



Psychological warfare—for a return to sanity

"Don't spend any more money on me," Dennis Donoghue Jr. told his parents when he dropped out of college, "I'll only be drafted and I'll be killed." Above, his mother weeps over his coffin, returned from Korea to Chicago, while Mr. Donoghue stands nearby to console her. Meanwhile the Cadillac Cabinet in Washington is laying plans to prepare the Donoghues and millions of other American parents "psychologically" for more killing of American boys.

Rosenberg fight stepped up as stay to April is won

WHEN the last GUARDIAN went to press, the week of Mar. 9 had been set for the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for "atom-spying." That same day the hopes of millions who have joined the defense campaign throughout the world rose to a new pitch as a three-member U. S. Appeals Court (Judges Jerome Frank, Learned and Augustus Hand) assured defense atty. Emanuel Bloch of a 6-week period—until Mar. 30—for filing a new petition to the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case. The High Court twice refused to review; the stay is effective until that court acts on the new petition.

In the Appeals Court the climate for the embattled defense forces had taken a decided change for the better. Atty. John F. Finerty (profile next week), who had associated himself with Bloch's fight, stood with him in court and presented an affidavit contending that the testimony by David Greenglass—which convicted the Rosenbergs and was almost entirely uncorroborated—was perjured. Finerty maintained Greenglass could not possibly have sketched the A-bomb intelligibly; that he could not, as a sergeant in the Los Alamos project, have even known what the bomb was like six months before Hiroshima; and that Rosenberg could not have been the first to tell him he was working on the A-bomb, as Greenglass testified.

"DELIBERATE PREJUDICE": Bloch's main point was that the perjury indictment, during the trial, of William Perl—a potential witness in the case who was in fact never brought to trial—was

"... deliberately timed to prejudice the case of these appellants. Mr. Saypol said the indictment had been obtained in the regular course of the administration of justice. But the prosecutor willfully caused the indictment to be obtained to prejudice these defendants." The Appeals Court agreed that the

Perl indictment was an open legal question for the Supreme Court to pass upon. U. S. Attys. J. B. Kilsheimer 3d, and Myles Lane argued in vain against an extended stay, claiming Bloch should have made the Perl point at the trial (Bloch had explained why he could not do so). Said Judge Learned Hand:

"People don't dispose of lives just
(Continued on Page 4)

TRENTON CASE TAKES A BIZARRE TURN

Last of Trenton Six 'confesses'; pressure is charged

LAST Friday afternoon a 27-year-old Negro who had been in jail since he was 22—with 11 months in the death house—appeared in court and, by saying "Yes, sir," twice, satisfied the State of New Jersey that he should be freed. Thus Ralph Cooper, last of the Trenton Six still behind bars (one died in jail, four were found not guilty in their third trial after all got death sentences in the first), enabled the state to "prove" after five costly but futile years in the courts that the Six were guilty of murdering junk-dealer William Horner in 1948.

The new "confession," five years after the original ones by all the defendants which they repudiated in court as having been obtained by drugs and intimidation, climaxed a maze of legal proceedings so teeming with proven perjured testimony and manufactured evidence as to leave no doubt of the innocence of the Six.

"TRUTHFUL AND SATISFACTORY": On Friday morning Cooper's immediate prospects appeared to be a fourth trial and the possibility of again being sentenced to death. Sparse press accounts reported Superior Court Judge Joseph E. Conlon as saying to Cooper on Friday afternoon:

"I have already told Mr. Pellettieri [defense counsel] that I would accept

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Ikemen 'ready' nation for new blood-letting

IN Washington the Administration advanced its "psychological offensive" designed to mobilize the nation behind an expanded war effort, with emphasis on selling the public (which had been promised tax cuts) on the high cost of the "bold, new policy." Major moves:

• **Alternate denial and affirmation of new military measures in Asia.**

Amid reports aimed at playing down the military implications of his order "unleashing" the forces of Chiang Kai-shek, President Eisenhower told his first press conference that blockade and embargo of China were not contemplated, had not even been studied by the government. Next day Secy. of State Dulles said these measures were under "intensive scrutiny," promised new pressures on China.

• **Wide publicity for a "new" U. S. policy to "disengage" Western ground troops in Asia.**

Dulles told the press U. S. and French ground forces would be gradually withdrawn from Korea and Indo-China, with native armies built up to let "Asians fight Asians." The N. Y. Times (2/20) said the Administration "is seeking to prepare Congressional and public opinion" for a big increase in U. S. aid to Indo-China. New plans to speed rearmament of Japan, South Korea, Formosa were aired.

UNKEPT PROMISE: The "new" policy was

... to be the answer to the mounting political pressure to bring the boys home, which is now taking the form of a deluge of White House mail



Carrefour, Paris
"When Mr. Dulles is defrosted, he'll tell you about the warm reception he got in Europe."

demanding that President Eisenhower "keep his promise" to end the Korean War (Alsops, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 2/16).

The "answer" was at once a move to fool the public and get support for a larger war effort. Walter Lippmann (NYHT, 2/23), pointed to the hoax:

There is no plausible prospect that these Asian forces can defeat Red China, with the U. S. disengaged and in the strategic reserve. A military decision in Korea cannot be expected without Americans fighting on the scale which Gen. Van Fleet has in mind, which Lord Alexander, the British Minister of Defense, has just discussed.

(Continued on Page 3)



RALPH COOPER
The last of six

in the junk store on Jan. 27, 1948, when Horner was killed; had four other co-defendants also been in the store? To both questions Cooper replied: "Yes, sir," thereby becoming "guilty"—and as good as free. Finding the answers "satisfactory and truthful," the judge said:

"You have made things considerably easier for yourself. Your honesty has removed the doubts felt by some persons that the state had prosecuted the proper parties. It is to the state's credit that it persisted in spite of certain pressure. . . . I feel that by being honest with the court you have removed a lot of doubts and brought out what actually happened."

ORDEAL BY ISOLATION: Exclusively to the GUARDIAN, J. Mercer Burrell, only NAACP national office representative in the case (and with Pellettieri and Arthur Garfield Hays present co-counsel for Cooper) charged pressure from the N. J. Prosecutor's office on Cooper to force his "confession." Burrell disclosed that:

• Cooper had been kept from receiving visitors or letters from anyone except his family. Since he has no family in the state, the only persons who had a chance to see him during the past weeks were representatives of the Prosecutor's office and the N. J. police.

• The Friday hearing, called to de-

(Continued on Page 4)

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



The Rosenberg children

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
United efforts have won a respite for the Rosenbergs; let us remember now that whatever their fate—death, or clemency with commitment to prison—their two small boys will be economic orphans. Printing and circulation of the book of selected letters between Ethel and Julius will not only help provide for the children, but move many hitherto hostile people to open heart and pocketbook too by joining the flood of protest. For these letters are not merely moving. No perceptive person could read them without being convinced that it would be a psychological impossibility for their authors to have been guilty of the crime charged.

The book cannot go to the printers until \$4,000 is raised. The project will be self-liquidating—when sales get under way, those able to make loans will be reimbursed. But we dare not rest our hopes on substantial loans from a few, but must all share this responsibility, either by an immediate gift or by placing advance orders at \$1 a copy for as many copies as we can afford.

Let us all reinforce the hope our efforts have given the parents for their own lives, by assuring them in this way that our solicitude extends to young Michael and Robert. Please send remittances to Mr. Emanuel Bloch, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York City.

Muriel I. Symington

An angel on trial

PITTSBURGH, PA.
In my opinion the GUARDIAN is an exceptionally good newspaper, but of course if my coming trial results in conviction I may not be able to carry out this \$1-a-month pledge.

James H. Dolson

April 25, 1951

BERKELEY, CALIF.
The day I received your latest appeal for funds I had been looking through some back issues and had come across an article in the April 25, 1951 GUARDIAN, by Tabitha Petran, to the effect that not MacArthur but Eisenhower was really the one being groomed to figurehead the big business-military dictatorship being plotted for the U. S.

Articles such as this and your breaking of the Trenton Six and Rosenberg cases make your paper deserving of nothing except support, in spite of my serious differences with certain aspects of your policy.

T. C. Lawrence

Coming and going

POCATELLO, IDAHO
A few weeks ago the newspapers printed a story of an attempt in Russia to discourage the widespread use of profanity. Those in Russia working toward that goal were lampooned in our press. It does seem that something is wrong here if we first laugh at a sincere Russian attempt to limit coarse speech and then blame them here for the obscene trend of our modern magazines, as a Jersey official recently did.

Leo J. Bocage

John Stenson's body

THE DALLES, ORE.
The quote below, from a column in the Portland (Ore.) Journal, is about as dirty as anything I have seen in a long time:

"Louise Gronnert, nemesis of leftists, pursues her quarry right to the grave. Gent died recently after having been ordered deported. Louise visited mortuary . . . just to be sure he was really the party inside the casket."

The item refers to John Stenson, a naturalized American citizen who came from Norway many years ago to live his life here and raise his family.

Mr. Stenson was a good American whose loyalty to the people of our country is beyond question. A man endowed with compassion and love for his fellow-man, he worked tirelessly to secure a better life for all of us. For the past few years, he was hounded incessantly by the Dept. of Immigration and just before his untimely death, he knew that all recourse to the law of the land had been used and that he would soon be deported to Norway. John Stenson had heart trouble. There is no doubt in my mind and in the minds of his many friends, that

How crazy can you get dept.

For some time now I have been trying to find out the name of the musical theme for the CBS Wed. eve. program "FBI in Peace & War." I believe I now know this fact: It is the march from "The Love of Three Oranges," by Sergei Prokofiev.

I am greatly disturbed . . . because Prokofiev was born in Russia in 1891 and has been living in Russia since 1934; all indications point to the fact that Prokofiev is an avowed Communist.

—Letter to the editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Feb. 15.

One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: L. Goldsmith, Cleveland.

the nervous strain he had been undergoing because of the deportation proceedings contributed greatly, if not completely, to his death.
Ruth Stovall

Jews under socialism

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Since our own State Dept. will probably not let us go behind the Iron Curtain, I would like to suggest that we ask our English and French cousins to organize a delegation of prominent Jewish leaders to visit the Soviet Union in order to determine whether claims that Jewish books, theatre, periodicals, and the Jewish autonomous region Birobidjan have been "liquidated" are true.

Their observations would be highly important, giving information on a subject which has not been covered in reports for nearly two years.

I hope that in the meantime the progressive press will endeavor to obtain factual reports from all sources about the actual life and activities of Jews under socialism.

Michael H. Baker

Common sense on Chiang

BOSTON, MASS.

This excellent letter from David S. Davies appeared in the Boston Globe (2/6):

" . . . The only ones who would benefit by Chiang moving back to China would be the Formosans. And if Chiang doesn't move back to China one might speculate where he will go when the people of Formosa gather strength enough to rid themselves of Chiang's peculiar brand of democracy. . . . It makes just about as much sense to try to woo China from the Soviet Union by promising to put Chiang back in power, as it would to woo Egypt by promising to put Farouk back on the throne."

R. E. Carles

Sen. Hennings' record

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Your Feb. 5 news story on the Civil Rights meeting in New York, in commenting on the fact that Sen. Langer spoke there, stated that he [Langer] as head of the new sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee would work "to protect the interest of the people" . . . and you further stated that this new "watchdog" committee also included "veteran witch-hunters Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) and Dirksen (R-Ill.)."

This reference to Sen. Hennings does grave injustice to him. Sen. Hennings is NOT a witch-hunter. He was one of the few senators who consistently warned of the dangers of McCarthyism and "guilt by association."

Whereas there are many things on which I may not see eye to eye with Tom Hennings, he has made major contributions to constructive work since his election to the Senate. Most notable has been his keen interest in the Missouri Valley Authority and similar constructive legislation. William Senter

Convention tapes wanted

CHICAGO, ILL.

A friend and I have just completed a movie of the 1952 Progressive Party Convention, but some sections of the sound track need improving. We appeal to any reader who has a clear tape recording of the following to lend it to us for a week: Speeches of DuBois, Bass, Vivian & Butch Hallinan; nominating speeches by Mrs. Robeson and Rev. Hill. We would also appreciate the names and states of the young, slender Negro man and woman delegates who made seconding speeches, which we have on the film without identification.

Mike Hecht

Significant smorgasbord

SEATTLE, WASH.

This \$120 comes with best Birthday greetings from about 100 Seattle readers who participated in our successful smorgasbord and art exhibit last week. Wish you could have been there to hear artist William Cumming speak on the history of graphic arts in light of the struggle for peace and decency, and 78-year-old trade union militant John Boan, whose years of struggle mark him as a "living symbol of all the GUARDIAN stands for."

We invite the hundreds of Northwest readers who couldn't attend our party to participate now by sending their birthday contribution directly to this remarkable paper, and thus make complete our state's demonstration of support.

Fair Taylor
(Chairman, Washington Guardian Committee)

"Cry Korea"

BIG BEND NATL. PARK, TEX.

The U. S. "brass" might well be turned to stone by the personal observations of British author and war correspondent Reginald Thompson in his book Cry Korea (MacDonald & Co., London, publishers). To a stony silence, at the very least. A silence perhaps as bitter, but less justified, than that which fell upon Thompson and other British correspondents when they heard the fate of their releases through 8th Army Communications: "Not a word has got home. Not a line for six days. . . ."

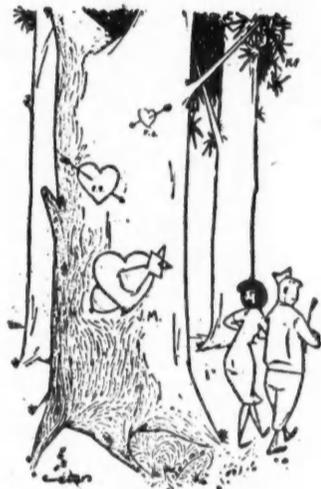
This is truly literature for peace; the fact that Thompson's conclusions seem drawn with reluctance only makes them more compelling.

J. Hiner

Hands, Not Arms

We are giving our arms to many lands
And all we get is the brand of Cain
We'd win their hearts if we gave our hands
And peace would come to the world again.

J. S. Wallace



Canard Enchaîné, Paris

99 per cent

MEXICO CITY, MEX.

In Central America 99% do not want the war of Korea and we like very much your newspaper that is fighting against that war of the millionaires.

Albert Bayo

Circulation idea

E. ORANGE, N. J.

The DuBois article in a recent issue brought to my mind a problem which I consider to be vital for those of us who, fully aware of the disastrous policies of our government, seek to impart this same awareness and clarity to the rest of the population.

I agree with Dr. DuBois that it would be a good thing to expand the news coverage and in general improve the GUARDIAN. I feel, however, that the main problem, in connection with the GUARDIAN, lies elsewhere, and that is to increase the circulation, to reach a much bigger proportion of the public. But, how to accomplish this—that is the real question. I don't believe this is being taken seriously enough by progressives.

Therefore I want to offer this idea for what it is worth! Why can't the GUARDIAN compile lists of names and addresses all over the country, perhaps with the help of the Progressive Party clubs in the areas, mainly working class, farmers, lower middle class, etc., and send free copies of the GUARDIAN to these people with a special leaflet or folder explaining the purposes and policies of the GUARDIAN?

Charles Kaufman

REPORT TO READERS

Brother, can you spare a dime — every 3 days?

THAT'S ALL it will cost you to make the above pledge of \$1 a month to the GUARDIAN sustaining fund for the rest of 1953.

So far, with a week remaining before the first pledges are collectible, more than 1,000 GUARDIAN readers have pledged monthly sustainers, and the total amount of their pledges at press time was \$3,152 each month beginning with March.

WE WONDER whether you can imagine what this means to the security of this paper, particularly in the summer?

As you probably know, the GUARDIAN has kept going for most of the past four years by supplementing income from subs and ads with house parties, art auctions, special appeals and our Buying Service. The toy you may have bought at Christmas time, or the greeting cards or linens—all have helped us keep punching on the Rosenberg Case, the Trenton Six, the Daniels Case in North Carolina, police brutality in New York (way back in '49-'50, remember?) and a never-ending series of vital issues.

But in summertime, although the battles must go on, the sources of extra income go pretty dry, just like the old family well. So a hatful of pledges covering at least the printer's bill is the best kind of insurance that the paper will not dry up along with its sustaining sources.

THAT'S WHY, BROTHER—we'd say Sister, too, except that the sisters already outnumber the brothers among our pledgers—that's why we ask you for a few of your spare dimes each month via the pledge from above. And we ask the pledge NOW, because we don't want this space to be devoted to fund-raising for the rest of the year. We'd like to get the pledges all in by March.

THE EDITORS

P. S. We'd like to suggest again that just the pennies and nickels remaining in your pocket or purse when each day is done will add up to a really sizable sum by month's end, if you will just empty them into a jar or something each evening. Try it for a month—and remember (preferably via your pledge) that the GUARDIAN tipped you off to this unsuspected little gold mine.

IF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON PAGE ONE SAYS "1-53" OR "2-53" YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED. TO RENEW SIMPLY MAIL US \$2 WITH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL (AND WHY NOT SEND US A MONTHLY PLEDGE FOR '53 AT THE SAME TIME?)

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Ike prepares U.S. for a bigger war

(Continued from Page 1)

Since the "new Asian forces" are not replacements for American forces but are additional forces requiring supplies, equipment, etc., the real meaning of disengagement, Lippmann noted, is to commit the U. S. "to a very substantial enlargement of the military forces of the global coalition."



Drawing by Fred Wright

"We're in excellent shape, General. . . . The war to protect our democratic liberties can start anytime now!"

THE BARGAINER: The leaders of the "new Asian forces" understood the situation, if most Americans did not. A report from Formosa to Paris' *Tribune des Nations* said Chiang "would not take off alone" but would await "a general war." Meanwhile he would drive a hard bargain for "arms, dollars, ships and planes." Homer Bigart (NYHT, 2/21) reported from Formosa that the Chiang government believes "the U. S. is now committed to supporting an eventual all-out attack on the mainland."

• Preparations for bigger arms appropriations and arms buildup.

The President put the damper on prospects for tax cuts following a House Ways and Means Committee vote to repeal on June 30 the 11% income tax increase voted after the Korean War. He said he would not permit the excess profits tax (scheduled to expire June 30) to go until the budget is balanced or a "substitute" found. The favored NAM substitute is a national sales tax.

The President, Chief of Staff Gen. Bradley, Intelligence chief Allen Dulles and Budget Director Dodge gave 25 Congressional leaders a briefing on the "financial aspects" of the world-wide military situation. Congressmen described it as "grim." They were thinking, said Doris Fleeson (N. Y. Post, 2/23), "as much of their own political problems as of the military situation."

OUT THE WINDOW: The President told them, he said, that there could be no tax cuts, that "new moves . . . in the Far East to end the stalemate there would temporarily raise military costs in that area." Lippmann said the Congress had to face the "grim fact that a policy of military expansion cannot easily be reconciled with the promise of budgetary reduction."

In Congress the Administration encountered little opposition to its proposed arms buildup, although some Democrats sought to make political capital out of undeniable popular opposition to the Korean War. China's cease-fire proposal was ignored. So was Premier Stalin's announced willingness to meet with the new President to try to negotiate a settlement. The fact that the Soviet press carried not a word of criticism of the new Administration until Feb. 9 (after the order to Chiang)—considered highly significant by Western diplomats in Moscow—apparently made no impression in Washington.

THE BIG TALKERS: But there were hurdles. The psychological war against the American people was not always the most effective psychological warfare against "the enemy." Some capital observers complained that GOP leaders "are talking too much" (James Reston,

NYT, 2/23). Gen Bradley's sharp warning that "America's most dangerous idea" is the slogan that "we are already in World War III" suggested that the Administration fears a premature war fever can get out of hand, upsetting the military timetable.

Sen. McCarthy seemed* intent on proving the Marxist thesis that the capitalist system will destroy itself. His investigation of the Voice of America won headlines with the discovery that the State Dept. had authorized the Voice to use material "by Soviet endorsed authors . . . like Howard Fast" if it was "favorable to the U. S." The department's quick promise—that "no material by any controversial person, Communist, fellow traveler, etc., will be used under any circumstances"—seemed destined to lose the Voice whatever small audience it had.

Korea again No. 1 as UN reconvenes

IN diplomatic show-windows at least, Washington's tough talk about a Korean "showdown" and blockades, embargoes and general de-recognition, of China had somewhat subsided as UN's General Assembly resumed.

There were many reasons why a slower pace was indicated. In India, key country in Asia for Washington, the blockade talk had only sharpened neutralist tendencies. Premier Nehru said it was "obviously not talk that can lead to peace" and his government viewed it "with gravest concern"; quoting the late French Premier Clemenceau's dictum that war is too serious a matter to be left to the generals, he added that the securing of peace could even less be left to them. Although India has veered toward the U. S. and has just signed three pacts for more U. S. aid, it seemed unlikely either to

take UN initiative in new peace talks or openly to support any tough U. S. policy.

In Burma, adverse reaction to Washington's China policy was aggravated when Chiang Kai-shek troop remnants, who are occupying a part of Burma as a base for assorted piracy, began open attacks on Burmese government troops. The Chiang forces were reported last week to have taken over the trading and customs center of Kyuhkok near the Chinese border and penetrated into S. Burma's rich tin-mining area of Tenasserim near the Thailand border.

"THAT IS THE POINT": At a pre-General Assembly conference of the U. S. and its Korea allies, U. S. representatives "did more listening than talking" (N. Y. Times, 2/20). A week earlier the 13 Asian-Arab UN members, joined by Liberia and Thailand (both wholly in the U. S. orbit), also held a conference. After it, one diplomat suggested the POW issue was "obsolete"; Iraq's Dr. Khalidi said it must be viewed as "part of the larger picture encompassing the entire Far East" (a point pressed by the U. S. S. R.).

Indicating the trouble Foreign Secy. Eden was having in selling Washington's aggressive Korea-China proposals to Britain, these excerpts from the Commons debate following Secy. Dulles' visit were being studied:

EDEN: ". . . The statement of Mr. Chou En-lai yesterday [calling for resumption of truce talks] appears to be merely a reiteration of the position of the Chinese government . . . when we discussed the Indian resolution. . . ."

EMRYS HUGHES [Labour]: "What is wrong with it?"

EDEN: ". . . It still postulates . . . that all prisoners must be repatriated, regardless of whether they would forcibly resist. . . ."

SILVERMAN [Labour]: ". . . It is not quite true, is it, to say that the alternative proposal was an insistence



Cummings in Daily Express, London
"Ah—let's put our faith in this elegant old Chinese vase once more."

on the return of prisoners by force? Was not the alternative proposal that there should be a cease-fire now and that all the outstanding questions, of which the POW question is one, should then be determined by the Armistice Commission?"

EDEN: "I am just coming to that very point."

S. O. DAVIES [Labour]: "That IS the point."

EDEN: "It has for some time been conceivable possible that we could reach an armistice whilst leaving our prisoners of war in Communist hands. That is completely unacceptable to us. [An Hon. Member: "Why?"] . . . Because we are not prepared that our prisoners should be pawns in the hands of the Communists. . . ."

In the course of the same debate, Labour's R. H. S. Crossman said:

"Those who launched the armies of intervention against the Russians in 1917-18 are now supporting the Chiang Kai-sheks, the Bao Dais, the Syngman Rhees, these great heroes of democracy. . . . Can you never learn anything from history? The Conservative back benchers are repeating every mistake made by the present Prime Minister in 1917-18 in regard to the Russians. . . ."

Dog-fights in the European "family"

FOR Washington's efforts to create a "clerical super-state in Western Europe, backed by the U. S., dominated by a re-armed Germany" (the "horrifying prospect" seen by the *News Statesman*, 2/7, "if Dulles gets his way"), trouble continued to brew. Danish draftees mutinied over extension of the draft for NATO. Belgium said it could do nothing further about the Defense Community treaties until it knew how France wanted them changed, and even then could set no date for action. W. Germany was furious about French demands for treaty changes which the influential *Die Welt* said the country could never accept.

The *Wall St. Journal* (2/20) reported that, while "Paris newspapers ran full-page autobiographies of Adolf Hitler" and heavily featured the trial of German soldiers for the 1944 Oradour massacre to "drum into the public . . . the danger of German dominance," W. German Foreign Secy. Hallstein had "flashed a secret S.O.S. to Washington." The S. O. S. was

. . . beseeching Mr. Dulles to bring strong pressure on the French—and fast—to get them to ease up on their demands. [This would call for] some real whip-cracking from the U. S.

W. Germany, making a strong bid to become America's strong right arm on the European Continent" (WSJ, 2/20), was simultaneously making itself "offensive and dangerous" to U. S. policies (NYT from Bonn, 2/15) by declaring it was not obligated to pay for occupation costs after next June—a bid to decide on its own how it should contribute to "European defense."

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TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS, FORMER COMPASS READERS AND OTHERS ABOUT THE NEW GREATER NEW YORK EDITION OF THE GUARDIAN. GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE. URGE YOUR NEWSSTAND DEALER TO ORDER A WEEKLY SUPPLY THROUGH METROPOLITAN NEWS CO. AND DISPLAY IT EVERY WEEK.

Beginning March 15, the single copy price of all editions of NATIONAL GUARDIAN will be ten cents.



A PETITION FOR THE PRESIDENT TO RECONSIDER

The Rev. H. S. Williamson, Emily Alman and David Alman, of the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, present a letter to a White House guard. As they acted, thousands marched in a vigil before the White House.

Fight for Rosenbergs stepped up; stay won

(Continued from Page 1)

because an attorney didn't make a point. . . . You can't undo a death sentence. There are some Justices on the Supreme Court on whom the conduct of the prosecuting attorney might make an impression."

(In the original Appeals Court hearing, the court said Saypol's "assumed tactics" in the trial "cannot be too severely condemned. . . . If the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted.")

THE VIGIL SWELLS: On Monday, 2,500 persons from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Ohio and many other states and cities wound up the round-the-clock vigil outside the White House, to ask the President to reconsider his decision. The police asked 500 to march in an overflow line on E. Executive Av. The marchers' message to Eisenhower:

The distressing fact that the appeal for mercy for the Rosenbergs by Pope Pius XII was not brought to your attention raises various fears that many significant pleas were not made available to you before you reached your decision on executive clemency.

From all over the world the flood of pleas for clemency swelled; CBS White House correspondent Bill Costello (2/22) said since Eisenhower took office nearly half of 35,000 pieces of mail received were on the Rosenberg Case. Nearly half of these were from abroad; they were to be "analyzed" to throw light on "communist propaganda machinery abroad, to help the Voice of America be more effective."

CANADA: Rev. Glendon Partridge of Montreal headed a delegation to the U. S. Ambassador in Ottawa, pleading for reconsideration by Eisenhower "in the name of humanity, justice, mercy and brotherhood." In Toronto 1,500 attended a Massey Hall rally Feb. 16 called on 16 hours' notice, collected \$1,150 for the defense campaign. The Ottawa Evening Citizen commented on the case (2/14):

The savagery with which the Rosenbergs are attacked for insisting on their innocence is characteristic of the dominant temper of the times. The severity of the sentence, apart from the question of guilt, makes the Rosenbergs victims of the cold war.

BRITAIN: Correcting many glaring inaccuracies in an account of the case sent to the New Statesman & Nation by Daniel Bell, an editor of Fortune and formerly of the New Leader, noted British barrister Dudley Collard summed up in the top-circulation British political weekly:

In my opinion, the verdict would not be upheld outside the atmosphere of hysteria which unfortunately prevails in America today. But even those

who, like Mr. Bell, accept the jury's verdict must surely be shocked at the death sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO: The S. F. Lawyers Guild urged Eisenhower to "exercise your constitutional duty" by reconsidering, added:

. . . You are mistaken as to the extent of judicial review accorded them. The High Court in our land did not accept the case for review and this . . . cannot be construed as approval of the action at the trial court.

PARIS: The N. Y. Times' Paris correspondent (2/22) called the case

. . . the top issue in France. . . . Almost without exception there is a feeling that the sentence has been too harsh. . . . Many persons otherwise hostile to the Communist Party not only oppose the sentence but find the evidence presented did not even justify a conviction.

Leading Catholic writer Francois Mauriac joined the clemency plea. A rally at the Velodrome d'Hiver, Paris' Madison Sq. Garden, was attended by 30-40,000 people; whole subway trains were jammed afterwards with demonstrators from the audience chanting

Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG



UNISSONS-NOUS POUR LES SAUVER

"Liberez les Rosenberg," wearing badges with pictures of the condemned couple (see picture above). A GUARDIAN correspondent wrote: "The whole of Paris knows about the Rosenbergs; even in very bourgeois circles, electrocution would not add to the sinking credit of the Eisenhower Administration."

CHICAGO: The Chicago Daily News accepted a full page ad for reconsideration, sponsored by the Chicago Emergency Comm. for Clemency of which Chicago Divinity School dean Bernard M. Loomer is chairman. Dr. Loomer, Chicago Rabbinical Assn. pres. Rabbi Ralph Simon and other top clergymen led an inter-faith prayer meeting for the Rosenbergs on Sunday at Olivet Presbyterian Church. The News itself editorially applauded Eisenhower's decision but pointed out:

. . . Others who participated in the same crime are not going to die. The Rosenbergs are going to die because they wouldn't tell on any of their other fellow conspirators. . . . If in this case the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree, it is

not the first time and it will not be the last.

BERLIN: Huge pictures of the Rosenbergs and their children were mounted all over the city's eastern zone; in Friedrichstrasse railway station, a loud-speaker near the picture continually urged crowds of travelers to send protest telegrams to the U. S. Supreme Court. The Pope's intervention was broadly discussed. A play on the case, *In God's Own Country*, has been produced. At mass rallies in many E. German towns, tens of thousands have heard prominent speakers on the case.

ROME: "A great part of public opinion" has been aroused in favor of the Rosenbergs, NYT reported (2/22):

. . . even the right-wing press says they should be pardoned. . . . Italians . . . are revolted by anything as irrevocable as electrocution. . . . Italy was the first country to abolish capital punishment, in the second half of the last century. . . . Slogans appear on walls of Italian cities, towns and villages every night. . . .

NEW YORK: The natl. board of the Natl. Lawyers Guild authorized its Committee on Civil Liberties to file a brief with the Supreme Court on one or both of these points if found valid: Failure to order a new trial in light of the Perl episode, failure to order one in light

of press-inspired hostility largely built on prosecuting authorities' statements to the press. Judge Hubert T. Delany of N. Y. Domestic Relations Court, in one of several strong statements on the case by NLG convention delegates at the week-end, called the Rosenbergs' sentence "unusual punishment" under the meaning of the 8th Amendment "when, for the first time, the death penalty is invoked in time of peace."

LOS ANGELES: 3,000 people overflowed all four halls of the Embassy Auditorium Feb. 12, with 3,000 more turned away, to call for reversal of the sentence.

Top atomic scientist Harold C. Urey, whose earlier dramatic plea for clemency jolted many prominent personalities into taking a public stand, canceled his personal appearance, sent a tape-recorded speech, then wired that he "did not wish it used." The Committee called the wire "immoral"; the recording was played. Dr. Urey in his speech made a strong plea for clemency, denounced prosecution witnesses as "confessed criminals" and "perjurers," was "doubtful and suspicious" of them as self-servers. He criticized the prosecution's failure to call key witnesses and to ask them key questions.

The audience applauded the tape-recorded speech, booed the telegram.

Last of Trenton Six 'confesses'

(Continued from Page 1)

termine a date for Cooper's trial, had been called without previously informing Burrell as counsel and with only scant notice to Pelletieri, although officials from the Prosecutor's office had questioned Burrell at length on Cooper's case Wednesday, two days before the hearing.

Cooper was sentenced to 6-10 years in prison, reverting back to the day of his arrest, and it appeared that he would thus be freed in a short time.

BURRELL OPPOSES: Asst. Prosecutor Frank Lawton said the four other defendants could be indicted for perjury on the basis of statements made at the trial. A letter released to the press from Clifford A. Moore, former NAACP counsel for defendants McKinley and Wilson, asked a hearing on Cooper's statement with the four freed members of the Six present. Moore wrote that during the earlier trial Harold Wilson, now freed, disclosed to him and counsel Raymond Alexander information which would have been detrimental to English and Cooper.

Burrell, calling such a reopening of the closed trial "foolish and opportunistic," said:

"At no time did any information come to my attention as is indicated . . . nor did I ever hear of any statements as reported therein. If Mr. Alexander and Mr. Moore were in possession of any such information they most carefully concealed it from me, their co-counsel, and I question the ethics of public disclosure at this time of any alleged information of a confidential nature."

"NOTHING IS CHANGED": In a joint statement Burrell and the N. J. office of the NAACP said:

. . . All of the defendants were and are actually and legally not guilty of the charge. . . . No statement made by Cooper or any other person at this time can affect the decision of the jury after the second trial when four of the defendants were adjudged not guilty. . . . Since nothing can be changed I see no point in undue re-reminders against the unfortunate and naturally desperate Ralph Cooper to whom life and freedom seem sweeter than truth and abstract principle. His decision was a purely personal one not made upon the advice of counsel. . . .

Cooper's action is only a minor setback but not a defeat for the cause of justice and fair play. The disclosures of the two trials, the ruling of the court barring the confessions in the second trial, and the strong criticism of the two Supreme Court opinions, will remain undisturbed.

White Dixie juries O.K., Daniels doomed

THE U. S. Supreme Court, by declaring in a 6-3 opinion that N. Carolina's system of selecting jurors involves no discrimination against Negroes and thus does not violate the U. S. Constitution, last week left the gas chamber open for another mass execution of Negroes by a Southern state.

N. Carolina immediately announced that Lloyd Daniels, 20, his cousin Bennie Daniels, 21, Clyde Brown, 22 and Raleigh Speller, 53, would be killed in the gas chamber at Raleigh on or before Mar. 6.

The last such state-sponsored mass killing was of the "Martinsville Seven," electrocuted for "rape" in Richmond two years ago. The High Court in that case, too, refused to intervene, despite worldwide protests.

"CONTINUOUS PRACTICE": An all-white jury convicted the Daniels cousins of murdering a white taxi-driver in Feb., 1949. Brown was convicted of "rape" in June, 1950; Speller, also charged with "rape," was convicted in July, 1948. Defense appeals charged N. C. courts had,

. . . pursuant to a long and continuous practice, discriminated against Negroes in the selection of juries, solely on account of race and/or color.

The Danielses made the additional charges that Greenville police chief Lester D. Paige, when he arrested them in 1940, connived with sheriff Ruel W. Tyson in suppressing evidence proving that neither teen-aged defendant was near the scene of the alleged crime and that despite objections by defense attorneys, faked "confessions" were introduced.

BLACK DISSENTS: Justice Stanley F. Reed's 15,000-word opinion, concurred in by Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Jackson, Burton, Minton and Clark, held that the proportion of Negro and white on jury lists was balanced and that Negro representation was guided by economic status and not prejudice. Justice Hugo Black, in a 2,000-word dissent supported by Justice William O. Douglas, said the state

. . . has not produced evidence to show that the partial continuation of the longstanding failure to use Negro jurors is due to some cause other than racial discrimination.

He said the Court apparently found "that Negroes were excluded from this new jury box not because they were Negroes but because they happened to own less property than white people"; that, "in other words, the courts find that discrimination, if any, was based not on race but on wealth."

FARM

The Korean war boom has faded away

By Victor Perlo

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, in his State of the Union message, noted what could no longer be ignored: the worsening situation of farmers.

Farm prices have fallen 15% in 23 months, 9% in the past 5 months; prices paid by farmers remain higher than in Feb., 1951, when prices they received were at a peak. The parity ratio of prices received to prices paid fell below the standard of 100 last Nov., and by Jan. was down to 95%, equal to the post-war low reached early in 1950.

Net farm income of all farmers, expressed in constant prices, fell \$4 billion 1947-1950, rose half a billion in 1951, fell again in 1952; this year, at present price-cost ratios, they will fall far below the 1950 level.

THE SQUEEZE-OUT: Thus the Korean War boom gave farmers a not-so-impressive shot in the arm, and its effect has already worn out.

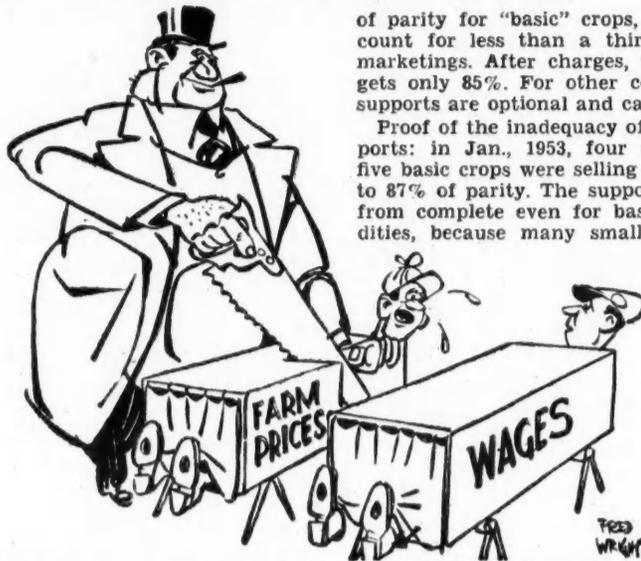
Korea didn't stop the worst squeeze-out of poorer farmers in U.S. history. In the five years 1947-1952 farm employment dropped 1,400,000, which exceeds the drop of 1,000,000 in the previous 37 years. Most rapid decline has been in the South, mainly at the expense of Negro croppers and farm laborers. Many are being "enclosed"—thrown off the land—to make way for cattle ranches as cotton acres dwindle.

Between 1945 and 1950 the South's Negro farmers declined 16%, white farmers 6%. Land occupied by Negro farmers declined 4½ million acres—more than all farm land in Maryland—while that occupied by giant white-owned farms, plantations and ranches increased 20 million acres.



What causes the farmers troubles?

● **Increasing monopoly squeeze:** Packers and railroads take more, while farmers get less. Retail food prices continued to rise long after farm prices



Sure he knows what he's doing . . . Didn't he do it back in 1929?

started to fall, declined but little in recent months. Farmers' share of consumers' food dollar fell from 53c in 1946 to post-war low of 45c in Jan., 1953.

● **The pinch on the urban worker:** Since 1941 food production has risen 25%, per capita food consumption 2%; since 1946 per capita food consumption has fallen 7%. Farmers who invested billions in machinery and fertilizer to permit higher production now face forced cuts in output. Monopoly prices, the wage freeze and Taft-Hartley have undermined the farmers' main market.

● **Falling exports:** For several years, exports of farm commodities were held up by Marshall Plan and similar shipments. Foreign "aid" is mainly munitions, and the full effects of cutting off vast potential socialist markets are being felt. Through mid-January cotton exports were 56% below the previous season. Wheat exports in the first half of the current crop year were 30% below the previous six months.

● **Growing domination of agriculture** by giant, low-cost, corporate enterprises. In 1950 38% of all farm land was owned by non-farmers. Profits of agricultural corporations increased 131% 1945-1951, ten times 1940-1951.

NON-SUPPORTING SUPPORTS: Government price supports, main form of aid, are hopelessly inadequate, threaten to become more so. The current law provides mandatory support at 90%

of parity for "basic" crops, which account for less than a third of farm marketings. After charges, the farmer gets only 85%. For other commodities supports are optional and can be lower.

Proof of the inadequacy of price supports: in Jan., 1953, four out of the five basic crops were selling at from 83 to 87% of parity. The supports are far from complete even for basic commodities, because many smaller farmers

cannot find storage space or meet other government requirements. Already government stockpiles are crammed with \$2½ billions of surplus farm products.

MAN WITH HATCHET: Eisenhower's message failed signally to answer farmers' needs. He set the "aim" of income parity, but "in ways that minimize governmental interference" and "permit desirable shifts in production." He promised nothing definite but study to see what should supplant existing legislation when it expires next year.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson is a veteran foe of the Brannan Plan and farm price supports. He "especially deplores" soil conservation payments to farmers, and is "equally disapproving" of price-support subsidies. Many Chicago traders blame the recent break in wheat prices on Benson's public favoring of "sliding-scale" supports, which could cut down the wheat support from \$2.20 to \$1.74 a bushel. When butter price-supports run out Mar. 31, a test of how far Benson dares go in the "big-farmer" program will be seen in whether he continues the 65-67c a lb. farmers get now or cuts it to 57c.

ADVICE FROM BANKERS: Eisenhower's studies will be made by his 14-man Agricultural Advisory Commission, consisting mainly of officials of corporations and banks profiting from the farmers, with a sprinkling of officials of reactionary big-farmer organiza-

tions. Head adviser is William I Myers, dep. chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., director of Continental Can etc., and dean of the Cornell College of Agriculture, chief center of corporation-farmer propaganda.

Five of AAC's members—including Myers and Jesse W. Tapp, director of the country's largest bank, Bank of America—are present or past members of the Agricultural Dept. Comm. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. This body in 1945 issued a report denouncing family-type farms as "economic and social liabilities," and advocated eliminating one-half to two-thirds of all farms from commercial production. AAC's non-farmer character was attacked by Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Ia.) who asked:

"Is history being repeated? Are the men and women who actually produce the food and fiber of the nation being told once again that they are incapable of guiding their own destinies?" (Cong. Record, 1/6/53).

Business Week (2/14) puts the answer in the affirmative:

Old-timers in Congress tell you privately, "The Farm Bureau is really in the saddle now." . . . [Benson's] top staffers are probably more properly classified as businessmen than as farmers.

Particularly notable, in view of Eisenhower's civil rights flourishes, is AAC's complete lack of representatives of the Negro people who do the bulk of Southern farm labor, or of the Mexican-American and Indian peoples who do the bulk of it in the Southwest.

DOES WAR HELP? In Eisenhower's first press conference last week he announced two actions to "help the farmer": removing price controls and compulsory grading on beef, and Armed Services procurement of 120 days' beef supply.

But farmers know that farm prices were not held down by ceilings, and that removal of compulsory grading will make it easier for processors to increase further the gap between what farmers get and consumers pay. As for further attempts to plug economic leaks with military orders (O. V. Wells, chief of the Agriculture Dept.'s economic bureau, this month described military spending as "principal" factor in whether falling farm prices get "more or less acute"), farmers' experiences with the Korean War are unlikely to lead to their support of new Eisenhower-Dulles adventures. **Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead** (11/15/22) polled farmers on the Korean War, found 34% for continued truce efforts, 34% for getting out of Korea, only 17% for all-out war against China.

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THE LAW

Balto. Smith Act 6 start prison terms

This was the status of prosecutions under the Smith Act last week:

BALTIMORE: Six defendants, free on bail since their sentencing last April to 2-5 years and \$1,000 fines, have been ordered to federal prisons after a ten-minute hearing before trial judge W. Calvin Chestnut and are now serving sentences in various federal prisons. The Supreme Court had refused on Jan. 19 to review their case. A motion to allow them six days to wind up personal affairs was denied. The six, who have a total of nine children ranging from 1½ to 14 years, said they "faced prison calmly" because they are

"... confident that the efforts of Big Business to destroy American democracy will fail. The growing attacks upon the working class are meeting with growing resistance and unity of the American people..."

HAWAII: Trial of seven defendants entered its 16th week, with the government's 12th witness on the stand. Judge Jon Wlig had earlier denied a third motion for a mistrial; defense attorneys said all chance for a fair trial was gone. Latest mistrial motion was based upon editorials in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin which the defense labeled an "intrusion" of the trial. Said attorney A. L. Wirin:

"The fair inference is that a newspaper in this community is advising your Honor as to what to do about these defendants. . . . This is trial by newspapers substituted for fair trial by jury."

The judge recessed the trial and polled the jurors, denied a mistrial with this report:

"I am thankful I can advise that

these editorials have not influenced any of the jurors in such a manner as to affect their ability to be fair."

Chief defendant in the Honolulu trial is Jack W. Hall, regional director of the powerful Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

PITTSBURGH: Defendant Steve Nelson, already under a 20-year sentence on a state sedition law conviction, had been moved from Blawnox Workhouse (where he had three times been confined to a dungeon) to Pittsburgh's county prison. He was released from there Feb. 20 on \$20,000 bail, and again went on trial, four days later, with co-defendants Wm. Albertson, Ben Carathers, James Dolsen and Irving Weisman, on the same charges.

THE RIGHT TO SIGN: In Emporia, Kansas, Dr. W. Lou Tandy was fired from Kansas State Teachers College for having signed a Christmas amnesty petition for the ten top Communists convicted under the Smith Act in 1950. In Cleveland and Boston, prominent clergymen (including a Protestant Episcopal bishop) under attack for signing the petition stood firm in their right to do so.

Two of the ten—former N. Y. City Councilman Benjamin Davis Jr. and Irving Potash, an officer of the Furriers Union—have already filed applications for parole, the Justice Dept. reported. They became eligible Feb. 21, when two-thirds of their five-year sentences had been served.

McCarran law spreads 'hatred' of U.S.

OPPOSITION to the Walter-McCarran immigration law continued to sharpen in countries whose ships enter U.S. ports. In Norway, CBS commentator Eric Sevareid (2/11) reported "hatred" of the U.S. "spreading" ow-

ing to the law's treatment of Norwegian ship personnel. Women workers aboard are asked, Sevareid said, whether they "ever engaged in prostitution." He emphasized Norway because it was "traditionally" one of our best friends, but said he could point to similar attitudes throughout Europe.

In the U.S., new steps to repeal the law were reported from New York to California. The Emma Lazarus Fedn. of Jewish Women's Clubs, N. Y. C., an-



nounced for Feb. "a campaign to gather 10,000 signatures throughout the nation," while clubs in Chicago staged a "Mothers' March for Repeal" similar to the mothers' march "against that other dread disease, polio." The Fedn.'s petition was bordered with photostat heads and leads from the N. Y. Times and other papers showing 90 to 95% opposition to the law after "400 witnesses, representing a variety of organizations, including churches and synagogues, testified at hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration & Naturalization."

"BAD, DECEPTIVE, BUNGLING": Two additional women's and a veterans' organization have cried out against what the YWCA's natl. board called the "manifestly unfair" provisions of the law to "refugees and remaining displaced persons" while "immigrants from Britain and W. Europe will still receive preferential treatment." The Natl. Council of Catholic Women regretted that under the law "part-Asian ancestry still remains a bar to immigra-

Invaluable ammunition for the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law is a 36-page 25c pamphlet published by the American Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born, listing the testimony of 111 witnesses in 11 cities—representing a complete cross-section of U.S. opinion—before President Truman's Commission on Immigration & Naturalization.

ACFPB, 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C. 10, will supply the pamphlet ("The Walter-McCarran Law") at \$10 for 50.

tion for potential migrants from non-Asian countries."

The American Veterans Comm., N. Y. region, at its annual dinner Feb. 12, applauded Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.'s assertion that the "small handful" originally fighting the bill now was a "torrent of opposition"; NAACP secy. Walter White documented reports of the law's adverse effects on U.S. prestige throughout the world. The Times said bluntly—after slapping at the law's authors for calling its opponents "Communists or those who serve them" (2/14): "This is bad, deceptive and bungling legislation."

UE SPARKS CAMPAIGN: Local 301, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, showed its resentment with a shopwide petition campaign embracing 19,500 production and maintenance workers in Schenectady's General Electric plant. Joining the campaign were 15 UE locals in upstate N. Y.

The meaning of the McCarran-Walter Act began hitting home when many workers were forced to register as aliens. Particularly affected were Canadian-born workers, many of whom have always thought themselves to be U.S. citizens but who now find that legal technicalities put them in the class of deportable aliens. Similarly aroused are Italian-born workers—a sizeable section of UE membership.

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A WOMAN SPEAKS OUT IN DEFENSE OF FREE SCHOOLS IN AMERICA

Educators rallied to defy the witch-hunters

On Feb. 17 in Atlantic City the 79th convention of the American Assn. of School Administrators (17,000 were present) vigorously applauded an address by Agnes E. Meyer, a board member of the Natl. Citizens Commission for Public Schools and wife of Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post. She said that Congressional committees investigating schools and colleges threatened our democratic way of life and singled out Sen. McCarthy (R-Wisc.), Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.) and Rep. Velde (R-Ill.) for stinging attacks. The address was described by educators as "historic," a "rallying point" in the fight for free schools.

Next day Velde accused Mrs. Meyer of writing a pro-Communist letter to Moscow's Pravda in 1947; she called this a "deliberate, brazen lie." A few hours later Velde said he had made "an honest mistake . . . due to the complexity of the Russian language." The Pravda letter-writer was a Mrs. Mayer of British Columbia.

Following are excerpts from Mrs. Meyer's address:

HE [Sen. McCarthy] has accused innocent people of communism on mere hearsay evidence, thus traducing

our American principle of law that a man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. By such methods he has . . . stirred up hatred and used every device to destroy the confidence of Americans in each other. . . .

The American people must now realize that they are the ones who make the climate of public opinion and that they must come to the defense of our public schools and of our institutions of higher learning. For the independence of our whole educational system will be jeopardized if Velde, Jenner and McCarthy are not stopped. . . .

Either the clergy of all denominations must now unite in a protest against these latest Congressional inquisitions, or they will be the next to burn at the stake.

THIS power of McCarthy should not be underestimated. He is a dangerous, clever and ruthless demagogue. He is another Huey Long with different tactics but with the same lust for power. . . .

The college presidents, I believe, can stop Congressional investigations of our educational system in all its branches if they act in unison. They should, all of them, communicate at once with their past alumni associations and ask them to take measures

for a counter-offensive.

In Oregon all the veterans' organizations got together and issued a statement defending the state's public school system and rejecting the loyalty oath for public school teachers. I don't think McCarthy will tangle with the schools of Oregon. . . .

I HAVE been present at the Jenner hearings. They are of a character to make any honest American sick to his stomach. . . . By observing the Jenner hearings, the technique for persecuting the teaching profession can be forecast.

The plan is to expose any teachers who look suspicious and may even be guilty of Communist affiliations. Then with the support of an aroused public opinion behind them, our Congressional inquisitors will attack any or all professors whose opinions they dislike. That will be the moment when McCarthy will move into the bullring to do his stuff. As in the past, he will produce his professional ex-Communists such as Budenz to say that Professor X was known to them as a fellow-Communist. Before the poor man can recover from shock, his name will flame in every headline, his college branded as harboring Communists and encouraging communism. Financial contributions will fall off at



AGNES E. MEYER
Time to halt the demagogue

once. Faculty morale will be shot to pieces.

It would take years before the particular university or college that gets the McCarthy work-over could recover from the damage. But not only are our great seats of learning and our public and private schools endangered by this insidious process. The very fabric of our society will be loosened and the noble ideals that have made this nation great will be shattered unless the American people now rise in their might to preserve the freedom of the mind.

CALENDAR

Listings in the Calendar and Classified 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., N. Y. 7.

New York

"WONDERFUL TOWN," with Rosalind Russell. Lyrics: Betty Comden, Adolph Green. Music: Leonard Bernstein. Guardian Theatre Party, Wed., April 8. Tickets from \$5-\$12. Write or call Natl. Guardian, 17 Murray St., N. Y. C. WO 4-3960.

"THE DEVIL IN BOSTON," by Leon Feuchtwanger, presented by the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, directed by Morris Carnovsky. Critics say: "One of the rare experiences on stage"—Show Business. "A Yiddish 'Crucible'."—Chapman, Daily News. Presented Sat. evenings, Sunday matinees at Barblizon Plaza Theatre, 58th St. & 6th Av. For theatre parties, tickets, information call GRamercy 7-2312.

THE MADRI GRAS SEASON IS HERE! Come to a traditional evening. Dancing to Viennese orchestra, topnotch entertainment, games & fun. Sat., Feb. 28, at N. Y. Turn Hall (cor. 85th & Lexington Av.) Tickets obtainable at the German American, Inc., 130 E. 16 St., \$1.20 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

SUN., MARCH 1, 8 P.M., by popular request a 2nd "Writing Out Loud." Hear new talents from A.S.P. Writing Workshops. June Dory & Jay Cross read their latest short stories; and YURI SUHL, author "One Foot In America" read exciting excerpt from his new novel. Audience discussion, social hour at 35 W. 64 St. Cont. 85c. Refreshments included.

STEVE NELSON will speak on Pittsburgh Witch Hunt Against Labor, Sun. afternoon, Mar. 8, Rockland Palace, 155 St. at 8 Av. First New York appearance after his release from jail. First New York Help Steve Nelson Meeting as he goes to trial on second frame-up charge. Help smash the "double jeopardy" attack on the Bill of Rights. Tickets at 50c are available from Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 23 W. 26 St. & Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17 St. Phone WA 4-6856.

New Jersey

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, editor of Natl. Guardian, speaks on "Blackout in the Press," Sun., March 1, 8 p.m., Essex House, 1050 Broad St. Donation: 75c. Ausp.: PP of Essex Co.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER for Katharine Van Orden, Sun., March 8, 6 p.m., at Essex House, Newark. Featuring: Vito Marcantonio, Eslanda Robeson, Martha Schlamme and other progressive leaders. \$3 per person. Send reservations to James Imbrie, dinner chairman, 264 15th Av., Newark, N. J.

Chicago

MARCH 1, DR. CORLISS LAMONT speaks on "USA, USSR & WORLD PEACE" at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan, 7 p.m. Adm. \$1, tax incl. Auspices: Chicago Council American-Soviet Friendship.

Los Angeles

THE NEGRO IN WORLD MUSIC. Recorded concert. Admission: Sub or contribution to the Guardian. Fri., March 13, 8:15 p.m., 10542 Bradbury Rd., L. A. 64. (Near Pico & Manning).

FAME IS THE SPUR with Michael Redgrave, the story of a sellout. Exciting & important film. Unitarian Church Auditorium, 8 St. east of Vermont. Sun., March 15, 5:5c. Don't miss the "short" at 8 P.M.!

Seattle

PEOPLES PROGRAM PRESENTS "A Medal for Willie," Negro-White cast. First Seattle showing Sat., March 14, 8 p.m., Finnish Hall, 1239 Washington St. General admission \$1, including tax.

CLASSIFIED

General

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