables, indicate leg sizes.

<input type="checkbox"/> No. 100—One drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$34.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 101—Two drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$57.50
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 102—Three drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$59.50
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 103—Three drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$64.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 104—Three drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$74.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 105—Five drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$99.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 106—Four drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$94.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 107—Six drawer chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$109.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 120—Adjustable shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$29.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 121—Adjustable shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$41.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 143—Coffee table	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$26.95
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 147—Coffee table	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$19.50
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 110—Cabinet	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	\$45.00

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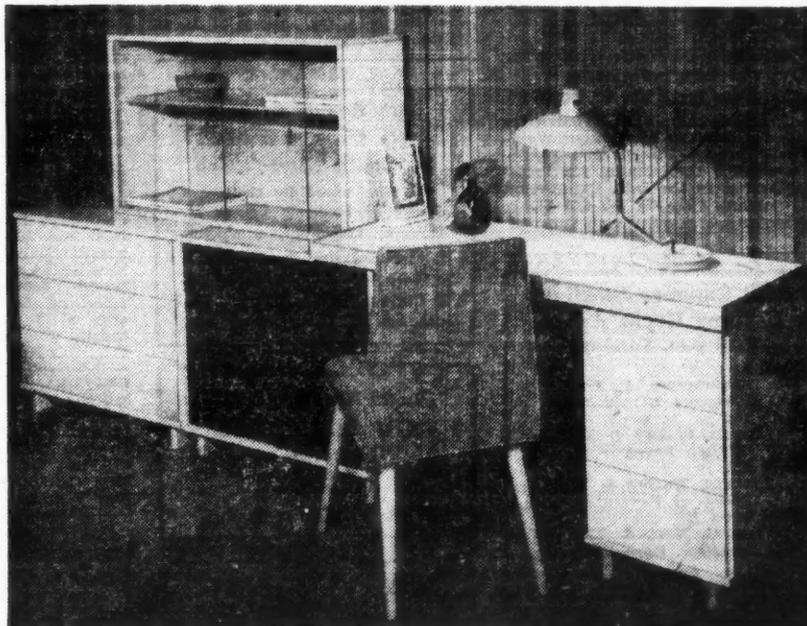
17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Guardian Buying Service offers a new furniture group designed for functional, modern tastes and mass produced for economy. By mass producing individual units, the quality and distinction of custom built furniture can be maintained and savings passed on to the buyer.

The group includes, chests, cabinets, bases and other pieces which combine in high, low or long arrangements to meet varying tastes and requirements. Simply select the units desired, arrange them to suit your living, dining or bed room. You can always add units or rearrange the ones you have.

The pieces are of solid hard-rock maple, available in dark brown or light natural finish. Drawers are opened by narrow grooves cut into the sides. Sliding doors on the cabinets may be had in glass, or in masonite in dull black, hunter green or terra cotta. Reverse sides of all doors are in mat-white finish. Interesting color arrangements may be obtained by using one door reversed, and the other in a color. For chests, natural wood finish may be specified for the drawers with a dark brown shell.

Coffee tables can be used as a base for the cabinets and chests. Legs can be added to the chests or cabinets (9", 14", 19") at \$7 per set or a 3" runner base (as illustrated below) at \$3.



An example of the kind of arrangements possible with these units is illustrated above. The arrangement consists of two 3-drawer units, two cabinets (No. 110. 30x18x24 with masonite doors \$45; No. 121. 40x12x24 with glass doors \$59.50), and a desk board. These same units make other arrangements depending on your room needs.

BOOKS

How to end hunger everywhere now

By Cedric Belfrage

PEACE comes not from preparing for war but from creating plenty. That is the theme of Lord Boyd-Orr, Nobel Prize fighter of hunger who led the British delegation to the recent Moscow conference on reopening East-West trade, in introducing a book* which says not only "why not?" but "here's how."

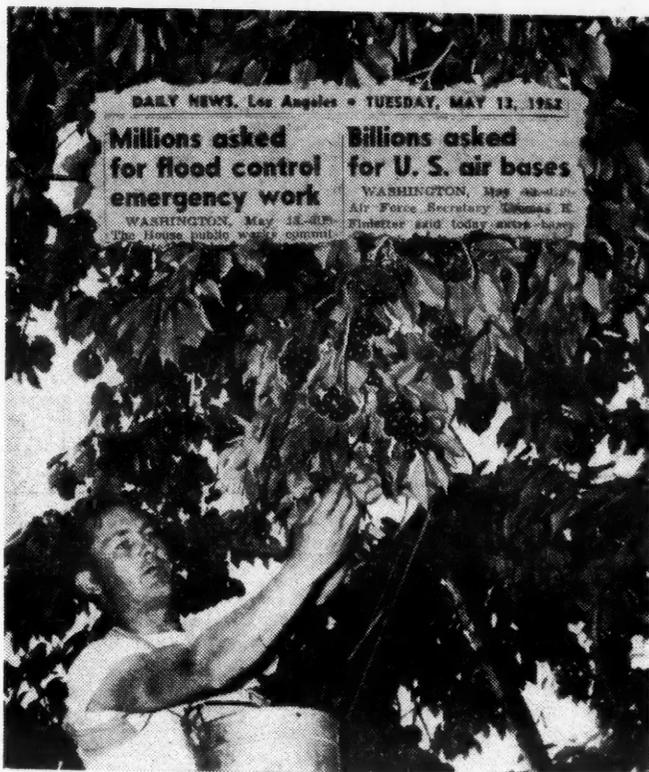
The nations have but to cooperate rationally, and make the cash available, for science to end hunger everywhere within the lifetime of most of us. That is the vision held out by Robert Brittain, a fine writer with a head full of facts, common sense and faith; an enthralling, scientifically hole-proof vision of plenty—and peace—through:

- Bringing deserts and arctic regions under cultivation;
- Turning African and South American jungles into agricultural gold-mines;
- Tapping fabulous sources of food, minerals, fertilizer and power in the ocean;
- Reclaiming vast areas of "sick" or eroded land in already-advanced countries through mineral treatment, TVA's, tree-belt "nets to catch the wind";
- Planned world war on human and livestock disease;
- Pooling world information on—and access to—known varieties of existing crops, for crossbreeding of domestic varieties to increase abundance and immunity;
- Development of new, superior crops (e.g., the oil-bearing safflower and fiber-bearing ramie, recent commercial developments in the U.S.; the five-headed wheat stalk developed in the U. S. S. R.).

FREEDOM FROM SANITY: These are some of the "miracles" which scientists could begin turning into worldwide realities tomorrow if they got the order. Meanwhile these are some realities of existing food production which the "free world" has at best nothing but windy speeches or dust-collecting blueprints to abolish:

- In INDIA most of the 280 million acres now cultivated have rich black topsoil extending as deep as 300 feet—yet for lack of machinery only the top two inches have ever been ploughed and are exhausted.
- In EUROPE, for lack of penicillin which promptly cures it, the cow disease of mastitis alone "takes away a pint of milk apiece every day from 50 million children."
- In EGYPT, merely for lack of boots, the farmers are decimated with bilharzia whose parasite enters through the bare feet; in many lands easily-curable malaria makes farmers too weak to work properly.
- In ETHIOPIA, potentially "one of the great meat-producing countries of the world," curable rinderpest continues to ravage the herds.
- IN CANADA the wheat land harvested fell from 28 to 16 million acres from 1940 to 1943 for lack of storage and transport facilities and profitable markets.
- In SOUTH AMERICA, ISRAEL and EGYPT, without the cooperation of several governments (so far unachieved) and some hundreds of millions of dollars (so far unobtainable), the engineers' blueprints for TVA's on the Amazon, Jordan and Nile cannot be realized.
- In THE U.S., huge quantities of "surplus" food are "stored" to rot in caves, or methodically destroyed, because the hungry are too poor to buy it.

HUNGER ARITHMETIC: Writing a positive account of what human genius is now capable of doing, Brittain has not made it his business to attack the roots of why the "free world" doesn't do it. He gives refreshingly objective credit to the gigantic power-irrigation-afforestation-river deflection engineering now changing the face of the U. S. S. R. But his message is aimed where it is needed—at that half of the world which is now applying



"ITS CONCERN IS WITH PEACE . . . not with cold war," Brittain said of his book

science predominantly to destruction.

In 1951 an international group of experts reported to UN Secy.-Gen. Lie on a detailed project for "bringing all the underdeveloped countries—in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and all of Asia—up to a fairly high standard of industrialization in a period of from 10 to 20 years." They estimated the cost at \$10 billions a year. This, Brittain dryly points out, is

... considerably less than the U.S. alone has been giving away, largely to Europe, during the last few years. It is about one-sixth the amount the U.S. alone is spending annually for rearmaments. . . . It could produce the kind of world in which men might find freedom from fear.

The accent remains on the "could." The whole budget of the FAO, the international organization charged with solving the hunger problem, is now \$5 million a year—less than the cost of one U.S. long-range bomber.

DANDER CONTROL: In a brief petulant passage in an overwhelmingly optimistic book—perhaps the tribute virtue must pay to vice in today's

book blackout—Brittain writes that Soviet propagandists' . . . repeated assertions that "only under Socialism can such projects be carried out" . . . make the American dander rise.

Very true; so they do. But the cure, dear capitalists, for swellings of the American dander is as theoretically simple as the cure for bilharzia, malaria and mastitis—and as far from being applied: stop talking about the TVA's you could build, the prosperity you could bring—build them, and bring it.

Brittain has done a noble service to sanity. His book is a weapon of hope built on facts; progressives should buy, not borrow it, spread the facts far and wide, and continually ask the question which there is no rational avoiding: Why not?

*LET THERE BE BREAD, by Robert Brittain, Simon & Schuster, N. Y. 246 pp. \$3.

A highly recommended pamphlet for seekers of more details on the new Soviet construction schemes, written by six experts including two fellows of the (British) Royal Society, J. D. Bernal and S. M. Manton: MAN CONQUERS NATURE, 40c postpaid from Imported Publications & Products, 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. 3.

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