



Photo by Romulo Lachatenere (See N.Y. Calendar, p. 6)

THERE'S A NEW WIND BLOWING TO THE SOUTH

One can sense its direction in the face of this Puerto Rican worker. Throughout South America his brothers and sisters are beginning to stir, to realize what their stake is in a lasting peace, which means for them life for their babies, a shirt on their backs, bellies that will not gnaw with hunger. See Elmer Bendiner, p. 8 (This photo by the late Romulo Lachatenere is from an exhibit of his works.)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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WAR & PEACE

A-weapons considered for Korea; new crisis boils up

ON Memorial Day week-end, Americans who died fighting fascism were honored in a ghoulish world setting. Developments in many Washington-dominated lands underscored the nature of the "free world" on whose altar youth is now required to lay its life. The developments added up to a new crisis ahead—possibly as serious as any since 1945—reflecting the unworkability of Washington's global policies and its determination nevertheless to drive forward though courting disaster. These events signaled the crisis:

● Continued slaughter of Chinese and Korean POW's—after the "voluntary repatriation" hoax had been thoroughly exposed (see p. 3)—showed Washington apparently determined to block a truce.

PRISONERS' SONG: The Pentagon acknowledged 15 hitherto unannounced killings "over a period of several weeks"; in addition, eight "civilian internee" POW's were killed at Yongchan,

mainland camp for "anti-Communist" prisoners, and five in a two-day period on Koje Island. U.S. correspondents reported unarmed prisoners being shot down on almost any pretext. In face of repeated attacks the POW's formed into singing, flag-waving groups. Camp Commandant Gen. Boatner ordered an end to mass singing at night, hoped to end it by day. The prisoners still sang.

From U.S. allied countries came indignant protests. Canada in a formal note to the State Dept. protested the sending of its forces to act as guards on Koje. In Parliament former Premier Attlee and other Labour MP's strongly criticized U.S. administration of the camps; the Manchester Guardian, admitting "UN prestige had been badly shaken," demanded a British hand in running the camps. The N.Y. Times (5/28) found in London

... a widely-held suspicion that the U.S. itself wants to forestall an armistice for the present and is using the POW issue as an excuse. . . . The Korean War, never popular in this country, is growing even more unpopular and the American conduct of it is constantly more suspect.

● A concerted effort by Washington, London, and Pentagon quarters in Tokyo to paint Communist strength in Korea as 2 to 2½ times greater than UN strength, and to build up the "threat of a Communist offensive," suggested Washington was preparing a justification for some new move in the war.

"THE MAIN PROBLEM": Amid "the mounting warning from Washington that the Communists are constantly massing greater strength in Korea" (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 5/29), Winston Churchill told Commons there had "never been any will for peace by the enemy" since the truce talks started last July; called the present situation "very, very grave"; declined "to forecast at all" what "necessary measures" U.S. generals might take. His Defense

(Continued on Page 4)

'Free world' wars on opposition press

OPPOSITION editors, up to now handled gingerly by governments pretending to a free press, came under heavy fire last month in Paris, Cape-town and Washington.

Two days before Gen. Ridgway landed in France, Andre Stil, editor of the Communist daily Humanite, was arrested for an editorial he wrote supporting a anti-Ridgway demonstrations. As France was rocked by demonstrators (see War & Peace) police added the charge that Stil incited to violence.

Meanwhile the entire editions of Humanite and Liberation (independent progressive) were confiscated after the demonstration, as were papers in Lyon and Grenoble that protested mass arrests. Many papers were kept off the streets for several days.

DEATH & BIRTH: In South Africa, where Premier Malan's government is attempting total dictatorship based on neo-Nazi racism, the progressive weekly Guardian was suppressed and promptly replaced with another paper, the Clarion, put out with the same staff, same principles. Editor B. P. Bunting in the Clarion's first editorial wrote:

I as editor of the Guardian do not accept that decision [suppression] as either just or lawful, and I intend to carry on a campaign against it until it is reversed. As part of that campaign may I introduce to you, this week, the Clarion.

Most South African papers rallied to the Guardian's support. The Natal Mercury said that by such suppression the government was "digging its own grave." In England the Manchester Guardian asked:

What evidence of illegality is brought forward? None, and none is needed. . . . The minister has now chosen the moment when all the defenders of the constitution are united against the government to give a demonstration. . . . The opposition should stand firm and give all the support it can to the victims of the minister's orders whether it likes their politics or not.

"THE MODERN BLASPHEMY": The Clarion on its first day was sold to legis-

lators on the steps of Parliament; Malan passed but did not buy. Among salesmen there was Sam Kahn, representative of non-European constituencies, recently ousted from Parliament for what he called in his last speech "the modern blasphemy, the 20th century heinous crime in politics, namely, the advocacy of equal rights for black and white in this country."

Suppression of the Guardian came as Malan sought, amid national turmoil, to enforce an "anti-communism" law already declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Under that law the government ordered Solomon Sachs, secy-gen. of the Garment Workers' Union, to cease all union activity. (Police also banned his book, The Choice Before South Africa.) Police arrested Sachs as he spoke at a union rally, fought off unionists who tried to rescue him. Sachs was released, mount-

ed the platform again, was rearrested then released again pending trial as garment factories throughout South Africa shut down in stoppages. Some women chained themselves to pillars in a Johannesburg dept. store to call attention to their protest. Said garment workers' pres. Anna Scheepers:

"There is a spontaneous demand from members to strike until Mr. Sachs is free." The South African Trade and Labor Council (88,000 members in 67 unions) called on world labor for support and a boycott of South African goods.

U.S. EDITOR'S STAND: In Washington the Un-American Activities Committee, currently witch-hunting Hollywood, took a side trip against the press when N.Y. Compass managing editor Tom O'Connor was called to testify. O'Connor was named in January by Mrs. Alice Bennett as a member in 1938 of a Communist group in the L.A. Newspaper Guild. In claiming his constitutional right to refuse to discuss his political beliefs or connections, O'Connor said he objected to the inquiry

... because I am a working newspaperman, and because an inquiry into the past or present beliefs, politics, associations and opinions of a newspaper writer or editor seems to me a clear interference with, and limitation of the free functioning of the press—a freedom with which Congress and its committees may not under the Constitution tamper."

O'Connor did agree to answer certain questions. The interrogation by Rep. Velde (R-Ill.)—who recently blasted the GUARDIAN in Congress with a cannonade of inaccuracies—ended:

Velde: "Are you a member of the Communist Party now?"

O'Connor: "No, sir."

Velde: "Were you a year ago?"

O'Connor: "No, sir."

Velde: "Were you ten years ago?"

O'Connor: "No, sir."

Velde: "I personally can draw only one inference, that you are not only a past member of the Communist Party but that you continue to be a member of the Communist Party and that you are an extreme danger to the country as the managing editor of a large New York newspaper."



SHE NAMED O'CONNOR
Mrs. Alice K. Bennett adjusts glasses

Summer is icumen in

When the White House decided to proceed with the hydrogen bomb, it was considered a highly speculative project. . . . However . . . the scientists now know the H-bomb can be exploded.

But they are not entirely sure of one other phase of the operation—namely, what will happen after the explosion. What worries them is the bare possibility that the bomb might misfire. If so, some scientists say it would send a ring of fire around the world causing the earth's atmosphere to glow brighter than the sun, and the earth's surface to melt into glass.

Most scientists are confident this won't happen, but they also say they never can be sure of the H-bomb's effect. However, what equally worries them is the reported rapid progress of the Russians on various types of atomic weapons. That's the reason why President Truman is preparing an extra budget of about five billions for the atomic energy commission.

NOTE—The first H-bomb will be exploded at Eniwetok this Summer.

—Drew Pearson, N.Y. Daily Mirror, May 29.



Let's call the roll!

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JUNE 5, 1952



The chicken comes second

DETROIT, MICH.
 I would like to submit the following plan for getting a maximum of new subscribers with a minimum of effort from present subscribers who, after all is said and done, will either put the drive over the top or fall according to the way they utilize their energies and resources. If every reader of the **GUARDIAN** would respond to a request to pay one sub for a friend with the idea in mind that the friend would buy for another friend, we would really contact our people in the best way possible. This chain reaction plan allows everyone to do his share and the results could be boundless. Forgetting the chicken in every pot, let's be remembering the \$2 in every envelope.
 Louis Hermans

State Dept. sanity test

NEWARK, N. J.
 In a letter to the director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Clark Foreman, Mrs. E. B. Shipley, chief of the Passport Division of the State Dept., wrote: "You are aware that most of the applications for passports by persons who say they want to leave the U.S. permanently are made by unbalanced persons" (N. Y. Compass, 5/18/52).
 S. Glanzner

The "relocation centers"

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 I take exception to the letter by David Leon of Los Angeles (**GUARDIAN**, 5/8/52), in which he states that the U.S. does not bear the guilt nor the shameful past which associates Germany with the concentration camps.
 In the spring of 1942, the U.S. government, under Exec. Order No. 9102, evacuated from the West Coast 110,000 persons and interned them in 10 "relocation centers" scattered in isolated desert lands of the U.S. None of these people were charged with any crime—they were all of Japanese ancestry and it was done as "military security." Now two of the camps in Arizona and one in Tule Lake, Calif., are being renovated to intern "subversives" under

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The Tinker, a new Czech opera, Tedding by Smetana, Othello, Mrs. Warren's Profession, three Moliere plays, Swan Lake, The Marriage of Figaro, Queen of Spades, The Girl With White Hair (Chinese), Gogol's Inspector General, Howard Fast's Thirty Pieces of Silver, several traditional Czech plays, several Soviet works, The Importance of Being Earnest by the Marxist Oscar Wilde and Hallo, Freddie, a Czech comedy of the 30's.

In addition, an amateur theater, a variety, a children's theater, three operetta theaters, a music theater and the usual concerts. If this is the stifling of culture, I think the people of Washington, D. C., a city of similar size, would like to be stifled.
 Eleanor Wheeler

remember a few years back, when things were still being published about America's germ warfare program, the scientists were saying that encephalitis would make an excellent bacterial agent. There were a number of technical reasons—virulent off-strains of the organism could be developed, very hardy and resistant to changes in temperature, hard to recognize, and so on.
 Just after reading this I saw a little paragraph in the N. Y. Times reporting an expedition of bacteriologists from the Univ. of So. California, leaving to study sleeping sickness in Central Africa. Among the doctors on the expedition were two U.S. naval commanders. This puzzled me. What interest did the Navy have in encephalitis?
 And shortly afterward there was a report about the first successful experiments in the airborne transmission of bubonic plague. A goat was successfully infected at a distance of a quarter mile, I believe. The experiment was conducted by the Navy bacterial warfare unit at the Univ. of So. California. R. Hosler



Daily Express, London
 "You mark my words, Maudie, if this weather goes on another couple of days they'll decide it's too good for local consumption and export it to the United States."

In no position, but . . .

DES MOINES, IOWA
 Enclosed is another small donation to keep the **GUARDIAN** going. A cripple, my only income is fees earned as a "sitter," and my father is also a cripple, long unemployed. We have recently exhausted my father's life savings, so you can see that we are in no position to aid at all, but we know how important it is to keep a truth-telling newspaper like the **GUARDIAN** going to print every week. The American people need it. Marjorie Parris

A "must" pamphlet

SEATTLE, WASH.
 The Raymond Robins pamphlet (An American Prophet Speaks, **GUARDIAN** Pamphlet No. 3) is timely and forceful beyond words; impossible of discount or of use other than for which designed. A shining absolute—and a must!
 Julia W. Cockroft

The ethics of death

MILLERTON, N. Y.
 The press has reported that the British authorities in Malaya, having interned 150,000 Chinese in concentration camps, are undertaking chemical warfare against the guerrillas' food plots in the jungle. Meanwhile, Western spokesmen indignantly deny that white men would stoop to germ war in Korea.
 This presents a nice ethical point: Is it more or less immoral to kill people by disease than by starvation?
 The Chinese who reported to the Oslo peace meeting recently gave a graphic description of one attack involving insects infected with encephalitis, or sleeping sickness. I

REPORT TO READERS

The ink is LIFE Red

IN YOUR MAIL within the last two weeks, every **GUARDIAN** subscriber got a note from us with a reply card and a postage-paid envelope enclosed.

Thousands of you have already replied—in fact, our holiday week-end mail was so heavy that it had not been entirely processed by press time Tuesday morning.

But the response is by no means 100% as yet—so that in your individual case the odds are that our letter still lies among your unanswered mail.

THE POSTAGE-PAID REPLY ENVELOPE will fairly leap out at you, once you open the letter. It is of golden maize stock with the printing in **LIFE red** (a trade name which indicates that the ink-makers are playing fast and loose with the world's most attention-getting color).

Our ability to deliver the goods this summer depends heavily on YOUR response to our letter. If you are among those who have responded, our thanks here and now in advance of a formal acknowledgment which may not get started to you until next month.

If you haven't responded yet, please dig out our letter and do so today.
 —THE EDITORS

Thanks—how about YOU?

BURBANK, CALIF.
 I send you my subscription with \$2 enclosed, as requested in your May 17 letter. The few copies of the **GUARDIAN** I have had an opportunity to read have impressed me that you and your associates are doing a fine job in lighting the underside of the rocky road to world peace. As an old newspaper hand myself (circa 1910-50), I can see exceptional editorial skill, clear understanding and deep sincerity in your publication; and I sincerely hope that its life may not be shortened by the insistence of a capable printer who thinks that he, too, must eat. Best wishes to all of you.
 Guy W. Finney

Very printable

BLOOMFIELD, CONN.
 I am an American citizen and, I believe, a good one too, for I believe in the Preamble to the Declaration and the Bill of Rights. I also realize that those beliefs publicly expressed would, in the opinion of our present policy makers, place me on their "subversive" list. But of the Tom Clarks and Hoovers and all those judges and legislators who are unable to understand the plain simple words of "Congress shall make no laws . . ." well, I believe that my opinion of all of them would be unprintable. I know that it would be unmailable, so I'm not going to express it as I want this \$5 contribution to go through the mail to you.
 Fred M. Mansur

New L. A. peace club

SOUTH GATE, CALIF.
 Readers of the **GUARDIAN** in the southeast section of Los Angeles will be pleased to know that a Peace Club has been started in this area. Interested readers, please contact me for information.
 Dorothy Platt
 9222 San Carlos Av.

How low can you crouch?

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 Approximately 25 years ago, in the U.S. Army in Hawaii there was a young soldier by the name of Paul Crouch. One night he and his buddy attended a radical meeting for which they were court-martialed. They were dishonorably discharged from the army, Paul receiving a sentence of 20 years imprisonment and his friend 10 years. Here in California we held many protest meetings, with the result that the sentences were commuted and they were freed. Army officials were surprised and displeased over the resultant publicity of the arrests. On his release, Crouch came to the mainland and spoke at meetings in our state. Am wondering if this is the same Paul Crouch now acting as a mental pander for the infamous FBI.
 W. P. C.
 The same Crouch, Ed.

The day will come

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 If making a living just didn't require so much time for an expelled progressive business agent (Carpenters, AFL) I'd do much better than the enclosed \$6. Perhaps some day it will no longer be a crime to "aid and abet" democracy.
 E. J. Richardson

An unfortunate heading

NEW YORK, N. Y.
 A letter from New Orleans in the May 22 **GUARDIAN** describing a U.S. Treasury poster in which the red stripes of the flag have been changed to yellow is unfortunately headed "How yellow can you get?" I understand that expression "yellow" came into use through Anglo-Saxon domination as a reflection of "western superiority" and the "white man's burden." If this is true we must find suitable means of expressing our feelings toward our enemies.
 Shale Dworan

A message to Catholics

NEW YORK, N. Y.
 From letters I have received through the **GUARDIAN**, as well as from my own experiences and convictions, I am sure there are in the U.S. numerous Catholics who know that the attitude of their religious leaders, and of most Catholic spokesmen, toward the burning issues of our day—war, peace, civil rights, justice and freedom—are not in keeping with, but in many cases actually opposed to, the teachings and example of Christ.

If these Catholics could be made aware of each other's existence, and were given the courage that comes from knowledge that they are not alone, they would, under the inspiration of the teachings in which they believe, become an effective spearhead in a common fight for world peace and for justice and freedom for all men and women everywhere, particularly in the U.S.
 I would be glad to hear from any Catholics, and, in fact, from anyone not afraid at this time to take a stand for peace, justice and freedom; for the practice and promotion of practical Christianity; and against the current trend toward war, and the injustices and suppression of freedom accompanying that trend.
 (Rev.) Clarence E. Duffy
 Box P, National Guardian

In our eyes too

BERKELEY, CALIF.
 Thanks a lot for continuing to put out without a doubt the best weekly newspaper I've even seen. The **GUARDIAN** seems well on its way to becoming what the old Appeal to Reason apparently once was; a comparison, I assure you, favorable in my eyes. Wells Keddle

INT'L RED CROSS REPORT ON KOREAN POW'S

Inside Koje Island

ONE function of the Intl. Red Cross is to report on conditions in prisoner-of-war camps. Never since the Red Cross existed have such alarming and contradictory reports come out of any POW camp as in recent weeks from the U. S. camp housing North Koreans and Chinese on Koje Island, off Pusan.

Many have wondered: Why doesn't the Red Cross investigate and report? Last week two startling facts emerged:

- A Red Cross delegation which happened to be on Koje at the time of the first (Feb. 18) serious affray in the POW pens (when 69 POW's were killed, 142 wounded) had investigated and reported.

- A clumsy and futile effort to hush up its report had been made. Newspapers whose reporters had been forcibly kept from contact with Koje POW's tried in vain to get copies. Finally the report—omitted from the publication's English supplement, with Western government spokesmen continuing to deny all knowledge of it—appeared in the Red Cross' *Revue Internationale* published in Geneva. First extended account of its contents on this side appeared in a London dispatch to the Canadian progressive weekly *Tribune* (May 26). Most of the following, with some additional material from the original report, is abridged from the *Tribune* translation.

PRE-DAWN "SCREENING": Following "incidents" on Feb. 8 and 9 when POW's resisted "re-screening" [to compile lists of prisoners "refusing to return to North Korea"—the cause of all the trouble; a process in which Rhee Koreans and Chiang Chinese were used for "educa-

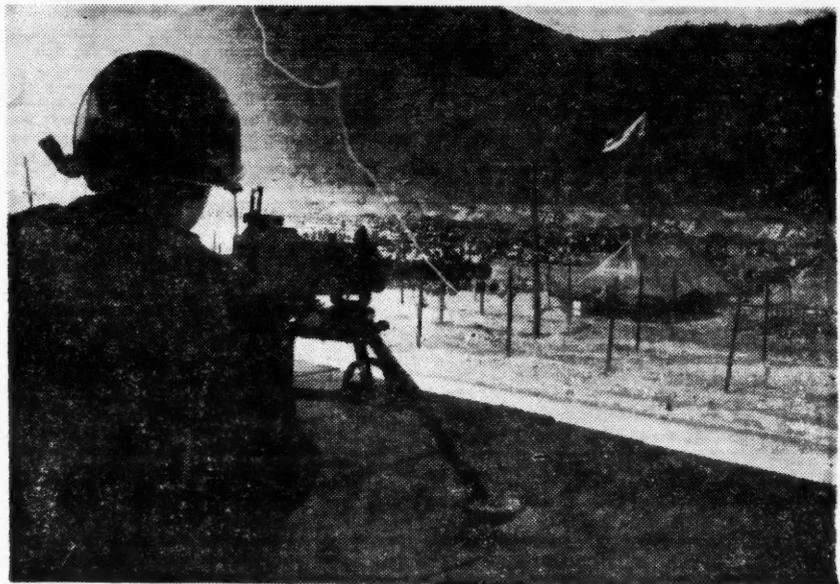
tion" purposes], U.S. camp commandant Col. Fitzgerald said "higher HQ" had decided troops should be used "to separate the inmates into small groups." The delegation reported:

On Feb. 8 the Red Cross delegates conferred with the camp security chief about the re-screening of the POW's. The latter did not want to hear anything about it. . . . The new re-screening operation [on Feb. 18] was undertaken before dawn with the support of troops, without the delegates having previously been informed. They saw an unusual movement of armed men near the compound; soldiers of an American regiment were being loaded into a number of military lorries; the guards had been quadrupled at the barbed wire and machine-guns had been mounted at certain points outside the compound.

GALLUPS WITH BAYONETS: On Feb. 21 the delegates interviewed the spokesman for the POW's. Here are excerpts from the statement he made in Korean, translated and taken down quickly in delegates' notes forwarded to the Intl. Red Cross Committee:

At 4 a.m. on Feb. 18 about a regiment of armed troops entered the compound without warning. Almost all the prisoners were still asleep, apart from some who were immediately placed under guard in a tent. The troops then surrounded the other tents, including the tent of the spokesman, who thus could not approach the camp authorities. The prisoners were forced to remain in their tents under the threat of bayonets. When some of the prisoners, not knowing what was happening, tried to leave the tents, they were met by volleys of fire. Taking fright, and thinking they were all going to be killed, the prisoners came out to defend themselves and to find out what was going on. The troops then attacked them, opening fire.

When the POW spokesman tried in vain to talk with the commander of the troops, and to control the prisoners who were scattered all over the compound,



THIS IS COMPOUND 605, KOJE ISLAND PRISON CAMP
The "United Nations" machine-gun is trained on a soccer game

one of his comrades who tried to help him get to the commander was shot dead.

KICKING THE DEAD: The Red Cross report of the POW spokesman's statement continues:

At this moment—it was now about 8 a.m.—Col. Fitzgerald arrived on the scene. In his presence, and while the prisoners were singing, shots were still being fired. He demanded that the prisoners should sit down, after further prisoners had been killed and wounded and whose bodies were stretched out before him. The prisoners obeyed. Col. Fitzgerald repeatedly declared that the troops were going to withdraw, and the prisoners hoped this would take place immediately, but it did not happen.

The POW spokesman then asked Col. Fitzgerald to accompany him on a tour of the compound to see for himself what had

happened. He agreed, and accompanied by the spokesman saw the extent of the damage and saw and heard the wounded who were crying out for help.

. . . En route to the canteen they found some 40 prisoners under guard, seated their hands clasped behind their necks. One had been wounded by a gun butt; the gun butt of the soldier responsible was broken. . . . The troops here had prevented these men from taking the wounded and the dead to the infirmary.

. . . The spokesman saw some of the troops kick the dead. The bodies were placed on a truck, without any check or medical investigation. Some of the prisoners were thus, in the belief of the spokesman, treated as dead while they were still alive. The spokesman and the prisoners assigned to the dispensary were unable to count the number of corpses.

The Red Cross delegates' account of what they heard from the POW spokesman ends:

In support of his statements, the spokesman showed the delegates the following: two U.S. helmets, three gun magazines loaded each with eight bullets, three rifle bullets, 168 rifle cartridge shells, 84 L. C. 47 shells, two E. C. 43 shells, four M6A4C fuse cases (lot CHE 2-17).

U.S. VERSION: When the delegates asked Col. Fitzgerald for his version of what happened, he gave it in writing:

Following instructions from higher HQ that POW's and civilian internees* should express individually and privately whether or not they desire to be re-screened, POW's from Compound 62 refused to comply with this procedure. Accordingly, the matter was thoroughly discussed and it was finally decided that the use of troops be assigned to separate the inmates into small groups.

. . . The compound was secured and the inmates separated into small groups. Everything was going smoothly until Communist agitators . . . incited one of the POW battalions to attack the UN troops. All the inmates were heavily armed with iron bars, clubs, home-made weapons with barbed wire; large stones and home-made grenades were thrown at the troops. To protect themselves, the troops had to use strong measures to subdue the attack. . . . Every indication was given that the attack was planned for the purpose of overrunning the UN troops.

I was not present during the attack by the inmates, having left the compound after the first portion of the plan was successfully accomplished. When I returned I was informed of the incident that occurred. I made a survey of the situation and was convinced that it would be impossible to accomplish our mission at this time. Therefore I ordered the withdrawal of the troops to prevent further bloodshed.

No exhibition, in support of Col. Fitzgerald's statement, of weapons alleged to have been used by the POW's was reported by the Red Cross delegates. Fitzgerald was replaced by Maj. Gen. Dodd, who after being captured and held in the compound by POW's was replaced in turn by Maj. Gen. Colson. Colson was replaced by Maj. Gen. Boatner and both Colson and Dodd were demoted to colonels because, while Dodd was held in the compound, a promise of "no more forcible screening" was made to the POW's.

* Residents of South Korea who had joined the North Korean forces were reclassified, after being taken prisoners, as "civilian internees." Their normal and natural desire to return to their own homes — or the ruins thereof — probably accounts for most of the POW's who genuinely "refuse to return to North Korea."

A mother's report on an American POW

PAUL Schnur Jr. enlisted in the army engineers when he was 18. He was awaiting discharge after a three-year hitch when the Korean War broke and the army shipped him to Korea. He wrote to his mother: "We're going to give them hell."

After a time in Korea he wrote: "I feel sorry for the people here."

He won the infantry badge and the Bronze Star; in Nov., 1950, he was captured. Recently from POW Camp No. 5 in Pektong he wrote:

. . . We here are going to do our part toward securing peace. We have already done a few things. . . . At present we are trying to organize all POW's in this camp to write their parents asking them to do what they can to end this thing.

"DREAD & HORROR": By that time Paul's parents were fighting too. Still unsure of his fate in April, 1951, they had written to the *GUARDIAN* asking if we had any information; in June we were able to tell them his name had appeared on a *China Monthly Review* POW list. In December they bought a 4-column ad in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for an open letter to President Truman expressing their "dread and horror as we read that you had ordered resumption of hostilities." They were swamped with phone calls and letters. Rev. Max A. X. Clark of the *Natl. Christian Journal* wrote:

I thank God for your courage to speak up on the Korean situation.

A mother of a soldier fighting in Korea wrote:

Our lives are full of dread. . . . But you know it seems so futile for just one person to try to do anything about it. Why isn't there some way we could all band together and make ourselves heard?

A World War II veteran wrote:

I have seen too much killing and destruction not to know that there has to be a compromise between the major nations rather than rearmament. . . .

"WE WANT TO COME HOME": Last March Paul wrote his parents, enclosing an "open letter to the American Public" signed by 95 U.S. and British POW's which "might carry a little weight because it tells what we, as prisoners of war, think and want":



MRS. PAUL SCHNUR
We want this war to end

We . . . who have seen the suffering, bloodshed and destruction of war wish to make known our desire for an early settlement. . . . Recently we heard that both sides had downed arms only to resume hostilities again on the orders of the President, who gave as one reason the safety of the POW's held by the enemy. How, may we ask, does continuation of slaughter at the front ensure our safety? On the contrary we do not feel safe at all. Air battles are continuously being fought above our camps. . . . On several occasions different camps have been subjected to bombing and strafing by our planes, causing casualties among the American and British POW's. . . . Surely this fact alone disproves the presumption that continuance of hostilities ensures our safety.

We would like to inquire also as to what is to be accomplished by continued fighting after agreement has already been made on the cease-fire line? Must killing and destruction go on merely for the sake of killing and destruction?

We ask you as American citizens loyal

to American traditions to do all in your power to secure the issuance of a final official cease-fire order that will enable all of us to return to our homes where we are entitled to pursue happiness and live out our lives as useful citizens. Furthermore we appeal to all peace organizations, churches, Quaker organizations, trade unions and all others who want an end to the war to band together NOW and raise a unified and mighty voice that will be heard.

We earnestly desire that it be known that we want no more killing and destruction in Korea and no future wars for ourselves or the coming generation.

IT'S CONTROVERSIAL: Mrs. Schnur carried the open letter east last week to show it to newspaper editors, UN officials, anyone who would read it. The *N. Y. Times* was friendly, gave her story three paragraphs. *AP* turned it down; said *AP*'s Tom Williams:

"We don't handle controversial matter. We're in Korea to win, even if it means an all-out world war."

At the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* Mrs. Schnur was interviewed by Newton H. Fulbright and Herbert Philbrick, ex-FBI agent and professional informer. Philbrick held in his hand a *Daily Worker* report on her trip east. Part of the conversation as Mrs. Schnur recalled it later went this way:

Fulbright: "The average American wants above all to win this war."

Mrs. Schnur: "Well, we parents are not average, I guess. We want it to end."

Fulbright: "If we were dealing with human beings in Korea it would be different but we're not."

Philbrick: "It is dangerous for you to fool around with communists."

Mrs. Schnur: "I'm not afraid. Most mothers would rather give up their own lives than the lives of their children."

Fulbright: "You know, the communists are not interested in your son."

Mrs. Schnur (rising to go): "At least I am sure that you're not."

Mrs. Schnur stayed in New York last week to speak at the American Peace Crusade's Peace Festival, then left for home proudly carrying with her a letter from her son's buddy, Harold M. Dunn of Syracuse, also a POW:

. . . If there were only thousands of people who would do the fine thing that you are doing, I know that Paul and also myself would not be here as prisoners of war much longer.

New crisis boils; A-war for Korea?

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Lord Alexander, deciding on an "early visit" to UN Commander Clark in Tokyo, said "the Communists are now in a position to launch a major offensive with little warning. . . ." The N. Y. Herald Tribune reported from London (5/29) that

... the problem of quelling the prisoners on Koje would be only a secondary aspect of [Alexander's] talks with Gen. Clark. . . . The main problem it appears will be to discuss British and American military cooperation in the Far East in the event of a breakdown of the truce talks and resumption of large scale warfare.

Basis of the Clark-Alexander talks, said the NYHT, would be two important commitments made by the Labour government: that Britain would join in bombing Chinese air bases if they were used for attack on UN forces; and would help in action "of a more limited nature" if truce talks collapsed and large-scale warfare was resumed. The N. Y. World Telegram (5/31) reported "top military men" in Washington take seriously the possibility of "new all-out war in Korea."

Some evidence suggested Washington might be preparing public opinion for use of the A-bomb in the Korean War. Two months ago Robert S. Allen (N. Y. Post, 3/13) reported the Pentagon was "seriously considering" its use there; there was "a growing conviction among UN military leaders that the only way peace can be established in the Far East is to either destroy or cripple the war potential of Red China."

FASHIONS IN FISSION: Recently a pronounced change has occurred in Washington's statements on the A-bomb: once vaunted as the "absolute weapon," it was now being discounted.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN's new "facts to fight with" pamphlet

MAN BITES DOG

Report of an unusual hearing before the McCarran Committee

by WILLIAM MANDEL
author, lecturer, foreign affairs specialist. Expecting to badger him, the Committee found itself on the defensive against charges of blacklisting and warmongering — and received some education.

"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

HOT OFF THE PRESS!

10 cents — 12 for \$1
50 for \$2.50

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

AEC Chairman Gordon Dean pointed out that the old concept of atomic warfare as wiping out whole cities is

... but one kind of atomic warfare and there is now a new, quite different kind, much less fearsome as far as non-combatants are concerned, and much more promising as a means of halting aggressors without the risk of destroying large parts of the world in the process.

Vice Adm. John H. Cassady, Chief of Naval Operations, said:

In air-to-ground offensive capability, the small atomic weapons have opened unlimited possibilities for Naval aviation. There are many targets against which the small bomb is the preferable weapon. . . . We have not ignored the fact that some specific targets may be dealt with better by the large bomb. . . .

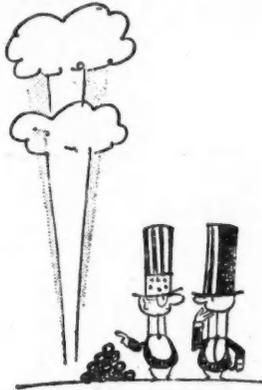
W. C. Bryant commented (Wall St. Journal, 5/21):

The revealing features of this statement are: First, the implication that A-bombs can be very small; second, the careful distinction between types of targets and types of bombs, that is, practical thinking about tactics; and, finally, the complete absence of any Hiroshima "guilt complex."

Noting that "there have already been hints the military might want to use them [A-bombs] as tactical weapons should the Korean War turn hotter," Bryant deplored the "storm of protest" it would evoke; public thinking

... is still paralyzed with the shock of Hiroshima. For the public, it's still "The Bomb" and it is still immoral.

ATOMIC TRAINING: Sudden appearance of reports that the Hydrogen bomb is near completion and will be tested this summer suggested an effort to divert public concern from the A-bomb to this even more nightmarish weapon. The Air Force Magazine said Congress had been told there would soon be "a



Daily Worker, London

"Let off one a week during the slump to boost morale."

single bomb containing an explosive power far greater than the total dropped in World War II."

Peking radio (5/4) broadcast a statement by Air Force Lt. John Quinn (GUARDIAN, May 29) that in addition to getting germ-war training he had attended an "important and secret" lecture Dec. 15 on atomic warfare along with 25 other navigators and pilots, some of whom he named. They were instructed in

... the different sizes of bombs, the different ways of their exploding, the different rays, especially gamma rays and how to protect ourselves.

UP and AP reported in Mid-May that some 10,000 U.S. troops were getting front-line atomic war training in Korea.

Indications of a new move in the Korean War coincided with announcement of a forthcoming trip to Washington by French Resident Minister in Indo-China Letourneau, and the U.S. Minister in Indo-China Donald Heath, "to explore the prospects and requirements for bringing the war in Indo-China to a successful conclusion" N. Y. Times, 6/2).

S. KOREAN DEMOCRACY: Washington in the Far East was leading not from strength but from weakness. It could block a truce, but could not achieve victory—as Ridgway admitted to Congress last month when he said UN forces could not reach the Yalu. Its germ war was proving ineffective. Six journalists with the other side reported recently that total inoculation and scrutiny of almost every square meter of North Korea by anti-epidemic committees had kept deaths down to "an infinitesimal number." The UN Command admits that guerrilla resistance is widespread in South Korea.



"OUT THE DOOR . . . RIDGWAY . . . THE PLAGUE . . . GO HOME"
Parisians register their feelings toward the new NATO commander

Disintegration of Syngman Rhee's South Korean government in Pusan was causing acute embarrassment to UN.

After imposing martial law against the will of the Assembly and in violation of the constitution, Rhee arrested 12 deputies in Parliament in an effort to block election of another President this month. Some 40 deputies were in hiding from Rhee's strong-arm squads; the Vice-President resigned, charging Rhee with attempting a coup. Rhee threatened to kick out the U.S. Information Service, the Voice of America, and the UN Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea Commission following its attack on him for ignoring the constitution.

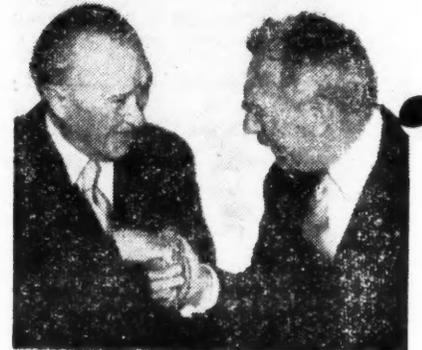
In Indo-China, where France is spending more than a billion dollars a year and the U.S. almost that much, French forces were as unlikely as ever to fulfil the late Gen. DeLattre's prediction of victory in 1953 (NYT 6/2).

FINAL FATUITY: Apparently determined to carry its opposition to a Far East settlement to fatuous lengths, Washington proposed to the UN Disarmament Commission a reduction in the armed forces of China, U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to 1,500,000, and of Britain and France to 800,000; but it insisted China could not participate in the discussion affecting its own forces.

The proposal was a reluctant tribute

to the strength of the world-wide demand for arms reduction. The Alsop brothers (5/21) explained that the U.S. was seeking some new proposal because Acheson's "bold new proposal" to the General Assembly last winter had resulted in "widespread disillusionment" in Europe, being in reality "an anticlimactic rehash of all our former plans for disarmament and atomic control."

Europe's disillusionment was hardly likely to be overcome by the new proposals, which "are tied inseparably to the entire Western concept of arms reduction" (NYT, 5/29).



WALTZ ME AROUND AGAIN, KONNIE
Acheson and Adenauer in Bonn

Europe: German pacts start chain reaction

A FEW days before Americans honored their World War II dead on Memorial Day, Washington had signed "contracts" in Bonn and Paris projecting offensive rearmament of the people who killed them. German rearmament was already a catalytic agent speeding the West toward crisis, the need to govern by dictatorship, possibly civil war.

In France, under the ancient pretext of a "plot to overthrow the state," the government of ex-Vichyite Pinay launched a sweeping attack on the Communists—largest single party in the country. (In Japan a similar attack was launched under the same pretext, indicating the government's inability to carry out rearmament and other U.S. policies without using force against its own people.) The French CP won 5,000,000 votes in 1951, in four national elections since the war has garnered more than a quarter of the vote. Its representation in parliament was cut from 168 to 96 by rigged election laws.

Acting CP Secy.-Gen. Jacques Duclos, who as a deputy has parliamentary immunity, was seized and jailed, charged with "conspiracy against the state." Also arrested were Andre Stil, editor of Humanite, and 162 others. The arrests followed anti-U.S. demonstrations which rocked all France on Gen. Ridgway's arrival to be crowned Supreme Allied Commander at Versailles. Of the many communities involved, Paris alone reported one demonstrator (an Algerian) shot to death, about 200

injured, 718 arrested, 200 police injured. UP explained that

... the violence flared when a Communist demonstrator suddenly fired at a policeman who was clubbing him on the ground. (An old French saying runs: "This animal is wicked: when you attack him, he defends himself.")

STRIKES AHEAD? The government followed up with steel-helmeted police raids on headquarters in Paris and six other cities of the CP and other left-wing organizations: Union of French Women, Fighters for Peace, Union of Republican French Youth, Natl. Assn. of Francs Tireurs Populaires. Police clubbed any who resisted.

The N. Y. Times reported "a growing wave of strikes throughout France" in answer to the CP and Labor Confedn. call for protest against Duclos' arrest. A sit-down strike was called for Wednesday.

The French government, which reluctantly signed the German agreement, seemed to be still hoping for a way out; Foreign minister Schuman seemed to beg for a four-power conference when he said:

"As long as there is no ratification there is no fait accompli, and the Russians will have an opportunity to make unification proposals."

BEVAN TAKES OFF: In Britain, signing of the German agreements widened the split in the Labour Party. Thirty Bevanites laid down a resolution, in defiance of the party's orders, demanding four-power talks and fresh West Ger- (Continued on Page 5)

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Peace campaign needs funds & forces

Will you have a delegate at Chicago July 4?

If we are going to have democracy in America, we must organize the Third Party by homes and blocks. We must contribute our little dollars, remembering that the dollars of the masses can outweigh the huge endowments of the business foundations. —Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

ALP-Progressive Party Rally Madison Sq. Garden, May 13.

WITH its national convention in Chicago July 4-5-6 little more than a month away, the Progressive Party has the most to do on the least money and forces of any U.S. political party during the next four weeks.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who will keynote the PP Convention, sounded the challenge to Progressive America in the quoted excerpt above.

BOOKS AND BALLOTS: On the organizing front, things were in motion everywhere. In Illinois and Massachusetts, workers undertook herculean jobs of getting the Hallinan-Bass ticket on the ballot despite anti-third party laws calculated to be prohibitive. Elsewhere, Progressive Party Dollar Books circulated, seeking \$1 bills from Americans in every state to finance all the campaigns to "Put Peace on the Ballot in '52."

MRS. HALLINAN'S LETTER: Vivian Hallinan, campaigning for her attorney husband Vincent, Progressive Presidential candidate jailed for his militant defense of labor leader Harry Bridges, addressed a letter to all within reach of mailing lists of PP state organizations. Returns have been generous wherever the letter has been received, but thousands remain to be heard from.

DUBOIS SPEECH: Dr. DuBois' famous Garden speech is now available on LP recordings at \$5, adapted for 15-minute radio presentation as well for meetings and home record-players.

(Dr. DuBois' 84th birthday will be honored June 11 at a Riverside Plaza, N. Y., dinner with Paul Robeson and Robert Morss Lovett as co-chairmen; see Calendar.)

CAMPAIGN FILM: Available also through the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y. for early bookings is the Progressive Party campaign film which originated on the West Coast in the Hallinan home at Ross, Calif., and is being completed on the East Coast with footage of the Garden meeting and in-person coverage of Vice-Presidential candidate Charlotta Bass. Running time and rental costs are still to be determined.

(Continued from Page 4)

man elections before more arms are shipped to France or Germany. By the week-end 27 more added their names.

Trades Union Council leaders struck back with a statement condemning "Bevanism" in all its forms. Bevan's weekly *Tribune* for the first time launched a personal attack on Attlee.



Vie Nuove, Rome

De Gasperi: Sh! Have a little patience!

NENNI PROPOSES COALITION: In Italy, the recent local election results and the danger of revived German militarism were behind the move of Left Socialist leader Pietro Nenni to enter a coalition government with the Christian Democrats if Italy would withdraw from NATO.

The Christian Democrats polled almost a million fewer votes in South Italy last week than in 1948. These votes went largely to the Fascists and Monarchists, but the Left parties increased overall strength by about 200,000 votes.

Dear Friend:

On March 30, my husband, Vincent Hallinan, received the highest honor of his career. He was asked by the Progressive Party to be the candidate for President of the United States. Three days later he was sent to prison for six months because of his militant fight for a great labor leader, Harry Bridges.

My six boys and I, brought up in the spirit of justice and fair play, are of course indignant that they have lost their father, even for a period of four or five months. But our greatest regret is that his eloquent voice for peace, equality and decency is silenced at this critical time. Because of the rightfulness of the cause and the depth of our devotion to him, our family has decided that I should carry on for my husband until he is released. I shall do this with great pride.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, a great Negro woman editor, our Vice-Presidential candidate, will carry a much larger role than I, but we will all work as a team to bring the Progressive Party's program of peace to our people. I believe we are a growing movement. I believe peace will win.

With the voice of its Presidential candidate temporarily silenced, the Progressive Party needs, more than ever, the help of each of you in this campaign. It needs your time and your money. This is a request for money.

Will you send as much as you possibly can to the National Office of the Progressive Party? Our campaign must begin now, and the need is great.

Sincerely yours,

Vivian Hallinan

DO YOU OWE VIVIAN HALLINAN A REPLY?

Many who should receive the above letter from Vivian Hallinan can not be reached by any other means than the *GUARDIAN*. We urge you to read it as if it were a personal letter, to respond as promptly and generously as you can.

Baldwin calls for a cease-fire appeal and McCarran-Walter bill veto

PP Secretary C. B. Baldwin last week called on the Progressive Party in every state to launch a nation-wide campaign demanding an immediate cease-fire in Korea, in accordance with decisions of the Natl. Campaign Committee of the Progressive Party. He said:

"The startling report of the Intl. Red Cross (see p. 3), deliberately withheld from the American people, reveals that the prisoners of war issue which is holding up the truce talks does not add anything to the lustre of the UN negotiators. It is unthinkable that negotiations should now

break down. The American people, who do not want the war in Korea, must speak out for its quick end.

"It would seem that the Korean war is being deliberately prolonged in order to push through the unparalleled arms budget which has raised taxes and prices and resulted in sharp cuts in the living standards of the American people and in economic disaster abroad.

"There must be no third year of the Korean war. I challenge the Democratic and Republican candidates to join us in demanding immediate peace in Korea. So far none of them has shown signs of a

real willingness to end the conflict."

Baldwin also called on Pres. Truman to veto the McCarran-Walter Bill (*GUARDIAN*, April 9) which would "impose Nazi racist doctrines upon American immigration law." He called for a veto "now" and the use of every bit of the President's political power to have the veto sustained. Baldwin urged citizens to write to the President and Congress demanding support for an immediate veto.

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.

A \$2 registration fee should accompany the application.

As we suggested last week:

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

The time is short: only four full weeks remain before the Convention week-end. Your "one-for-ten" group should make the application for your delegate without delay, then set about insuring transportation and expenses.

If you need help getting started on this in your community, airmail the *GUARDIAN* and you will get an immediate reply.

It will be a historic week-end.

DON'T FAIL TO BE REPRESENTED.

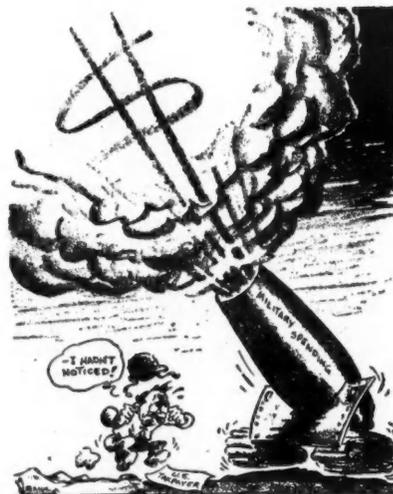
GERMAN WORKERS MOVE: In Germany, the West made much of what it sought to portray as a new "Berlin blockade"—a tightening of border regulations by the East German government. The Trade Union Fedn. in the West threatened a general strike in protest against the Bonn pacts.

UN SHUDDERS, SEES WAR PERIL IN BONN PACT (N. Y. Post, 5/28) summed up UN reaction. Joseph P. Lash, quoting some UN delegates "who become almost prayerful when they speak of the possibility of a four-power conference before the irrevocable ratification of the German agreement," found delegates who maintained the U.S.'s real goal is not

... a Russian retreat from Germany ... [but] to push back the Iron Curtain at least from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Those who voice such views of American intentions ask: "Are you sure it is negotiation you want from the Russians or surrender?"

'Let's you & him have a war' — Baruch

In Washington, "elder statesman" Bernard Baruch answered that by the German pacts "we inevitably quickened all the tensions over Germany" and must be prepared to meet these tensions with military force. He demanded immediate all-out mobilization for war, less emphasis on plant expansion, more on actual weapons production. Far from



Detroit Free Press
AMMUNITION SHORTAGE?

becoming obsolete, these weapons, he said, are needed to arm "quickly" the peoples "along her [Russia's] frontier." Russia's long border "would be open to counter-invasion at innumerable points." Weapons at hand now would give our foreign policy "new mobility."

Baruch, reportedly a backstage adviser to Gen. Eisenhower, demanded a "moratorium on politics" in this time

of danger. His statement to Congress was an almost open call for preventive war. Baruch seemed to be charting the course for Washington as its policies face defeat around the world and as it became clearer that arms spending has led the economy into a developing recession at home.

Eisenhower, who returned to the U. S. to fight for the nomination he said he didn't want, is on record as favoring the "risk of a stormy showdown" with the U. S. S. R. late in 1952 (*Paris Match*, 10/27/51).

The Archbishop's agenda

The Archbishop of Canterbury ruled out discussion on a message from the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Great Britain to the British Council of Churches meeting in Belfast last week. In their message the Quakers declared that "all preparations for war and the wars now in progress in Korea and Malaya are contrary to the Will of God."

Dr. Fisher said ... he must rule out discussion on the statement on the ground that it was not on the agenda.

—Peace News, London, May 2.

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CALENDAR

Chicago

THE DILEMMA OF MODERN MARRIAGE, a panel discussion by a noted psychoanalyst, a social worker, an attorney, and a Negro mother and housewife. Sun., June 8, 7:30 p.m., at Woodrow Wilson Rm., 116 So. Michigan. Presented by Current History Forum.

38TH ANNUAL CONCERT JEWISH PEOPLE'S CHORAL SOCIETY, Sun., June 8, 8 p.m., Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd. Conductor: Bernard Brindel, accompanist, Mildred Kaye. Featuring JUDAS MACCABEUS (Handel) Yiddish text and varied musical program of Jewish Hebrew and American folk songs. Soloists: Harold Brindell, tenor; Henrietta Chase, soprano; Robert Handwerker, baritone. The Chorus, non-professional singers, played important role developing and perpetuating culture of Jewish people in U.S. Served community by many appearances in Chicago.

ASP CHAMBER PLAYERS—Haydn, Saint-Saens, plus Chicago composers. Sun., June 8, 4 p.m., 946 N. Clark St. Admission: 60c.

ANNUAL CHICAGO ARTISTS' SHOW, Panel discussion, June 13, 8 p.m. ASP, 946 N. Clark St. Admission: 60c.

ASP SATURDAY NIGHT DANCE—June 7, 9 p.m. Ballroom dancing lessons. 946 N. Clark. Adm: 60c.

Camden, N. J.

HEAR SCOTT NEARING discuss economic effects of war. Entertainment, refreshments. Wed., June 11, 8:30 p.m., Women's Club, 424 Linden St. Auspices: Camden PP.

Los Angeles

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYZED with discussion in town meeting tradition. **MARTIN HALL**, every Monday night at ASP Council, 7410 Sunset, 8 p.m. GR 4186. Don.: 60c.

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San Francisco-Bay Area

GIANT IPP PICNIC, SUN., JUNE 15—all day, at the Hallinans', Lagunitas Road in Ross. Swimming! Food! Entertainment! **FUN FOR EVERYONE!**

San Francisco

PROTEST MEETING against imminent deportations. Hear Eddie Tangen, David Jenkins, Mrs. Jewel Richardson, and victims: Bill Heikkilla, Ida Rothstein, 150 Golden Gate, Fri. night, June 13: Adm. Free.

New York

MR. PAUL ROBESON & MR. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT cordially invite you to a dinner for DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, honorary co-chairman, of American Peace Crusade, in honor of his 84th birthday. Wed., June 11, 6:30 p.m., Riverside Plaza, 73rd St. & B'way. \$6 per plate. Dinner Committee, 3rd floor, 125 W. 72nd St., New York 23.

8th CD OPENS 1952 ELECTIONS with peace, freedom and equality. Hear the Hon. Vito Marcantonio speak. The F.D.R. Club of American Labor Party, 125 Boerum St., B'klyn (above garage), Wed., June 11, 8:30 p.m.

CURTAIN GOING UP! Sat., June 7, 8:30 p.m. Don't miss the beginning of 2nd annual Jewish Youth Festival and Dance! Martha Schlamme, Meloff Drama Group, Jewish Young Folksingers, N. Y. Dance Group, Variety Concert Group, Puerto Rican Caravan Dancers, Bernie Stone & Orch. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Adm: \$1.20 in advance, \$1.50 at door. Write Jewish Young Fraternalists, 189 2nd Av.

CALLING ALL STRAWBERRY LOVERS of Queens, Nassau, Suffolk counties to an all-day **STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL & PICNIC** at Coran, L.I., Sun., June 15. Adm: 50c, children free. Children's activities, games, square dancing, group singing, delicious food. Hear Vito Marcantonio. Queens call IL 9-1226, Nassau-Suffolk HE 2-10056. Auspices: Queens ALP, 63-62 Saunders St., Rego Park, L. I.

MEMORIAL PHOTO EXHIBIT of the late Rufulo Lachatanere, Puerto Rican documentaries. 44th St. Gallery, 133 W. 44th St. 10:30 to 8 daily, June 4-30. Ausp: ASP Photo Division. Admission: Free.

Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM MANDEL, specialist in foreign affairs, will discuss "Peace in the 1952 Election." Sun., June 15, 8:15 p.m., 514 Harrison St.

CLASSIFIED

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General

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Hollywood String Quartet
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Modern Dance Concert
Sat., June 14, 8:30 p.m.
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APT. SUB-LEASE—99th St. & Riverside Dr. 3 1/2 rms., decorator-furnished. Elevator. Shower. Custom built HI radio-phonograph & records. June 1-Oct. 1, \$100 month. Also for rent for summer Chrysler convertible. Box W, Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7.

UNUSUALLY COOL SUMMER SUBLET (Hudson River view), June 15-Sept. 15, 3 or 4 rooms furnished, washing machine, record player, Col. Univ. vicinity. Couple or small family. Reasonable. Call RI 9-2294.

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Los Angeles

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The meaning of peace in Latin America

By Elmer Bendiner

A SOUTH American delegate to the March Intercontinental Peace Conference in Montevideo summed up the problem:

"The peace movement is too narrow. In my country we must make it as broad as the anti-imperialist movement."

There is no broader movement than that in all America. Peace, meaning simply no war, stirs little enthusiasm in Latin-Indian-Negro America. Peace is a rallying cry to people there because it holds the one hope for liberation, economic and political.

To Brazilians it means a chance to own and use their own oil. To Argentines it means a hope of unseating Peron (who must have war to survive). To Paraguayans it means a chance to overthrow the police terror (a child of 11 must have a police good-conduct card in order to enter school) and to end economic depletion under the symbol of Point Four, blazoned in neon lights atop Asuncion's tallest building, the U. S. Embassy.

To all Latin Americans it means a chance to overcome chronic hunger in the countryside, sweatshop wages in the cities, staggering infant mortality rates and rampaging disease, in short: colonialism.

ILLEGALITY NO TAINT: Because peace is understood in specific terms, the peace organization in Latin America is broad, usually well organized and tightly departmentalized. Workers talk peace in workers' terms; artists in artists' terms, etc. Argentina is a good example.

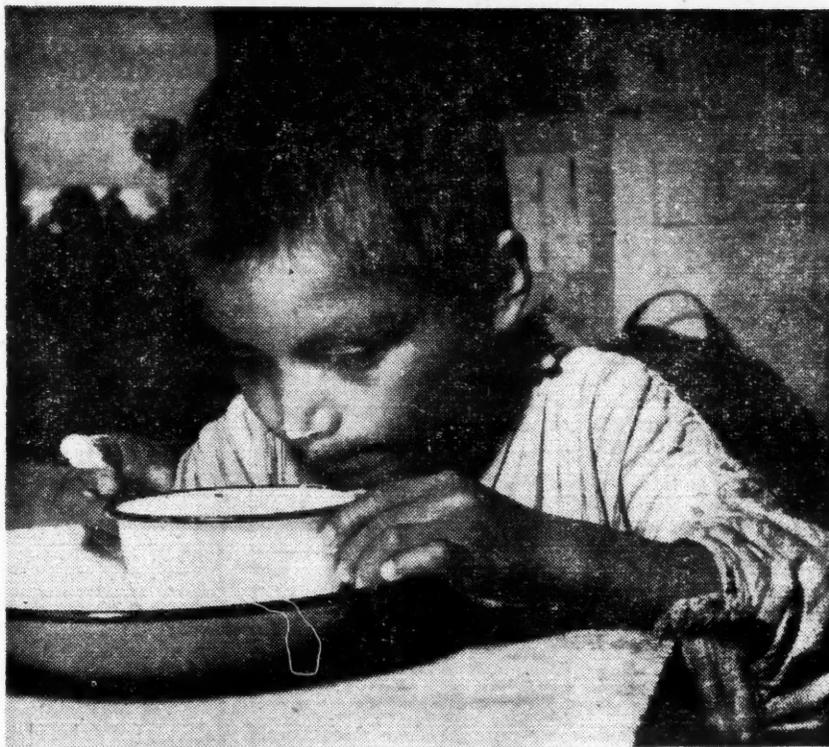
The Argentine peace movement, since it has the status of a liberation movement, is illegal. (Peace, without the promise of freedom, is taken up by Peron as a demagogue's slogan. He calls himself the world's "teacher of peace.")

Illegality in Argentina carries no taint. The League for the Rights of Man, an organization of lawyers for defense of political prisoners, carries on its stationery its address, the names of its officers and, proudly in parenthesis, the word "illegal."

But illegality carries its risks. Peron's political police have killed, tortured and raped prisoners brought in on no other charge than distributing peace petitions. Nevertheless 3,000,000 Argentines have signed the Stockholm and Big Five peace pact petitions.

THE HARD WAY: On my first visit to a peace meeting in Buenos Aires my guide led me first into a subway. We rode five stops, got out, walked about 15 blocks, turned, retraced our steps about five blocks. Then we took another subway, rode three stations, took a taxi to the wrong address and walked to the right one.

When we got to the place of the



ANASTACIO YAXON, AGE 7, GETS A RARE TASTE OF MILK
The milk came from UNICEF to Guatemala's Miguel Garcia Granados School

meeting, only three out of the 30 there knew its purpose; but all came at the risk of a raid, imprisonment, torture, even death, because it was for peace.

While all the peace committees, in whatever field they work, are represented in an overall committee, the statements, appeals and pamphlets are translated by each group into terms of its special stake in peace.

There are no mass meetings, but the peace program circulates, is widely understood and often results in action. An example is the demonstration at Rosario which has become a symbol, a forewarning and a rallying cry for all Latin America.

WORKERS TAKE A WALK: When the Korean war broke Peron quickly committed Argentina to support U. S. forces. (His economic policies had long been based on the prediction that war would come in 1949-1950. For Peron, caught in a tightening economic crisis, war was overdue.) A few days after he declared his support, the workers of Rosario, an industrial center near the capital, marched 25,000 strong into the center of the city demanding that not a single soldier be sent out of Argentina. A peacemaker of Rosario told me how

that spontaneous demonstration came only after long, careful organization.

In almost every major factory in Argentina there is a peace committee of rarely more than 7 members. It adds few new members, forms no tight faction, acts only as a group who in the same factory talk peace and all that peace can mean to Argentine workers. (They talk effectively: Peronistas were among delegates to the Montevideo peace conference who on their way home were roughed up by Peron's police, learned much about Peronismo.)

PERON SEES THE POINT: Rosario's demonstration occurred when the peace committees of some factories on the city's outskirts downed tools, walked out, hoisted hastily-made placards and took their friends with them. As they passed other factories, other committees with other friends joined the march. By the time they reached the center of town most factories had been shut down.

Peron quickly declared that not a single soldier would leave Argentina without a popular referendum, a position he has had to repeat many times since then. Throughout Latin America Rosario put heart into the peace move-

ment, so stiffened it that up to now Latin America has contributed only one company (from Colombia) and the divisions the U. S. has drafted, amid mounting protest, from the colony of Puerto Rico.

WAR vs. WAGES: The peace question crops up everywhere, in all kinds of fights. In Brazil's railroad strike last year, when women of Sao Paulo sat on the tracks to stop trains, they said they stood for peace as well as for their husbands' back wages.

Peace and wages were lumped together by the longshoremen of Montevideo when they marched through the streets during the illegal peace conference shouting: "Raise wages, not arms. Let the peace conference go on."

In Chile police hesitate to gag the nation's top poets, novelists, painters. When students invite them to talk at campuses or on the radio they find it hard to talk of culture without talking peace.

There are riots against high prices in many countries and always high prices are linked to war.

GENERALS & COLONELS: In Brazil Gen. Felicissimo Cardozo told me oil was the key to his country's independence: peace means oil. The gray-haired general is elected president of the Center for Defense of Petroleum, a powerful group with branches in every city.

The Center is legal but last July when the organization held a rally in Rio's theatre district, Cinelandia, police slugged their way through the crowd and found themselves up against four generals and half-a-dozen colonels. The Center's organ, *Emancipacao*, declares plainly that colonialism and war plans go together; calls the as yet unratified military pact with the U. S. a "slave pact"; supported the Intercontinental Peace Conference, and recommends trade with east Europe and China.

THERE ARE HEROES: Generals on the side of peace: this is only one of many promising paradoxes in Brazil.

Almost daily the peace movement in Latin America calls up acts of heroism, unreported in the press, scarcely possible if peace did not also mean freedom. On May 23, according to a *GUARDIAN* correspondent in Santiago, as Chile's Pres. Gonzalez Videla and retinue paraded before opening the legislature, a large group of women on the sidelines silently held up placards which read: "No military pact." Police and carabinieri rushed the women, arrested lawyer and peace leader Elena Caffarena and four others. Popular protest forced their release the same day.

Where peace means freedom, as it does in the colonial world, the peace movement is a mass movement. Hardly yet perceived and understood by U. S. peacemakers, that mass movement in America is a factor for peace weighed carefully by Washington warmakers.

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