

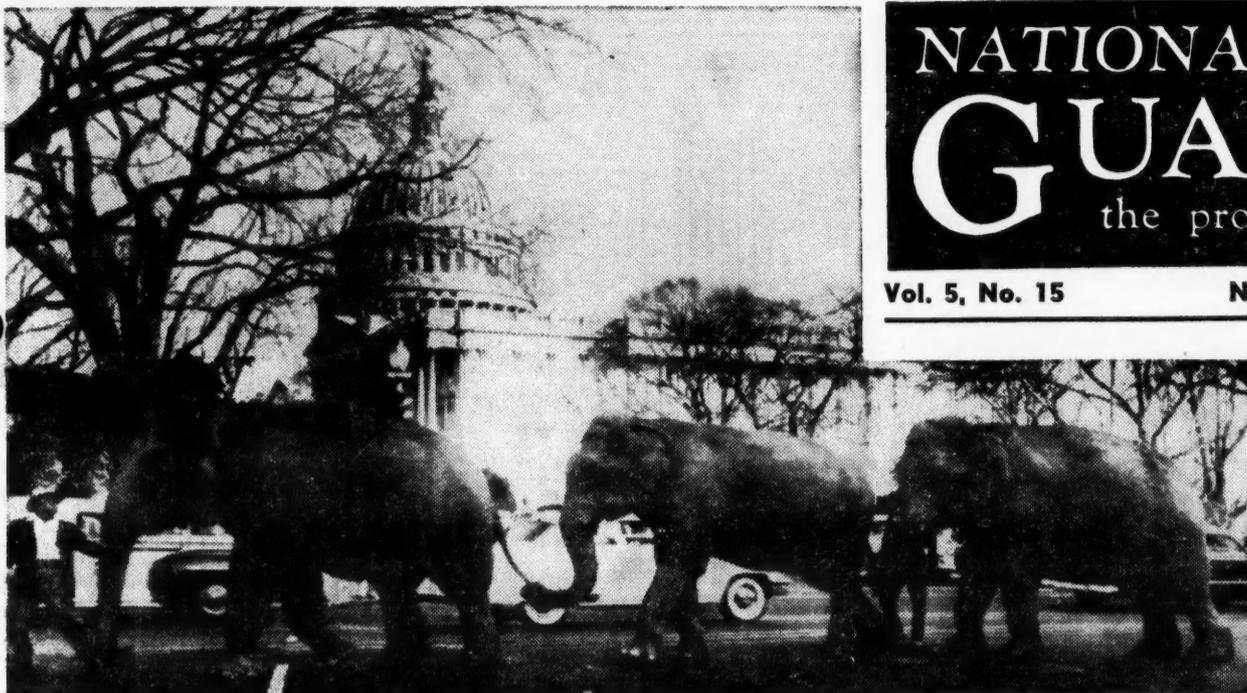
NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

5 cents

Vol. 5, No. 15

NEW YORK, N. Y., JANUARY 29, 1953



And they won't settle for peanuts!

The Elephant, like the Republican, takes care of his own. Bringing up the rear of the GOP Inauguration Day parade, these pachyderms symbolize the Cadillac Era—the time of

jumbo profits for the jumbo war contractors sitting astride the Eisenhower cabinet. The difference is that the elephant is a gentle beast. For details see p. 8.

Peeps at the Free World

SAIGON, Jan. 24—Vietnamese elections will take place tomorrow with the modest aim of selecting municipal councilors who in turn will later choose regional councilors who, in their turn will name deputies for a parliamentary assembly, the powers of which have not been defined. . . . [Elections] will be held in only 2,000 villages and localities out of a total of 12,000 in Vietnam. . . . The number of effective voters is estimated at 1,000,000 in a total population of more than 22,000,000. Women are not voting. . . . Hopes range from Trotskyites to Conservatives.

New York Times, Jan. 25.

WHAT'S CHARLEY GOT THAT THE REST OF THE BOYS HAVEN'T GOT?

Wilson scandal gives tipoff to Big Business regime

By Tabitha Petran



CHARLES E. WILSON
Things are tough all over

EISENHOWER'S "great crusade to clean up the mess" in Washington was badly tarnished. The N. Y. Times' Arthur Krock (1/25) felt "the Administration has been seriously injured" but was hopeful "it can recover." The spiritual blindness of Charles Erwin Wilson, boss of General Motors, world's largest industrial corporation and biggest U. S. war contractor, to the Biblical principle that "no man can serve two masters" (Walter Lippmann, 1/26) put the previous administration in the small business class.

For Wilson, inaugural week was a frustrating one. His Cadillac—pride of the GM fleet—broke down enroute to the Inaugural Ball. His was the empty chair at the first Cabinet meeting.

His chief, President Eisenhower, had summoned the nation to shoulder the "soldier's pack," to pay gladly the sacrifice of life itself if Washington should call for it. The pack did not fit the

beefy shoulders of the Defense Secy.-designate. It was suggested that, to comply with the law, he should formally divest himself of GM stock (worth \$2,655,000) and his bonus (\$1,500,000 or more in the next four years if he does nothing "inimical" to GM interests) or disqualify himself from dealing with GM contracts. Wilson told the Senate Armed Services Committee:

"No, I will not. I know very well GM's policies. GM is not trying to make a lot of money out of the defense program in the war and did not out of World War II."

WHAT'S A LOT? Puzzlement over the definition of "a lot of money" was the average American's reaction. In the three Korean War years 1950-52 GM reported net before-tax profit of roughly \$5 billion, an average annual profit rate six times that of the boom year 1929; it had \$5.5 billion of war contracts between July, 1950, and June, 1952. In 1934, when Wilson became GM vice-pres., his GM stock paid him \$12,-

000 in dividends; last year it paid him \$156,000, plus unspecified extras.

A political storm gathered rapidly over Wilson's obstinacy; the chance to make an early start needling the GOP was pleasing to Democrats like Sen. Byrd (Va.). Wilson darkly warned the committee that "the enemy" might strike "right now" to "catch America off balance before the new men went in," but after a week he was forced to agree to sell his GM stock. He still did not agree to give up his bonus, which yields considerably more than the stock, nor his wife's substantial GM holdings. Wilson is worth over \$5 million, his wife \$1 million; he said last week: "I helped to create some new wealth. A piece of it stuck to me."

SERFDOM & OVERRIDES: Wilson's appearance before the committee signaled the New Order in Washington. Big business men have staffed key government posts since 1940, but under

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W. E. B. DuBois on the collection of honest news

Following are excerpts from the speech by Dr. DuBois at the Guardian's Fourth Anniversary Meeting at the N. Y. City Center Jan. 16:

OUR first line of duty today is simple. It is to know and evaluate the facts about the present situation in the world. Or, in other words, to collect and distribute the news and to keep open a free platform for discussion. There was a time when such a program was axiomatic. But we should realize that this is not true today. In the collection of the news of the world, of our own city and nation and of foreign lands, facts are often omitted, distorted or actually invented. Opinions are regularly suppressed or misrepresented. And this, we must remember, is not simply by mistake. It is often done deliberately and scientifically.

We all know this to a certain extent, and yet few of us fully realize the sinister possibilities of this method of newspaper publishing and periodical making. If we do not realize what

is taking place, if we supinely or negligently submit to this kind of literature and information, we are not simply deceived but are courting disaster. We may easily be led unprotesting into misunderstanding, hate and war. We may ruin civilization because we did not know the truth and were willing slaves.

If the wrong in this case is clear and easily understood, the remedy also is simple. But it is so simple as to seem relatively unimportant. We could change the face of the world today without disaster or upheaval, if we simply insisted on the accuracy of the news collected for us, upon its wide distribution or easy availability to the mass of men; and if we realized that in order to accomplish this we have simply to be willing to pay for the collection of facts, on receiving no news service as a gift, on trusting no newspaper or periodicals whose bills are paid by persons not interested in the dissemination of the truth but interested in having readers believe something that

owners want believed and the truth of which is unimportant to the very persons who pretend to collect and distribute the news.

TO overturn this system what the individual has to do is a simple thing. He must buy and adequately pay for honest collection of facts and their interpretation by experts and scholars. This is not nearly as costly as it sounds. Huge sums are certainly spent on news collection now because men are not trying to collect facts, and lies are costly. It would be possible—it is possible—to have a newspaper like the NATIONAL GUARDIAN which collects facts and interprets them through the medium of honest men and women.

But this service has got to be paid for. Its workers have got to have social security, and therefore the paper must have a broad circulation, a subscription list which covers the nation, to compete with their competitors whose expenses are paid by department stores and

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AN URGENT MESSAGE

To all readers

AS A GUARANTEE of continuous publication throughout 1953, the staff of NATIONAL GUARDIAN asks YOU to consider a sustaining pledge of at least \$1 a month for the rest of the year, beginning March 1.

We ask that your pledge be made now on the pledge form appearing on p. 2—the reverse of this page. On receipt of your pledge, we will mail you a reminder and a postage-paid envelope for your March remittance, and similar reminders monthly throughout the year.

A letter containing this proposal has already gone out to some 14,000 subscribers who have made contributions in the past over and above their own \$2 subscriptions. This public appeal places our proposal before an additional 45,000 readers.

We ask all to read and consider most earnestly the argument advanced by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in the adjoining columns for the necessity of building and sustaining an independent, progressive press in the United States.

TO SUPPLEMENT Dr. DuBois' argument, we offer the following details of GUARDIAN operation and of our

(Continued on Page 2)

If there's a bulls-eye above, YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED!

YOU MUST RENEW THIS WEEK to be sure of receiving your GUARDIAN in the future without interruption.

FREE WITH YOUR RENEWAL NOW —

WE CAN BE FRIENDS, Carl Marzani's important documented account of how the cold war began and how to end it.

This Offer Terminates With This Issue

THERE'S NOTHING TO FILL IN. Just tear off this corner with your label on the reverse. (Check your name and address for correctness.) Put it in an envelope with \$2 for 52 weeks (dollar bills are OK) and mail TODAY to

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

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AN URGENT MESSAGE

To all readers

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plans for improvement and expansion, provided the necessary support is available.

With the target date of March 1, we are now planning a New York Edition of the GUARDIAN with four additional pages devoted to New York news and advertising. West Coast and Mid-West editions are in prospect as warranted by circulation, advertising and coverage possibilities.

In addition, we have enlarged our staff for first-hand coverage of Negro affairs, expanded trade union and community news and special consumer information.

To publish the GUARDIAN for the remainder of the year from March 1 on, will cost a minimum of \$150,000. Against this, we are aiming to increase advertising income to a minimum net of \$30,000 and to derive a net of \$10,000 from our Guardian Buying Service. We anticipate spendable subscription income of \$40,000 to \$50,000 above costs of premiums, commissions, promotion mailings, etc.

Hence the sustaining sum needed from readers able to help is an approximate \$70,000 for the rest of 1953 from March 1 on.

This means 7,000 pledges of \$1 a month for ten months, or fewer pledges of larger amounts. If YOU will make such a pledge and fulfill it monthly to the best of your ability, the GUARDIAN can be certain of continuous publication throughout the rest of the year.

Will YOU give the GUARDIAN your pledge NOW?

NATIONAL GUARDIAN SUSTAINING FUND

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

(circle amount)

I PLEDGE \$1 \$2 \$3 \$4 \$5 \$10

EVERY MONTH BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1953

Name

Address

City..... Zone..... State.....

(The GUARDIAN will send you a monthly reminder and a postage-paid reply envelope for your convenience.)



Four Bibles

NEW YORK, N. Y. They used four Bibles To swear the two in on But a stack wouldn't suffice For just a Dick Nixon.

L. G.

Moscow murder charges

LONDON, ENGLAND A British United Press report from Berlin (published in the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 14) states that in the last three years the deaths have been reported in the U. S. S. R. of 34 generals, 5 admirals and a number of prominent people in civil life; many of these died in their early '50's; one of the generals was only 36. One, in 1951, was the leading Soviet expert on radio-physics and guided missiles.

I submit that if this had happened in England there might be public complaint if the police authorities did not investigate the circumstances of the deaths—especially if a country making no secret of its loathing for the "British way of life" had allocated large sums to promote by every means the downfall of England. And if it were known that an international movement with representatives in England was bankrupt, and had sought and secured financial aid in the country so hostile to England, it would not be surprising if the connecting link in the chain of murderous crime were found to be members of that movement.

Edgar P. Young (Comdr. RN ret'd.)

Israel today

DUARTE, CALIF. I am exceedingly grateful for Ursula Wassermann's excellent article on Israel (GUARDIAN, Dec. 25). Miss Wassermann cleared up for me, as I am sure she must have for many others, the muddled political complex of that young and troubled country.

Jack Reed

Red-hatted reds?

BRISBANE, CALIF. A few days ago (Jan. 13) I got an item by radio—not repeated, although I listened to half a dozen subsequent news summaries—that the Vatican had asked Spellman to intervene in the Rosenberg Case. If this is correct, evidently they wish to show sympathy for the Jews in view of the present situation in the Soviet countries. The item was broadcast but a few hours after I heard L. A. Mirror editor Pinkley raving about the supporters of the Rosenbergs all being "communists or dupes."

Louise H. Horr

Patton and Stover

SHEVLIN, MINN. Congratulations for printing the good article by Fred Stover explaining the elections. I hope that Jim Patton, president of the Natl. Farmers Union, will realize his mistake for persecuting Stover in the past, especially since Stover was the originator of the 100% parity fight. In spite of his retreat into the arms of the bi-partisan reaction-

How crazy can you get dept.

Those who looked for a swing toward reaction with the advent of a Republican Administration have, as a matter of fact, been confounded by the whole roster of Eisenhower appointments; there isn't a reactionary on the list. —San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 3.

"A Friend" (San Francisco), who sent the above, can claim 1-year free sub awarded weekly to sender of best "crazy" item.

aries, Patton was still snubbed by Eisenhower when it came time to appoint a 14-man agricultural committee. Instead, Ike picked Chris Millus, head of the Nebraska Farmers Union. Millus has long been known as a stooge for the Farm Bureau and as favoring the various sliding parity ideas, designed to put the skid under farmer income.

It's going to be a dark day for farmers soon unless Jim Patton and others really summon up courage for a real fight. Alf Eldevik



Wall Street Journal "I'm afraid we'll have to unwrap all this stuff. . . I can't find my lunch."

Ike said it first

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN As a possible contribution to your "How hypocritical can you get dept." I submit the following from an editorial in the N. Y. Times, International Edition, Jan. 9, 1953: "It can easily be distorted, as it has been in the Socialist conference in India, as the determination that Asians, by right ought to fight against Asians and that we will therefore make our plans accordingly. This is a shocking distortion of American motives and an injustice to the brave Asian soldiers who are only too eager to take up arms. In the worst light it serves once more to give grist for the propaganda mill that grinds out more falsehoods about American imperialist designs and would portray us in the guise of a heartless schemer that pits one gamecock against another, hoping to profit by the discomfiture of either."

After having read "all the news that's fit to print," in the Times, it is a great relief to turn to the NATIONAL GUARDIAN and really find out what is going on in the world. Hope the day will soon come when we have an International Edition of the GUARDIAN, so one does not have to wait 3 to 4 weeks before it arrives here.

George D. Helgren

What did Ireland do?

RIM FOREST, CALIF. McCarran and McCarthy are trouble-makers who change our good American Constitution. They should be deported to Ireland. Marta H. Miller

A heart unburdened

NEW YORK, N. Y. Dear Editor and Readers: My mother and I can never thank you enough for bringing the case of the Trenton Six to the people of the world. This brought about the freedom of four and maybe five, the six New Jersey saw Collis English almost out—so they murdered him—my only brother. Collis wishes you to continue the fight for the freedom of innocent people and a free press. Now I have unloaded my heart to you. Please keep the good work up to help other people. Bessie Mitchell

There are many

ALGONAC, MICH. As Scott Nearing says, our whole economy drips with the blood and agony of mankind, but at least there are some of us who regard that policy with horror and fight against it. D. Florence Fagg

Pension fight in Wash.

BELLINGHAM, WASH. Here is just a little bit towards the \$10,000. It looks like we are in for a battle in January legislative session to save what we have in our present pens on setup, as the Hooverites are in the saddle now. F. I. Munson, Pres., Washington Pension Union

The Field Theatre, L. A.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Regardless of whatever else was shown in the November elections, the effectiveness of the blackout technique clamped on all progressive candidates and parties was demonstrated conclusively.

New channels of communication must be found and developed. A big-circulation GUARDIAN is one; the Field Theatre of the Los Angeles Arts, Sciences and Professions Council is another.

Functioning continuously for three years, the Field Theatre is a mobile, professional group presenting topical material in song, dance and sketch form to audiences all over Southern California. It is subject to none of the intimidation and censorship that have sterilized commercial theatre; in fact, the Un-American Activities Committee and like bodies are the Field Theatre's greatest recruiters of talent.

Last July Field Theatre staged before a Los Angeles audience of 600 "The Guardian Angels Revue." It was compared at that time by Cedric Belfrage to "Meet The People." A second edition comes on Jan. 30 for the arrival in L. A. of Guardian Exec. Editor James Aronson.

In Los Angeles, the Field Theatre plays to 500 people weekly, and audiences are increasing constantly. The founding of similar groups throughout the country could point to a new and vital channel of communication. For a Free Stage

Chaff

CHICAGO, ILL. From the National Geographer: "The great winter wheat crop of Kansas in reality stems from hard winter wheat which the Mennonites, many years ago, brought from Russia to plant in Kansas." What would happen if the Russians claimed above as quoted? Dr. Ralph R. Sackley

W. E. B. DuBois on the collection of honest news

(Continued from Page 1)

drug companies. The securing of such a circulation is not a matter of pastime, and a little spare change. It is a matter of the same deliberate care and budgeting on the part of the citizen that he applies to his grocery bill, to the repairs on his house, and the clothing and education of his children.

The time of those persons who are conducting the GUARDIAN should not be wasted in seeing that their bills are paid and their salaries kept up-to-date or even to preparing delightful occasions like this Fourth Anniversary get-together. But they should put their whole time and thought into the arduous duty of collecting the facts of human thought and action the world over, and of using science and knowledge for its proper and

complete interpretation.

THIS attitude of determination; this stern refusal to be misled by pictures, false reputations and cunning phrases, can do more than a thousand peace rallies to make peace possible. It will do more than millions of chance bits of literature to restore sanity to our thought and to make this world again a place where human beings can act and think and live without being covered by a pall of fear and continually distracted by shrieks of hysterics.

THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN consists of eight closely-packed, ingeniously selected and thoughtfully-written pages. In contrast, the average New York Sunday paper is a vast bundle of pounds of advertisements enmeshed in a mass of

propaganda, and wrapped in a rag bag of entertainment, distraction and escapism, written by every kind of person from scientist to well-known liar—all calculated to make upon the reader the impression which the owners of this vast economic organization want made on the people of the U. S. and the world. What we ask is not the suppression of such monstrosities as our Sunday papers, not to mention our evening tabloids and morning prophets; but we do plead for a few pages of real facts and honestly interpreted truth, to give at least to the intelligent part of the U. S. that correct picture of the world which the GUARDIAN can do. And to spread this over 12 pages each week instead of only eight.

This is not much to ask for a great purpose.

Dear Mr. President: About the Rosenbergs . . .

The GUARDIAN sent this letter last week to President Eisenhower. We urge all readers to write to the new President, even though they have already written to Mr. Truman. Preferably speak your mind in your own way—or use all or part of this text—but WRITE!

DEAR PRESIDENT EISENHOWER:

As you take up the responsibilities for which you campaigned and have been elected, you have many solemn decisions to make. Tens of millions of people here and around the world see one of these decisions as the most solemn of all—the most indicative of the spirit of justice and mercy as it exists in America today and as it will be during your Administration.

That decision involves life or death for two of your fellow-citizens. Their names are Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They love life as you love it, and as they love each other and their two small children—orphans next week or the next, if you so ordain.

But they await electrocution for a crime of which they insist, on the very threshold of death, that they are innocent.

WE TRUST YOU will have seen the mail addressed to your predecessor, Mr. Truman, on this matter. If so you will know that public concern over the Rosenberg Case is unprecedented. It has been expressed by men and women in every walk of life, and of many political and religious shadings, in virtually every country. Doubts concerning the evidence on which these two Americans were convicted have been expressed by some of the most respected lawyers and outstanding scientists of this and other countries—men best qualified to express such doubts. Thousands more eminent persons and community leaders, including over 2,000 American clergymen, who do not question the verdict or do not feel qualified to do so, have stated how deeply disturbed they are by the death sentence.

All these people who have written to President

Truman feel that the execution of the Rosenbergs would be a terrible moral—or at the very least, political—error. They have different reasons for this belief. The clergymen speak in their appeal of the “terrible finality” of the sentence. All—even those who accept the “guilty” verdict—share their horror of this. None can see what would be lost by commuting the sentences. All insist on what would be gained.

AS FOR OURSELVES, we are convinced on the basis of the trial record that no justice resides in the verdict. We join the plea for mercy because we cannot doubt that the innocence of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will one day be established, as the innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was established—too late. Whatever your decision may be, we intend to continue fighting for the truth until their name is cleared of these charges. Their children deserve no less from us; the good name of America deserves no less.

Will you not, Mr. President, earnestly consult your conscience and the conscience of America before you make this terribly solemn decision? If you do so, we cannot doubt what that decision must be.

THE EDITORS OF THE GUARDIAN

Wilson scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt and Truman ritually unloaded their interests in private business. Few could believe that a Forrester renouncing his partnership in Dillon Read thereby renounced his special concern for the oil of Arabia; but the ritual was at least observed.

Wilson, who gave the impression “he thought he was doing the country a favor by being here” (Doris Fleeson, N. Y. Post, 1/6), told the Senators:

“I would like to tell you men there is a change in the country. The people are not afraid of big businessmen like me right now.”

To a Waldorf-Astoria lunch celebrating GM's huge N. Y. Motorama show, he elaborated:

“Real leadership has been found. The road to serfdom has been blocked. A socialistic economy recedes into the distance.”

Enumerating for the Senators his many corporation holdings, he added:

“I have a few miscellaneous small overrides, as they call them in Texas, that don't amount to much. I have a few government bonds. I've been buying \$500 worth of government bonds a month for many years—ever since the program started.”

NO APPLES: This “small override” alone would amount to \$66,000. But Wilson didn't know “what a man can do. I do not particularly want to go into the apple business.” Sen. Byrd, one of the nation's biggest apple-growers, hastily warned: “I advise you not to.”

That Wilson would not be selling apples on street-corners was assured when the committee gave him approval. One of his first duties in his new job will be to pass on a GM application for an increase in the basic profit margin from 6 to 8½%. There were some lingering doubts. Walter Millis (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 1/23) wrote:

His inability even to realize that a conflict of interest could exist is it-

Peace prize to DuBois

The GUARDIAN congratulates Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the richly-deserved award to him last week of an International Peace Prize. Dr. DuBois' outstanding work for peace as head of the former Peace Information Center had earned him from his own government a trial (which collapsed for lack of evidence) on charges of failing to register as “agent of a foreign principal.”

The prizes, value about \$7,000, are awarded annually by a committee of the World Council of Peace which includes Wanda Wassiliewska, Gabriel d'Arboussier and Jorge Amado. Other recipients this year are French poet Paul Eluard (posthumous), German film producers Martin Kurt and Jeanne Sten, Icelandic novelist Laxness, Mexican engraver Leopold Mendez and Indian poet-novelist Mulk Raj Anand, with a special honor prize to the late Bulgarian poet and national hero Vapzarov.



IKE & GERMANY'S CONANT
The broad A in Berlin

self an indication of his blindness to the real nature of the problems he is confronting. . . .

The rest of the Cabinet had been approved without a murmur. But the President was for the moment withholding nominations of GM vice-pres. Roger Kyes as Wilson's deputy, and of the three Armed Services Secys. two of whom, Talbott and Stevens, hold big stocks in war industries.

“Our Country”

Treasury Secy. Humphrey, former head of M. A. Hanna Co. was confirmed just as a rich government contract was awarded to two Hanna subsidiaries for the first U. S. nickel development. The contract provides: a \$25 million government loan; rapid tax write-off; a guaranteed market and price—79c a lb. for the first five million lbs., then 60c; a total gross of \$60 million for the 95 million lbs. the companies agree to produce. Cost to the companies of developing the mine is estimated at 4.3 million.

M. A. Hanna's good fortune underlines the meaning of Wilson's assertion: “What's good for GM is good for the country”—and recalls testimony of a du Pont official to the Nye Munitions Investigation:

“This is our country and not the country of Congress” quoted in TNEC Monograph 26, p. 170).

NAZI “RAPPROCHEMENT”: Eisenhower's Administration brings the du Ponts—with their Morgan and Mellon partners in GM—and the Rockefellers into direct management of “our country.” This coming to power has long been prepared.

The Congressional Record (8/20/42) contains an account of a secret meeting in San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1937, between two Nazi consuls and seven Americans, including a leading Senator, a GM and du Pont executive. Although not expressly identifying these two, the account mentions Lamot du Pont and Alfred P. Sloan, then and now GM

board chairman, director of both J. P. Morgan and du Pont. Among then most active pro-German Senators was the late Arthur Vandenberg, whose son is an Eisenhower aide.

Participants urged U. S. “rapprochement with Germany” against Russia and application of Nazi “methods” to domestic problems. They planned a “reorientation of public opinion” by “a big drive . . . in press and radio” and to junk the business custom of contributing to both parties in favor of financial concentration behind a candidate capable of uniting all “national” groups. They pondered “whether this drive may center around the Republican National Committee.”

IT'S A LUXURY: The distinguishing feature of Eisenhower's key appointments is that, with few exceptions, they have long tried to carry out such a program.

In 1939 John Foster Dulles (Rockefeller's, international Schroder interests, Sullivan & Cromwell, world's richest law firm) said:

“ . . . Democracy is of course a luxury. It involves inefficiencies and weaknesses and it is incompatible with the attainment of a maximum effort.” (3/18/39).

Since 1934, the du Ponts and Rockefellers have led top capital groups in a campaign to destroy this “luxury”—using press, radio, advertising, lobbying, direct and indirect political activity and moving on many fronts.

CRUSHING MACHINES: Their key aims have been to crush the New Deal and the labor movement. Here is a partial record:

• AMERICAN LIBERTY LEAGUE: Set up 1934 by Morgan and du Pont in a second attempt to establish American fascism, following Gen. Smedley Butler's exposure of their first try. Organized 57 big-time lawyers to denounce Wagner Labor Relations Act, openly advising employers to disobey it. For two years—until the Supreme Court was forced to act by widespread strikes—employers openly defied NLRB.

• SEMI-FASCIST OUTFITS: du Ponts became leading financial backers of such anti-Semitic and semi-fascist groups as Sentinels, Crusaders, Southern Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

• NATL. ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS: Annual income of the reorganized NAM rose from \$240,000 in 1933 to \$1,500,000 in 1937, with du Ponts far and away the biggest contributors. Membership doubled; expanded propaganda, “education,” employer associations fought Wagner Act in campaign called by U. S. News “greatest ever conducted by industry against any Congressional measure.”

• REORGANIZATION OF GOP: Under leadership of Rockefeller's Winthrop Aldrich (now London Ambassador), GOP United Finance Committee was set up in N. Y. to advise big business how to distribute contributions among many GOP front committees established to evade \$5,000 ceiling on contributions. Du Ponts were biggest contributors, followed by Rockefellers, Mellons, Morgans.

• SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: Rockefeller-sponsored, 12 corporations, including du Pont, GM, Standard Oil, Morgan's U. S. Steel, met monthly to plan anti-labor policy. Chief sponsors of company unions. Exposed by La Follette Committee, 1938.

• FORCE AND VIOLENCE: Same Committee documented use by GM, Wilson, Humphrey's Natl. Steel and others of labor spies, private police systems, guns and poison gas, to prevent organization of mass-production industries. (The CIO organized most mass industries, though Rockefeller oil and du Pont chemical still resist organization; but the du Pont-Rockefeller-Mellon-Morgan war to undo this achievement never stopped.)

“A hell of a shape”

In 1946 Wilson met with officials of Morgan's U. S. Steel and Gen. Electric, Mellon and Rockefeller's Bethlehem Steel and Westinghouse, to consider “what a hell of a shape we were in because of the power of organized labor” (FP, 11/21/52). Later that year (12/10/46) Wilson urged a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

This is the new Administration's key labor goal and explains the appointment of Martin Durkin (AFL Plumbers) as Secy. of Labor. The GOP plans to play craft unions, to whom industry-wide bargaining is not so vital, against CIO's mass-industry unions. That Durkin will cooperate was indicated by Fred Hartley, co-author of Taft-Hartley, who said: “Durkin has a good reputation” (Wall St. Journal, 12/10).

DIXIE BASE: Naming of Sinclair Weeks, a long-time Morgan operator associated with the Boston financial group, to the Commerce Dept. points up another side of the GOP drive against labor. A director of many corporations including textile firms with mills in the South, Weeks was 1943 pres. of—and always active in—the American Enterprise Assn. (set up in 1943 and financed by du Pont, GM, GE etc. to weld the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition). The N. Y. Times (6/4/51) reported: Du Pont is linking destiny to South, said roughly half of its investments were in Southern States.

AEA's economic base is industrialization of the low-wage, unorganized South, where FDR's Defense Plant Administrator Jesse Jones located many new oil and chemical plants and some \$4 billion was allocated for runaway plants under Truman's give-away defense program. Houston publisher Oveta Culp Hobby, as Federal Security Administrator, and Navy Secy. Anderson, also represent this coalition.



WAR & PEACE Extension of Korean War reported planned despite dire warnings

THE inaugural party over, the new Administration faced its "most pressing problem"—Korea (Newsweek, 1/26). Replacement of 8th Army Commander Van Fleet, leading advocate of bigger war in Asia, by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was seen as the first move in the GOP's "new" Korea policy. (Originally scheduled to retire Jan. 31, Van Fleet recently had his term extended two months.)

If a UN offensive were in preparation, Gen. Taylor (who will take over Mar. 31) had to be on the spot. After talks with Eisenhower he headed for the Far East on the heels of Army Chief of Staff Collins.

MORE BLOOD: Washington correspondents saw extension of the war as almost certain. William V. Shannon (N.Y. Post, 1/14) said Dulles and his chief had decided to use Chiang Kai-shek forces in China mainland forays, step up the Indo-China war, wage a "limited" Korea offensive. Confirming that this program was winning support, James Reston (N.Y. Times, 1/25) said the new Administration thinks the MacArthur plan "too bold" and will not try to push north of Korea's "waist," but "the idea of breaking the present stalemate is very definitely under discussion."



Drawing by Walter Ier
"These Koreans favor forcible repatriation—especially for us!"

The Peking government, charging U.S. plans to extend the war, said it shot down over Manchuria a B-29 carrying spies and saboteurs and that other U.S. planes had bombed Manchurian towns recently. Popular organizations in China called "U.S. provocations" intolerable. (Washington said the shot-down B-29 was over N. Korea.)

In Korea the biggest UN assault of the year was beaten back at the weekend; the NYT (1/26) quoted a wounded GI after the battle: "It was pure hell. . . . We simply could not go any farther." NYT's Hanson Baldwin had predicted (1/25) that "it will cost blood" to try to break the deeply-dug Chinese fortifications. Emphasizing the futility of A-weapons against them, he found

. . . the opposing armies are now locked in the same static, positional trench stalemate that characterized the bloody battles of World War I.

"FATAL UNDERESTIMATION": The UN position in Korea looked daily less hopeful just as plans to expend more lives took shape. Gen. Bradley, head of the Joint Chiefs, told the House Armed Services Committee (NYT, 1/10) he saw "no way out" in Korea, said Navy and Marine Corps planes had used up more ordnance in this war than all over the world during World War II. Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger (ret.), former 8th Army commander, warned strongly against a "major offensive" in Korea (Newsweek, 1/26):

If we were able to penetrate the Red front and win a great victory without astronomical casualties, it might seem logical to do so—but we do not possess the power even if reinforced by all the available troops in the U.S. To us would come bloody defeat even worse than that of Nov., 1950, when we made our abortive advance toward the Yalu. That defeat was caused by a fatal underestimation of our enemy with an equally fatal overestimation of our own troops.

Admitting "for the sake of argument" that UN troops could reach the "waist," he pointed out that they "would then for the first time be subjected to heavy air attack." On the Yalu, the front would be 550 miles long instead of the present 155 miles. Eichelberger said amphibious landings behind enemy lines could not succeed.

FRUSTRATION: Homer Bigart (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 1/23), picturing U.S. generals in Korea "tormented by frustration" and "so impatient to move," concluded: "About all that can be done just now is to countenance the stalemate."

Shooting down of U.S. patrol craft by coastal batteries opposite Formosa showed "steady development of Communist coastal defenses" (NYT, 1/25), indicating forays by Chiang may run into trouble. Plans to build up the S. Korean army were coming up against the fact reported by NYT (1/22): **KOREA DRAFT POOL NEARS EXHAUSTION.**

PUERTO RICANS BALK: The U.S. policy of using non-Anglo-Saxon troops to bear the brunt of the fighting was having its effect. Last week a court-martial sentenced 92 men of the Puerto Rican 65th Division to 1-10 years in jail for refusing to advance under orders last October. Earlier a Puerto Rican lieutenant had been sentenced to 5 years for refusing to order his men into what seemed certain death.

UN last Dec. 18 reported:

The Puerto Rican troops have suffered more casualties with one exception, than any of the Allied nations [other than U.S. and S. Korea]. . . . Britain has lost 300 men more, according to the latest reports. . . . The total combined casualties of Australia, Canada and France are approximately the same as those of Puerto Rico.

The N.Y. Times (1/25) reported from San Juan:

For some time letters received here from Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea have indicated considerable discontent because of a feeling that the Puerto Rican contingent was getting more than its share of fighting. Two months ago Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Phillips, USA retired, a military columnist, said that if the U.S. mainland troop losses had been proportionate to Puerto Rican they would have amounted to hundreds of thousands.

NO LOVE FOR WAR: Last October in Arecibo, P.R., a soldier in uniform, freshly returned from Korea, denounced the war at an Independence Party rally. As military police took him from the stand he said he was willing to be court-martialed and spend the rest of his life in prison for the opportunity to tell the truth about Korea.

On Nov. 13 in Barrio Obrero, San-turce, student Gabriel Parilla Fontanes, sought as a "draft delinquent," shot it out with the FBI and police, was over-



Drawing by Fred Wright
"I can't understand why those Russians don't trust us. . . ."

come by tear gas.

Last June some 300 Puerto Rican troops en route to Korea threw themselves into the bay at San Juan. Conservative, pro-war daily El Mundo in a New Year survey found the top popular wish was: "End the war in Korea."

Current draft quota in P.R. for this month is 1,200. The 65th is still in the front lines. Many Puerto Ricans hate the war not only for its own sake but because they feel the U.S. draft violates their own rights as a nation.

THE LAW

'Keep action at peak'—Rosenberg Comm.

THE news on the Rosenberg Case last week was that action by President Eisenhower on the petition for executive clemency appeared to be several weeks off. Justice Dept. sources, according to the N.Y. Herald Tribune (1/23), said it would take that long for the Pardon Attorney to analyze the tre-



mendous file in the case. The file includes the recommendations of defense, prosecution and trial judge and what the paper said were "hundreds of communications from the general public."

No one could estimate the number of mail pieces that had poured into the White House. One report said 4,000,000 post cards petitioning for clemency had come from France alone.

THE DELAY: Whether there was actual need for such a long delay in Presidential action was difficult to say. There was no question that the change-over in government caused some confusion; but there was also no question that the world protest over the death sentence was at its peak and that Justice Dept. officials may have decided to stall, hoping protests would fade.

Syndicated columnist Leonard Lyons, who has expressed relentless hostility to the Rosenbergs in a series of un-factual "anecdotes," wrote (1/23):

One of President Eisenhower's intimates, who has known him for years, feels that he may commute the death sentence of Ethel Rosenberg. Not because there is any question of her guilt, for there is none, but only because she is a woman and a mother. He also said that if this happens, then the possibility of naming the others in the spy ring would not die with the execution of the couple. And the responsibility for Julius Rosenberg's life would rest upon Ethel Rosenberg alone—if she offered to talk, to save him.

ACTION IS VITAL: Ghoulis feelers like Lyons' prompted the Rosenberg Committee to emphasize the need for continuing at peak the demand for clemency for both Rosenbergs. Across the nation and throughout the world there seemed to be no letup:

In Newark last week there was a 43-car clemency motorcade through the downtown streets. Coming out for clemency were the Spokane (Wash.) Council of Churches; the Register, organ of the Catholic archdiocese of LaCrosse, Wis.; The Gazette and Daily, York, Pa.; and Robert M. Grannis, Brooklyn Eagle columnist. Doubts on the case were expressed by the Ottawa (Can.) Citizen, the McKeesport (Pa.) News and the Florida Saratoga-Saratoga. Letters to the editor appeared in many papers throughout the country and sympathetic persons were urged to continue to write.

A LETTER TO IKE: The editors of the GUARDIAN addressed a letter to

the President (see p. 3) and suggested that readers borrow from it in their own letters to government officials or to the press.

There were scores of articles on the case in the Chinese press; the verdict was condemned by Shen Jun-ju, chief justice of China's Supreme Court, and Dr. Mei Ju-ao, Chinese member of the international tribunal which tried the Japanese war criminals. An editorial for clemency appeared in the English-language Hongkong Standard (12/31/52) published by Aw Boon Haw, the "Tiger Balm King," who is pro-Chiang Kai-shek.

In Israel the influential Jerusalem Post urged clemency, and in Paris 150 lawyers added their names to the list of distinguished persons throughout France who have spoken out.

"LE MONDE" INSISTS: In a letter to the Washington Post (1/23) answering that paper's attack on the conservative Paris Le Monde for questioning the trial "without knowing the facts," Le Monde's political correspondent Henri Pierre forcefully re-stated the facts and his doubts and asked:

Are we so far along in the cold war that the mere desire to clarify such an affair as this is enough to make one appear suspect?

The Post then went so far as to call it a "legitimate question" whether "the maximum penalty imposed by Judge Kaufman is justified." The Chicago Daily News (1/22) conceded that

. . . a different judge might have considered 30 years or 20 years a sufficient penalty, and probably would not have been criticized if he had. . . . A long prison sentence is adequate anyhow, in view of the others [sentences for spying] imposed.

New trial in Jean Field case

IN Dec., 1950, the children (Jay, 14; Mary, 11) of Mrs. Jean Field of Los Angeles were by order of an Oklahoma judge taken from her and turned over to their father, who had deserted them when Mary was three weeks old. Mrs. Field's offense: she had taught them that race discrimination and the Korean War were wrong. (GUARDIAN, 2/6, 13, 27/52, excerpted Albert Kahn's pamphlet on the case "dramatizing in the simplest and clearest way the degradation to which public morality has been brought in the war hysteria.")

Mrs. Field has never let the case drop. Last Dec., her attorneys won an order from the Oklahoma Supreme Court for a new trial (the third); it is scheduled for Feb. 2 in Oklahoma City. Despite prejudicial statements made in earlier hearings, the original judge was not disqualified.

Witnesses have to be brought from California and Washington, D.C., out Mrs. Field's resources are exhausted. (Funds may be sent to Rev. A. A. Heist, Trustee, 6340 Stafford Ave., Huntington Park, Cal.)

Army reinstates "risk"

FRANK GRZELAK came out of World War I with a bad case of tuberculosis, spent 14 years in veterans' hospitals. For 12 years he worked for the Jeffersonville, Ky., Quartermaster Depot. A year ago a loyalty board found him a "security risk"; he was fired.

No charges were made against him; the "risk" was his wife, Josephine, who was active in the Progressive Party, helped organize a Louisville Peace Crusade committee, solicited signatures for the Stockholm Petition, visited Washington on a peace pilgrimage.

PP and other organizations in his community rallied to him, campaigned vigorously. Last week the Army Loyalty Appeals Board ordered him reinstated with full back pay minus earnings during his year's suspension. Grzelak came back to his job from the farm near Scottsburg, Ind., where he had been staying, said his victory had come

. . . because of the support received from all fair-minded people. . . . This proves decent, fair-minded people can overcome injustice."

Washington and the international oil scandal

By Victor Perlo

OIL politics threatened tragedy in Teheran and fizzled into farce in Washington at the tail end of the Truman Administration. The chronology:

Aug.-Sept., '52—In Washington the Truman Administration, in a pre-election maneuver, released a Federal Trade Commission report exposing the international petroleum cartel, filed a criminal anti-trust suit against Standard Oil and associates.

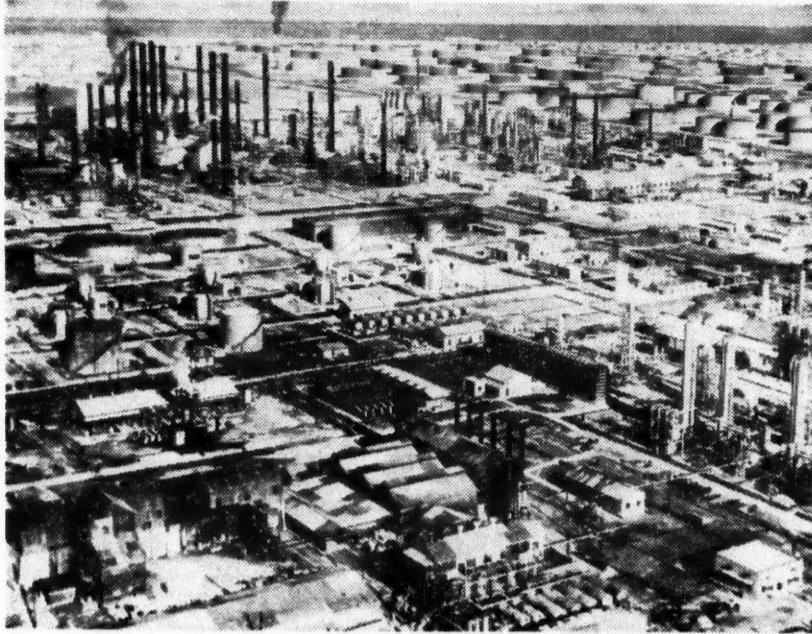
In Teheran W. Alton Jones, U. S. oil executive, visited on Truman's suggestion to sound out possibilities of making a deal for Iranian oil (nationalized from previous Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. ownership) on behalf of U. S. companies.

Dec., 1952—Following a conference with the oil companies, the State Dept. (12/6) issued a statement withdrawing its objections to U. S. companies' buying Iranian oil. British press and government officials protested. At a further conference (12/9) the State Dept. and major oil companies agreed on a program for taking over Iranian oil. Presenting this to British Foreign Secy. Eden in Paris Dec. 15, Secy. Acheson met with a "cool" reception.

On the same day, in Washington, Federal Judge James R. Kirkland put off the oil cartel case for three months.

In Teheran U. S. Ambassador Henderson began oil talks with Premier Mossadegh. Parliamentary leaders resigned in protest against Mossadegh's appointment of Dr. Reza Falah as Abadan refinery director on the ground he was a "servant of the British" (N. Y. Times, 12/29/52).

Jan., 1953—Henderson reported "agreement in principle" with Mossadegh. Eden, lest the British oil companies be left out completely, conferred with U. S. officials in London. Agreement was reached on a joint Anglo-



ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL FIELDS AT ABADAN, IRAN

U. S. proposal, which Henderson presented to Mossadegh, including:

- A U. S.-British dominated cartel to market Iranian oil.
- Iran to get no more for its oil than the royalty and tax payments to other Middle Eastern countries where formal foreign concessions exist.
- World Court to determine compensation by Iran to British.

DODGING THE LAW: Newsweek (1/19), reporting these terms, noted:

The problem facing the U. S. negotiators is how to encourage American oilmen to participate in the scheme without at the same time inviting them to violate the Sherman Act.

That problem was taken care of in Washington, where the retiring President offered to withdraw the criminal anti-trust suit against the oil companies, substitute a civil "consent decree." The oil companies, seeking complete victory, refused. Judge Kirkland postponed to Jan. 28 the date by which the companies had to submit documents, leaving the incoming administration (well dipped in oil) free to quash the whole proceedings without embarrassment to the oil companies.

THE BACKGROUND: Before nationalization of Anglo-Iranian, royalties etc. from the company furnished 30% of Iran's budget. To replace this loss,

Mossadegh has done nothing: no land reform, no industrial development to rescue Iran from a colonial economy dependent on income from one commodity. U. S. press reports have suggested that loss of oil revenue leaves Iran's economy miraculously unaffected, but Clifton Daniel wrote from Teheran (NYT, 1/12):

One passes on the street a boy dressed in patchwork of rags... listless, idle men lingering in doorways; shopkeepers waiting for customers that never seem to come... According to one Iranian labor leader, the country's fundamental problem is not oil but unemployment.

Protest and repression have risen with the people's suffering: the Women's Intl. Democratic Fedn. listed banning of strikes by "collective security" laws, militia occupation of factories, arrests of opposition editors, arrests and beating of demonstrators and their families. Facing popular unrest and a possible united front between religious leader Sayed Kashani and the Tudeh (People's) Party to carry out needed reforms, Mossadegh needs U. S. arms and money to maintain landlord rule. He seems willing to sell out the nationalized oil to get them.

"IF NOT...": On the U. S. end, the oil companies violated the pre-war cartel deal with the British and took over the leading position in the Arabian peninsula. Now they have violated the new 1948 cartel deal for joint action to recover nationalized properties (F. T. C. report), in order to take over Britain's former position in Iran.

The main obstacle is the Iranian people. U. S. News, discussing Kashani-Tudeh negotiations (1/16), prophesied "trouble for the U. S." if Mossadegh appealed to the people over the heads of a "restless" parliament and it did not work. Up to now the parliament is in hand: when Kashani bitterly opposed Mossadegh's request for extension of his power to rule by decree, Mossadegh won. But Kashani (NYT, 1/25) was reported "down but not out."

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Liberal leaders call freedoms conference

TOP educators and scientists of the nation—most of them with reputations hitherto politically "safe"—called a conference on the Bill of Rights for Jan. 30-31 in New York. Last week—as it must to all men now standing up for the Constitution—the witch-hunt came to their door.

Sponsors include Profs. Einstein, Emerson (Yale), H. H. Wilson (Princeton); Quaker leader Clarence Pickett, journalist Wm. Shirer, architect Frank Lloyd Wright, NAACP leader Walter White, ministers and rabbis. The group

banded under the title Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, with Clark Foreman as director. Prof. George S. Counts of Columbia and New York's Liberal Party, who has often hunted witches in intellectual circles, wired sponsors and speakers asking:

Are you aware that this organization is a Communist front with no sincere interest in liberty in the United States or elsewhere? Urge you reconsider.

PSYCHIATRIST, PLEASE: Two sponsors promptly reconsidered: Rev. George A. Buttrick of Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary. Prof. Tillich said he withdrew because he was "unable to judge the justifica-

tion of these accusations." But Prof. H. H. Wilson wired Counts:

Regret your illness. Suggest immediate psychiatric care. Prospects of American Democracy dim. Quote, The situation is made to order for the demagogic, the charlatan, the adventurer, the madman, unquote.

The quote was from Dr. Counts' book, **The Prospects of American Democracy**, published 1938. The N.Y. Times ran Wilson's message in an early edition (1/20), then withdrew it.

ACTION FOR LIBERTY: Preparations for the conference went ahead with a scheduled opening Friday evening, Jan. 30, at Carnegie Hall, Saturday forums on academic freedom, freedom of the arts, "Political use of fear," "Loyalty

and the Fifth Amendment," "What we can do to uphold the Bill of Rights."

No Sunday morning sessions were scheduled, but churches and synagogues were asked to use the conference as a theme. The call to the conference said in part:

The conference will re-emphasize the importance of the Bill of Rights in our society. Distinguished speakers will recommend ways of regaining the full protection of individual liberty guaranteed in our Constitution.

(Friday-Saturday sessions, including Sat. lunch: \$5; Friday only, \$1.50, student balcony tickets, 50c; all day Sat. only, \$4.25. For reservations write: Emergency Civil Liberties Comm., 421 7th Av., N. Y. C. 1, Tel. OXford 5-2863.)

CALENDAR

Listings in this section are available at 40c a line (five words); minimum charge \$2 per insertion. Copy deadline Friday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Boston

YOU ARE INVITED to hear MRS. ESKANDA ROBESON on: "The World Peace Movement," also the film "Sports Glory," fascinating survey of sports in U.S.S.R., Fri., Jan. 30, 8 p.m., Community Church Center, 565 Boylston St. Tickets: 78c, tax included. Auspices: Mass. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Box 823, Boston 3, Mass.

New York

GUARDIAN THEATRE NIGHT — Wed., April 8th, "WONDERFUL TOWN," with Ros Lind Russell, Betty Comden, Adolph Green, Leonard Bernstein will conduct. Tickets from \$5 to \$12. For information: National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York City 7, WO 4-3960.

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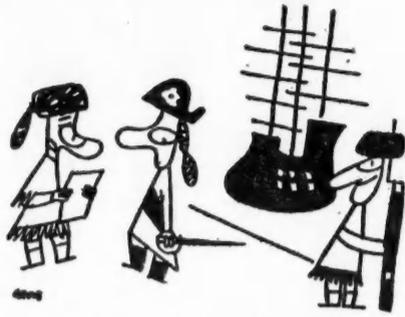
13 Communists convicted in Foley Sq.; bail withheld: 2 face deportation steps

TEN men and three women, described as "second-string" leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, were found guilty in New York last week of "conspiracy to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the U.S. by force and violence." The jury of six men and six women had been out almost a week before forewoman Lucille Collette, music teacher, announced their verdict. The defendants had spent 148 days in court during which they were "identified" by ten professional government witnesses. All face five-year jail terms and \$10,000 fines; two—V. J. Jerome and Louis Weinstock, who came to the U.S. from Europe in 1915 and 1924—face additional proceedings to remove their citizenship.

Dismissing and "sincerely thanking" the jury, Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock called their verdict "amply justified by the evidence and by the exhibition you gave of careful study. . . ." The "exhibition of careful study" on the part of both judge and jury contrasted with the 1949 trial of 11 "first-string" CP leaders before Judge Medina, when the jury took only seven hours to convict.

THE THIRTEEN: Judge Dimock had severed two original defendants, Marion Bachrach and Israel Amter, from the case on doctors' advice. He denied defense appeals to follow that precedent with Jacob Mindel, 72-year-old Marxist scholar and retired teacher in CP schools, although Mindel had two days earlier toppled over from a heart attack. Mindel was handcuffed and speeded to the detention pen with co-defendants:

Alexander Bittelmann, 63, Marxist theoretician; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member CP natl. committee; Betty Gannett, 46, CP natl. educational director; V. J. Jerome, 50, editor,



Canard Enchaîne, Paris
"Mr. Lafayette, do you swear that you will not participate in any un-American activities?"

Political Affairs, critic, novelist; Arnold S. Johnson, 48, former CP natl. legislative director; Claudia Jones, 37, secy., CP Natl. Women's Commission; Albert F. Lannon, 45, CP maritime director (a founder of NMU); Pettis Perry, 55, head of CP Negro Commission; Alexander Trachtenberg, 68, head of Intl. Publishers; Louis Weinstock, 49, former secy-treas., Dist. Council 9, AFL Painters Union; William Weinstone, 55, N.Y. State CP educational director.

Simon Gerson and Isadore Begun had been severed owing to "lack of evidence." Miss Flynn had already served a 30-day contempt sentence, having refused to inform on others.

"BREAKDOWN OF LAW": Press and radio hailed the conviction as a demonstration of U.S. justice. William Z. Foster, CP natl. chairman who was severed from the first trial because of illness, said the trial was

"... cut according to the same blueprint pattern that was used two years ago to jail Gene Dennis and the 10 other Natl. Board members. . . . [It

represents] a complete breakdown of law and justice." Foster called on "organized labor, the Negro people, the farmers' organizations and other democratic bodies" to "realize the terrible menace in such a miscarriage of justice." The Civil Rights Congress placed the convictions

"... on a par with the Rosenberg frame-up and, like it, part of a general trend toward war abroad and fascism at home. The proceedings raise . . . the question whether or not the government has developed a new phase of its announced intention of prosecuting 12,000 citizens whom it lists as Communists."

CRC recalled earlier times when "the people have intervened to restore liberties threatened by selfish cliques of men who carried a sword in one hand and a law book in the other." The Citizens Emergency Defense Comm., which has fought for the 13 throughout the nine months' trial, said:

"The demand of the hour is immediate release of the 13 with no increase in their present extremely high bail. This appeal should be made to Judge Edward J. Dimock, U.S. Court-house, Foley Sq., N. Y. A flood of wires and letters pressing this demand should reach Herbert Brownell, Atty. Gen., Washington, D. C."

NO SURPRISE: Federal prosecutor Myles J. Lane, recently in the headlines as an alleged companion of rackets king Thomas (3-Finger Brown) Luchese, was "jubilant." He spoke of the "traditional American safeguards" in the trial, but seemed dissatisfied with its outcome, telling reporters:

"In a Communist country [defendants would have been] executed within a matter of hours after conviction."

David L. Marks, actual prosecutor of the 13, said he was not surprised at the verdict. Defense counsel John T. McTernan was only surprised the jury did not "come up with this verdict the first night." Dimock promptly granted Lane's request for revocation of the defendants' bail of \$10-20,000 each, referring to eight Communists who "absconded" after conviction or indict-

The Prague Trial

The first serious attempt to analyze the recent Prague trial has been put in pamphlet form. It is a well-documented, simply-written exposition by Louis Harap, editor of the magazine *Jewish Life*, based on articles which first appeared in that magazine.

It takes up the questions people are asking: charges of anti-Semitism; role of Zionism; activities of U.S. intelligence; what the trial itself revealed. It will help you in discussions with friends, and will almost certainly persuade people of good will that the pogroms which the U.S. press has decided are being prepared for the Jewish people of Eastern Europe have as much substance as the holes in Swiss cheese.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRAGUE TRIAL, by Louis Harap. Published by *Jewish Life*, 22 E. 17th St., Rm. 601, N. Y. C. 32 pp. Single copy 10c; orders of 100 or over, 6c each

ment in earlier cases—seven of whom are still being sought. The bail for the 13, amounting to some \$150,000, was contributed largely in small sums by working Americans without cash reserves who saw in the trial a threat to the basic rights of all to freedom of thought and association. Said defense counsel Frank Serri:

"Notwithstanding the verdict, we believe we have substantial grounds for reversal. I believe all the convicted defendants should be released on bail pending appeal. There is no earthly possibility of their violating any order of the court's relating to their appearance here. They will all be back, bond or no bond."

Trials under the Smith Act are in progress or pending in Hawaii, Pittsburgh, Seattle, St. Louis and Detroit. The U.S. Supreme Court, refusing last week (7-2, Black and Douglas dissenting) to review the case of six defendants in Baltimore, apparently put its seal of approval on "guilt by association" convictions under the Smith Act.

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THE LANGUAGE SOUNDED VERY FAMILIAR

The Jumbo Administration takes over Washington

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 34th President of the U.S., began his inaugural address with a prayer and then outlined the nation's course for the next four years:

"How far have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward the light? . . . At such a time in history we who are free must proclaim anew our faith. . . Americans, indeed all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains. . . We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and compassion."

In a Queens, N. Y., bar visited by a GUARDIAN reporter for popular reactions and a noon-time beer, a TV viewer commented: "He talks real nice." Asked what it meant for the nation he said:

"I don't know. That kind of talk's too big for me."

FAMILIAR RHETORIC: The N. Y. Times' James Reston summed up from Washington (1/21):

. . . The first reaction here was that it was not much different from the rhetoric that had poured out of Democratic leaders here and in the UN and in other capitals of the western world during the last year of the cold war.



Drawing by Fred Wright
"What's the administration position on the weather today, Commissioner?"

In Paris, conservative dailies *Le Monde* and *Figaro* agreed the speech might have been written by Truman. British papers scanned the generalities eagerly for a between-the-lines pledge to lower the tariff.

After the President spoke, his "economy" Administration was launched with the costliest festivities in history. Last estimate: \$1,000,000. In the Queens bar a woman commented: "There's a lot of tax dollars marching by." A man viewing the homburg-hatted crowd at the Capitol said: "Ain't no poor people there."

GOD & THE ELEPHANTS: The parade featured a "God float" indicating the sharpened emphasis on supernatural faith clearly projected for the Eisenhower era; also an Alaskan dog team, 300 horses, 3 elephants and a cowboy billed as Monte Montana who lassoed several unnamed young women on-lookers as well as the President himself.

Mamie Eisenhower's day was marked by an arch kiss blown by Gov. Dewey as he passed the reviewing stand; rendition by the Purdue University Men's Glee Club of "Mamie—What A Wonderful Name For The First Lady Of The Land"; her appearance at two inaugural balls with abbreviated bangs, a renoir-pink gown with 2,000 rhinestones.

Dixiecrat-for-Eisenhower Gov. James F. Byrnes of S. Carolina drew an acid note from the carnival crowd. As he passed the stand a man shouted insistently:

"Get lost. Get lost."

NORMALCY: On the morning after, 29 scarlet-jacketed horsemen of the Palomino Mounted Patrol of Colorado still milled about the White House waiting to shake the President's hand. Having shaken all waiting hands, Eisenhower attended the swearing-in of eight Cabinet members. When George M. Humphrey (Morgan-Mellon-Rockefeller lieutenant) was



sworn in as Treasury Secy., the President smiled and said: "We're solvent."

Meanwhile Harry S. Truman

in skylarking mood returned to Independence, Mo. Relieved from his guards and the dignity of office, he playfully poked his head into pullman compartments. When one couple failed to recognize him, he remarked: "Things are getting back to normal."

At Independence he told a waiting crowd: "I have joined the army of unemployed." Then, recalling his late responsibilities, he added hastily: "But it's a very small army."

PUBLICATIONS

**The Printing History of
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by Howard Fast**

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- World Publishing Company edition published 1945
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- Pocket Book edition published 1946
- Published in Great Britain by John Lane the Bodley Head Ltd., 1946
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