

DuBois and 4 go free; judge throws charges out

FOR the first time since Harry S. Truman set off the greatest witch-hunt of modern times with his loyalty purge in March, 1947, the government last week took a stunning defeat. U.S. District Judge Matthew F. McGuire threw out of court a charge of "foreign agent" against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four white co-defendants who headed the former Peace Information Center.

After an entire morning of legal arguments by chief defense attorney Vito Marcantonio, Judge McGuire granted a motion for a judgment of

and that the Peace Information Center grew out of a meeting he himself called in his home. His testimony against his former friends and associates collapsed when it was shown that he, as a vice-president of the World Peace Council, had disclaimed it as a foreign principal when he registered as an agent of the Yugoslav government.

Marcantonio told the court the "case never should have been called and . . . the charges have not been proved." Government attorney J. Frank Cunningham argued that a foreign agent is "any person who acts or holds himself out to be a disseminator of information for a foreign person . . . not necessarily due to any agreement at all." The court rejected the argument. Big laugh of the trial came during this exchange:

Judge: "Maybe Congress has used inept language. . . . Now Congress has said salt conceivably could be pepper and pepper could conceivably be salt, is that right?"
Cunningham: "That's exactly what it did."

PEACEMAKERS VINDICATED: Before throwing out the entire case, the judge acquitted Sylvia Soloff on the ground that she was a paid employee of the Center and not a policy-making official. The others acquitted were Abbot Simon, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos and Kyrle Elkin.

The American Peace Crusade, which has just begun a nationwide petition campaign for a five-power peace pact and of which Dr. DuBois is an honorary co-chairman, sent this wire to him:

Quashing of the infamous indictments against you and associates greeted with joy. You are a symbol to us of the best traditions of our country and of the Negro people. Your vindication is a triumph of these traditions. It is a victory in the struggle for the right to speak for peace and gives us new determination as we launch our new campaign for an end to bloodshed in Korea and for an agreement among the major powers for lasting peace.

The general press maintained to the end its almost total blackout on the case, outcome of which was being tensely awaited by millions all over the world. To the N.Y. *Compass* the case was a major defeat for the Dept. of Justice. Said editor Ted. O. Thackrey in a signed editorial:

The fact that it was left to a conservative judge to call a halt to the whole sorry proceedings is so disgraceful that it calls for the resignation of Atty. Gen. McGrath.

• See Report to Readers, p. 2.



JUDGE MATTHEW MAGUIRE
There was doubt aplenty

acquittal without submitting the case to the jury. The ruling was made immediately after the government rested its case. Said Judge McGuire:

"When a reasonable mind must have a reasonable doubt, the judge must require a judgment of acquittal. If I permitted this case to go to the jury, I should permit them to speculate on a speculation."

SALT COULD BE PEPPER: The Attorney General's office had worked since Feb. 9 this year, when the indictments were returned, to fashion a case against the five on the ground that, because they circulated the Stockholm Peace Appeal advocating outlawry of the atom bomb, they should have registered under the law as agents of a foreign principal. Star witness for the government was O. John Rogge, former Asst. Atty. General, who admitted on the stand that he had invited Dr. DuBois to work with the international peace movement

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Fine idea—all armies please copy

A North Korean soldier tries his luck as a fisherman in a small stream near the Korean truce talk site. Fishing, we firmly believe, is more fun than killing; and we venture that a poll among the foot soldiers on both sides in Korea would favor a fishing competition over a killing bee. Any doubters?

WAR & PEACE

Paris: U.S. talks peace; Rome: U.S. spurs war

STILL proclaiming its crusade "to capture the word 'peace'" (N.Y. Times, Nov. 25), Washington moved last week to sharpen the cold war and "prevent a dangerous slump" in Western Europe (Michael Hoffman, N.Y. Times, Nov. 25). One "gloomy" official told the Wall St. Journal (Nov. 9): "Armaments races have a way of speeding up, not slowing down. But you have to make a peace offer now and again."

At Key West the President reviewed a stepped-up Pentagon arms plan and was expected to "accept part, if not all, of the plans for bigger armed strength" (Wall St. Journal, Nov. 10). News of the proposed hike in arms spending came as the cost-of-living index hit an all-time high and the Chamber of Commerce figured out that President Truman had collected more taxes (\$262,000,000,000 from July 1, 1945 to Nov. 16, 1951) than all other U.S. presidents combined (\$254,000,000,000 from 1789 to June 30, 1945).

Announcing it would press for still higher taxes next year, the White House also moved to tighten the blockade against the socialist world, withdrawing all tariff concessions to the Soviet

Union and Poland and banning imports of Soviet and Chinese furs.



Drawing by David Lemon

THE RUSH ON ROME: Secy. Acheson and other Western foreign ministers hurried from the UN General Assembly, where they talked disarmament, to the Atlantic Pact Council meeting in Rome, where their chiefs of staff had already agreed to increase arms commitments for 1954 and where Supreme Commander Eisenhower was to insist on upping arms goals for 1952 as well. These decisions were taken in face of what the Wall St. Journal (Nov. 9)

called economic "chaos" in France which "is only an extreme example of economic woe throughout most of Europe." The paper called the outlook "particularly alarming" since "the situation has developed before French rearmament really got under way."

As negotiators at Panmunjom reached agreement on a truce line, Air Chief Vandenberg returned from Korea—where he discovered China had become "a major air power almost overnight"—to threaten bombing of Manchuria if armistice talks are not completed to U. S. liking in 30 days. (His statement, contradicting earlier assurances that the new U.S. truce plan was not an ultimatum, was later denied.) Secy. Acheson promised there would be no evacuation of troops from Korea, come what may. Tokyo and Washington sounded warnings of the "deadly risk" should "the UN peoples . . . let down their guard" (N.Y. Times, Nov. 25).

AGGRESSION YEAR—1954: The goal of the U.S. arms buildup was defined by Demaree Bess in the *Saturday Evening Post* (Nov. 24) as aggressive war against the Soviet Union in 1953 or 1954. Bess, SEP Associate Editor, took a "hard, straight look at the Russian-American conflict" and found:

Fact One: A fatalistic feeling has pervaded both major political parties that we can solve our own and the world's problems only by overthrowing the expanding Soviet empire by force of arms. This fatalism has spread so widely among the American people that we no longer pay much attention to the most belligerent statements by our representatives in Washington. . . .

Fact Two: If our objective is overthrow of the Soviet dictatorship, then all-out war is inevitable. . . .

Fact Three: The year 1953—later changed to 1954—has been repeatedly mentioned in Washington as the "target year" for several projects. . . . The target year, in military terminology, means the year in which the U. S. will be in a position to fight an all-out war with Russia on equal or more than equal terms. . . . 1954 is the year when the American people can, if they choose, precipitate an all-out war to overthrow the Soviet dictatorship.

Bess concluded that war can be avoided only if we "re-examine very carefully the possibilities of a world in which both the U.S. and Soviet dictatorship will continue to survive, despite their mutual hostility." The *Wall St. Journal* (Nov. 8), noting that "all our Western allies are growing restive under our present anti-Soviet program which consists of arming to the teeth," made a similar plea for "a method of living together, if not in peace, at least without war."

RUSSIA IS PEACEFUL: Testimony as to Soviet intentions came from strange sources. Gen. Lucius Clay, one of the chief authors of the spring 1948 war scare, told the Grocery Manufacturers Assn. early this month that if the Soviet Union were going to attack, it would have done so before now. The President's announcement that he may name George Kennan, self-styled author of the "containment" policy, ambassador to Moscow, recalled that Kennan is on record (State Dept. Round Table

(Continued on Page 3)

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THE MAIL BAG

The biggest atrocity
RANSOMVILLE, N. C.
The current atrocity story reminds me of the sinking of the battleship Maine. Just as the Maine should not have been in Havana harbor if it didn't expect to be sunk, so we should not have our young men fighting in Korea if we don't expect them to be killed.
No doubt atrocities have been committed by both sides in Korea. There has never been a war without atrocities, and they are just as barbarous on one side as on the other.
But the big atrocity is war itself. Whether killed in accordance with the rules of war or in violation of them, men are just as dead. There should be no rules of war because there should be no war.
Vernon Ward

Atrocity and scapegoat
CHICAGO, ILL.
Last week, a long delayed report of enemy atrocities against GI's in Korea was released by the armed forces. This week, it released its weekly report of GI "battle" casualties passing the 100,000 mark. And who can forget the many millions of other casualties in Korea?
So that is Truman-Pentagon technique! Try to find a foreign scapegoat in the week when the righteous indignation of the American people should demand an end to this unnecessary war! But Americans don't need a scapegoat. They know the men who are responsible: the perpetrators of the impossible and illogical Truman-Pentagon containment policy. All free Americans these coming weeks should visit their congressmen and demand CEASE-FIRE now.
Albert Bofman
U. S. Comm. Against Militarization
6329 S. May

Who done it, Harry?
RIO LINDA, CALIF.
Who composed the message read

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How crazy can you get dept.
What may have been a Soviet plot to influence or enslave the head of this country's largest railroad operating union was revealed to the CIO national convention yesterday.
W. Parker Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.), told the delegates meeting in the Hotel Commodore that he had received—and rejected—an invitation to spend his summer at a Romanian rest home. . . .
"Perhaps in some way these evil powers hoped to influence me—with torture or drugs or hypnosis," he said. "Perhaps in some unimaginable way they hoped to enslave the president of a powerful union, enslave him so that he would return to these shores and carry out their murderous designs."
—N.Y. World Telegram, Nov. 9
A free year's sub goes to the sender of each item published under this heading. Winner this week: Gloria Gray, N. Y. City.

by President Truman on the night of Nov. 7? Was it John Foster Dulles? After listening to it I thought of your "How crazy can you get department."
The U.S. financial dictators plus the world fascist powers (who have long had the sordid ambition to destroy Soviet Russia) now have air bases surrounding the Soviet Union. From these military establishments the A-bombs can be sent to maliciously destroy the cities and industries of the U.S.S.R. in a very short time. The only issue now lacking to start an aggressive war is, what preparations have the Russians made to oppose such aggression?
The President's message proposed that large numbers of officers be sent into the Soviet Union to obtain information and to inspect any military equipment that the Russians might now have on hand. It has been said that those who proposed such inspection expected it would not meet with Russian approval. Who but a moron would expect them to allow such inspection?
R. Scherlie

Down Mig Alley
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Enclosed you will find an analytical piece by Hanson Baldwin (N. Y. Times) that places air losses in Korea in proper proportion. The military handouts to the 98% jingo press go something like this: "Eight of our jets tangle with 30 Mig's down Mig Alley. Four enemy planes damaged. All our planes return safely." Official military statistics put American losses since the war's beginning to Oct. 23, at 1,203, and enemy losses at 324. Baldwin is disturbed by the fact that the North Korean and Chinese air forces have used their jet interceptors to such an effect that day bombing has become a hazard. Name withheld

Down the garden path
MAR VISTA, CALIF.
The politicians have promised us an atom-powered auto, an atom-powered ship, an atom-powered plane and an atom-powered sub, but so far have given us only an atom-powered foreign policy.
Jane Genook



Canard Enchaîne, Paris
"O.K., now, quit stalling... who killed Henry IV?"

The 35th Ward twisteroo
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Here is interesting news from Philadelphia's 35th Ward. Oliver Twist was scheduled to appear in our neighborhood last week. The Emma Lazarus Club in our area contacted the Progressive Party, among other neighborhood groups, and asked us to join in demanding that this vicious anti-Semitic film not be shown. There was a two-day barrage of telephone calls to the company responsible for booking the film. Then a delegation visited the manager of the local theatre asking him to cancel it.
The group took with them a leaflet they planned to distribute in front of the movie house the next night. They told the manager that they planned to picket every performance. The next day there was a big sign in front of the movie house stating that due to a large number of protests the film would not be shown. The owner of the booking agency, showing films in 25 theatres, promised not to show Oliver Twist in any of the 25. This victory, combined with our 1,515 votes for Progressive Party candidates in the recent city elections, makes progressives in the 35th Ward feel that they are getting somewhere.
C. W.

Say "Uncle"!
CINCINNATI, O.
There ain't no justice. The taxpayer isn't allowed to claim on his income tax return an exemption for the most expensive dependent he has, namely Uncle Sam.
Reuel Stanfield

REPORT TO READERS
Praise the Lord—and pass the information

THE ALMOST COMPLETE PRESS BLACKOUT on the preposterous trial of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his four associate peace advocates, which collapsed last week for lack of any evidence whatsoever that peace is un-American, continued to the end. It is probably true that for every American who knew the facts about the trial, a thousand people in other countries knew and were deeply concerned.
Writing "finis" to this historic case which has filled columns of the GUARDIAN since August, 1950, we rejoice at the outcome and are heartened by the reminder that men like Judge Matthew F. McGuire still refuse to have American courts of justice turned into political inquisition chambers. But because we know the nature and purpose of the Washington witch-hunt too well to expect this setback to cool the inquisitors' ardor, we think the stress should be not so much on the "peace trial's" ignominious fizzle as on the fact that it was ever started—and that only a handful of the thousands of U.S. publications deemed the case worthy of reporting, let alone of comment.
The record indicates there were some elements in Washington who never favored the indictment of the peacemakers, if only—and probably only—because they thought the risk too great of not getting a conviction. But the fact that it was not these elements who prevailed shows how far the dominant elements believe their organized hysteria has softened up the resistance of Americans to the destruction of their traditions. And the fact that almost the whole press ignored this naked affront to American justice, while publishing torrential denunciations of trials of confessed spies and Nazi collaborators in Eastern Europe, shows how nearly right those elements were.

WHY WERE THE FIVE PEACEMAKERS INDICTED and brought to trial, although there was not and could not be any evidence that they were "foreign agents"? As Dr. DuBois said when the Peace Information Center was "requested" to register under the Foreign Agents Act in August, 1950:
"I must assume that the Justice Department's action is a further move by the Administration to frighten into silence the voices of peace in America . . . whether in support of the World Peace Appeal, the Intl. Red Cross statement calling for banning atomic weapons, or the teachings of the Prince of Peace Himself."
The move came just after the Peace Information Center announced that 2,000,000 Americans had signed the World Peace Appeal. Insofar as it has scared some Americans away from peace activity during the 15 months of mounting war preparations between then and last week's court decision, the Administration may not reckon it a total failure.
We must face the fact that organized peace activity today in America—the most vital front in the world—is less than in almost any other country. The main reason is the black-out on information about the peace movement here and around the world—a movement that hundreds of millions of people have come to regard as a kind of unofficial Congress of Humanity. The yearning for peace, the desire to do something to obtain it, permeates every section of our people. But the information black-out, by maintaining a sense of isolation in millions of peace-loving Americans, checks the logical development of this yearning into a mass movement.

WITH VICTORY GAINED over those who would have labeled peace un-American in the case of the Peace Information Center, the time is now for a tremendous American upsurge against all war and all the witch-hunts that go in the package with war. The time is now to organize—and not to wait for leadership to drop from the skies, but if need be to provide it. Strength comes through organization. A group of ten people in the smallest community organized to spread information and bombard the local press and officials with facts and demands for action is not ten but twenty times stronger than one individual working in isolation.
The Progressive Party, emphasizing the immediate need for the five-power pact which nearly half of humanity has demanded, will carry the peace banner with renewed conviction and effectiveness in '52. And we are confident that every progressive will organize with others to continue and broaden the Peace Information job so magnificently started and courageously defended by Dr. DuBois and his associates.
With your help, we will continue to do our part.
THE EDITORS

"Martian Chronicles"
NEW YORK, N. Y.
There's a remarkable little book kicking around. It's a science-fiction novel called Martian Chronicles, by Ray Bradbury, a pocket-book. This fascinating book tells of the conquering of Mars and the subjugation of its people by the U.S. army and big business and of the terrible atomic war that follows. The author knows Americans and American businessmen. Without writing scare literature he has written the most powerful anti-war book I have read in the last few years. Give it to people who don't want to face up to what atoms can do in the hands of big business and military governments!
B. A.

Pot hooks and missiles
BALTIMORE, MD.
I simply do not believe that the Rosenbergs, even with the worst intentions, could have transmitted to Russia information of the slightest value about the atomic bomb. I recently solved a system of Riquier equations. I have been trying to transmit the information to M. Janet of the University of Paris, who is a Riquier specialist. It is extremely difficult for scientists to convey information about their discoveries to one another. The crude drawings which figured in the Rosenberg case meant as much to Russian scientists as the pot-hooks in a child's copy book. I do not think that even Klaus Fuchs helped Russia much.

Man without a heart
SEATTLE, WASH.
From the N.Y. Times Magazine (10-14-51), page 51:
"Philippine President Epifanio Quirino, at the end of a State visit to Spain: 'I am leaving my heart in Madrid.'
John Cockroft

In the Johns Hopkins Magazine—Nov., 1951—is a paper on guided missiles, extremely difficult to understand, but it would convey more information to Russia than the Rosenbergs could have given.
Lewis B. Robinson

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THEY DON'T BELIEVE YOU CAN GET PEACE THROUGH A-BOMBS

Saner industrialists speak out strongly against vast U.S. war program

FROM the day in 1946 when Winston Churchill imported the Nazi "Iron Curtain" slogan into the U.S., and the slogan was adopted to chain this nation to a super-war economy, progressives have warned that a Frankenstein monster had been created which would inevitably destroy U.S. living standards and ring down an iron curtain on basic freedoms here at home. Last week the GUARDIAN quoted some big business spokesmen who are at last beginning to worry about the effects of the policy they helped form and launch. Here is a selection of recent quotes showing that, despite the now far-advanced repression, many conservative Americans are beginning to talk out for peace and sanity as the bankruptcy of U.S. policy becomes clearer. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, in the 2nd annual Louis D. Brandeis memorial lecture delivered early this month at Brandeis University, found in the U.S.



Dikobraz, Prague
Truman's dollar harvest

views of Wisconsin State Sen. Chester E. Dempsey in a letter last month to the Madison Capital Times urging the U.S. and other colonial powers to get out of Asia:

We used to wonder at the servility of the patient Germans under the propaganda of Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebbels. We are now worse than the Germans ever were. We have complete thought control. We are in the hands of the military and the smear brigade. One would actually think from observing the peace doings at San Francisco that it was China and Russia that attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor. . . .

If I can see straight, the yellow races want to run their own affairs. They are rapidly increasing. They are hungry. They don't get one-half a square meal a day. They are getting smart and tough and they are on the march. All white nations should get out of Asia and turn back to those peoples their own government and natural resources and then help them with loans and trade to develop their own resources so they can eat.

E. L. Shaner, editor-in-chief of Steel, the Weekly Magazine of Metalworking, wrote Aug. 20 in his column, As the Editor Views the News:

Since the end of World War II hundreds of American industrialists have visited foreign countries, chiefly in Europe, to compare notes with business acquaintances in those countries on the outlook for peace or war. . . . As one reads [their] reports, one is strongly impressed by the fact that almost without exception, they reflect a state of mind which is quite at variance with that presented to us by the official spokesmen of our own government in Washington. Our friends in industry in foreign countries are calm in their appraisal of the threat of communism, whereas our servants in Washington seem to be almost hysterical

in their size-up of it. . . . Moreover, some foreign observers think that bungling by our government is as likely a threat of war as action by the Kremlin. . . .

"FATUOUS WORDS": William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of the Arizona Daily Star, in a letter to the N. Y. Times (Oct. 31) pointing out that World War III "will end in one of the great catastrophes of history," wrote:

. . . Here at home we are almost unconsciously proceeding step by step toward this great disaster, literally shouting ourselves into a gigantic war of asserting "liberation" of Europe and the Soviet Union itself. . . .

We are being shouted into a catastrophic war by the opinion makers of our country. Combine this with another fallacious belief that after winding ourselves up tight in rearmament we can later taper off and you can see that we are creating political forces that will, within a few years, cause us to blunder unintentionally into the war we say we do not want.

Commenting on the "startling contrast" between Mathews' "keen and lucid account" and the Times lead editorial of the same day which said the U.S. "arms not for war but for peace," Robert W. King, Hartland Four Corners, Vt., wrote the Times, Nov. 14:

How often have these fatuous words been spoken before in other nations only to have them prove the prelude to armed conflict? So it is with your equally pointless assertion that "our program is for peace through strength." It should be obvious to a child that there are portions of the earth in which we can never match the Russians in strength, just as reciprocally there are areas in which we can always be supreme. . . . It is virtually certain that the European peoples would go to extreme negotiational lengths with Russia to avoid our brand of salvation. . . .

But most erroneous of all is the notion, now the official doctrine of the U.S., that the spread of an idea like communism, with its blandishments for a better way of life, can be held in check with guns.

\$1,000,000-AN-HOUR WAR: Columnist Dorothy Thompson, long bitterly anti-Soviet, appeared before the Friday Morning Club in Los Angeles early this month and was reported by the L. A. Times to have "advocated a policy that would make it obligatory upon the U.S. to take care of her own internal problems, to close the war in Korea, which she said is costing \$1,000,000 an hour as well as many American lives. . . ."

According to the Times, "she addressed at least 1,000 persons—and they agreed, apparently, with everything she said." She said this:

"I would have our government frame a proposition on the Korean situation. That is a civil war and should be so regarded. If our proposition is not accepted, let us get out. I see no need to feel that we are

some countries may be influenced by the relative simplicity of the Soviet proposal for the immediate prohibition of atomic weapons and a one-third reduction in the armed forces of the Big Five.



"DIE FOR WASHINGTON?"
The cover of a peace pamphlet circulating widely in Western Germany.

'Heraus Adenauer!'

THE arrival in Paris of Bonn Chancellor Adenauer, and the Big Four (U.S.-U.K.-France-W. Germany) communique announcing West Germany's integration with the West, took the spotlight off the UN Assembly where already two Bonn representatives who "made a modest entrance into the

losing face by such withdrawal from a situation in which we had no business to be in the first place. . . .

[The Administration is] trying to provoke Russia to war. . . . Under the present misrule of affairs by the U.S. government the people of our own country are becoming frightened. . . . We are dealing with social forces. . . . This is a subject about which the military generals know nothing. Yet our generals are right out in front—there are generals all over the place."

Stanley C. Allyn, pres. of Natl. Cash Register Co., told the San Francisco Chronicle (Nov. 13) that after two 90-day trips in Europe, he found

. . . people more concerned about America than they are about Russia. . . . A Swiss banker told me there were three things he was worried about. He was afraid that: (1) any country that is spending as much on arms as the U.S. is bound to get into war sooner or later; (2) inflation in the U.S. may undermine the stability of the dollar; and (3) America may not have the experience to give the world the leadership it needs. I'll take a Swiss opinion any time; those people are realists.

SERMONS WITH SENSE: The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram (Nov. 12), reporting Armistice Day sermons, quoted Rev.



WFTU Fortnightly Review

Walter Donald Kring, First Unitarian Church Minister, as saying he saw us

" . . . driven to prepare for a war which I believe is a purely imaginary war unless we start it. . . . Someone needs to call America to her senses. . . . Today we need some men who are willing to sacrifice their lives on the battlefield of peace. . . ."

"I see young men being absorbed into a military system and taken off to Korea to fight in a war of which none of us seems to know the meaning, and which we seem powerless to stop. I see the military mind and system being impressed upon America for generations to come. . . . We see military men saying that if we are strong and produce more weapons than the enemy we shall have peace. [But history has proven this] over and over again to be completely false. . . . there is no security in overwhelming military power."

Palais de Chaillot as 'observers' . . . now act as if they were part owners" (Alvarez del Vayo, Nation, Nov. 24). GUARDIAN's Ella Winter wrote:

Adenauer was told when he arrived that there would be demonstrations against him but he said: "It doesn't worry me at all." The Paris Herald Tribune reported that about 150 people demonstrated. Actually, there were about 30,000 or 40,000 at three points in the grand boulevards, while 3,000 cops were massed at the Clemenceau statue on the Champs Elysees waiting for the announced demonstration there. It had been forbidden by police but they expected their ban to be defied. As it was they looked very silly, arrested one woman whose husband had been shot by the Nazis, stopped everyone coming out of the Metros for several stations around and inspected their passports while Paris marched ten minutes away unmolested. Many non-Communist veteran, peace and women's groups took part. The students had banners reading: "Heraus Adenauer!" "Throw Adenauer out!"

The Bonn Pact would come into effect only when all nations concerned had ratified the proposed European Army and when subsidiary conventions on key issues had been negotiated. The "equality" it promised Bonn was "theoretical" (Times). Drew Middleton reported (Times, Nov. 23) from Bonn:

The communique from Paris fell flat. . . . The Paris talks served to clear up only a few rather unimportant points in the general agreement. There remains a number of exceedingly important conventions. No agreement has been reached on some of these and others have not been discussed.

GERMANY WON'T HELP: Key unsettled questions included the status of Allied forces in Germany, rights of

(Continued on Page 5)

War plans spurred behind 'peace' bid

(Continued from Page 1)

Discussion on American Policy Toward China, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 1949) as believing—and recently reaffirmed this belief:

" . . . We do not feel to this day that the Russians have the intention or expectation or desire to launch a sudden military onslaught on the West. . . . I think there is a distinction between these Russian leaders and people like Hitler and the Japanese leaders of the '20's and '30's. I do not think that in their own minds they have conceived that a great, aggressive, open war was the way in which their aims were to be achieved. I think that remains true even when they have this bomb. [They believe capitalism will disintegrate anyway and local communist parties will help this process], but this is an entirely different thing from saying it is the purpose and mission of the Red Army to move out and conquer the rest of the world for the sake of imposing communism. That would be actually illogical from the standpoint of their doctrine and also their national tradition."

In Rome NATO chiefs of staff presented to the Council a report on the armed strength of East and West. The N.Y. Times' Benjamin Welles reported Nov. 23:

A significant feature of the report is said to be that there is no indication that the over-all strength of the Soviet-controlled armed forces is growing. In other words, it has remained roughly constant since the end of World War II. . . . Nor are there at the moment any serious indications that the Soviet Union is preparing for hostilities—at least in the European sectors of the world—the report is said to have affirmed.

ACHESON'S STALLING PLAN:

Against this background Secy. Acheson's disarmament plan, unveiled at the General Assembly, had such an air of unreality that the most ardent pro-U.S. correspondents could not but note it. Admittedly an extension of the Baruch Plan to conventional as well as atomic weapons, Acheson's plan was a step backward in the view of seasoned UN observers. They pointed out that the U.S. approach to disarmament has been to propose elaborate machinery with arms reduction postponed until some vague future when every piece of machinery is in place; the Soviet approach, to demand immediate outlawing of the bomb, reduction of arms, then machinery to insure it. In earlier UN debates Belgium proposed doing both at once, to which the Russians readily agreed. Acheson has now returned to the old approach.

Perfunctory support for the U.S. plan came from its usual friends. But Egypt called it a "delaying action," supported the Soviet demand for immediate outlawing of the bomb. India was reported readying a new peace plan. Russia's Vishinsky, calling the U.S. plan "two-faced" since it advocated "peace and war simultaneously," introduced some 12 amendments to it in an effort to get the Soviet plan—relegated far down on the agenda—discussed at the same time as the American. U.S. correspondents said the "phony Russian peace offensive," had been blunted, but the N.Y. Times (Nov. 24) reported "misgivings in Western circles" over . . . the possibility that public opinion in

FARM FU leaders see the ills but refuse to apply the cure

By Lawrence Emery

BY long tradition the midwest farmer has fought a two-headed enemy, monopoly and war. But this month 1,000 delegates to the Minnesota Farmers Union's 10th annual convention were lectured by an associate editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press & Dispatch on the danger of a "return to isolationism and hostility toward the nation's preparedness program." Another invited speaker was Col. Lloyd E. Lilygren, state director of Selective Service. He warned the delegates of a sharp rise in the number of farm youth to be drafted, predicted that next year's quotas will be doubled or tripled. Joseph Robbie Jr., regional counsel for OPS, told the delegates something they already knew: that "farm prices are the last to rise, the first to fall"; that a tractor that could be bought for the equivalent of 530 bushels of wheat in 1948 now costs 1,158 bushels.

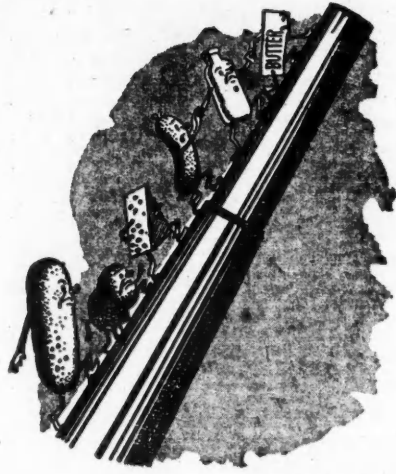
None of the invited speakers had a word for peace; none drew the conclusion that the ills besetting the farmer—draining of farm manpower for the armed forces, the price squeeze that is confronting many a small farmer with bankruptcy—are due directly to Harry S. Truman's hot and cold wars.

OUTLOOK—BLEAK: Chief FU spokesman at the convention (national pres. James Patton didn't come) was M. W. Thatcher, manager of the big Grain Terminal Assn. cooperative. He predicted a severe economic depression by 1954 if there is no change in the 1949 flexible farm price support law which permits a 10% drop in the support level each year. Such a drop next year, he said, will mean disaster for many:

"Even farmers in a favored agricultural state like Minnesota cannot escape the consequences of the price rollback provisions of the present sliding scale farm law."

But Thatcher, like the invited speakers, saw no connection between the bleak future he predicted and the government's war program. He and other FU leaders present failed to demand enactment of the Brannan Plan, one of the Korean War's first victims. A carefully-chosen resolutions committee presented the convention with a program in which criticism of the government's foreign policy found no place and these were the major planks:

- Revision of the present farm act to provide 100% parity support.
- Opposition to universal military training, but support for selective service as a fair method of mobilization.
- Support for UN and for world disarmament "that will not weaken our nation."



Fresh Wind, Berlin
Way of prices in the West

• Use of atomic energy as a "servant of mankind."

BIG-BUSINESS CO-OPS: The trend of top FU leaders from the organization's traditionally progressive, anti-imperialist position has long been noted (GUARDIAN, Feb. 22, 1950; Dec. 27, 1950). A leading factor in the transformation has been the influence of the big co-ops which have grown to such big-business proportions that they must now rely on Wall St. banks for large loans at certain times of year. Besides the GTA, other major FU co-ops are the Central Exchange headed by Emil Syftestad and the growing insurance co-ops headed by C. E. Huff in Denver. The large loans needed would not be available if the co-ops were too closely allied with the progressive farmers opposed to war and all its consequences.

A top columnist for the Farmers Union Herald in Minnesota, writing as "Timothy Red Top," is Dick Wilcox, a figure in the State's Republican machine who lines up with the Taft-MacArthur forces; in 1946 he was exec. secy. of a "People's Federation" backing Joseph Ball and Harold Knutson. Top legal expert for GTA is Wilford Rumble, a corporation lawyer specializing in railroads. Testifying for the GTA before the House Ways and Means Committee, he proposed the repeal of all taxes on corporation profits as a method of "equalizing" taxes between non-profit co-ops and big business.

THE PRESSURE: The co-ops wield great influence within the FU through their contribution of 5% of net earn-

ings to the various state FU educational set-ups, distributed according to the volume of business in each state. The payments are supposed to be automatic, but frequently Thatcher and other managers have delayed the funds to progressively-led state organizations in an effort to change their policies. The co-ops' large staffs of "fieldmen" exert pressure on state organizations: defeat of Minnesota's progressive Einar Kuivinen two years ago was largely their work. Minnesota's current president, Edwin Christianson, is described by the Minneapolis Morning Tribune as having "the blessing of the GTA."

A GUARDIAN farmer correspondent writes:

Under Christianson's leadership, old members who have spent the past 15 years building the FU are being pushed aside and ignored. Instead, new farmers fresh out of the Farm Bureau are being pushed into leadership around the single issue of "full parity." Consequently, the FU is adopting Farm Bureau attitudes on other issues, which helps explain the failure to take a fighting stand on peace and civil rights.

STOVER & THE FUTURE: Even the stand of top FU leaders on full parity is badly compromised. The national board in 1948 endorsed the Hope-Aiken

60%-of-parity act; Thatcher did not oppose the endorsement. In a recent telegram to the Dept. of Agriculture, Thatcher urged that flax supports be raised next year, using this argument:

We approved the decision to cut support price to 60% when we had tremendous surplus.

GUARDIAN's correspondent writes:

Once we see the full background of the Farmers Union movement, we can more readily see why it is being transformed from the vigorous anti-imperialist people's organization it once was. The hope of saving the FU lies in the emergence of Fred Stover, fighting president of the Iowa organization. But close observers, noting that Patton's efforts to oust Stover by lifting the Iowa charter have failed, are wondering what move the Thatcher-Patton forces will resort to next in their futile attempts to destroy Stover. The last chapters of FU history are yet to be written.

Give This Paper
To A Friend
Keep It Moving!

Plenty of people were shocked

BERGEN, N. D.

I AM GOING to report to you the happenings at the 25th annual convention of the North Dakota Farmers Union held this month at Bismarck. There were 1,200 in attendance. I was present as a member; a lady member was our elected delegate.

Before the convention we sent the program committee a wire stating:

Peace, a cease fire and negotiations in Korea are the burning issue of the day, and war and war spending will ruin the family farmer.

However, when we listened to the numerous speakers we failed to hear anything constructive about peace—instead Jim Patton, our National Farmers Union president, said that we will be mobilizing for the next 75 years. This didn't sound good to us, so a few of us drew up a resolution.

The program our convention adopted was almost identically the same one which was handed us upon arriving. From what I learned it was originated largely in the state office.

The four slogans stressed were:

- 100% parity for farm products.
- Membership increase.
- Family-sized farms.
- Encouragement of the farm policy review.

100% FOR PEACE: However, no one explained that war spending would drive the family-size farmer out of existence by:

- Increasing the price of machinery.
- Drafting our sons so little or no help would be available.

• Raising of farm taxes to a prohibitive degree.

I talked to about 80 people and showed them the resolution for peace which our delegates wished to introduce. The response was 100% in favor of peace. However, in spite of resolutions and wires sent into the program committee urging peace now, peace was ignored by the committee.

In the last hour of the last convention day our delegate, after great parliamentary fox-trotting on the part of the chairman, finally got to read our peace resolution. There was a spirited discussion of it before it was tabled. It seemed that the very air around was charged with electricity as the interest in peace was so great.

Glen Talbott, our state president, stated that he couldn't support our peace resolution because it would cancel all of the program adopted at the convention. He thereby admitted that the program adopted favored war and war spending. Just plenty of the people present were shocked.

When our delegate left the convention, people swarmed around her asking for copies of the resolution for peace saying that they thought this was the highlight of our convention.

To me it seems that a basis for a rank-and-file peace movement exists in our Farmers Union. It is up to our peace-loving membership to write peace into our program.

William Moxness

LABOR

Steelworkers restive as bargaining starts

ON NOV. 27 the representatives of Big Steel and Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers sat down around a table in Pittsburgh to work out a new contract for the industry. There is a clearcut opportunity for a break in the wage freeze, but talk in top industry, labor and government circles is of a new "formula," a deal on a price rise, an easy settlement.

In the plants the talk is different. Thomas H. Staples, rail turner for U. S. Steel, told a reporter for the monthly March of Labor:

"I'm in my 27th year in the mill, make \$1.41 an hour, bring home about \$90 every two weeks. I raised seven children and the youngest boy went into the army three weeks ago. I say we should get at least \$2 more on the day, 25c, 30c an hour because the cost of living has gone so high since the war. Two years ago we had a strike and didn't get a raise then."

UNFROZEN PROFITS: U. S. Steel pres. Benjamin Fairless last week said he thought no raise was justified. (U. S. Steel after-tax profits for the first 9

months of this year were \$134,733,000). Malbert D. Gillam, checker in Youngstown Sheet and Tube, said:

"What's the difference what kind of formula they call it, if they freeze wages it's no good. I average maybe \$57 a week and that's not enough. Eighteen years in the mill. I have two weeks' vacation and that's not enough."

Youngstown Sheet and Tube after-tax profits in 1951's first 9 months were \$23,549,078 (up \$4,300,000 over 1950). Average steel wage in the North is \$1.87, less in the South. Workers get no time-and-a-half for week-end work, must work 25 years in a plant before they receive 3-week vacations.

Stickers plastered walls in many plants last week calling for a 30c-an-hour raise, longer vacations and an end to the pay freeze that has tied the union's hands for three years. (They got only one step-up wage freeze of 12½c-an-hour last year.) Other demands are for a guaranteed annual wage, pension and welfare improvements, FEPC clause in all contracts.

IN WASHINGTON'S LAP? At the recent CIO convention in New York Murray warned that steelworkers would not be limited to the 5c raise authorized under Wage Stabilization Board rules. But Murray has so far refused to commit himself to a dollar-and-cents de-

mand. However, long before Nov. 27 the N.Y. Times reported:

Unofficial estimates have put the union's "settling price" at between 12c and 15c an hour with 3c to 5c an hour more for liberalized holiday and vacation benefits.

Collective bargaining in steel was not to take the familiar pattern of table-thumping followed if need be by strike. Fairless has already announced:

Whether our workers are to get a raise, and how much it will be if they do, is a matter which probably cannot be determined by collective bargaining and will apparently have to be decided finally in Washington.

THREATENING FORMULA: If negotiations are deadlocked the President is expected to refer the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board, which could then appoint a fact-finding panel to recommend a settlement. In view of the high feeling in the plants the question was: would workers maintain speed-up schedules while panels found facts?

The speed-up was okayed last month when the union agreed to a plan at Jones & Laughlin whereby a worker's pay is raised as the machine he works approaches full capacity. The WSB approved the raise because it increased production. The Jones & Laughlin formula posed a threat:

In return for any wage rise, would

the companies demand a price rise; would the government demand a speed-up, called "increased productivity?"



The Union, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

(Continued from Page 3)

Allied civilians and soldiers, financing of West German rearmament. Organization of "a potentially powerful non-Communist 'Emergency Committee to Combat Rearmament'" by Dr. Gustav Heinemann, former Minister of Interior, and Frau Helene Wessel, head of the Catholic Party, "marked the emergence into German politics of a neutralist anti-rearmament party appealing to both Protestants and Catholics" (Times). Kurt Schumacher, Socialist Party chief, denounced the agreement: "The Times' Cyrus L. Sulzberger said that reports received by the State Dept. from Germany

... aver that in the present political situation it would be foolish to count on any West German rearming under any conditions.

TOO LATE FOR DOLLARS: The European Army project—which the Bonn Pact is contingent—was in any case completely deadlocked. The Chicago Daily News (Nov. 15) reported that "it is now becoming evident that a European Army probably won't be formed." With de Gaulle launching an attack on it, the chances of its being approved in the French parliament seemed nil. The Pleven government barely won a vote of confidence last week on its austerity program. The vote, 246 to 228, found 39% of the deputies upholding Pleven, 61% opposed or abstaining.

Neither the French nor the British crisis could be more than temporarily alleviated by more dollars. Churchill, scheduled to visit Truman Jan. 3, was reported more concerned to win some veto over use of U.S. planes stationed at British bases than over economic aid, which apparently has already been promised. Europe, wrote William Stoneman in the Chicago Daily News Nov. 20, in launching its rearmament effort was

... in the position of a fighter who starts to throw a punch at his opponent as he himself is sinking to his knees.

FREEDOMS

Foreign Born parley in Chicago Dec. 8-9

FOR 20 YEARS non-citizens in the U.S. have had a strong shield: the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (whose executive secretary, Abner Green, is now in prison for contempt of court for refusal to reveal the committee's contributors). On Dec. 8-9, under the sponsorship of 100 of the nation's leading citizens, the committee will celebrate its birthday with

a national conference in Chicago at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland. It will seek new strength: in the month since it issued its conference call, 60 new deportation cases were begun. As the call states:

The treatment of foreign-born Americans is a barometer of the condition of our democracy. From the time of the Alien and Sedition Laws in 1789 down to the present day the foreign born have been scapegoats in each period when democracy wavered. And so again in 1951, the foreign born, along with other fighters for peace and a better life, are victims of hysteria and fear.

Principal speakers at the Chicago conference will be William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers, and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah and an honorary co-chairman of the committee. The national office of the committee is at 23 W. 26 St., N. Y. C. 10.

THIS IS THE LAW: Under the McCarran Law thousands of non-citizens are threatened with deportation, thousands of naturalized citizens are being investigated, thousands more are being prevented from becoming citizens. Under the law the Attorney General is claiming the right to deny bail in deportation cases and is demanding automatic deportation for non-citizens who at any time in the past belonged to the Communist Party. How far the hysteria and fear has gone is clear from a declaration by the late Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy six short years ago, in June, 1945:

"The impact of deportation upon the life of an alien is often as great if not greater than the imposition of a criminal sentence. A deported alien may lose his family, his friends and his livelihood forever. Return to his native land may result in poverty, persecution and even death. There is thus no justifiable reason for discarding the democratic and humane tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

THE BAIL ISSUE: Up for review by the Supreme Court are two issues that will affect thousands of other pending cases. During the week of Nov. 26 the court will pass on the right to deny bail. The case is that of the Terminal Island (Los Angeles) Four—Frank Carlson, David Hyun, Mrs. Miriam Stevenson, Harry Carlisle—who were held without bail for six months before the Supreme Court agreed to review the issue. (Mrs. Stevenson's son was inducted into the armed forces while his mother was in jail).

During the week of Dec. 3 the court will hear the case of Peter Harisiades. A former editor of a Greek-language newspaper and at present an officer of the International Workers Order, Harisiades has been in the U.S. since 1916, is married to a U.S. citizen, has two U.S.-born children, faces almost certain death if returned to Greece.

Rosenberg pamphlet is ready

I took a lunch-time collection among my associates and came up with another ten dollars to help win justice for the Rosenbergs (enclosed). I am proud that by supporting the GUARDIAN this way I am helping to save the lives of these two unfortunate victims of cold war "justice." F. L.

F. L.'s letter is typical of dozens we have received. GUARDIAN readers know that when they give financial support to the Rosenbergs they support the GUARDIAN, and vice versa. All money received for the Rosenberg case has been turned over to the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. The money received to date is being used to print a pamphlet which will be off the press in a few days. This pamphlet should be given wide distribution as quickly as possible. See coupon below.

William A. Reuben, Provisional Chairman, National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, c/o NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 17 Murray St., New York City 7

Dear Mr. Reuben:

Please enlist me in the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. Enclosed \$..... to help bring the facts of the case to a wider audience and to assure funds for legal needs. Please send me copies of all materials issued by the Committee. You may (may not) use my name in the Committee's work.

Please send me copies of this pamphlet for distribution.

I enclose (\$25 for 1,000), (\$15 for 500), (\$4 for 100).

Name..... Occupation.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

His deportation order rests on Communist Party membership from 1925 to 1939—a retroactive "crime."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Midwest parley seeks Negro representation

MORE than 100 Progressive Party delegates from 13 states met last week-end in Chicago's Midland Hotel and laid plans in the coming campaign



for peace, for Negro representation on all levels, and against the bi-partisan machines.

Delegates to the PP's Midwestern Conference came from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and the Dakotas. Many were Negroes. Recent gains in the anti-machine and PP vote stirred fresh hopes, sparked a spirit rarely seen since '48.

The fight for full Negro representation keynoted the conference. One resolution said:

The election of Negroes to Congressional, state and local offices is essential to the freedom, welfare and peace of our country. As Negroes take their rightful places in Congress, in the cabinet and in judicial posts, old-fashioned American democracy will gain its single, most triumphant advance since Ku Klux fascism forcibly overthrew the free-elected white and Negro governments of the brief but popular reconstruction of the South just following the Civil War.

UNITED ACTION CALL: The resolution termed the Negro people "the surest leaders of the hard-hitting movement for the full freedom, welfare and peace of our nation," but disclaimed any effort to speak in their name:

We make clear our belief that no party can successfully pick candidates in behalf of the Negro people. We call for a united move by Negroes of all parties and of none — professionals, clergymen, working men and women — all to participate in choosing representatives for office and deciding platform issues. We declare ourselves unreservedly in support of such candidates.

In other resolutions the conference followed the lead of the PP Mid-Atlantic Conference the week before and inaugurated a petition drive calling for a Big Five conference. It also resolved to run PP candidates in some areas, where possible to take part in campaign coalitions, and to support anti-machine candidates in the primaries of other parties.

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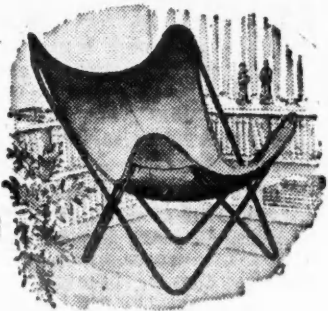


Six different silk-screen cards in rich colors by William Gropper (sample design left) and Hugo Gellert (right). Postpaid with envelopes. **6 for \$1**

HURRY, HURRY, HURRY
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Muralist Anton Refregier has made his personal holiday woodcut design (above) available exclusively to the GUARDIAN for this season. The 11"x6" card comes in three colors, with envelopes, postpaid **10 for \$1**
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Famous Design Sling Chair

For use indoors or out. Heavy-duty black wrought iron frame. Removable canvas sling seat; specify black, yellow, medium green, tangerine. Delivery 3-4 weeks, shipping charges collect

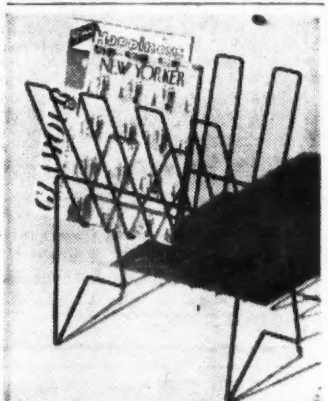
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ETCHTONE. Large, old-fashioned cards with lovely etchings, winter scenes. Yule themes ... **20 for \$1**

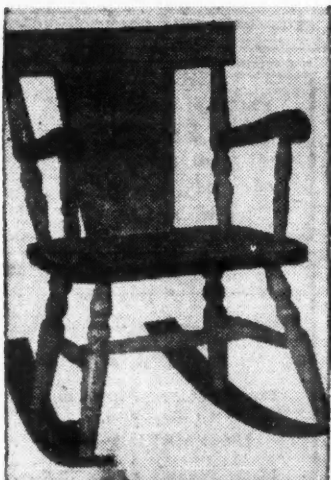


IMPERIAL LUSTRE. Richly colorful, tasteful; intriguing pop-up, 3-dimensional designs. All different. Tops for mantle displays. Worth 15-25c each **16 for \$1**



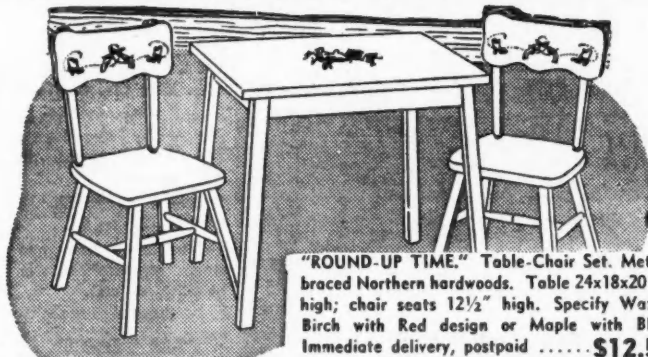
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"Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" pictured in red and brown and played by self-winding Swiss music box. Waxed birch finish on Northern hardwood. Seat 13" wide, 10 1/4" deep; back 11 1/4" high; overall height 21 1/4". Original price \$11.95. Immediate delivery, postpaid **\$8.95**

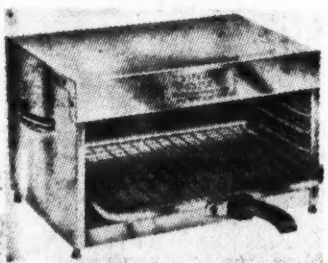


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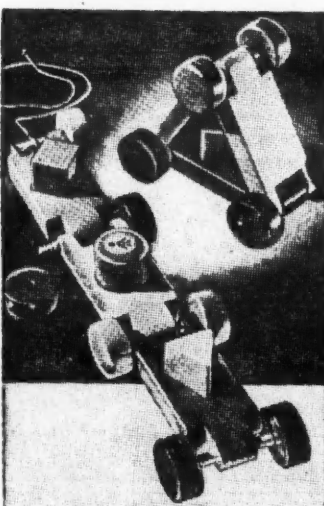
"Hickory" Broiler

Hi-speed, family-size oven-broiler, 17" wide, 12" deep, 9" high. Steaks, chops charcoal-broiled in 7 minutes. Cooks a whole chicken. Heavy gauge, triple chrome, hinged tray handle; three control AC-DC. Sold on television for \$29.95. Our price, postpaid... **\$19.95**



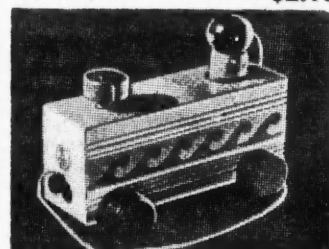
Doll Stroller

Thayer Station Wagon model. Hardwood veneer sides, reclining back, adjustable footwell, 4-bow plaid hood. All steel aluminum-finished chassis; 8-spoke 8" wheels, plated hub caps, 3/4" tires. Pusher 26 1/2" from floor. Usually \$12.95. Our price, postpaid... **\$9.95**



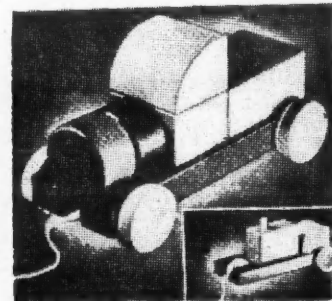
"Blox-Cars"

Three-car, take-apart pull toy. Cars can be pulled together, separately, pyramided or any way your 1-5 figures out. Non-toxic, toothproof paint job. Original price \$3.25. Immediate delivery, postpaid **\$2.15**



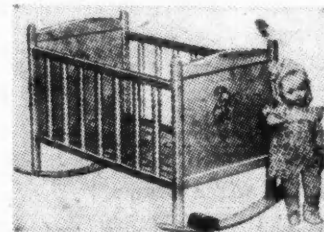
"Nok-a-Blok"

Means just what it says—tot socks button, knocks off figure in driver's seat. Said to develop muscles from 18 mos. to 4 years. Sure to develop high glee all ages. Original price \$3. Immediate delivery, postpaid **\$1.95**



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Letter from Paris: The art censors push the UN off page one

By Ella Winter

ON NOVEMBER 7 President Auriol of France presided at two opening ceremonies here: those of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Salon d'Automne, France's big annual art show. At UN he hesitantly suggested that the Western Big Three heads of governments might get together for a talk with Stalin. The diplomatic agitation this caused was mild compared with the storm set off by the Salon d'Automne opening, which has been front-page news in the French press ever since.

Police arrived at the Salon just before opening time, inspected the exhibits. One showed a Communist meeting, one a peace parade, one a group of dockers demonstrating against loading arms for Indo-China (see cut), one a happy-looking Paris crowd reading a left-wing newspaper (the caption: "Maurice Thorez [CP leader] is Doing Fine"). One was a simple portrait of Henri Martin, the French petty officer now serving a long jail term as a leader of action among seamen against the Indo-China war. These and two other "red canvases" the cops proceeded to cart away by arbitrary order of the Interior Minister.

THE FRIGHTENED PRESIDENT: It was the first time art had been officially censored in France since the days of



Napoleon III, and the first time police ever entered the Salon and removed paintings selected from thousands of entries by the supposedly sovereign artists' "jury." The outcry led by Matisse, Picasso and France's leading artists almost swept UN out of the Paris press, brought the pictures back to the Salon on Nov. 12; after three hours, five were again removed. A special separate show of the unhung five was then arranged, drew huge crowds.

Paris buzzed with the story that Auriol himself had had the pictures removed just before the opening, to please the Americans and ensure their protection of his person.

France's President is believed to live in a state of constant fear of being assassinated, possibly as reprisal for the killing of Viet-Nam nationalists. He is the first President who did not open the annual Salon d'Automne—apparently from fear. When he spoke in central France early this month he was more closely guarded by more men than any other President has ever been. Observers of this phenomenon point to Auriol's wretched, terrified look in recent newsreels.

POPULAR ART PLOT: On one point every Frenchman agreed: such interference with freedom of expression never happened before the Americans came—except during the Nazi occu-

pation. Such U.S. newspapers as mentioned the "incident" which aroused all France implied that the removed paintings were a political plot by a small group of left-wing artists. Actually the Salon had four entire rooms of class-struggle or socially conscious paintings, although many such works had been among the 5,000 rejected for exhibition. (One example [see cut] shows the recent action of the Frenchwoman Raymonde Dien who camped with other women on a rail track to prevent munitions from going to Viet-Nam).

French progressives see this year's Salon as a great victory for popular art against the recent extreme, abstract vogue

—the culmination of a revolt that began four years ago. Because some of the artists involved in this revolt are Communists, the press called it a "plot" to "sovietize" French art. This year's Salon showed that its "jury" was as little impressed by this story as is the public.

TAILPIECE: U.S. authorities have just had one of their own movies, *Intruder in the Dust* (story of a Negro framed on a murder charge, threatened by a lynch mob), stopped in Paris. MGM was about to distribute it when the U.S. Embassy decided it would be anti-American propaganda and asked them to withdraw it. They did.

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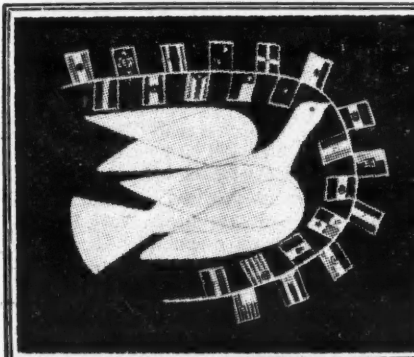
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