

Last Ditch Clemency Fight in Rosenberg Case

World Protest Rises in Effort To Save Couple

By Harry Frankel

With their execution scheduled for their wedding anniversary, June 18, repeated batterings against the walls of "justice" have thus far failed to secure a stay of execution for the Rosenberg couple.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are in the Sing Sing death house after a hysterical 1951 trial which featured flimsy "evidence" of espionage and a vindictive death verdict motivated by political hatreds.

In an important new development of the clemency campaign, Hugo Ernst, general president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, one of the largest in the AFL with its 400,000 members, came out for clemency by signing a Rosenberg petition.

Also, on June 1 the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution calling for clemency with only one dissenting vote.

Attorneys Emanuel Bloch and John F. Finerty (who served in the past as counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, for Tom Mooney, and for the Commission of Inquiry into the Moscow trial charges against Leon Trotsky) representing the Rosenbergs, have taken their plea to the U.S. Supreme Court for the fourth time. In the meantime, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman again refused a stay of execution and a new trial.

The Rosenbergs have appealed Kaufman's refusal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which has, at this writing, reserved deci-

sion for a few days. The Supreme Court, if it rules again in the case, will have to do so by June 15, on which date the Court's present sitting will end.

NEW EVIDENCE

Demands for a new trial are based upon new evidence uncovered in the Rosenberg case. A handwritten document by David Greenglass, central prosecution witness upon whose testimony the government case rested, shows that an early version of his story was quite different from the later version which, under coaching from the FBI, he produced in court. Details contradict each other in the early and later stories, and at many spots Greenglass makes it perfectly apparent that he was "building up" a yarn under FBI tutelage.

The Greenglass document is dated "Saturday, June 1950." He wrote it almost a year before the trial, for the information of his attorney, O. John Rogge, and in it tells what he told the FBI. At one point Greenglass wrote: "I stated that I met (Harry) Gold in N. M. (New Mexico) at 209 Hick St., my place. They (the FBI) told me that I had told him to come back later because I

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SWP Asks Clemency For Rosenberg Couple

NEW YORK, June 10 — Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, sent a strong message of protest on the Rosenberg case to President Eisenhower today. The message calls attention to the flimsy evidence in the case, the hysteria surrounding the trial, the recently uncovered new evidence, and the unprecedented severity of the sentence. The full text follows:

President Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have been convicted of espionage and sentenced to die on June 18 on the basis of a patched-up, perjury-ridden "case" that was jammed through the courts in a few hysterical days.

Thousands who have studied the evidence have been convinced that there was no fair trial. Hundreds of thousands of others, with no special legal training or knowledge of the case, are willing to concede a possible violation of the law by the Rosenbergs, but are horrified at the unprecedented use of the death penalty in a peace-time espionage case.

New evidence in the form of material exhibits which the prosecution never produced at the trial has been uncovered by the defense. Some of this evidence demonstrates perjury on the part of the government witness on whose unsupported word the Rosenbergs are to be put to death.

To disregard these facts and send the Rosenbergs to the death-chair despite all doubts and protests means to assist in an act of cold-blooded murder.

We demand that you halt the death march of the government agencies who are trying to cover up their fabricated case with the

bodies of two helpless victims. We demand that you extend executive clemency to the Rosenbergs, and give them a chance to prove their innocence in a fair trial.

Farrell Dobbs
National Secretary

Race Terrorists Indicted in Florida

Six members of the Ku Klux Klan were indicted for perjury on June 4 in Miami Florida. The indictment by a Federal grand jury is the first move to bring to justice the anti-Negro terrorists who have been conducting a campaign of burning, bombing, flogging, attempted kidnapping and murder since 1949.

The charges of perjury are in connection with a long list of racist acts described by the grand jury as "a catalog of terror that seems incredible." The murder of Harry and Harriet Moore, NAACP leaders in Florida, on Christmas night 1951, was only mentioned by the grand jury.

The NAACP, while hailing the indictments as a "good beginning," called for unceasing effort to uncover the slayers of the Moores.

The indictment of these six Klansmen on numerous counts of perjury only opens the case and indicates the numerous leads that a serious investigation must take. It is clear that such an investigation would penetrate the whole rotten structure of the city and state government apparatus that has covered up the terrorists all these years.

House Opens Way For Impure Foods

"Let the buyer beware!" This is the slogan the House of Representatives seems to have had in mind when it slashed the appropriations for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. If the Senate does not restore the fund, consumers will have little or no government protection against rotten foods, poisonous drugs and gyp products.

The reduction in funds means that the small staff of 897 will have to be cut by about 110 employees. This would mean suspension of operations against gyp artists who practice such things as saturating frozen fowl, fruits and vegetables with water before freezing to bolster their weight. The food sanitation program of the agency would also have to be lowered by about 25%.

The agency is currently seizing a weekly average of 164 tons of decomposed and otherwise unfit food.

LEGLESS VETERAN MAKES HIS TENTH APPEAL IN "DISLOYALTY" FIRING

WASHINGTON, June 4 — James Kutcher today appeared before the Loyalty Review Board of the U.S. Civil Service Commission to seek reinstatement to his job in the Newark Veterans Administration. This was the tenth appeal made by the legless veteran in his five-year fight against the government loyalty purgers.

He was represented at the hearing by Daniel Pollitt of the noted Washington law firm of Rauh and Levy. Kutcher's attorney presented three main arguments in pleading for a reversal of the decision against him.

First, after the U.S. Court of Appeal had set aside the original order of discharge in October 1952, the Veterans Administrator did not grant Kutcher a proper hearing under the Executive

Order because his case had been referred back to a higher level than the Branch Loyalty Board.

Second, Kutcher was not informed of the specific nature of the charges against him in time to prepare an adequate defense.

Third, and most important, the evidence did not sustain the finding of disloyalty. The only basis for such a finding under the Truman Order would be that Kutcher advocated the violent overthrow of the government. The record showed that neither he nor his organization, the Socialist Workers Party, held such views.

The three-man board which heard Kutcher's appeal will have to deliver its decision in a few weeks since the Loyalty Review Board is being scrapped under the far more arbitrary "security system" recently established by Eisenhower.

Swiss Socialists Hit 'Blood-Verdict'

The following telegram was sent to the U.S. Embassy in Switzerland by the Swiss Socialist Workers League.

"Protesting against blood-verdict in Rosenberg case . . . The death sentence for allegedly transmitting not very important information to an allied power in peace time and in a poorly proven case is unprecedented in American history. It is an act of political witch-hunt aimed at causing war hysteria and has no more in common with justice than the frame-up trials in the countries controlled by the Kremlin."

Who Will Lead Struggle Against McCarthyism?

By Murry Weiss

Who will lead the struggle against McCarthyism? This is the question raised in the June 6 issue of The Nation. In the first of a series of articles, the editors of the liberal weekly discuss the "crisis in leadership" of the anti-McCarthy forces.

The viewpoint they take is of interest because it expresses the growing fear in labor and liberal circles that McCarthyism is more than an exaggerated aspect of the witch hunt, that the Senator from Wisconsin, who has acquired ominous power, is the product of profound social forces that threaten to destroy every vestige of independent critical opinion and even the labor movement itself.

The liberals and certain labor officials manifest an air of panic at the way powerful sections of both capitalist parties encourage McCarthy. The Nation says, "McCarthyism, meaning the worst bipartisan reaction, may score

heavily in 1954 and even triumph in 1956."

It has become obvious, even to labor officials who have carried the witch hunt into the unions, that McCarthy has a black-list and a timetable which include them. They aren't kidding themselves about the place of the Democratic party on this black-list. The Nation cites a recent cartoon in a labor paper showing a witness before a Congressional Committee stating "that he is not and never has been a member of the Democratic party."

NO CHAMPIONS

According to The Nation, the movement against McCarthyism is growing, but it "has curiously failed to provide champions willing to take on Goliath."

The question then arises — where will these champions come from?

may expect no serious answer from the liberals. Their fear and panic before the McCarthy menace is great, but not as great as their inability to come up with an answer.

The trouble is that the liberals and labor officials are tied to the same political power structure of capitalism that is producing McCarthyism. They see in the feeble left wing of the Democratic party the source of all hope. But McCarthy knows better. The Nation admits that the current "power situation" (the direct and indirect support McCarthy is getting from the Democratic and Republican parties) "enables McCarthy to feel that he has nothing to fear from the Democratic 'left' which, already punished and smeared, he proposes to destroy in 1954."

NEXT VICTIM

McCarthy has good reason not to fear the Democratic "left." Far

from considering it the center of leadership against his fascist-like movement, he regards it as his next major victim. Let us remember that this "left" composed of labor officials and liberals, with the organized power of 17 million trade unionists behind them, squandered this power in futile "lesser-evil" politics in 1952 and permitted Eisenhower to take power.

The Nation is right in thinking that McCarthy is out for bear in 1954. But what do they propose to do except continue the catastrophic policy of 1952?

The Democratic party, like the Republican party, serves Big Business. Because of this no section of either party is capable of leading the people in a struggle against McCarthyism. The struggle with McCarthyism is at bottom a struggle between the workers and the capitalists in the United States.

The growth of McCarthyism is

a domestic consequence of the reactionary foreign policy of Big Business and its government. America's ruling families are planning the military destruction of the world-wide revolutionary struggle of the working class and of the colonial peoples. This policy of counter-revolution abroad must be supported by a policy of counter-revolution at home.

McCarthy's GOAL

That's McCarthyism — counter-revolution on the domestic front. The basic program of this domestic counter-revolutionary drive is: (1) Contain the labor movement with an all-out witch hunt. (2) Enlist the labor bureaucracy in the witch hunt and undermine the militant fighting traditions of the trade unions through this method. (3) Then victimize the labor officials and the liberals themselves; catch them in the witch-hunt trap and step up the drive against the unions. (4)

Smash the trade unions. Restore the open shop paradise of the period before the great labor upsurge in the thirties. Transform the American working class into docile factory slaves of the war machine.

This is the real direction of the McCarthy witch hunt. The Nation is correct on one point: The next big showdown with McCarthyism will occur in the 1954 elections. The time to organize for that showdown is now. Above all, a united and independent political line for labor must be hammered out. What will the labor movement do in 1954? To remain trapped in the policy of supporting candidates of the capitalist parties is to invite disaster.

NEED FIGHTERS

In Congress labor needs a powerful caucus of its own genuine representatives. It needs tough trade unionists who will

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Workers of the World, Unite!

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"How Soon Can I Go Home?" Every GI in Korea Is Asking



Generals, Politicians Of Both Parties Fear Bring-Boys-Home Drive

By Art Preis

"How soon can I go home?" This "first reaction of all soldiers interviewed" by the Associated Press after the signing of the prisoner of war agreement in the Korea truce negotiations is causing nightmares for the Wall Street war-makers and their Washington agents.

They are painfully recalling the giant "bring us home" demonstrations by the GIs after World War II. All the capitalist political spokesmen, as a cease-fire appears close, are turning their attention to the "main danger" — the American soldiers in Korea and their folks here at home.

The official attitude is summed up by the Scripps-Howard newspapers: "Administration will fight any 'bring the boys home' drive with everything it's got."

Thus, generals, corporation executives and politicians of both major parties are joining in a drive to stem the anticipated nationwide demand that this most unpopular war in American history be really ended by bringing the troops home at once.

Voicing the views of Eisenhower the Assistant to the President Sherman Adams in a public address on June 7 spoke of the "danger" of a Korea truce. He warned of a repetition now of the "terrific pressure" brought upon every member [of Congress] to see that the World War II boys got home at the earliest possible moment." (Associated Press, June 7.)

Gen. Walter B. Smith, Under Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Moscow, declared "we cannot relax" and must keep the troops in Korea "for some period" even if a truce is signed. In Seoul, Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor "said today an armistice would not justify departure from

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The Cost Of Korea

U.S. battle casualties since Truman announced the Korea "police action" on June 27, 1950, according to a UN summary on May 29, total 136,129.

There are more than 1,500,000 veterans of the Korean war; another half-million members of all armed forces are still engaged in Korea.

Money cost of the war so far for the U.S. Army alone, according to Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens, is about \$15 billion.

South Korean battle losses as of April 30 are estimated at 256,901. Fifteen UN allies sustained losses totalling 13,512.

Combined Chinese and North Korean battle losses are estimated at 1,347,000.

"2,000,000 civilians have been killed in the war so far," said J. Donald Kingsley, agent general of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, on May 22, 1951. On June 6, 1951 — two years ago — South Korean ambassador Dr. Yoo Chan Yang said there were then "nearly 3 million" civilian casualties.

WALL STREET BEWAILS NATURE'S "DIRTY TRICK"

By David Stevens

A "cliff hanging crisis" threatens in the next few weeks. "This scary episode will come when the 1953 winter wheat harvest reaches its peak rolling through Kansas, Nebraska and the states to the east along the Ohio River about the first of July." So speaks the sober and conservative Wall Street Journal (June 3 and 4) as if it were describing a spreading agricultural blight. In the grave opinion of Under-Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, "This is not apt to be a temporary situation." And an anonymous

Republican farm-bloc member of Congress declared, "Judgment day is just around the corner."

These fearsome predictions concerning the fate of the Republican administration and the entire national economy itself are fully justified. America, it seems has been cursed with a near-record bumper crop of wheat and corn. Piled upon the mountains of grain stored from past years, the new crop threatens to overflow all available elevators, bins and warehouses. "Nature has played a dirty trick," complains the Wall Street Journal. "Where to put all the wheat has become a splitting headache."

Already old wheat and corn is being moved into old military warehouses, into 75 old "moth-balled" ships in the Hudson River north of New York City and 50 in the James River of Norfolk, Virginia. Grain clogs the lake vessels and the shuttling railroad box cars. Grain is being shoveled

into farmers' barns despite the Food and Drug Administration's program "to keep wheat clean and free from infestation." Wheat harvests have reached the one-billion-bushels-a-year mark since 1944. Last year the crop was 1,300,000,000 bushels, the second largest in history. This year the dread prospect is another record wheat harvest of well over a billion bushels. There is an "even worse problem in corn," declares the Wall Street Journal. The prospect is that the nation will be hit with a deluge of 3,100,000,000 bushels.

TO THE RESCUE

But the Eisenhower administration is fully aware of the danger. It is continuing the measures used by its Democratic predecessors, namely, buying up the "surplus."

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On Tour with Stevenson

DARLING OF LIBERALS WINED AND DINED BY DICTATOR CHIANG

By Manuel Rodriguez

Adlai Stevenson, defeated Democratic candidate for president, is touring the world in the unofficial capacity of a super-ambassador for American Big Business. He reports his tour, his observations and impressions in a series of articles running currently in *Look* magazine. These articles tell a lot about Stevenson and his political type. And they also tell us much about a world in revolutionary transformation as seen through the eyes of a hostile observer. They reveal what *The Militant* claimed throughout the presidential campaign — that the two major parties of Big Business and their leading spokesmen do not differ basically in policy on world issues.

Millions of workers in the United States placed their faith in Stevenson as a "friend of labor" and a genuine fighter for peace. This was mainly due to the glowing recommendation he received from the labor officials. Now we have a chance to check what we missed when we didn't get Stevenson as president.

A tour of the world today is a tour of the revolutionary storm centers where the long-oppressed toilers are seeking to build a new life for themselves on socialist foundations. An honest observer would seek every scrap of information about what is happening, above all in China where hundreds of millions of people are reconstructing society and changing the course of world history.

What are the Chinese people striving for and what are they doing? Stevenson made Formosa his headquarters for this important part of his tour. He tells us that he was well received by the counter-revolutionary hangman Chiang Kai-shek. "I was overwhelmed by my welcome — a bedroom as big as a tennis court, an elaborate civil reception... an elegant Chinese dinner at his villa in the lovely foothills back of Taipei." Under these circumstances and from such sources we can well imagine what Stevenson's interests were and what he was after.

He found Chiang impatient for action — "He says communism must be fought with bullets first. Only after its military strength is broken can programs be introduced to win the ideological struggle." Chiang also assured Stevenson that 95% of the Chinese people are anti-communist and will support him. "And so Chiang believes he would soon be on his way to the reconquest of China and the extermination of the communist threat in Asia."

The reaction of Stevenson to this bragging is quite typical of the state of mind of the upper sections of American Big Business policy makers. He says, "And what if Chiang failed? Would we send Americans into the vast morass of the China mainland to bail him out? Where would they come from — Korea? And if his army is lost in the great mainland gamble, who would defend Formosa? For Formosa must be held."

These apprehensions were reinforced by some "sobering news" in Hong Kong. From sources bitterly hostile to the Chinese revolution, Stevenson reports, "The consensus was that it's dangerous to assume that most Chinese are praying for Nationalist liberation. The masses hunger for security — for land and a chance to work it unmolested — and this government is the first in a long while that has been able to enforce its authority in all of China."

Why then must the bloody dictator Chiang be supported in his counter-revolutionary plot to overthrow the revolutionary government of China? The Mao regime was placed in power by the overwhelming mass of people against the discredited, hated and brutal regime of exploitation headed by Chiang. You will notice that Stevenson does not even ponder this question. For him the question is only whether Chiang can succeed and what the possibility of failure would mean to American imperialist interests.

The fate of one-fourth of humanity, striving for a new life under the greatest difficulties and despite the inheritance of backwardness imposed on them by all the Stevensons and Chiangs of the past, is of no interest to the representative of Wall Street.

But can the American workers be indifferent to these vast revolutionary changes that are taking place throughout the world? The American workers would be blind and thoroughly corrupt if they accepted the point of view of this haughty representative of the American bankers. The Chinese workers and working farmers are our brothers and our allies. Stevenson and Chiang are just the despicable representatives of the world-wide corporations and the cliques of ruling billionaire families.

Stevenson's tour should serve to awaken American workers to two things — first, the revolution in Asia is our revolution and it should be defended by the working class and its organizations in this country; second, the Stevensons are the sworn enemies of every progressive action of the masses. They are not and cannot be the leaders of the American people in the great future which will join the American workers with the world-wide march to socialism.

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Evaluation of USSR Is Crucial For Socialists as War Nears

By Harry Frankel

THE END OF REVOLUTION by Fritz Sternberg. John Day, New York. 1953. 191 pp., \$3.

The chief idea in Fritz Sternberg's new book, which he subtitled "From November 1917 to the Most Reactionary State in the World," is that the USSR is a state of an entirely new type; neither capitalist nor socialist nor a transitional form between capitalism and socialism.

Sternberg is well acquainted with the remarkable rate of growth of Soviet economy; his first chapter provides a useful sketch of that progress. It would be hard for him to deny that Russia is building upon the demonstrated superiority of nationalized and planned economy over capitalist anarchy. Sternberg claims to be a socialist; that is to say, he wants to bring about a planned economy, and he wants to bring it about in a democratic and non-Stalinist form. But if Russia represents an alternative to capitalist economy that has already conquered one-third of the globe, and which is at the same time not a transition to socialism in any way, shape or form, but is instead a permanent police state, then all socialists, would be faced with an insoluble dilemma.

THE DECISIVE QUESTION

We would have to admit that the prospects for socialism are practically negligible in the foreseeable future, because the contradictions of capitalism are being eliminated in a way not foreseen by Marxism.

The decisive question as it emerges for socialists is thus the following: Is Russia a link which continues capitalism in a "state" form, is some claim, or is it a fresh link starting an entirely new chain which is non-capitalist and non-socialist, or is it a link in the chain of transition from capitalism to socialism?

The Soviet economic structure, nationalized and planned, is non-capitalist; it represents an escape from the contradictions of capitalism. This form thus has the decisive advantage over capitalism in the present world struggle. It is viable where capitalism is not.

If the Soviet nationalized economy is viable, it will in the long run produce an economic abundance far surpassing anything we have seen under capitalism. If we could assume, for example, a prolonged period of economic

development of the two world blocs, uninterrupted by either war or the intervention of the masses in the form of colonial and proletarian revolutions, there is no question that the Soviet bloc would in the end produce at such a rate as to make even Fordland look meager by comparison. That is the trend as anyone can see it from the figures.

DOWNFALL OF CAPITALISM AND OF STALINISM

Of course such an assumption is not to be taken seriously. We are not in a period of prolonged peaceable development, but one of wars and revolutions. This being so, we must understand that the coming clashes of nations and classes will, no matter what their forms and complexities, hasten and complete the downfall of

capitalism and the socialization of world economy.

What must be noted about both of these basic variants, or any of their permutations and combinations, is that neither of them leaves any room for the continued existence of Stalinist dictatorship, terror, economic inequalities, etc. The intervention of the proletariat and the growth of economic abundance, two great factors working as a team, will destroy continued dictatorship on the Stalinist model.

In other words, while the economic forms which now exist in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe are viable and powerful, Stalinism is not; it is temporary. And the economic form of nationalized means of production and state planning, when stripped of the Stalinist political

monstrosity — what would that be other than socialism, or more exactly a form immediately transitional to socialism?

It is not necessary to speculate far into the future. Even today, with the growth of Soviet production and the sweep of the world revolution, we see signs of a breakup in the traditional mode of Stalinist rule, and the opening of crevices in the Stalinist structure through which the masses will penetrate. Some have said that with Stalin's death the era of Stalinism has come to an end, and there is a great deal of truth in this; Stalin's death being a symbol and catalyst of a deep-going process. The recent tremors signalize the teetering of a doomed political structure.

If the Soviet bloc of nations is a mishapen transition link in the chain of social forms between capitalism and socialism, what then becomes of those "socialists" who misunderstand this reality? Very simple: They cease to be socialists and are merely appendages to the imperialist, anti-socialist war machine. That is what happens to Sternberg.

BOOK OF SMALL VALUE

Very little in this book is of value or interest. This is in sharp contrast with most of Sternberg's other work, which is crammed with important statistical data on the collapse of capitalism and how it is coming about. In this book the only valuable section is the first chapter, where Sternberg draws a rough proportional sketch of the advance of Soviet economy as a portion of world economy.

The sections dealing with the living standards of the Soviet workers are nothing but a rehash of Harry Schwartz of the N. Y. Times and other such "experts." Sternberg claims that the living standards of the Soviet people are about the same as under Czarism. By no stretch of the imagination can such a claim be sustained. Even with all Stalinist inequities and distortions, such an idea, perhaps true in the Thirties, is completely out of kilter in the Fifties.

So far as housing is concerned, Sternberg may have a point. The enormous destruction of living quarters in two World Wars and a civil war, and the fact that the urban population has grown with such abnormal rapidity, and the further fact that the building industry must compete directly for materials with the capital-goods and arms industries, all point to the continuation of the housing shortage.

SOVIET LIVING STANDARDS

But in other fields, those who say there has been no advance in living standards over Czarism are completely unable to show how this can be so. Granted that consumer industries have not increased anywhere nearly so fast as capital industries, they have increased a great deal; far more than the population growth. The repeated important slashes in consumer prices since the war testify to that.

In order to give some substance to his argument, Sternberg drags out Schwartz' old chestnut about the number of meat and dairy animals being about the same today as they were under Czarism, despite the fact that the population has grown so much. Had Sternberg or his predecessors taken the trouble to look up U.S. Agriculture Department figures about livestock in the U.S., they would have found that exactly the same thing is true here. The solution to the riddle lies in the fact that the increase in the supply of processed meat and dairy products in the past 40 years has come not from an increase in the size of the herd in the field, but from more rapid turnover, from animals that yield more than twice as much as in the past, etc. In other words, from scientific agriculture, to which the Soviet Union is not exactly a stranger.

Those who read Sternberg's material in the past for information, can afford to pass this one up.

Protests Deportation



Protesting deportation under the harsh McCarran-Walter act, Mashood Olabis Ajala, Nigerian exchange student in San Pedro, Calif., climbs a water tower (L) after declaring he would rather leap to death than be sent home before completing studies. Ajala is shown (rt.) after he started to climb down. Ten feet from ground, he fell and received minor injuries.

Fight for Rosenberg Clemency

(Continued from page 1)

didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement." He then adds: "But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement (to the FBI)."

Greenglass wrote in his June 1950 account: "Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit." But, in direct contradiction, his wife testified at the trial that she was present at the meeting, and even identified Gold from a photograph.

In his handwritten statement, Greenglass wrote: "Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me." This contradicts his testimony at the trial on a crucial point, in which the government tries to establish a link between confessed spy Harry Gold and Julius Rosenberg.

At the trial, Greenglass stated that almost the first words spoken by Gold when he entered Greenglass' apartment in New Mexico were: "Julius sent me." This is apparently another thing that the FBI caused Greenglass to "remember" between the time of their first interrogations and the opening of the trial.

THE "\$4,000"

In the trial, the government claimed that Julius Rosenberg had considerable sums of money, and gave \$4,000 to Greenglass. None of this money was ever produced, nor was the possession of it ever established. Greenglass' wife testified that he turned the \$4,000 over to his attorney on June 16, 1950, as a legal retainer.

However, a memorandum of discussions between Greenglass' lawyer, Rogge, and a group of

Greenglass' relatives, has also been discovered. This discussion took place on June 18, two days after Rogge was supposed to have received a \$4,000 payment for his services. Despite this tale, we find from the memorandum that "Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR (O. John Rogge) to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try." This climaxed a discussion on "financial problems."

In other words, it is clear that two days after Rogge was supposed to have been paid handsomely with "spy money" for his legal services, he was discussing with the Greenglass family ways and means to raise the legal fees, including a suggestion that he apply for court appointment, which can be secured only when a litigant can't afford to pay his attorney!

Large numbers of other discrepancies can be seen from the two memoranda. But one of the most interesting facts was Mrs. Greenglass' description of her husband, who was the central and unsupported prosecution witness against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The lawyer's memorandum states on this point:

"TENDENCY TO HYSTERIA"

"As to her husband, she (Ruth Greenglass) stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the gripe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants' and 'lead pants'."

"She had known him since he was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

This is the man, as described by his wife, who, "saying things were so even if they were not," is sending Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair. No wonder Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize-winning nuclear scientist, said "I found the Rosenberg testimony more believable than the Greenglasses."

CONSOLE TABLE

Another new development in the case is the discovery of the console table which figured very prominently in the trial. The gov-

ernment, on the basis of the Greenglass testimony, had claimed that a console table, "a gift from the Russians," specially equipped for microfilming, had been owned by the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs testified that they had a console table, but that it was a cheap one purchased at Macy's, and was not specially equipped in any way. The Rosenberg furniture had been scattered long before the trial opened, and the prosecution made no attempt to produce the table.

Since the trial, the defense has managed to locate the table, which has been found, upon Macy's affidavits, to be a cheap one purchased at that store around the time claimed by the Rosenbergs, for about \$20, which is roughly the price the Rosenbergs recalled. At the trial, government prosecutor Saypol had ridiculed this testimony, claiming that such a table could only be bought for more than \$80.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the Rosenberg attorneys have rightly said:

"If the majority (of the Court) persist in their determination to not permit review in open court of whether or not Greenglass' testimony was perjured, this court will have only itself to blame if 'justice under the law' becomes a term of derision."

Meanwhile the movement of international protest is growing. On June 9 a group of French parliamentary Socialist delegates called on U.S. Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon to urge clemency. On Sunday June 14 a mass clemency rally will be held in Washington. It has been announced that there will be mass meetings and prayers in all the big cities of Italy on the same date.

Repression Fails To Halt Mau Mau

In Kenya 100 alleged members of the Mau Mau were killed by government forces between May 29 and June 5. But the Mau Mau movement is still spreading, according to the June 6 N. Y. Times and its members display "a desperate spirit of heroism."

The Times admits that the Mau Mau is "at base an agrarian revolutionary movement."

The American Way of Life

Three Cheers for the Chimpanzee!

I never thought I'd show up in this column defending American commercialism, but here I am. I'll give you the facts, and then maybe I can get a few readers to see it my way.

As is well known, the British Broadcasting Company is a government-owned monopoly, and is as superior to American radio or TV as British government medicine is to U.S. cutthroat surgery. But last week, the wires got crossed, as follows:

The BBC provided kinescope films of the coronation for U.S. television networks under a so-called "gentleman's agreement" that there be no commercials interrupting the film record of the sacred ceremonies inside Westminster Abbey, and that "discretion" be used in sandwiching advertising spots into the films of the royal procession and the rest of the hokus-pokus.

Leave it to the "gentlemen" in the advertising offices back home. They stuck their ads in all over the place. One happy advertiser called his product "the queen of the road," and another hitched his wagon to the royal gold-draped carriage.

But the outfit that really set them ripping up their striped pants over in Buckingham Palace was the National Broadcasting Company, which rang in a live chimpanzee on the NBC program "Today" during showing of the coronation films. The chimp, apparently, was considered the last word in calculated insult to royalty.

Now here's where I come to the support of U.S. commercial stations against BBC. I didn't watch the TV coronation showings, that particular phase of human progress not having caught up with my home. But I figure that, so long as we got rid of the house of Hanover, Windsor and all the rest of them almost two centuries ago, we are not under any constraint to satisfy anybody's medieval "good taste" by keeping a straight face and going along with the solemn mummery.

The blasts against the chimpanzee only leave me puzzled. So far as I can see, a chimpanzee is in every way as good as any king or queen, and a whole lot more fun. The chimpanzee has about as much say in the political affairs of the world, and probably a little more savvy. His actions, while admittedly uncouth on occasion, are far less offensive than those of a royal family that spends \$280 million out of the purse of a poverty-stricken nation just to get crowned.

You may differ with my opinion placing chimpanzees on an equal level with royalty, but you are bound to respect it. After all, I have behind me the opinion of a Frenchman (the French got very familiar with royalty) who said: "Kings are in the moral order what monsters are in the natural."

While I'm usually partial to the BBC, with its fine music and drama, in this case I'm on the other side. If U.S. commercials upset the blessed dignity of the coronation, then I say: "Hurrah for commercials! Hurrah for toothpaste and sewing machines! And three cheers for the chimpanzee!"

— Thomas Raymond

WHO WILL LEAD FIGHT AGAINST McCARTHYISM?

(Continued from page 1)

take on McCarthy and McCarthyism, the Taft-Hartley crowd, and the whole Big Business gang.

The McCarthys look like "Goliaths" only to frightened liberals and cowardly labor bureaucrats. They are giants only so long as the invincible power of the American working class remains dormant and stifled. The burning task in the fight against McCarthyism is to bring the power of the American working class onto the political arena in open opposition to both the capitalist parties and their offspring of McCarthyism.

The bankrupt policy of the bureaucracy has brought the labor movement to a political impasse. To continue on that road into 1954 means sure defeat. An independent Labor Party for the 1954

elections is the only answer. In future articles we will discuss, the significance of a Labor Party in the struggle against McCarthyism and the steps that should be taken to launch it.

The Wilpo cabinet was ousted from office in Indonesia when it tried to move out 250,000 Javanese squatters from rich lands leased to foreign capitalists. Seven of these squatters, who occupied the land following World War II, were killed when they resisted police units trying to dispossess them.

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Monday, June 15, 1953

Why There Is No Peace

On the very eve of a truce in Korea, all the carriers of Big Business propaganda in the U.S. began to beat the drums — "Don't bring the boys back home. Don't relax the 'defense' effort. Don't think this means real peace."

In their own twisted way these spokesmen for Wall Street know that there is no peace under capitalism. The overriding tendency of American Big Business is to make war, all-out war, on the Soviet bloc. The sooner the better, to their way of thinking. The main obstruction to this aim is the turbulent revolutionary movement of the working class and colonial people throughout the world and the unwillingness of the American people to be dragged into a hopeless world conflict to put down this revolution.

Success in this mad drive to conquer the world is unattainable. Even if they can temporarily foist such a course on the American people the destruction of the world-wide revolutionary movement now unfolding cannot be achieved. Nevertheless, Wall Street feels compelled to head toward war just the same.

Eisenhower's address to the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis June 10 indicates what it is that drives Big Business towards war: "Again and again," he said, speaking of military and economic "security," "we must remind ourselves that this is a matter not only of political

principle but of economic necessity. It involves our need for markets for our agricultural and industrial products, our need to receive in return from the rest of the world such essentials as manganese and cobalt, tin and tungsten, without which our economy cannot function."

Markets, raw materials and profits for American Business, these are the prizes that drive capitalism toward war in 1953 as in 1914 and 1939. With this difference — that today the pressure on American Big Business is far greater than ever before; it is a matter of life or death for their economic system. There is an additional important difference between now and the first and second world wars. Today it is no longer a fight to divide the markets among the big imperialist powers — that fight has been pretty much won by Wall Street — it is the final and unavoidable conflict between the decaying capitalist system and its successor the socialist system. This is at bottom the issue that will be decided by World War III.

Whatever the twists and turns in the diplomatic field, whatever the secondary differences among the Wall Street policy makers and their satellites in Europe, the American working class must learn the lesson of history — there is no peace under capitalism. Until this monstrous system is destroyed the horror of war will continue to plague the earth.

Right to Fair Trial Endangered

When the American revolutionists won their freedom from British rule, they wrote into their new Constitution ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Among the basic rights they safeguarded was the right to a fair trial. Article VI of the Bill of Rights requires that the accused "be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for the obtaining of witnesses in his favor. . ."

This vital section of the Bill of Rights has just been struck a grievous blow by the U.S. Supreme Court. In a little-publicized five-to-three decision June 8, the court upheld the use of secret FBI records, kept from the accused, as the basis for an adverse ruling against two conscientious objectors by a Draft Appeals Board. The ruling led to their imprisonment when they refused to submit to induction.

The two victims, Harry Gray Nugent of Brooklyn and Lester Packer of the Bronx, objected to military service on religious grounds. Their claim to exemption was denied by an Appeal Board on the basis of secret reports of the FBI and on secret testimony of unnamed informants. The defendants were denied access to both the secret reports and the secret testimony of their unnamed accusers.

Three Supreme Court justices — Felix Frankfurter, Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas — dissented from the decision in language that leaves no doubt they regard the ruling as extremely damaging to the rights of accused persons. They de-

"Stratagem That Failed"

The June 4 Wall Street Journal featured a revealing article on the theme that Durkin's appointment was an Eisenhower "stratagem that failed" and that Durkin "will be the first Eisenhower cabinet member to resign." This same mouthpiece of the financiers and speculators originally lauded Durkin's appointment as Secretary of Labor. What caused this seemingly sudden change of attitude?

On Dec. 8, 1952 The Militant explained the political motives for the inclusion of Durkin in GOP's millionaire cabinet. "Eisenhower is anxious to take the curse off the Republican Party," we pointed out editorially. "The anti-labor reputation of that party is a handicap to the incoming administration." And we added that Eisenhower "doesn't want an open break with labor now. He wants a continuation of the present relations so that war preparations can go on undisturbed. He wants to jolly labor along as Truman and Roosevelt did."

The June 4 Wall St. Journal confirms this explanation, saying that "Mr. Durkin's appointment was intended to work political magic. . . Mr. Eisenhower was supposed to prove (by it) that he and his party were not 'anti-labor'. . . By choosing an AFL man over a CIO bigwig, the Ike men hoped to begin breaking up the old pro-Democratic, anti-GOP coalition." Besides this it was intended to help put a "modified" Taft-Hartley across.

But it hasn't worked out that way. Both AFL and CIO remain anti-GOP. Even Durkin has accepted only a single proposed

revision of Taft-Hartley, namely, the one "which would ease the way for union shop agreements in the construction industry." Up to now he has not dared accept the others. "Unfortunately for the GOP and the building trades, which want this modification, however, Mr. Durkin dares not plead their case, lest he be cross-examined on other Taft-Hartley questions." "An impasse in legislation" has thus been created.

Between the interests of the monopolists and those of labor there is an abyss, so profound that all the Durkins in the AFL and CIO cannot afford to ignore it.

The Labor Department itself remains unorganized. Durkin is by law entitled to 3 assistant secretaries. "But up to now, none of these positions has been filled," said the Wall St. Journal, "either because the Secretary's recommendations have been rejected at the White House or turned down in the Senate before they ever officially got there."

The anti-labor Cabinet members insolently refuse to discuss in Durkin's presence. He has reportedly complained that "when he walks into a room where other officials are gathered 'they all stop talking.'"

Durkin supplied a footnote to this obscene farce on June 9 when he "denied rumors that he was planning to resign because of disagreement with other cabinet members over labor policy" and predicted a revision of Taft-Hartley "in a few weeks," notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

"Liberation" Brings Death To Millions

By Art Preis

U.S. bombs and napalm have burned and blasted Korea to cinders and left millions of civilians — men, women and children — corpses or mangled cripples. This "great atrocity," which The Militant was the first to bring to world attention, has been affirmed by eye-witness correspondents of the leading capitalist newspapers and press associations. In the course of the three-year Korean war, we have published scores of such testimonials.

"LIBERATION"

"How much more 'liberation' can the people of Korea stand?" asked Charles Moore, United Press correspondent, on Jan. 8, 1951, when the war had been in progress less than six months. "The Korean equivalent of John Q. Public is taking a terrific beating because of the war. His home has been destroyed. His job has disappeared because factories have been destroyed. He and his family have become ragged, cold, hungry wanderers. It is a hard fact but true fact that most of the destruction was done by the Americans. . . The Communists can assert that they have not wrecked Korea. Retreating or advancing, UN forces have found it necessary to bomb and shell and burn many of Korea's towns and practically all her industry."

Writing in the same vein, George Barrett of the N. Y. Times said in a March 1, 1951 dispatch from the Korean central front: "Large-scale destruction in Korea, most of it resulting from the tremendous fire-power of the planes and guns used against the Communist troops, is robbing the United Nations of some of the good-will it had won with the Koreans."

DELIBERATE POLICY

The massive destruction of every city, town and village in the area occupied by the North Korean and Chinese armies — which in the first stage of the war included most of South

Korea — was the result of a deliberate policy of U.S. "strategic bombing."

An "aerial scorched earth," as Christian Science Monitor correspondent Gordon Walker called it, was let loose upon Korea, "and it has left the Korean countryside a mass of rubble and ruins."

Homer Bigart, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, asserted in Look Magazine, Jan. 20, 1951, that "in blind desperation, we tried to burn with Napalm every town and village . . . along the mockingly empty roads coming down from Manchuria."

The people were driven forth on the roadsides in the middle of winter. Vast areas were cleared, their helpless inhabitants shipped off in box-cars by official U.S. military command. Then every building, down to the poorest thatched hut, was burned with gasoline or phosphorus grenades. To make this "scorched earth" incendiary more efficient, U.S. aircraft, including helicopters, were used to burn

Another Victim of Korean War



Turkish medics in the Korean front lines carry one of their country men down side of Vegas outpost on way to an aid station after renewed heavy fighting, as U.S. negotiators continued to delay truce after Chinese-North Koreans offered big concessions. U.S. battle casualties alone rose by nearly 70,000 in the two years of the truce negotiations.

MOST TERRIBLE OF ALL

U.S. "liberation" has meant death to more than two million Korean civilians — hundreds of thousands of them from that most terrible of all weapons, napalm — flaming jellied gasoline that literally fries its victims to death.

A recent survey made in Korea by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center and an associate editor of the N. Y. Times, tells of ten million homeless in Korea; a hundred thousand war orphans in need of homes and medical care; 300,000 needy war widows.

This is what has made the word "liberation" as mouthed by American leaders a word of horror to the world.

United States battle casualties rose during the week by 221 bringing total casualties as of June 10 to 135,586.

"HOW SOON CAN I GO HOME?" ASKS EVERY GI IN KOREA AT POW ACCORD

(Continued from page 1)
Korea of any American or other Allied troops." (AP, June 8.)

Sen. Robert A. Taft's differences on foreign policy with Eisenhower do not extend to this issue. He likewise proclaimed that "we can't greatly decrease the number of soldiers in Korea." While Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Party's defeated presidential candidate, took time off from sight-seeing in far-off Israel to express the view that "now the greatest danger was the 'slowing down of the defense effort.'" (N. Y. Times, June 9.)

A concerted propaganda drive along these lines has been launched in the daily papers and news magazines. Their typical line is indicated by the June 6 U.S. News and World Report article, "Return of All Troops Soon?" which says:

" . . . A prolonged truce is sure to bring a feeling of letdown. . . The men will want to go home and their families will want them home. Troop morale is bound to drop . . . everyone out here (Korea) realizes that keeping forces geared up and ready to go will not be simple with the fighting actually at a stop. It will be even more difficult if peace negotiations drag on from weeks into months and a demand arises in the U.S. to 'bring the boys home' as it did after World War II."

DICTATOR RHEE

Not the least vocal opponent of any move by the American people to bring the boys home is the dictator-president of South Korea, Syngman Rhee. It was to defend his regime from overthrow by the Korean masses in a civil war that the American people were dragged into a conflict 6,000 miles away and forced to sacrifice nearly 137,000 of their youth.

Rhee has been raving about continuing the war "alone" and threatening to "drive to the Yalu." No one takes seriously, of course, the ability of this tool of foreign interests and Korean capitalists and landlords to put up an effective military struggle against the forces of the Asian revolution that have fought the U.S. military machine to a standstill. But Rhee may not be counting on fighting the war alone.

The June 8 Wall Street Journal

asks whether a Korean truce will last and reports that "U.S. diplomats . . . were fearful that it will not." One of the reasons they are fearful is that "our ally," the Rhee regime, might initiate a provocation to blow up a truce on the "gamble that we would almost certainly be forced into the war if they did try for unification by arms and then had the ill luck to be pushed back below the 38th parallel."

Such a "gamble" paid off in June 1950, when the full-scale war in Korea was touched off by Rhee's border provocations following his repeated public threats to invade North Korea and just after he had lost control of the Korean National Assembly.

READY TO FIGHT
There is no question that Rhee is ready to fight on. But his concern with keeping the American troops in Korea is to protect himself and his police regime against the Korean people, who would have kicked him out long ago, as the Chinese booted out Chiang Kai-shek, had not the U.S. backed him up with direct military intervention. It is likely that Rhee is taking advantage of the occasion to put the squeeze on for as much as he can get out of his "big brother" before the final truce terms are signed. At any future time, he would still be in position to provoke a renewal of the war, but with the approval of his Washington senior partner.

The main thing to keep in mind about any truce in Korea is: There is no peace. A U.S. force of a half million men — great as the army that invaded Italy in World War II — is entrenched on Korean soil above the 38th parallel. This force is being kept there as a continuing threat to destroy the new Chinese government and to deny the aspirations of the Chinese and Korean peoples to be rid of foreign imperialist domination. It is a springboard on the mainland of Asia for the greater global war of atomic annihilation that U.S. capitalism and the war profiteers are preparing.

Vast as the military operations and costs have been in Korea, they are but one phase of a far more gigantic planetary struggle that Wall Street plans to unleash for world domination. A truce

in Korea would be but a temporary tactical expedient designed to aid the broader strategic war aims. MILITARY EXPANSION
How far preparations to reach these aims already extend is indicated in the revelations of the June 12 U.S. News & World Report of the "vast, gradual expansion of U.S. overseas commitments, little realized at home. . . The article reminds us that Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of staff reports American soldiers today are serving, "in sizable numbers," in 49 of the 97 countries of the world — more than half.

American bombers are "using a huge network of 89 major air bases, built or building, in Europe, Asia, North Africa and the Arctic." In language typical of conquerors, the U.S. News boasts: "The Pacific is dominated by the American Navy. So are Europe's life lines across the Atlantic." The very Mediterranean is spoken of as "something of an American lake, policed by a big U.S. fleet." And this isn't all. "More than 1.6 million Americans in uniform are serving overseas, on six continents and dozens of island bases. . . About as many GIs are stationed in Europe alone as are fighting a major war in Korea. . . A third of all Air Force strength is thus committed overseas, only a sixth of it involved in the Korean war. . . The U.S. Navy, with 800,000 men, has more than half of them serving abroad."

Before this far-flung panoply of U.S. armed might around the Soviet Union and the countries allied to it, the loud complaints about "Communist aggression" sound hollow. It is American capitalism, with its bitter hostility to the socialist aspirations of the European workers and its determination to crush colonial revolutions for national independence, which holds the threat of war over the world.

The Big Business overlords understand that an effective campaign by the American people, in support of the GIs in Korea, to "bring the boys back home" and to recognize the new government of China will pose serious obstacles to the speedy fulfillment of the plot to plunge us into World War III.

U.S. Intervened to Defend Dictator Rhee in Civil War

By Joseph Keller

American GIs in Korea have persistently asked: "Why are we here? What are we fighting for?" The Militant has told the full truth from the first days of the Korean war. We wrote that American boys were being sent to fight and die in an imperialist intervention in a civil war between the rich and the poor in Korea. On July 24, 1950, our paper stated:

"American imperialist propaganda is attempting to hide from the American people the fact that a genuine civil war is going on between North Korean and South Korean regimes and that the North Korean forces have the overwhelming support of the Korean people against the South Korean government of Syngman Rhee. . . the Syngman Rhee government is almost universally detested by the Koreans and could not have survived a week without U.S. military support. . ."

The existence of the civil war has been manifested in part by the fierce guerrilla battles behind the lines in South Korea. The guerrilla detachments have been so powerful, so well-entrenched among the populace that three years of "extermination" campaigns by scores of thousands of Syngman Rhee's special troops and police have not been able to destroy them. Thus, we are informed by a June 6 Associated Press dispatch that "South Korea activated a combat police unit today in an effort to smash operations of more than 1,000 Communist guerrillas in the Mount Chiri area." The police unit was described as "slightly smaller than a United States Army division."

Addition of anti-guerrilla forces equivalent to another Army division gives a bare hint of the scope and intensity of the anti-Rhee forces conducting military operations inside South Korea hundreds of miles south of the battle-line. Whether or not these guerrillas will be included in a cease-fire is not yet made clear. But a Dec. 2, 1951, United Press dispatch, at the time of a previous guerrilla "extermination" drive,

reported that "many guerrillas were merely anti-Government Partisans who had little or no connection with the Reds." These same guerrillas, said the dispatch, have been waging civil war "since long before the Red invasion of South Korea."

RAGED FOR YEARS

A bloody class struggle and civil war raged in Korea for years before the outbreak of full-scale military operations on July 25, 1950. The present war is the extension of an internal struggle between the Koreans that goes back to 1945.

The Militant published a number of accounts of this struggle, including a memorable one by Bill Morgan in the March 15, 1947, issue. He wrote then:

"Evidence of a powerful class struggle is everywhere. The American brass hats and the Korean police have not been able to prevent strikes. Trade union leaders are arrested and tortured but the struggle goes on day and night. Many workers are armed and fight to maintain the independence of their towns and villages. Free elections are banned because the vote for radical candidates would wipe out the present puppet government set up by Lt. Gen. Hodges."

The most detailed account of the civil war and class struggle in Korea that has appeared in any American publication — and probably in the entire world — is the series of articles by Art Preis published in this paper last year (July 21 and 28, 1952, and August 11 and 18, 1952).

These articles supply irrefutable facts, all from capitalist sources themselves, to show that the North Korean regime represented the workers and poor peasants of Korea while Syngman Rhee, who had the backing of Washington, maintained a dictatorship of the capitalists and big landlords. That has been the essence of the struggle in Korea.

The U.S. role in Korea was summed up by CBS correspondent Robert P. Martin when he wrote: "Like it or not we are a foreign army fighting in a civil war."

World Events

By Charles Hanley

CZECHOSLOVAK WORKERS have reacted strongly against the recent drastic currency revaluation. This was admitted June 7 over Radio Prague by Vice-Premier Nedly who said the decree had "met with open resistance from among the ranks of the workers during the first few days." A United Press dispatch from Vienna reported that in Pilsen, Czech police opened fire June 1 on a mass protest demonstration against the currency measures. Six were killed and an undisclosed number wounded. Panic buying in a Slovakian town reached such proportions that a baby was trampled to death in the rush. Many shops closed throughout the country. Strikes seem to have taken place in the coal mines near the Polish border. Pleas for national unity were made in the government-controlled Stalinist press. Rude Pravo scored what it termed "anti-state activities." According to the Yugoslav press, the bloodshed occurred in Pilsen when strikers demonstrated against the government. The Yugoslav report claimed that the city was sealed off by police and troops for three days.

THE MONETARY DECREE issued by the Czechoslovak government May 30 replaced the crown by a new monetary unit tied to the Russian ruble. All holdings of rubles had to be handed into the banks in exchange for new crowns at the rate, in most cases, of 50 of the old to one of the new. At the same time wages were cut to one-fifth of what they were in the old crowns. Capitalist hoarders and rich peasants were hardest hit by the move which virtually wiped out savings, but obviously workers also felt the sting of the monetary whip. The monetary decree undoubtedly denotes a crisis in Czech economy, which the Prague government does not deny but ascribes to "wreckers and spies" like the late Rudolf Slansky who was executed after making the usual "confession." The economic crisis signalizes at the same time a political crisis for the regime.

THE SHAKE-UP in the Soviet zone of East Germany continued last week with further shifts in personnel. General Chuikov, Soviet

military commander, was relieved of his duties and ordered home for a new assignment. In the Soviet zone of Austria, a civilian High Commissioner replaced the military administration, in accordance with the pattern established in East Germany. On June 8 the Russians also lifted control measures on the border between the Western and Eastern occupation zones of Austria.

THE FOOD situation in China is critical, according to a June 4 AP cable from Hong Kong. The wheat crop was nearly wiped out, the report said, and rice crops in the south and west were heavily damaged by floods.

A GROUP of French businessmen led by Bernard de Plas concluded a deal with the Mao government of China for the exchange of goods. The group left Paris for China May 19 on invitation from the president of the Central Bank of China and the Chinese Committee for Development of International Commerce. The agreement was reached June 6.

THE JAPANESE government, now troubled by the possibility of a big drop in dollar earnings with the signing of a truce in Korea and a consequent decline in supply orders from the armed forces of the U.S., has opened negotiations with the Eisenhower administration for relaxation of restrictions on Japanese trade with Communist China. The Japanese Minister of Trade also announced June 6 that Japan will buy 450,000 tons of Russian coal in return for repair services to Soviet ships in Japanese ports.

THE YUGOSLAV government continues to pander to London and Washington by white-washing their imperialist aims. On June 3 the Yugoslavs announced readiness to cooperate with members of the NATO organization "with the purpose of building up the collective security of the peace-loving world." The statement tried to save face by stressing that Yugoslavia "has no intention" of joining the Atlantic Pact.

Case of Joe Williams

By Florence Hayes

The story behind the trial of Joe Williams of Compton, Calif., before the Douglas Long Beach Local of the CIO United Automobile Workers Union for "conduct unbecoming a union member" contains a valuable lesson.

A few weeks ago an explosive situation was building up in Compton, a suburb of Los Angeles, over Negroes moving out of their narrow Central Avenue ghetto to homes in heretofore white areas. A series of incidents, ominously similar to the preliminary stages of the Cicero, Ill., riots occurred. Small property owners picketed the home of a Negro family which had dared to cross the artificially determined "boundary" beyond which Negroes "must not pass."

During the afternoon of the fourth day of harassment, housewives, carrying placards bearing insulting and threatening signs, marched back and forth while a small knot of men shouted encouragement from the curb.

One of the men wore a United Automobile Workers CIO badge pinned to his shirt. He was Joe Williams, an auto worker, also president of the Compton Crest Improvement Association. This is one of the small property-owners groups that is spearheading the drive to keep Negroes out of Compton's "white" neighborhoods.

Behind these organizations, egging them on and using them as tools, are the real-estate interests and the big-money boys, and behind them is Compton's city government.

During the four days, the Jackson family kept a constant vigil inside the house never

more than a few feet from their loaded shotgun. All night they watched over their children with the dread of mob action or terrorist bombing ever present. Outside their home, the mounting barrage of filthy insults, threats, "pickets" and — Joe Williams with his union badge. The Compton police refused to disperse the pickets. As night fell, the ranks of housewives were swelled with men. Still the police refused to act.

Late at night, Los Angeles County Sheriff's officers finally stepped into the picture and sent the crowd away. Since then there have been no new flagrant acts of intimidation, but the situation remains tense and fresh flare-ups are feared.

The United Automobile Workers, stung by the blow struck at its anti-discrimination policy through the action of Joe Williams, brought him up on charges in his local. This is an important act and certainly better than passing another letter-perfect resolution "deploring the regrettable incident" of race hatred. However, what calls for explanation is not only the presence of Joe Williams and his union badge on the racist-mob side of this fight, but the absence of a few hundred union pickets on the side of the Jackson family.

Many workers live in Compton, the heart of the industrial area of Los Angeles. Action on their part can stop the Negro-hating hotheads. It is the responsibility of the union movement to organize such action, to be prompt and vigilant, and to carry into deeds the many fine words that have been heard in speeches, resolutions and union convention orations.

Lyrics by Sylvia Porter

By Joyce Cowley

When I woke up on Monday morning, June the first, it was wet and cold. I had to go back to work after a three-day holiday; the rent was due and the mail box crammed with the usual assortment of first-of-the-month bills. I felt kind of low — that is, until I read Sylvia Porter's column in the Post and learned that I was living "an economic ideal," "experiencing the rarity of virtual perfection."

Curious as to just why this authority found everything so perfect, I carefully checked her points.

"You can get a job for the asking. You can get top pay for your work."

Right below Miss Porter's column, Murray Kempton discussed a strike at the Ketay Manufacturing Co. on lower Broadway, where members of Local 3 of the AFL Electrical Workers Union are trying to get a raise of 15 cents an hour. The present starting wage is 85 cents an hour or \$34 a week. Top wages! Maybe Sylvia Porter just writes for the Post. She should read it, too.

"You can sell the goods you make in gratifying volume with gratifying ease and make gratifying profits. Retail stores are zipping along at a yearly rate of \$172 billion. Corporate profits before and after taxes are ballooning."

I'm not a department store or a corporation, which may explain why I can't appreciate perfection when I see it.

"You can buy a vast variety of the things you need and want."

Who, me?

"There are no shortages anywhere."

She ought to see my pocketbook, after the rent is paid.

"You can buy or build a house where and as you wish." I was beginning to get interested in this one but of course she had to add — as an afterthought — "if you have the cash." I knew there must be some catch.

"The desperate housing shortage of the first postwar years has been wiped out by years of sensational building."

Notes from the News

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE has enacted a law requiring every textbook author to sign an oath that he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party and is not and has not been for the preceding five years a member of any organization on the U.S. Attorney General's "subversive" list, a list arbitrarily compiled without giving the organizations thus smeared a chance for advance hearing.

LOUIS FRANA, better known under his pen name as Lewis Corey, faces deportation for having been a member of the Communist Party 30 years ago. Frana was born in Italy. He played a prominent role in the founding of the Communist Party after the first world war. Shortly thereafter he separated from the party but wrote a number of valuable books along Marxist lines during the thirties, mainly on American economy. During the last 15 years Frana has been moving steadily to the right. He became an outstanding supporter of the State Department line and the labor bureaucracy. Last January he was arrested by the immigration authorities. At that time he was educational director of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. After his arrest he was dismissed by the union.

WILLIAM PERL, former physics instructor who was convicted for perjury (see editorial in June 8 issue of *The Militant*) was sentenced this week to five years imprisonment. Judge Sylvester Ryan rudely brushed aside the jury's clemency recommendation. The trial, based on "guilt by association" evidence of the flimsiest kind, was notable for the brazen precedent set in abrogating trial by jury. The prosecution in-

troduced "evidence" from the confidential files of the FBI which it refused to place before the jury. This evidence, given in secret to the judge, and decisive in convicting Perl, was supposed to have proved Perl's connection with a "spy ring" — a charge he was not on trial for. The prosecution demanded the most severe sentence and the Judge obliged by handing down the maximum of five years in prison. The judge and the Court of Appeals refused to grant bail pending an appeal of the case to a higher court. The appeals court ruled that defense counsel had not made a "sufficient showing of substantial error" in the trial to warrant Perl's release on bail.

TAX DEDUCTIONS for child-care expenditures made by working mothers is provided for in a law passed by the Oregon State Legislature. The original Bill presented by Rep. Maureen Neuberger, contained far more substantial provisions to meet the pressing needs for working mothers than the final version which suffered from sweeping amendments. Nevertheless Mrs. Neuberger felt a step forward had been taken since it was "important to get the principle of child-care deduction written into law." One of the limitations of the present law is that it allows deductions only from incomes of less than \$3,000 either by a widowed or divorced mother or by a husband and wife jointly.

SELF-ANSWERING PHONES are now available on the market. The robot attachment answers the phone, reels off a prepared statement, invites the caller to leave a message and records the message. One "robot" replaces 35 workers. Note to Ed: How, please?

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5,000 Longshoremen Picket Gov. Dewey

By R. Bell

NEW YORK, JUNE 9 — Over 5,000 longshoremen, spearheaded by rebel Local 791 of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, paraded uptown from the waterfront to picket the Bar Association Building, scene of open hearings called by Governor Thomas E. Dewey on the State Crime Commission's proposals to "reform" the port. The longshoremen were particularly incensed about the proposals to license, register and fingerprint dockworkers and set up state-operated fink halls, under pretext of combating "crime" on the waterfront.

Dewey presided personally at the hearings in his old publicity-grabbing role of "gang buster." But the dock workers weren't fooled by the act. They booed Dewey on his way into the building and waved their picket signs stating their opposition to government control and regulation of labor unions.

George Meany, president of the AFL, castigated those sections of Dewey's Crime Commission report which, under guise of curbing crime, proposed the adoption of drastic restrictions which could be imposed on all unions in New York state. "That's an unwarranted interference with the affairs of decent labor unions," Meany asserted, "and is as illogical as passing a law regulating all businesses because of improper activities of some steamship and stevedore companies."

"PUBLIC PEACE" CLAUSE

Meany also attacked that section of the report which excludes from employment any person "whose presence on the waterfront will endanger the public peace, safety and welfare." "What about men on strike?" he asked. "Couldn't a politically controlled state division break a legitimate strike of longshoremen by threatening them with loss of their livelihood under that public peace and safety clause?" It is obvious, on the basis of all previous experience, that the so-called "public peace" clause is intended to serve that purpose.

As for crime, Meany declared, the city and state law-enforcement agencies have all the power they need to enforce the laws against crime and apprehend the criminals.

A HOAX

The imposition of restrictive labor legislation under the guise of stamping out crime is nothing but a hoax. It is a matter of public record that crime on the waterfront has flourished because of the collusion between greedy employers, crooked politicians and corrupt labor officials. As a number of waterfront employers testified at previous hearings, the practice of handing out "gifts" to ILA officials was considered a form of "strike insurance." It is only since ILA president Ryan and his henchmen have lost the power to keep the longshoremen in line that the hue and cry over crime on the waterfront reached its crescendo.

What the employers of the port want is "strike insurance" that will deliver the goods. At the hearings conducted by Dewey, for example, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, John V. Lyon, centered his demands on legislation outlawing "wildcat strikes," and on giving the employers greater control over hiring and firing.

Oddly enough, the demand for measures to ban "wildcat strikes" was echoed by Louis Waldman, attorney for "King" Joe Ryan. It is these strike protest actions which have disrupted the amicable relations between Ryan and the employers and given rise to the numerous crime hearings. Symptomatically, it was the rebel longshoremen, who have consistently led the opposition to Ryan, that picketed the Dewey hearings for which Waldman and Ryan both apologized to His Honor, the governor.

Hearns Strike Hit by Phony AFL Claims

NEW YORK — A raiding-strike-breaking move by the AFL Retail Clerks against the Hearns strikers who belong to the CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (District 65) appeared to be under way last week in direct violation of the recent CIO-AFL agreement prohibiting raiding.

All 800 workers at Hearns Department store have been on strike for almost a month. They face an adamant company refusal to negotiate a new contract to replace the old one which expired last February. In the face of this, the AFL union has entered the situation with an effort to win representation rights from the CIO.

In view of the fact that the strike has continued solid for close to a month, the claim by the AFL union that a "majority" of Hearns employees had signed membership cards with the rival union appears to be absolutely phony.

What the move boils down to therefore is nothing but an excuse offered by the AFL raid to picket the courts to ban present picket lines pending an NLRB election. While no exact information is available at present, such moves have been undertaken in the past by raiding unions in indirect or even direct collusion with a struck company.

In such a raid, the outside union offers assistance in breaking a bonafide strike by making it look like a jurisdictional dispute. In return, the raiding union hopes to win bargaining rights away from the striking union. Needless to say, such a practice is about as low as a union can go, and will undoubtedly anger the Hearns strikers enormously if it proves to be the meaning of the AFL move in this case.

Meanwhile the Hearns strike continues solid, with the company stepping up its barrage of "communist" charges against the union. District 65 was among those unions expelled from the CIO in 1949 for "communist domination" but has recently been readmitted to the CIO after a change of policy and the ousting of some officers.

Indonesian Workers Hold 39 Seats In Parliament

Working-class parties hold 39 seats out of 200 in the Indonesian parliament. Socialists and PKI (Stalinists) have 15 seats each, much of the Stalinists' strength coming from emigre "Nanyang" Chinese residents in Indonesia. Partai Buruh (Workers Party) has 5 MPs, while Tan Malaka's Trotskyist Partai Murba (Masses Party) occupies 4 seats. New elections are due within a year.

Evicted from Met Life Project



Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur and their two children (above) were forcibly evicted from their apartment in Parkchester, New York housing project owned by the multi-billion Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The Decatur family were first and only Negro family to live in the 12,500-family project, built 13 years ago. Tenants who barricaded themselves in the apartment with the Decatur family were carried out by the police.

CANADIAN STEEL UNION BACKS JAMAICA FIGHT

Peter Farnsworth

Canadian steelworkers are stretching out a firm hand of solidarity to bauxite workers in the West Indian Island of Jamaica. The Canadian district of the United Steelworkers of America (CCL-CIO) contributed \$3,000 to the Jamaica bauxite workers organized in the National Workers Union during their recent strike to up their pay from 19 cents an hour to the equivalent of 66 cents an hour. Similar work in Canada and the U.S. pays \$1.46 an hour.

Now the Canadian district has appointed to its staff Ken Stirling, the Jamaica leader of the NWU. The entire services of the steel union, its legal, educational, and research departments, will be at the disposal of the Jamaican workers. This appointment represents the first time that a North American union has given direct organizational assistance to a member union of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It also opens up the possibility that the Canadian Steelworkers Union will extend its jurisdiction to embrace as members workers in the Commonwealth areas of the Caribbean.

Canadian and U.S. workers have a big stake in strengthening the workers in the West Indies who have long served as a source of cheap labor for Canadian and U.S. monopolists. The Aluminum Company of Canada, one of three in the bauxite field, ships ore to Canada to be processed into aluminum by members of the Steelworkers Union.

The National Workers Union is affiliated to the Peoples National Party which has 11 seats in the legislature and is the official opposition to the government headed by Alexander Bustamante. The PNP outvoted Bustamante's so-called Jamaican Labor Party 202,000 to 198,000 in the last election. The Peoples National Party has close relations with the Canadian farmer-labor party, the CCF, which the Canadian district of the United Steelworkers strongly backs.

OATH REQUIRED

Canadian steel director C. H. Millard, when he flew to Jamaica to give advice to the striking National Workers Union, was

Wall St. Bemoans Crop Prospects

(Continued from page 1)

The average price that farmers can obtain for corn in the open market today is \$1.53 a bushel. They can, however, in effect sell their corn directly to the government for \$1.67 a bushel. For wheat, the Chicago market price is now \$2.02 a bushel while the government price is \$2.53.

This naturally results in the government getting millions upon millions of bushels of wheat and corn which it must store with little hope of selling. As long as the market price remains low, the government must refrain from selling for fear of still further depressing the open market price. By keeping these huge stores off the market, the government encourages maintenance of high prices on the open market.

But this system, conjured up by the wizardry of an army of government economists, doesn't always work out too well. For example, the market price of new wheat has dropped so low that an unprecedented gap exists between it and the government price. The market price usually begins to drop when the wheat comes in. However, this year the decline in price occurred in advance of the crop. Prices have a magic of their own.

The government is unable to store more grain. It hasn't got the room. Grain can't be supported when it can't be stored. It therefore may be dumped on the market where it will knock prices down even lower than they are now. The early price decline anticipates this "storage crisis."

The lower prices fall, the more grain is unloaded on the government and the sharper becomes the crisis. Some 600,000,000 bushels of old wheat and 800,000,000 bushels of old corn now cram every available bit of space in the government warehouses. These are only two of 29 commodities in government storage inventories. Their total value is \$1,705,526,000. In addition, government loans and purchase agreements of some \$2 billion bring the grand total to nearly \$3 billion. And the stocks are building up.

But there is nothing to worry about immediately. Another \$3 billion is still available of the public funds the government is authorized to hand out in the price-supporting program. Of course that will all be gone by next year unless the New York Times advice to "discourage overproduction" is taken. That is the course that Secretary of Agriculture Benson has chosen. He plans to call for quotas on wheat and cotton to limit production next year.

OUT OF YOUR POCKET

The dollars needed for price supports come out of the taxpayer's pocket. You pay high taxes to keep up high prices so that you can pay more money for food and clothing. This is one of the features of capitalist prosperity. Meanwhile millions of tons of foodstuffs lie in warehouses rotting away as if there were a depression. An ingenious system! George Bradley, Chicago area director for the Commodity Credit

Corporation, in charge of disposing of old corn in government-owned bins states that "... 25 to 30 million bushels of old corn is deteriorating so rapidly that it should be put on the market as soon as possible." But "... we can't unload it on the market as we're committed not to depress the market." It will take a lot more wizardry to solve that one. Even the building of more storage bins won't stop the old grain from rotting.

The only solution that the government can find is to build a vast network of storage bins for the new grain that keeps pouring in, let the old stores deteriorate, increase taxes to pay for the billions more needed for this, and curtail production.

Why not free all this food for the hungry all over the world? No, that is called "dumping" and "depressing" the prices. You would pay less for your food. That would bring down other prices, too, and lower farm and industrial profits all around, bringing on a depression. The only way to handle the scourge of plenty under capitalism is to store and destroy.

But even this treatment of the disease of abundance doesn't seem to guarantee salvation for the profit system. Under-Secretary of Agriculture Morse declared last week: "I fear that if the government must resort to buying bins and putting them up to store corn, we will have to look at them in the future as monuments to the failure of free enterprise."

TRUE FACTS DEMANDED IN MURDER OF TRESCA

NEW YORK, June 4 — Confirmation or refutation of two opposing charges in connection with the 1943 murder of Carlo Tresca, anti-fascist editor, was asked today

in three letters sent by Norman Thomas, head of the Tresca Memorial Committee, to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Police Commissioner George P. Mohr, and William S. Paley, chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System's board of directors. Those charges are: (1) that Tresca was killed by the Mafia at Mussolini's order, and (2) that he was slain by "a Communist thug," who afterward was murdered in Europe.

His committee's three moves were made, Mr. Thomas explained, because of a television show entitled *Death of an Editor*, lately presented by CBS, which, in a simulated news program, showed the Tresca killing to have been done at Mussolini's command, and a subsequent protest in the N.Y. weekly *Enquirer* by its publisher, Generoso Pope, Jr., who asserts that the supposed facts on which that broadcast was based are wholly untrue.

The CBS script, televised May 12, and presented as "history," as "truth," averred that \$300,000 was paid to the Mafia, an alleged terrorist organization, for the murder, easily recognized from the TV portrayal, Mr. Thomas states, as that of Tresca. Mr. Pope contends that this never happened, and cites J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as authority for his assertion that the Mafia is nonexistent. The *Enquirer* editor also declares that the Tresca slaying was a "Communist" crime.

"Officially the murder of Carlo Tresca is carried as unsolved," Mr. Pope's protest said. "But the New York police do consider it solved. According to their secret files, Tresca was slain by a Communist thug who was himself murdered later in the Balkans."

In its three separate letters the Thomas committee made the following requests: District Attorney Hogan was asked to call upon the CBS management for "any factual evidence on which your *Death of an Editor* TV script was based," and also to check with the Police Department "to see if by any possibility of circumstance it has evidence on the Tresca case that has not come to your attention."

To Police Commissioner Monaghan, Mr. Thomas wrote: "Is it true that your department's 'secret files' contain evidence that Tresca 'was slain by a Communist thug' who in turn was murdered in the Balkans? If so, we urge that you give that evidence to District Attorney Hogan and at

the same time issue a public statement on the question. That would clear the air."

Writing to Mr. Paley, Mr. Thomas urged that CBS turn over to the District Attorney any evidence it may have to back up the May 12 "news program."

Tresca was a relentless opponent of Mussolini and his American followers. Tresca was also an opponent of Stalinism. As a member of the famous John Dewey Commission that investigated the Moscow Trials, he helped expose them as the greatest frame-up in history. By his work in proving Leon Trotsky innocent of the charges leveled by Stalin's secret police, Tresca incurred the hatred of the Kremlin. Thus Stalin came under suspicion as the possible instigator of Tresca's murder.

"Mr. Pope's assertion that the killer was murdered in the Balkans is brand-new to us," said Mr. Thomas. "If he has any more information on that score, or on the identity of those who investigated and committed Tresca's murder, it is likewise his duty to communicate it to the District Attorney."

Tresca was shot down in the war-time dim-out on January 11, 1943, close to the office of his journal, *Il Martello* (The Hammer), at Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

A well-known anarcho-syndicalist leader, Tresca gained fame in the labor movement for his role in the Mesabi Range, Lawrence and Paterson strikes. He was active in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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