The real facts about the invasion of Guatemala

WHEN, on June 18, the first bombs fell on Guatemala the war was probably off its schedule by six months. It appeared to have been timed to break last winter.

In November the N.Y. Times' Sidney Grunon (11/8/53) reported that those seeking the "protection of their own vast economic interests" anticipated "U.S. armed intervention to overthrow" the Guatemalan government.

In December the Natl. Planning Assn., speaking for high financial circles, said that "it may no longer be possible to eliminate communists in Guatemala by peaceful means."

All through the winter the threats rumbled. Senate Foreign Relations Comm. Chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wisc.), the State Dept.'s John Cabot, AFL President George Meany all made ominous pronouncements about Guatemala. House Foreign Affairs subcommittee chairman Donald Jackson (R-Calif.) said:

"A showdown [in Guatemala] is imminent... The Soviet threat there is aggression as surely as if it were backed by the bayonets of the Red Army... The situation has deteriorated until we find ourselves confronted with a Korea in the west."

PHOTOSTATIC EVIDENCE: In January U.S. jet planes went on maneuvers over Central America and the Laredo (Tex.) Times (1/15) noted: "This 'good-will' trip represents an unquestioned demonstration of force."

On Jan. 39 Guatemalan officials called correspondents to the presidential palace, put before them 200 photographs and documents charging a plot to invade Guatemala by land from Honduras, by sea from Nicaragua. The...
Operation Guatemala
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Guatemala is no more important as Indo-China. In South and Central America Guatemala has no friends or allies to supply her with a pinch of courage. She is not controlled by the big plantation owners, not by the priests who have tried to unseat her, not by the peasants or the workers. There is no question of interest with American corporations. Nor is there any need to worry about Guatemala if something is not done to check the progress in that part of the world. Guatemala is a people's government and will spread her beneficial programs by means of the free press. It is necessary for us to do something about it to do something about it.

A set-up for Joe
BROGUE, PA.

There was an assertion that it is no accident that the two most reactionary and aggressive politicians in the country—McCarthy and McCarran—are in Washington as they are in any other city. It was a very shred trick by somebody to make people think that I support them. And on this just stage, All the real work is being done by the people. This "television" was an interlude in it all. In Washington, in which the former stirred it and the bitter citizens a desire to see and hear it, according to McCarthy's views.

Who'd like to reply?
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Would you call Joe the Blow a "No Amendment Fascist?" Emimese

BULLIVAN, IND.

Would you call Joe the Blow a "No Amendment Fascist?"

Los Angeles, Calif.

Guatemala is as important as Indo-China. In South and Central America Guatemala has no friends or allies to supply her with a pinch of courage. She is not controlled by the big plantation owners, not by the priests who have tried to unseat her, not by the peasants or the workers. There is no question of interest with American corporations. Nor is there any need to worry about Guatemala if something is not done to check the progress in that part of the world. Guatemala is a people's government and will spread her beneficial programs by means of the free press. It is necessary for us to do something about it to do something about it.

A set-up for Joe
BROGUE, PA.

There was an assertion that it is no accident that the two most reactionary and aggressive politicians in the country—McCarthy and McCarran—are in Washington as they are in any other city. It was a very shred trick by somebody to make people think that I support them. And on this just stage, All the real work is being done by the people. This "television" was an interlude in it all. In Washington, in which the former stirred it and the bitter citizens a desire to see and hear it, according to McCarthy's views.

Who'd like to reply?
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Would you call Joe the Blow a "No Amendment Fascist?" Emimese

BULLIVAN, IND.

Would you call Joe the Blow a "No Amendment Fascist?"

Los Angeles, Calif.
The site is a means at our disposal to counter the aggressors in Guatemala and use the moral support of the entire armed forces of Nicaragua and Honduras—plus the assistance of the free American nations, published three magazines and ran apps to counter the aggression.

Under the dictatorship and throughout Guatemala, U.S. advisors and U.S. diplomats expressed fervent hope for the success of the anti-Communist forces. The U.S. government made no effort to hide their pleasure.

THE FLOATING WAS NOT CONCEALED

What the press said about the invasion

First press reactions to the invasion of Guatemala was poorly-concealed gloe, not the usual American response to world public opinion. The word "invader" was used. Editorialists demanding the attack and invasion contrived to say from correspondents in Honduras:

NATIONAL GUARDIAN (editorial 6/21): Armed revolt is at best a dangerous precedent in Latin America, and the present situation is sufficiently delinquent to warrant a strictly hands-off attitude.

WASHINGTON POST (editorial 6/21): Armored cars are at least a dangerous precedent in Latin America, and the present situation is sufficiently delinquent to warrant a strictly hands-off attitude.

WALL ST. JOURNAL (editorial 6/25): We do not suggest that the U.S. should actively aid the uprising... but we do see no reason why either way the U.S. should resort to the UN. For a resolution which has the effect of giving aid and comfort to the Red-dominated government.

N. YORK (Pot) (editorial 6/21): We have plainly encouraged the rebels, and we render ourselves a little ridiculous by joining in a solemn call for a cease-fire as they start marching... What men everywhere will ask is whether the "Army of Liberation" means the overthrow of the government of President Arbenz. Under the dictatorship and throughout Guatemala, the army had always regarded as an occupying force, the palace guard was a group of strong-arm men of the tax collector. For this reason, the military would have an arm they do not hate.

Though some defectors from the officer corps may have defected, it seemed unlikely that any large segments of the military would. There were indications last week that the regular army was not alone in defending the country. The picture is that Porfirio and Foreign Minister Toriello to facilitate the evacuation of U.S. nationals. Toriello said he could not guarantee their safety traveling overland because the roads would be patrolled by armed farmers.

In many villages, guerrilla defense brigades have been formed by banana and tobacco workers of the Christian Youth Alliance and other groups.

LAND REFORM: Reasons for the confidence lie in the Arbenz administration's record. In one year of the land reform it has distributed 612,000 acres to 25,734 farmers, and some 400,000 acres are still to be allotted. The farmers have been given credit for seed and machinery. Since the revolution, wages for some 109,000 union members have been at least doubled. Some 35,000 are covered by a social security program including medical care. More schools have been built during the Arbenz administration than in all previous administrations combined.

Under the dictatorship patriotism was hushed; the national anthem was toned ceremonially on state occasions only. Now, 19 years after the revolution, the feeling of nationalism is a new and vigorous phenomenon in Guatemala. Where Independence Day (Sept. 15) was once observed by a military parade and a show of force, it is now a 24-hour festivity.

THE HERITAGE: The invaders have still another significant obstacle. Guatemala is an Indian country. Only 5 percent are without Indian ancestry—almost three-fourths are pure Indian. Their memories of the Spanish invaders are still fresh and strong. The term "touchadores" (back-breakers). It took a whole program, from land reform to library service, to break down the distrust of the Arbenz administrations of that stigma. Canal protests have left a hard job dodging it during his invasion.

With the army and the people as obstinate as the mountains and the jungle, it would have been an absurd non-Communist to try to "force" the U.S. to go through an assault or a strangling blockade to defeat Guatemala. These could be effected only by the armed forces, and the U.S. government, including the invasion of U.S. troops.
Hands off Guatemala!

FACTS ON GUATEMALA
(Continued from Page 1)

DOVILVRY OR DEFIJY: In May U.S. envoys in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua were called to Washington to confer on "implementing" the Caguaya economic agreements. The State Dept., representing the OAS, called for: to carry the assault against Guatemala by diplomacy or by "Operation Diablo." At first the U.S. seemed to lean toward diplomacy. It raised a worldwide commotion over 2,000 tons of arms delivered to Guatemala reportedly from a U.S. warship. Mexico, demanded a threat to the hemisphere and called for a special session of the OAS by the end of June. It was certain to win the required majority of the OAS to support the U.S. The Latin American nations indicated clearly that the U.S. could expect little more than a gesture. The information here is that many representatives of the "safe" hemisphere; they held their empty palms face out. The U.S. then seemed to drop diplomacy. On May 13 a Swedish freighter was stopped at Hamburg and arms being delivered to Guatemala from Switzerland were returned. A Dutch ship with a similar cargo was stopped at Puerto Rico. In the past blockades were acts of war. The U.S. pressed its blockade policy, likely, asked friendly powers for the mission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala. (For British reaction, see WAR AND COMFORT.)

HEMISPERIC SABOTAGE: A retired U.S. Army Col., Carl Studer, was said to be supervising the training of a U.S. group at the U.S. Army base at the Guatemalan army, to Col. Somora Debaray, son of Nicaragua's president. In one of these Col. Studer wrote:

"The government of the north recognized the impossibility of any other solution to the grave problem of my country. It barred the way to the Constitution, it let us go ahead with our plans.

Preparations for the invasion were referred to in the letters as "Operation Diablo.""

At the same time Castillo Armas, head of the jumping-off point in Honduras, said there was no invasion made-in-the-U.S. It is possible the U.S. and Nicaragua's president, then warned that his government last January. In the eyes of Washington, he called a spade a spade. For the U.S., delegates made their purpose plain: 1) to end feudal slavery, and the role of the U.S. government in helping to end slavery. The nation's congresses, the hints of unspoken matters, a new element was making itself felt. In the four years since the June 24, 1950, and Guatemala have been changing;

The armies of the U.S. and of France have been

fought to a standstill, or defeated. India has re
duced to become a local political. A fresh wind is blowing in France. The people of Britain are angry, Western Europe is angry, and for alliance, China has come of age. And the American people are painfully starting on the road back.

Has Washington's failure to stop the deplorable puppet government of the junta forced it to turn to the dime-store Hitlers of our own hemisphere for "victories"? Do the fashioners of our policy know that they are doing? As early as May 26 and June 7 planes flew over Guatemala and dropped anti-gov
dernmental propaganda. The government calmly ex
dited, asked friendly powers for permission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala.

On May 13 a Swedish freighter was stopped at Hamburg and arms being delivered to Guatemala from Switzerland were returned. A Dutch ship with a similar cargo was stopped at Puerto Rico.

In the past blockades were acts of war. The U.S. pressed its blockade policy, likely, asked friendly powers for the mission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala. (For British reaction, see WAR AND COMFORT.)

At the same time Castillo Armas, head of the jumping-off point in Honduras, said there was no invasion made-in-the-U.S. It is possible the U.S. and Nicaragua's president, then warned that his government last January. In the eyes of Washington, he called a spade a spade. For the U.S., delegates made their purpose plain: 1) to end feudal slavery, and the role of the U.S. government in helping to end slavery. The nation's congresses, the hints of unspoken matters, a new element was making itself felt. In the four years since the June 24, 1950, and Guatemala have been changing;

The armies of the U.S. and of France have been

fought to a standstill, or defeated. India has re
duced to become a local political. A fresh wind is blowing in France. The people of Britain are angry, Western Europe is angry, and for alliance, China has come of age. And the American people are painfully starting on the road back.

Has Washington's failure to stop the deplorable puppet government of the junta forced it to turn to the dime-store Hitlers of our own hemisphere for "victories"? Do the fashioners of our policy know that they are doing? As early as May 26 and June 7 planes flew over Guatemala and dropped anti-gov
dernmental propaganda. The government calmly ex
dited, asked friendly powers for permission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala.

On May 13 a Swedish freighter was stopped at Hamburg and arms being delivered to Guatemala from Switzerland were returned. A Dutch ship with a similar cargo was stopped at Puerto Rico.

In the past blockades were acts of war. The U.S. pressed its blockade policy, likely, asked friendly powers for the mission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala. (For British reaction, see WAR AND COMFORT.)

At the same time Castillo Armas, head of the jumping-off point in Honduras, said there was no invasion made-in-the-U.S. It is possible the U.S. and Nicaragua's president, then warned that his government last January. In the eyes of Washington, he called a spade a spade. For the U.S., delegates made their purpose plain: 1) to end feudal slavery, and the role of the U.S. government in helping to end slavery. The nation's congresses, the hints of unspoken matters, a new element was making itself felt. In the four years since the June 24, 1950, and Guatemala have been changing;

The armies of the U.S. and of France have been

fought to a standstill, or defeated. India has re

duced to become a local political. A fresh wind is blowing in France. The people of Britain are angry, Western Europe is angry, and for alliance, China has come of age. And the American people are painfully starting on the road back.

Has Washington's failure to stop the deplorable puppet government of the junta forced it to turn to the dime-store Hitlers of our own hemisphere for "victories"? Do the fashioners of our policy know that they are doing? As early as May 26 and June 7 planes flew over Guatemala and dropped anti-gov
dernmental propaganda. The government calmly ex
dited, asked friendly powers for permission to search their ships at sea and seize military cargoes bound for Guatemala.
June 28, 1954

United Nations
(Continued from Page 1)

duras with responsibility. He asked the Council to send peace observers to Guatemala and elsewhere if used, and to warn the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua.

TO END BLOODSHED: After pious declarations of surprise from Nicaragua, Honduras, Brazil and Colombia urging that the matter be turned over to the OAS, French delegate Henri Hoppenot provided the day's first shock. He said he had no objection to sending peace observers, but he pointed out that, nonetheless, the OAS still had "an immediate responsibility." Therefore, he offered this amendment: That the Council send peace observers to Guatemala and to warn the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua.

OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment, renewed its objections to the Brazil resolution, emphasized that Guatemala was the clear victim of aggression. The U.S.S.R. supported this amendment which declared that OAS "is dominated by the U.S.," which, it charged, was directly responsible for the invasion. Guatemala could be completely crushed, said Soviet delegate Scrony Tsarapkin, while the OAS was debating the question.

TO END BLOODSHED: After pious declarations of surprise from Nicaragua, Honduras, Brazil and Colombia urging that the matter be turned over to the OAS, French delegate Henri Hoppenot provided the day's first shock. He said he had no objection to sending peace observers, but he pointed out that, nonetheless, the OAS still had "an immediate responsibility." Therefore, he offered this amendment: That the Council send peace observers to Guatemala and to warn the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that--without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.

Luiz Maria declared that it would be regrettable from the point of view of the authority and dignity of the Security Council "if this meeting ended with no decision at all." Pointing to the French amendment as a way to "avoid ending with zero," he proposed that—without impairing the jurisdiction of the OAS—the resolution be voted on paragraph by paragraph, or that the paragraph on referral to the OAS be omitted. Either procedure would permit a separate vote on the French amendment.
**WAR & PEACE** Washington’s role in the invasion of Guatemala

WASHINGTON’s long campaign to bring down the government of Guatemala erupted into violence this week after President Adolfo Díaz called on Guatemalans to clean “the filth from our country’s doors.” The move against Guatemala came on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports to the effect that “the U.S. on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports has been watching the Guatemalan situation for a long time.”

BITTER FRUIT: Last March 16, Sen. Estes Kefauver, in a Senate speech on CIA’s far-flung operations, charged an “abortive effort by CIA undercover men to start a revolution in Guatemala.” The N.Y. Post’s Max Lerner suggested the revolt is being undertaken “without the active support of the U.S.”

When I was in Guatemala it was common knowledge... this American interest was involved. I am an extremely well-informed observer put to me to say. We are up to our ears locked in this stuff.

Washington's hostility to Guatemala lay the land and labor repressed against the Guatemalan government and its magnetic appeal throughout property-ridden Central America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America. State officials in effect admitted this by not signing as an Object lesson to the rest of Latin America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America.

BEHIND THE SCENES: A survey of “communism” in Latin America mentions Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Peru as possible trouble spots.

HOW THE STUDENTS OF MEXICO FEEL ABOUT THE AGGRESSION AGAINST GUATEMALA

Four thousand students paraded through the streets of Mexico City on June 16 beating signs reading “Mexico with Guatemala” and “Death to the United Fruit Co.”

WASHINGTON'S long campaign to bring down the government of Guatemala erupted into violence this week after President Adolfo Díaz called on Guatemalans to clean “the filth from our country’s doors.” The move against Guatemala came on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports to the effect that “the U.S. on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports has been watching the Guatemalan situation for a long time.”

BITTER FRUIT: Last March 16, Sen. Estes Kefauver, in a Senate speech on CIA’s far-flung operations, charged an “abortive effort by CIA undercover men to start a revolution in Guatemala.” The N.Y. Post’s Max Lerner suggested the revolt is being undertaken “without the active support of the U.S.”

When I was in Guatemala it was common knowledge... this American interest was involved. I am an extremely well-informed observer put to me to say. We are up to our ears locked in this stuff.

Washington's hostility to Guatemala lay the land and labor repressed against the Guatemalan government and its magnetic appeal throughout property-ridden Central America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America. State officials in effect admitted this by not signing as an Object lesson to the rest of Latin America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America.

BEHIND THE SCENES: A survey of “communism” in Latin America mentions Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Peru as possible trouble spots.

HOW THE STUDENTS OF MEXICO FEEL ABOUT THE AGGRESSION AGAINST GUATEMALA

Four thousand students paraded through the streets of Mexico City on June 16 beating signs reading “Mexico with Guatemala” and “Death to the United Fruit Co.”

WASHINGTON'S long campaign to bring down the government of Guatemala erupted into violence this week after President Adolfo Díaz called on Guatemalans to clean “the filth from our country’s doors.” The move against Guatemala came on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports to the effect that “the U.S. on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports has been watching the Guatemalan situation for a long time.”

BITTER FRUIT: Last March 16, Sen. Estes Kefauver, in a Senate speech on CIA’s far-flung operations, charged an “abortive effort by CIA undercover men to start a revolution in Guatemala.” The N.Y. Post’s Max Lerner suggested the revolt is being undertaken “without the active support of the U.S.”

When I was in Guatemala it was common knowledge... this American interest was involved. I am an extremely well-informed observer put to me to say. We are up to our ears locked in this stuff.

Washington's hostility to Guatemala lay the land and labor repressed against the Guatemalan government and its magnetic appeal throughout property-ridden Central America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America. State officials in effect admitted this by not signing as an Object lesson to the rest of Latin America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America.

BEHIND THE SCENES: A survey of “communism” in Latin America mentions Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Peru as possible trouble spots.

HOW THE STUDENTS OF MEXICO FEEL ABOUT THE AGGRESSION AGAINST GUATEMALA

Four thousand students paraded through the streets of Mexico City on June 16 beating signs reading “Mexico with Guatemala” and “Death to the United Fruit Co.”

WASHINGTON'S long campaign to bring down the government of Guatemala erupted into violence this week after President Adolfo Díaz called on Guatemalans to clean “the filth from our country’s doors.” The move against Guatemala came on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports to the effect that “the U.S. on the heels of numerous U.S. press reports has been watching the Guatemalan situation for a long time.”

BITTER FRUIT: Last March 16, Sen. Estes Kefauver, in a Senate speech on CIA’s far-flung operations, charged an “abortive effort by CIA undercover men to start a revolution in Guatemala.” The N.Y. Post’s Max Lerner suggested the revolt is being undertaken “without the active support of the U.S.”

When I was in Guatemala it was common knowledge... this American interest was involved. I am an extremely well-informed observer put to me to say. We are up to our ears locked in this stuff.

Washington's hostility to Guatemala lay the land and labor repressed against the Guatemalan government and its magnetic appeal throughout property-ridden Central America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America. State officials in effect admitted this by not signing as an Object lesson to the rest of Latin America. The invasion is clearly designed as an object lesson to the rest of Latin America.

BEHIND THE SCENES: A survey of “communism” in Latin America mentions Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Peru as possible trouble spots.

HOW THE STUDENTS OF MEXICO FEEL ABOUT THE AGGRESSION AGAINST GUATEMALA

Four thousand students paraded through the streets of Mexico City on June 16 beating signs reading “Mexico with Guatemala” and “Death to the United Fruit Co.”
Big push is on for Brownell's police-state bills;
Action at once is necessary to block their passage

By Lawrence Emsery

The Eisenhower Administration has submitted to the 83d Congress some 200 proposals of which no more than a handful have been enacted. When the 83d Congress adjourns (the target date is now July 31) it will go out of business for good and will be replaced in 33 days by the new 84th Congress: all measures still pending before it will die.

A chief concern of Eisenhower today is to achieve a better record of bills passed than he can now claim. Early this month he announced that his legislative program is a "must" upon which he intends to lavish his exclusive attention. All the heat the Administration can now generate is being turned upon Congress for speedy action.

By Rep. Louis E. Hartley, Asst. to the Speaker of the House, June 23 was the date scheduled for the beginning of hearings of the House Judiciary Committee on theVEFerguson bills without the safeguard of usual careful Judiciary Committee consideration.

Unfortunately there is very serious reason to believe that the action of reporting S53 (the McCarran bill) did not follow regular Committee procedure, but instead was achieved as a maneuver on the part of those pushing for this general type of anti-democratic, anti-labor legislation in a sneak play seeking to put the Senate in position to act on the Brownell-Ferguson bills without the safeguard of usual careful Judiciary Committee consideration.

WESLEY'S DEFINITION OF A METHODIST

A Methodist is one who lives according to the method laid down in the Bible. He is one who loves the Lord with all his heart, who prays without ceasing from morning till evening and in every waking hour; who reads and meditates upon God's word; who keeps all God's commandments from the least unto the greatest. He cannot speak evil of his neighbor any more than he can lie. He does good unto all men, neighbors, friends and enemies.

These are the marks of a true Methodist. By these alone, do Methodists desire to be distinguished from other men.

Note: Atty. General Herbert Brownell is a member of the Christ Methodist Church of New York.

Censoring dissent

Representative Katherine St. George has introduced, no doubt with pious and patriotic intentions, as profoundly un-American as an attempt to repeal the First Amendment. The stated purpose of her bill is to prohibit the transmission through the mails at less than cost of publications, books, other printed matter, and films containing material contrary to the best interests of the United States. The measure would affect newspapers and magazines receiving the benefits of second-class mail rates, books and films which receive special insurance rates and bulk material mailed as third-class matter.

What is meant by "material contrary to the best interests of the United States"? The bill offers no definition; neither does its author. If Senator McCarthy were Postmaster General, it would surely mean the denial of second- or third-class mail privileges to Time magazine, the New York Herald Tribune, The New York Post, and The Milwaukee Times—not to mention The Washington Post and Times Herald, all of which the Senator at one time or another has called "communist." It would require any Postmaster General to review the contents of all publications in order to determine whether they fell within the boundaries of Mrs. St. George's prohibition. It would impose a general censorship upon the expression of ideas and opinions through the printed word.

The First Amendment was designed to forbid just such censorship. Its authors knew better than to fear the freedom of expression. They knew that no measure could more to fear from suppression of ideas than from expression of them. They believed that the best antidote to polemical falsehood is a positive one—a source of strength to the American people. The bill, if passed, offers a better reliance for the future than any form of censorship.
TOO DAMN MUCH
Union fights 5th try to deport Bridges
FOUR TIMES in 20 years the U.S. government has tried and failed to deport Harry Bridges, Australian-born president of the West Coast longshoremen's union. Last week was starting a 5th try. Baid union acce-
Key words: Bridges, deportation, United States
Union locals up and down the coast agreed; most were on record unani-
mous for a "stay of the indefinite strike-
work meeting" if another case is brought to court.

Present efforts of the Dept. of Justice are based upon two suits, one criminal and one civil, filed against Bridges in 1948 charging that he obtained his citizenship fraudulently by swearing he has never been a member of the Com-


nunist Party. Bridges was tried on the criminal action; the Supreme Court threw the case out a year ago. On June 7, U.S. Atty Lynn J. Gillard asked a Federal District Court in San Fran-
cisco to place the civil suit on the calendar for action.

MOtion TO DIsMISS: On June 14
Bridges' attorney Richard Giadstein appeared before Federal Judge Oliver D. Hamlin Jr. and argued that "the matter on which this action is based has already been adjudged, time and time again." He was granted a stay un-
til July 13 to prepare briefs supporting his motion to dismiss the suit.
The ILWU points out that Bridges has actually been charged twice by the Supreme Court, once in 1943 and again in 1953. Said the union: "The ILWU will stand solid to the last man to fight this unconstitutional persecution." As five previous frame-ups were de-
feated so will this one be defeated.

Listings in the Calendar and Classified sections are available at 25¢ a line (five words).

Classified

NEWspaper printed for use only upon receipt of satisfactory cash remittance at time of order. All copies must be paid for in advance.

VITAMINS. If you are now paying more than 91¢ for a month's supply of a complete and adequate VITAMIN-MINERAL FORMULA, write or call for FREE FOLDER PROVING—

FREE FOLDER. "PROVEN—"

KAZOR BLADES—Double edge, still

FREE FOLDER. "The Weavers Sing,"

KANCO— FOR EARLY TEEN-AGERS 9-13 years—Defenders with "Grave Doubts"

NEW 31, rm rooms with kitchen privileges

LOVELY RESORT HOME—Camping, Boating, Fishing, Sightseeing. Modera CARPENTER WILL EXCHANGE. Swimming, Social and Cultural Activities. Commuting to N. Y. Reasonable. Write Box GB, 17 Murray St., N. Y. C.

FOR EARLY TEEN-AGERS 9-13—a girls. Small group. Intimate lodge with congenial couple. Swimming, social and cultural activities. Commuting to N. Y. Reasonable. Write Box GB, 17 Murray St., N. Y. C.

iff's Farm, Kerhonkson, N. Y. For information call Kerhonkson 3412 or N. Y. C. (Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism) by M. I. (E) 6-7164.

LAKE MICHIGAN SUMMER HOME for families of 4 or 5 persons. Near a cabin.

NEPTUNE'S FARM—$35 a week. Also a cabin, $40 a week. Also a camp.

Moy gets 2-yr. term, China News is fined $25,000 for bank ads

By Ione Kramer

In AN ACTION which may silence the only anti-Chiang China-language paper in the United States, Judge Sylvester J. Ryan on June 17 imposed a fine of $25,000 on the China Daily News, and sentenced its editor, Eugene Moy, to two years in jail. The charge: extending remittances to overseas Chinese from their families in the mainland. This, the government viewed the case as "serious" because the China Daily News was the "mouthpiece" for the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, which has been heavily involved in the war.

Before the new government, money from a working relative abroad was often the sole support of "overseas" families.

THE REASON WHY: In a statement to the court, Mr. Moy declared: "It is only because our newspaper's policy differs from that of certain other Chinese-language newspapers, and because we sometimes disagree with the present foreign policy of the government, that the government agencies began to persecute us in 1951..."

Three laundry workers, Chin Yong Cheung, whose presence in a Hong Kong prison was noted, and two Hong Ming were convicted of sending illegal remittances to China. Sung's sentence was suspended and the other two were sentenced to a year in jail. All are on bail, $2,500 for editor Moy, $1,500 for the others.

WEIGHT OF IDEAS: During the trial Judge Ryan had rejected the paper's editors as part of the government's evidence, but at the time sentencing, he stated he had to consider the paper's views to determine its "motive" because "ideas are often the motives that prompt evil acts." Before the sentence, Col. Wm. Esbitt, an Administration official, that prompt evil acts. Before the new government, money from a working relative abroad was often the sole support of "overseas" families.

"STOP THE WAR IN GUATEMALA!"

That's what William Bailey of New York (e.) shouted from the gallery of the UN Security Council chamber during the debate on Guatemala. "Stop American aggression," he yelled, and U.S. delegate Lodge, who was presiding, angrily ordered him to be removed. He was turned over to police and booked on a disorderly conduct charge. And, in the incredible moral climate of our time, he was sent to Bellevue psychiatric ward for observation by a magistrate. Symptoms: desire for peace.

NEW YORK

An Anti-American feeling...new books, etc.

6/21)

The news in Guatemala and the continuing crisis in Indo-China will be the topics at a forum sponsored by the N.Y. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, at 8:30 p.m., June 29, at the Cornell Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23d St.

CARRIER

ROOM AIR CONDITIONER

Get A

USAIR Monthly display at Jefferson School

PICTURES, posters and trade union leaflets that helped to free Eugene V. Debs and hundreds of other World War I political prisoners make up an Amnesty Month display in the auditorium of the Jefferson School of Social Science, 1040 6th Av., Manhattan.

Insurance

INSURANCE

Carl Brodsky

All kinds of automobile, home, life, health and accident insurance.

199 Broadway • GR 3-3826

Different, But Homelike

Piano & Theory Lessons

by a concert artist with long teaching experience.

Right-striking, ear-training, form, counterpoint, harmony, musical analysis, etc.

Beginners and Advanced

Monthly basis, from July 1

Discounts for GUARDIAN readers

Choon Cho Kwok • AC-2-2190

Cameron Photofax City Camera Exchange • 11th and Broadway • GR 5-2905

ALEX'S

45 W. 10th St. • (at 4th Av.)

Opes 12-11 p.m. Tues.-Sun.

The new slim silhouette looks so different, it feels, filters, dehumidifies and ventilates. See this great new Carrier. It's built by the people who have no competing brand.
NATIONAL GUARDIAN

June 28, 1954

10

N.Y. READERS' FORUM

Comments on McAvoy's letter, Ross speech and ALP policy

In the May 31 issue of the GUARDIAN, there appeared an article titled "McAvoy comments on the working of the American Labor Party for 1954 as set forth at the ALP rally May 6 in New York. We invited readers to comment on McAvoy's opening remarks and print brief excerpts (because of the length of the letter) of comments by New York readers.

United Action

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mr. McAvoy's points need only be underlined: the similarity between the Truman Democratic and Republican party label, Democrat or Republican, in determining candidates who are worthy of support for election. Nor will they accept a candidate as worthy of their support who opposes some small phase of McCarthyism, but whose antirepression role in essence, advances us in the road to fascism. Bernard Melish

The old parties cannot be reformed. We are in full agreement with Clifford McAvoy Otie and Hava Skattedal (who has not let any so0n-of-a-obscure fact ALP member forget) on the need to defeat the Ickes-Farleyism in New York State.

Stop internal conflict

NEW YORK, N.Y.

There are now less than five months before the 1954 Election Day. We in the ALP would like our candidates to be ready to face the voters. There is only one way to do this: we must use our best efforts to build ALP unity.

If the ALP is not united, it cannot function as a serious political party. As long as we have a weak ALP, we cannot have a strong ALP. The ALP must be strengthened, and we must work together to achieve this goal.

Let the Republicans and Democrats alike cauterize their noisome sores lest each be overcome by the stench of its own corruption. Let the ALP join the people in their fight against the Democrats and their candidates. Together we can defeat the ALP's enemies - the Know-Nothings and the Prohibitionists.

The job ahead

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY is the only political party worth its salt on the New York State ballot. Its program is the only one which is directed to the needs of the state and geared solely to their basic needs and demands. The power of the American Labor Party to win adoption of this program depends, of course, on its continued position as a ballot party, and upon its growth as an independent and decisive political force.

The accompanying letters indicate deep concern for these objectives among GUARDIAN readers in New York, as among American Labor Party voters generally. Whether aimed at the minimum of 50,000 votes needed for the 1954 gubernatorial candidate to maintain ALP on the ballot after 1954, or at an optimum of the 232,000 votes cast in the 1954 gubernatorial campaign, the task ahead for the ALP campaigner is an arduous one, requiring the smartest of smart politics under the most difficult handicaps.

As the campaign proceeds, the air will be filled with familiarTaxation without Representation issues. The ALP intends to devote its fullest effort toward this end.

THE EDITORS

NEW PAMPHLET

TRIBUTE TO BEN DAVIS

Be CLEAR this Summer, Study at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL

Summer Program Includes:

- COALITION OF INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS
- U.S. HISTORY THE SCHOOLS DON'T TEACH
- THE NEW CHINA: U.S. HISTORY THE SCHOOLS DON'T TEACH
- THE NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT TODAY
- PAYLO and the STRUGGLE AGAINST FREEDOMSHIP
- DECISIONS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS
- CARL MARZI on the trade unionist point of view

TUES., JUNE 29 — 8:15 P.M.;
WED., JUNE 30 — 8:15 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
575 Av. of Americas (6th Av at 16th St.)

HANDBOOKS OFF GUATEMALA!

Keep American Boys Out of Indo-China
Public Opinion Can Prevent War!

ELMER BENZINGER on Guatemala
KUMAR GOSHAL on Indo-China

For young people on colonial affairs
CARL MARZI on the trade unionist point of view

TUES., JUNE 29 — 8:15 P.M.
WED., JUNE 30 — 8:15 P.M.
The Cornish Arms Hotel
Admission: 50c each

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
141 W. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

"MAJOR BARBARA" by G. B. Shaw
In English
Premier: Friday, June 14, 8:30 p.m.
Cornish Arms Hotel
Admission: 50c each
"ODESSA DREAM"
A New Musical Comedy
Premier: Saturday, June 15, 8:30 p.m.
Cornish Arms Hotel
Admission: 50c each

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!
In the interests of democracy

SMOKERS — Why Not Strike A Light for Freedom?

If we must smoke, let's smoke Joe out!

—Robert Burns

Use our "Joe Must Go" match books in beautiful red, white and blue combination. After matches are used you can mail the book to Pres. Eisenhower. It contains this message: "We protest Sen. McCarthy's witch-hunting, smearings and character assassinations of Americans through his undemocratic tactics which are in violation of our American standards of justice." A Box of 50 Books — 50c
EXQUISITE, SIMPLE, MODERN STAINLESS STEEL TABLEWARE

The current vogue in tableware are the beautiful, simple-lined, modern Scandinavian designs. We agree these are the most attractive designs on the markets. Unfortunately, they are priced far beyond the average pocketbook, ranging from $6-$9 per place setting. However, we have found a set of stainless steel tableware to match the beauty and craftsmanship of the Scandinavian models. It is made in Japan with exquisite taste and sturdy construction. It IS AS BEAUTIFUL AND WELL MADE AS THE SCANDINAVIAN MODELS. It is made of stainless steel, heavy weight, one-piece knives, beautifully contoured. And best of all, it is priced to fit most budgets.

24 pc. service for six includes a fork, knife, teaspoon, soup spoon in each setting. $12.95 prepaid express

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE ORDER BLANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size, Color, Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE
17 Murray St., N.Y. 7

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE ORDER BLANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size, Color, Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE

WORLD FELLOWSHIP (Near Conway, N. H.) will host to an ALL-DAY ACTION CONFERENCE, July 4

OUR BILL OF RIGHTS

Its Meaning to Us and to the World

Consultants: ROYAL W. FRANCE & FLORENCE LUSCOMB

WORLD FELLOWSHIP offers a Special Heritage of Freedom Week (July 4-11), rates of $5.00 a Day for Meals, Room and Baths to friends who want to combine summer and conference. Daily recreation programs in the White Mountain country, forums and entertainment evenings.

Write or phone (39-52 or 51) World Fellowship, Conway, New Hampshire.