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REPORT ON

THE COMMUNIST "PEACE"  
OFFENSIVE

A Campaign To Disarm and Defeat the  
United States



APRIL 1, 1951

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President Truman, in a radio address to the Nation on September 1, 1950:

The Soviet Union has repeatedly violated its pledges of international cooperation. It has destroyed the independence of its neighbors. It has sought to disrupt those countries it could not dominate. It has built up tremendous armed forces far beyond the needs of its own defense.

Communist imperialism preaches peace but practices aggression.

---

John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, in testimony before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, July 5, 1950:

\* \* \* it is my opinion that the leaders of communism are, before venturing an open war, trying to create a public opinion of the world to believe that they are the nations that stand for peace and that we are the Nation that stands for war, and they have made very good progress in doing that \* \* \* .

They know that everybody wants peace, and if they can pose as the lovers of peace, then, perhaps they can risk war.

NOTE.—The names of persons mentioned in this report as being connected with the organizations which are herein discussed were taken from actual documents of these organizations and the public press.

It has come to the attention of the committee that some of the persons who are so described in either the text or the appendix withdrew their support and/or affiliation with these organizations when the Communist character of these organizations was discovered. There may also be persons whose names were used as sponsors or affiliates of these organizations without permission or knowledge of the individuals involved.

The committee, having no desire to charge any innocent person with having Communist affiliations, will therefore publish the names of any individual who has so withdrawn from these organizations or whose name was used by these organizations without permission or knowledge in a future report if such person will communicate with the committee, giving the circumstances in his particular case.



## COMMUNIST "PEACE" OFFENSIVE

The most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist conspiracy is the current world-wide "peace" offensive.

It has received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties (Cominform), successor to the Communist International, has given this campaign top priority. It has been designated as the major effort of every Communist Party on the face of the globe, including the Communist Party of the United States.

Communists and their coconspirators are spearheading this movement in cities and communities throughout the United States—at meetings, on street corners, in shops, homes, schools and colleges, in the press and on the radio—in fact, in every walk of life. Unless it is completely exposed, many may be deceived and ensnared.

The Communist "peace" movement assumes different forms at various times and places. This is calculated to disguise its Communist origin and to evade legal prosecution. Thus, we find the movement appearing as the World Congress of Intellectuals, the International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace, the World Peace Congress or the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, and American Continental Congress for Peace, all with identical slogans and propaganda, and espoused by the same group with slight variations.

The same system has characterized the movement within the United States. Here the "peace" movement has paraded at various times as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, Campaign Committee for the World Peace Appeal, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and its Mid-Century Conference for Peace, the Peace Information Center, the National Labor Conference for Peace, and a multitude of other names in various localities and among various special professional, religious, racial, women's and youth groups.

### THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST "PEACE" MOVEMENT

#### CONTROLLING STRATEGY

What do the master conspirators in the Kremlin hope to achieve as a result of the "peace" offensive to which they are applying so much of their resources and energies on an international scale?

As World War II was drawing to a close, the democratic nations hoped that the Soviet Union would become part of a law-abiding world, from which wars would be forever banished. But Joseph Stalin had other views. His doctrine was that it was "inconceivable" that the Soviet Union could continue for a long period side by side with non-Communist states. He was convinced that: "Ultimately one or the other must conquer."

By and large, the American people are always willing to live and let live. They have long felt that, if the Russians were willing to tolerate

Communist dictatorship as a form of government, we should adopt a hands-off policy and let the Russian people work out their own destiny. No such attitude of tolerance toward the United States and its form of government characterizes the Russian rulers. The history of the past 5 years has demonstrated that Stalin has firmly adhered to a concept which is explicitly stated in Stalin's 1933 edition of *Leninism*:

The victory of socialism in one country is not an end in itself; it must be looked upon as a support, as a means for hastening the proletarian victory in every other land. For the victory of the revolution in one country (in Russia, for the nonce) \* \* \* is likewise the beginning and the continuation of the world revolution.

In other words, the Communist juggernaut, not content with having trampled Russia and numerous satellite countries under its heel, envisages nothing less than world conquest.

For a time this basic Communist goal was held in abeyance. It was sidetracked from 1934 to 1939 when Russia feared Hitler's rising power and endeavored to establish a united front with the democracies against the Fascist aggressor. It was resumed during the fateful period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. But once again it was placed in cold storage after Hitler's attack on Russia on June 22, 1941. With the close of World War II, however, the Communists returned to their original and fundamental position of aggression, as subsequent events have amply demonstrated. We are in the midst of a Communist drive for world conquest, of which the present "peace" offensive is an organic and strategic part. It is necessary for the American people to understand what is behind this global psychological onslaught and guard against it.

Just as France developed illusions about the impregnability of the Maginot line prior to World War II, only to succumb later to Hitler's iron legions, so some Americans conceive of our security as based only upon a spectacular weapon like the atom bomb or the H-bomb. They fail to realize the destructive and disintegrating effects of psychological warfare, which may be less spectacular but equally effective.

The Communist leaders are fully aware that propagandists, within or without the United States, have easy access to the American public. There is one radio for every two persons in the United States, and the United States maintains radio freedom both as to broadcasting and the listener's choice of program. The American press is also free. Thus, an American may read or listen to whatever he pleases.

The Communists exploit our freedom with their psychological warfare, which finds expression in the present "peace" offensive. The current Communist "peace" offensive has certain specific immediate aims, which, if realized, can prove of inestimable value to the Soviet war machine.

In the first place, the Communist military machine has boldly seized upon the word "peace" in an effort to secure moral sanction for its own aggressive designs. To achieve this, Communists must at the same time portray its victims and intended victims as being ruled by imperialist warmongers and "war criminals." It is a case of the pickpocket crying "Stop, thief!"

Communists want to sap American morale and secure converts to treason. Soviet strategy aims to take full advantage of the fact that there are many well-meaning Americans who, in their deep detestation of war, may be misled by Communist declarations of peace and friendship. In their failure to understand the nature of a Communist

dictatorship, these persons fail to realize that an aggressive war machine, such as Russia has, looks upon a nation's good will as a symptom of weakness and as an encouragement toward further aggression.

Knowing that democracies such as the United States are responsive to public opinion, the Communist "peace" drive is also calculated to develop a feeling of false security among us so that the Red military machine can strike whenever and wherever it pleases.

The Communists fear our superiority in the field of atomic weapons. By appealing for the destruction of all atomic bombs (while maintaining their own in guarded secrecy), the Red leaders hope to reduce our defenses by depriving our forces of this military weapon.

A major part of the Communist "peace" offensive is directed toward those working in strategic positions affecting the production and transport of military material. In this connection, special efforts are being made to reach scientific personnel and labor unions in key industries in order to bring about espionage as well as strikes and acts of sabotage which will cripple production.

It is readily realizable that if these efforts are successful a disastrous blow to our national defense will be struck.

A short cut to understanding the methods and aims of the Communist "peace" offensive may be found in a little-known German work, Propaganda Als Waffe (Propaganda as a Weapon), by Willi Muenzenberg, former European propaganda expert for the Communist International. He wrote a description of the Fascist propaganda of Adolph Hitler, but the description snugly fits Stalin's latest "peace" offensive. Muenzenberg said of Hitler's propaganda:

According to an ancient recipe, the slogan is repeated over and over again until it is presumed that the "mock" truth has penetrated into people's consciousness sufficiently so as to make it appear acceptable as the real truth \* \* \*

Concepts are falsified, their meaning distorted into the opposite. \* \* \* Thus dictatorship was converted into "purified democracy," and violation of political rights became "liberty" \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

The louder the Hitler propaganda machine talks about peace, the more positive it is in avowing its friendliness, the surer we may be that it is planning and will carry into effect new surprises. While talking about peace, it plots new attacks against the peace of Europe \* \* \*

\* \* \* The German General Staff published the following strategic conception for the defeat of all their enemies: "At the time of Frederick the Great, the slogan, 'God is with the strongest battalions,' was the only valid one." Today, in times of psychological warfare, we may add: "And with those who can tell the most lies." \* \* \*

\* \* \* By lulling the enemy to sleep with pacifist phrases, he tries to induce him to neglect his preparations for war. This sleep-inducing hocus-pocus with which he tricks his enemy is well suited to covering up his own war preparations.

It is clear that the present Soviet "peace" offensive is identical in character and aims with a similar offensive conducted by Adolph Hitler prior to and during World War II.

## COMINFORM SETS THE STAGE

In September 1947, the representatives of nine European Communist and Workers (Communist) Parties, of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and the Soviet Union, met at an undisclosed location in Poland to establish the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties, known as the Cominform. This organization is the modern version of the Communist International, allegedly interred in 1943.

As is customary in such international Communist gatherings, the main report was presented by A. Zhdanov, speaking for the dominant delegation representing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He laid the groundwork for the current "peace" offensive when he presented the warlike formula that the "international arena" was divided "into two major camps"—"the imperialist and antidemocratic camp, on the one hand, and the anti-imperialist and democratic camp, on the other." Zhdanov, as expected, identified "the principal driving force of the imperialist camp" as the U. S. A. "allied with \* \* \* Great Britain and France." He said, "The anti-Fascist forces comprise the second camp. This camp is based on the U. S. S. R. and the new democracies."

The significance and authority of the Cominform was immediately acknowledged by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A. In his pamphlet, *The Meaning of the Nine-Party Conference*, he summarized Cominform decisions as follows for the members of his party:

The simple reality is that the nine-party Communist conference, and the Information Bureau which it set up, have as their purpose to put the peoples of Europe on guard against the attempt of Wall Street imperialism to conquer and enslave them. \* \* \* The nine Communist Parties, in their joint conference, were also correct in warning their nations and all humanity of the Fascist danger involved in the offensive of Wall Street imperialism against the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world. \* \* \* The statement of the nine Communist Parties also does a major service in awakening the peoples of Europe and the world to the growing danger of a new world war, as a consequence of the ruthless expansionist drive of American big business.

The sequel to the Cominform conference was an open letter signed in the autumn of 1947 by 12 Soviet publicists (Alexander Fadeyev, Constantine Fedin, Boris Gorbатов, Valentin Kataev, Alexander Korneichuk, Leonid Leonov, Nikolai Pogodin, Mikhail Sholokhov, Constantine Simonov, Alexander Tvardovsky, Vsevolod Vishnevsky, and Wanda Wasilewska). It was addressed to "Writers and men of culture in the United States of America!" Intended as the opening gun in the "Peace" campaign, it was calculated to corrupt and sow disaffection among cultural leaders in the United States. Of course, the letter made no mention of the series of ruthless purges among intellectuals in the Soviet Union, nor of Soviet acts of aggression. Published in No. 7 of *Soviet Literature*, 1948, it read in part as follows:

The ideas of fascism \* \* \* have of late been constantly finding champions and proponents among prominent statesmen, diplomats, military men, industrialists, journalists, and even scientists in your country. \* \* \*



Men of letters, men of art and culture are people whose lips are not to be sealed so easily by police truncheons, by gags, or banknotes. The peoples of the world want to hear their voices from the pages of newspapers, magazines, and books, from the boards of theaters, from canvases and screens. \* \* \*

\* \* \* we call upon you, masters of American culture, to raise your voice against the new threat of fascism, against the instigators of war \* \* \* .

This appeal evoked a ready response from Soviet sympathizers in the United States, whose statement of reply was published in *Masses and Mainstream* for May 1948, a monthly Communist magazine, and also in the above-mentioned issue of *Soviet Literature*. In this statement, American capitalists were charged with seeking to "plant the dragon's teeth of our bayonets in every land."

The statement bore the signatures of the following members of the Communist Party, U. S. A.: James S. Allen, Herbert Aptheker, Alvah Bessie, Richard O. Boyer, Howard Fast, Ben Field, Barbara Giles, V. J. Jerome, Meridel LeSueur, A. B. Magil, Joseph North, Isidor Schneider, Howard Selsam, Samuel Sillen, and Doxey Wilkerson.

After this preliminary spadework, a World Congress of Intellectuals was held under Communist direction in Communist-controlled Poland on August 25 to 28, 1948, which announced the establishment of the International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace. This congress is described in more detail in a subsequent section of this report.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, for September 15, 1948, official organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties, greeted the World Congress of Intellectuals as affording "proof of the great progress made by the intellectuals after World War II." The conference was hailed as demonstrating "the strivings of the intellectuals to unite in the struggle for peace." The Cominform approved of the fact that the conference called upon "all professional workers in all lands to organize congresses and set up committees for defense of peace." The Cominform organ then emphasized that "The Congress decisions confront the Communist Parties and especially the Communist intellectuals with the important and honorable task of being in the forefront—in bringing together and organizing the intellectuals of their countries for the defense of peace and culture."

While the second Cominform congress held in Rumania in June 1948 was primarily concerned with the defection of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, the third Cominform congress held at the end of November 1949, at an undisclosed location in Hungary, concentrated on the problem of consolidating and expanding the "peace movement." Again the lead was given by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through an official spokesman, M. Suslov. In considerable detail, he outlined the progress of the movement, indicating how closely Moscow follows its development:

The strength and power of the peace movement lies further in the fact that it has assumed an organized character. The champions of peace increasingly consolidate and organize themselves on a local, national, and international scale.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of great significance in unfolding the movement of the fighters for peace was the Wroclaw Congress of Cultural Workers in Defense of Peace, the World Congress of the Democratic Women's Federation held in Budapest (autumn 1948), and particularly the World Peace Congress, held in Paris and Prague on April 20-25, which represented 600,000,000 organized fighters for peace.

The movement for the defense of peace constantly extends and consolidates. The Second World Trade Union Congress, held in Milan early in July, approved

the manifesto issued by the Paris Congress and drew up a concrete program of action for the 72,000,000 trade-unionists organized in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

National peace congresses were held in a number of countries. The wave of strikes, popular demonstrations and meetings of protest against the ratification of the North Atlantic agreement swept the whole of Western Europe.

In many countries, national committees in defense of peace were formed, and the organization of peace committees in towns, factories, and offices began.

The movement of the fighters for peace also gains ground in the United States of America and Great Britain.

It must be realized that while ostensibly the Cominform consisted of nine Communist and Workers Parties of Europe, it served in fact as a convenient vehicle whereby the Communist Party of the Soviet Union could lay down the line for all Communist Parties throughout the world and carry with it a semblance of approval from affiliated parties. It must also be remembered that the pattern of control over the Cominform remains the same as that which applied to its predecessor, the Communist International. The latter was described by Walter G. Krivitsky, former Chief of Soviet Military Intelligence, in testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on October 11, 1939, as follows:

The Communist International is not an organization of autonomous parties. The Communist Parties are nothing more than the branch offices of the Russian Communist Party. The Communist International that operates in Moscow is nothing more than an administrative body which transmits the decrees reached by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia.

Thus, Soviet Delegate Suslov spoke with supreme authority when he specified the duties of the various Communist Parties in connection with the "peace" campaign. He declared at the 1949 Cominform meeting:

Particular attention should be devoted to drawing into the peace movement trade-unions, women's, youth, cooperative, sport, cultural, education, religious, and other organizations, and also scientists, writers, journalists, cultural workers, parliamentary, and other political and public leaders. \* \* \*

Suslov outlined specific tactics to be employed. He demanded that the Communist and Workers Parties direct peace campaigns within "all mass public associations." In other words, non-Communist organizations were to be subverted to serve Communist ends. Suslov told the Communists to spread the Soviet peace propaganda by way of "mass demonstrations, meetings, rallies, drawing up of petitions and protests, questionnaires, formation of peace committees in towns and in the countryside." He said, "It is necessary to proceed from the concrete conditions in each country, skillfully combining various forms and methods of the movement with the general tasks." We shall describe how assiduously these directives were followed in the United States in a later section of this report.

Suslov claimed that the Soviet-inspired "peace" movement by November 1949 had won over "hundreds of millions" of people. He referred to these persons as "partisans of peace."

It should be noted that the term "partisans of peace" was first injected into the Communist peace movement in April 1949 when a Soviet-guided world peace congress was held in Paris under the formal title "World Congress of Partisans of Peace."

This is not an accidental term but one of ominous significance. It should be recalled in this connection that during World War II the

Communists controlled large groups of partisans in Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Italy, and elsewhere who carried on an active campaign of sabotage behind the enemy lines under instructions similar to the following:

Make every effort to have the tanks, airplanes, and armoured cars produced by you soon go out of commission! See to it that the mines and shells do not explode! Disorganize railroads! Dislocate the transportation systems. \* \* \* Disorganize traffic, blow up bridges. \* \* \* Sabotage the production of guns, tanks, ammunition; call strikes! Blow up \* \* \* ammunition dumps and storehouses! Disorganize their military shipments! (Manifesto to all Slavs issued by the Second All-Slavonic Congress held in Moscow, April 4-5, 1942.)

The "peace" meetings held in Rome on October 28-31, 1949, and in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950, were under the auspices of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace. In other words, the Communists have made it plain that their "peace" campaign is not just a propaganda mechanism. They mean business in terms of sabotage, violence, and civil war.

We have culled from the pages of For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, official Cominform organ, a list of the articles describing the progress of the peace movement throughout the world. They are listed in appendix I to this report. It should be noted that this publication is required reading for every member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and that these articles were published as a guide for their activities. The articles indicate the world-wide scope of the movement and show how each constituent national organization is called upon to report its activities to the headquarters of the Cominform. It should also be noted that the United States was included among this number.

## WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS

With the Cominform as a pace setter, a World Congress of Intellectuals was held at Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland, August 25 to 28, 1948. One of the delegates to the Wroclaw meeting was Bryn J. Hovde, head of the New School for Social Research. He described his experiences at the congress as follows, giving an illuminating picture of its tenor and purposes:

Every speech insulting the United States and glorifying the Soviets was wildly applauded. \* \* \* After the first speech by the Soviet novelist, Fadiejew, a speech which for vituperation was never excelled and which set the tone for the Congress. \* \* \* I wound up with a strong statement of democracy as the only basis for peace. No speaker at the Congress got a colder reception. \* \* \* Speaking was like throwing flat stones on an icy lake.

Referring again to the speech of Fadayevev, Mr. Hovde declared:

If this speech had been made by a responsible member of government, it would be the kind used to justify a premeditated military attack.

Dr. Julian Huxley, director general of UNESCO, who attended the Wroclaw meeting, summed up his impression of the proceedings as follows:

The Congress from the outset took a political turn; there was no real discussion and the great majority of speeches were either strictly Marxist analyses of current trends, or else polemical attack on American or western policy and culture.

The aforementioned Alexander Fadayevev is the general secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers. He owes his elevation to this post in 1946 to his role of official axman for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which on August 14 of that year attacked all representatives of culture from humor to science who could be suspected of any friendliness toward the West.

His fury against American writers, who ply their craft freely and independently beyond the confines of the Soviet dictatorship, furnishes a strange contrast with his servility toward the Communist Party leaders.

"German Fascists needed beasts \* \* \*," Fadayevev stated at the Wroclaw congress.

American monopolists find beasts indispensable for the realization of their plans for world domination. Reactionary writers, scientists, philosophers, and artists are ready to serve their masters. They place on a pedestal schizophrenics and drug addicts, sadists and pimps, provocateurs and monsters, spies and gangsters. These beast-like creatures fill the pages of novels, volumes of poetry, casts of moving pictures.

He compared them to "jaekals" who "learned to use the typewriter" and "hyenas" who "mastered the fountain pen."

Referring to the United States, whose air of freedom he was recently permitted to enjoy, Fadayevev declared:

The imperialists of that country, whose facade by the irony of fate is adorned by the Statue of Liberty, have taken upon themselves in great haste the role of conspirators and organizers of a new war.

Fadayeve chose to ignore Soviet-Communist imperialist aggression in Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Korea, and China, the ruthless violation of treaties and the vanguard activities of its fifth column in other countries, including the United States. Despite the fact that the United States has appropriated for itself not one foot of foreign soil as a result of World War II, Mr. Fadayeve continued:

After the Second World War, the entire world was divided into two camps: the democratic, antifascist, anti-imperialist camp led by the Soviet Union, and the antidemocratic, reactionary, imperialist camp led by the ruling circles of the United States of America.

This man who was responsible for the purging of countless Soviet writers, now either in prison camps or in their graves, went on to describe a "cold terror" confronted by the "American intelligentsia," declaring that "a writer who writes anything dissenting from the official policy of the Government of the United States is also threatened with 10 years in prison." He denounced "this rude violence" as a "mad effort to impose fascism on America by legal means."

Soviet delegates who played a prominent part in the congress were Ilya Ehrenburg, Samod Vurgun, David Zaslavsky, O. Pisarzhevsky, L. Leonov, Eugene Tarle, Mirzo Tursun-Zadeh, Mikhail Sholokhov, Mr. Kharlamov, and others.

Among the Americans who attended the meeting at Wroclaw were: Howard Fast, writer; Harlow Shapley, astronomer; Saul Carson, writer; Norman Corwin, writer; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Clifford Durr, attorney; William Gropper, artist; Albert E. Kahn, coauthor of *The Great Conspiracy—the Secret War Against Soviet Russia*; Freda Kirchwey, magazine publisher; O. John Rogge, attorney; Donald Ogden Stewart, writer; Colston E. Warne, consultant for the President's Economic Advisory Council; Ella Winter; George Abbe, writer; Yaroslav Chyz, journalist; Catherine Corwin, actress; Leta Cromwell, professor; Florence Davidson, painter; G. S. Delatour, professor; Virginia Durr, active in the Wallace movement and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a Communist front; Jacques Ferrand; Edita Morris, writer; J. V. Morris, writer; E. T. Prothro, psychologist; Colin D. Kopp, clergyman; Nathan D. Sachs, businessman and Wallace supporter; James Sheldon; J. H. Smith, a social worker; Juri Suhl, writer for Communist publications; and Dr. and Mrs. Jack Paradise.

The Moscow *New Times* thought so well of the remarks made by delegate Albert E. Kahn at Wroclaw that it commented as follows:

Albert E. Kahn, member of the American Progressive Party and a well-known publicist, agreed with those delegates who compared modern American policy to the policy of Hitlerite Germany, which had unleashed the Second World War. The Hitlerites started off in the same way as America's ruling circles are now proceeding.

In a vivid speech, replete with factual material, Albert E. Kahn stressed that power in America had been seized by a small but extremely powerful group of financiers and industrialists.

The Truman doctrine and Marshall plan, he said, were not the brain child of the American people, but the monstrosity of Washington and Wall Street.

Broadcasting from Moscow on April 4, 1949, Doctor of Philosophy Chernov explained in detail the Soviet Government's attitude toward literature, science, and art in all its full significance. Inveighing

against "cosmopolitan" teachings, he declared that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has—

revealed the antipatriotic bourgeois cosmopolitan meaning of the subservience to the capitalist West, has shown that admiration for all things foreign leads to national treason, to the betrayal of the interests of the Soviet people and the Socialist fatherland.

This bitter hatred for all western culture and the attempt to divorce writers, scientists, and artists from their own native land and win their allegiance for the Soviet Union is an underlying aim and theme of the Communists' scientific and cultural conferences for world peace.

The World Congress of Intellectuals elected a permanent International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace with headquarters in Paris; this committee has also been referred to as the International Committee of Intellectuals for Peace and the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace. Paris served simultaneously as the headquarters of the following international Communist fronts: World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of Democratic Women, World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

The program for the future, as adopted at the World Congress in Wroclaw, called for the establishment of national branches and the holding of national meetings along the same Communist lines as the World Congress. In obvious conformance with this program was the holding of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in New York City in March 1949; this is described in the following section of this report.

## **THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE ARRANGED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS AND HELD IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 25, 26, AND 27, 1949**

The Communist "peace" movement is organized very much on the order of a three-ring circus on a world scale, its talent traveling from country to country. The object of this strategy is to give the movement prestige and impetus in each country, through the introduction of foreign Communists prominent in cultural circles.

A "peace" congress, which was staged in New York, paraded under the imposing title of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace. The gathering, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations.

The Communist-front connections of the sponsors are very extensive. One person was affiliated with at least 85 Communist-front organizations. Three persons were affiliated with from 71 to 80 Communist-front organizations; 4 affiliated with from 51 to 60 Communist-front organizations; 8 affiliated with from 41 to 50; 10 affiliated with from 31 to 40; 27 affiliated with from 21 to 30; and 245 were affiliated with from 5 to 10 Communist-front organizations. At least 20 of these sponsors are either avowed members of the Communist Party of the United States of America, or their membership cards or party affiliations have been made part of a sworn public record. In election campaigns, at least 49 have given their open support to Communist Party candidates. A complete list of sponsors and the number of their Communist-front affiliations will be found in appendix II to this report.

The purpose of the Scientific and Cultural Conference can be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To provide a propagandist forum against the Marshall plan, the North Atlantic defense pact, and American foreign policy in general.

2. To promote support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

3. To mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, science, and letters behind this program even to the point of civil disobedience against the American Government.

4. To prepare the way for a subsequent world peace congress in Paris on April 20 to 24, 1949, with similar aims on a world scale and under similar Communist auspices.

5. To discredit American culture and to extol the virtues of Soviet culture.

The meeting was sponsored by a Communist-front organization known as the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions is a

descendant of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

In August 1945, June Hoffman, representing the cultural section of the Communist Party at its New York State convention, declared proudly:

We built the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and it is a great political weapon.

At that same Communist convention, Lionel Berman, husband of Louise Berman, (formerly Louise Bransten) a known contact of Soviet espionage agents, was praised by the cultural commission of the Communist Party for his role in setting up the ICCASP—Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

On August 2, 1948, Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, testified before the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments as follows:

The Independent [Citizens] Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was worked out originally in my office in the Daily Worker. It was worked out by the cultural commission of the Daily Worker, of which Lionel Berman, the cultural section organizer of the party, was a member, and he was entrusted not only by that meeting but by the political committee, as the result of these discussions with the task of forming the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

The following sponsors of the New York "peace" conference were affiliated with the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

Louis Adamic	Paul Draper	Thomas Mann
Gregory Ain	Albert Einstein	John McManus
Samuel L. M. Barlow	Philip Evergood	Linus Pauling
Leonard Bernstein	Henry Pratt Fairchild	John P. Peters
Henry Blankfort	Howard Fast	Walter Rautenstrauch
Kermit Bloomgarden	Jose Ferrer	Paul Robeson
Ernst P. Boas	E. Y. Harburg	Harold Rome
Theodor Brameld	Lillian Hellman	Artur Schnabel
Millen Brand	Ira Hirschmann	Artie Shaw
Henrietta Buckmaster	Langston Hughes	Harlow Shapley
Rufus F. Clement	Crockett Johnson	Herman Shumlin
Aaron Copland	Robert W. Kenny	John Sloan
Norman Corwin	I. M. Kolthoff	Donald Ogden Stewart
Leo Davidoff	Leon Kroll	Dalton Trumbo
Jo Davidson	John Howard Lawson	Max Weber
Olin Downes	Ring Lardner	

Certain outstanding features of the Waldorf-Astoria peace conference of March 25, 26, and 27 are worthy of note in revealing its nature and aims. First and foremost was its Communist character. From the outset, the State Department referred to the gathering as "a sounding board for Communist propaganda." The State Department pointed out that "none of the cultural leaders of eastern Europe" who attended "were free to express any view other than that dictated by the political authorities in Moscow," and expressed no doubt "as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate" the conference.

It is significant that one of the unpublicized participants was none other than Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the International Publishers, Communist publishing house. He is the "Fadayeve" of the Communist Party of the United States; in other words, its cultural commissar. He was the reporter on Communist literature at the



Communist Party conventions of 1936 and 1937, brain-truster of such cultural fronts as the Workers Cultural Federation, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the Book Union, the Workers School, and the League of American Writers, and at one time was in charge of the mass distribution of Stalin's statement on the Soviet Constitution. Accompanying him at this peace conference in New York were John Gates, member of the national board of the Communist Party, United States of America, who has since been convicted of conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence, and Claudia Jones, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, United States of America, who was ordered deported after an Immigration hearing in December 1950.

Referring to this conference, Henry Kassyanowicz, broadcasting from Warsaw on March 30, 1949, declared:

Notably it testified to the fact that the Communists are the vanguard of the world peace movement.

In keeping with the general tone of the conference, a resolution was adopted defending the Communist leaders then on trial for teaching and advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. The conference condemned the court proceedings as "heresy trials of political philosophies and attempts to limit and destroy the right of association." Present on the dais at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were three professors dismissed from the University of Washington after their Communist Party membership had been established.

A member of the Communist Party struck the main chord of the conference in his outright advocacy of civil disobedience. Chosen for this role was Richard Boyer, who spoke openly as a member of the Communist Party. Just as the party speaks in the name of Jefferson, Paine, and Lincoln to disguise its character as a Soviet fifth column, Boyer enunciated his Kremlin-inspired message in the name of such outstanding American literary figures as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry D. Thoreau.

Those who have thoughtlessly lent their names to the so-called Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace should weigh carefully the motive behind his appeal that "it is the duty of Americans to defy an American Government intent on imperialist war."

In a similar vein, Ladislav Stoll, dean of the Academy of Political and Social Science in Communist-dominated Prague, Czechoslovakia, bluntly declared at the conference that "it is simply not possible not to take sides in the struggle between the old, dying world of capitalism and the new socialist world," adding that "we must unite for the destruction of the old order and the bringing on of the new."

A debasing spectacle was presented by Shostakovich, a talented young composer, ousted from his chair at the Moscow Conservatory of Music, at the behest of men in the Soviet Politburo, because he failed to produce music to "which workers can beat time and hum as they try to accelerate production." Shostakovich humbly avowed at the Scientific and Cultural Conference that "I know the [Communist] Party is right." He bowed abjectly and publicly before the "well-known decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning music."

By their presence at the conference, their sponsorship, and/or their failure to express their disapproval, the following musical figures in

the United States gave their tacit confirmation of this fantastic doctrine: Zlatko Balokovic, Leonard Bernstein, Marc Blitzstein, Aaron Copland, Olin Downes, Morton Gould, Ray Lev, Alan Lomax, Aubrey Pankey, Wallingford Riegger, Paul Robeson, and Artur Schnabel.

Throughout the sessions the main theme was pro-Soviet and anti-American. Clifford Odets, author of a number of pro-Communist propaganda plays, assailed what he called:

one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated against the American people; the fraud that the Soviet Union is making a war against the United States.

He had only to tune in his radio to Moscow on any day of the week to hear a sample of the type of vilification and slander directed against the United States by the Soviet Government in its ideological war against this country for purposes that are obviously hostile and warlike.

While Sergei A. Gerasimov, president of the Soviet Academy of Art, and chief purger of Soviet films, declaimed on the lofty ideals of the Soviet "conception of life," of its "happy creativeness," of its "manifestation of good will toward the friendship of nations," Clifford Odets, son of a wealthy Philadelphia mattress manufacturer, who has accepted munificent royalties from Hollywood and Broadway, declared:

I cannot blame the Soviet Union because an apocalyptic beast is running loose in our world today and its name is Money, Money, Money. As an American, in the tradition of all American artists of the past, the moral values of my world are in question, not Russia's.

At the same New York session, Paul M. Sweezy, writer on economics for Communist publications, fumed that—

the real threat to peace comes from the utter and complete inability of the rulers of the United States to devise a nonwarlike program for dealing with the overwhelming problems that are pressing in on them from all sides.

Simultaneously, he denounced the Marshall plan as devised to "block a real revolution in the economic institutions of western Europe."

Colston E. Warne, who has defended the Communist Party in the past, claimed that our basic national pattern is fast becoming that of a war economy. I. F. Stone, left-wing columnist who has defended the Communist Party and its leaders repeatedly, announced that he came to the conference because he believed that "the machinery of American Government is set for war." Previously he had written that every Soviet effort at peace had been rejected by the United States.

These gentlemen chose to ignore the stubborn facts of current history which have convinced even such an ardent advocate of Soviet-American friendship as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, that—

Russia, while professing a desire for peace, has actually shown by its actions that it intended to control as many nations as possible by imposing on them Communist ideas and in some cases, Communist economy, as well as the same type of police state which at present governs Russia itself.

It is by no means accidental that Richard Boyer's appeal for civil disobedience was directed to an audience which included the following scientists: Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University; William A. Higginbotham, of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island; Philip Morrison, of Cornell University; Victor Weiskopf, of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Oswald Veblen and Albert Einstein, of Princeton. If the Communists could, by playing upon the political naiveté of physical scientists, incite scientists to "strike" against their own government, it would be a real achievement for the Soviet fatherland. Such is a basic purpose of this international "peace" movement, which is headed by Frederic Joliot-Curie, French Communist and atomic scientist, who has attacked the United States for keeping the atomic bomb secret. This aspect of the "peace" campaign is described in detail in a later section of this report.

The Literary Gazette, appearing in Moscow in the latter part of March 1949, carried an article by Boris Lavrenev, the playwright, calling the participants in the Scientific and Cultural Conference in New York the "real leaders of America." He described the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel gathering as meeting—

in the living, gloomy jungles of Wall Street where the sinister plans of a new world war are being nurtured.

He predicted that the conference would—

lay the foundation for the creation of an active and effective front for peace and struggle against the groups of frenzied cannibals who dream of throwing the planet into the nightmare inferno of general war and extracting superprofits from the rivers of blood.

He told his Moscow readers that the "dungeons of the anti-American committee" are filling up with opponents of the North Atlantic pact.

On April 1, 1949, Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet publicist and novelist, hailed the "Congress of the American Intellectuals in Defense of Peace" as the voice of "truly progressive, noble America." This was a reference to the Scientific and Cultural Conference.

On April 2, 1949, Soviet commentator Vladimirov announced that—

At this Congress the voice of progressive intelligentsia made itself heard against the ruling circles of the United States—

adding that—

The Congress is a serious warning to the provokers and instigators of a new war—they will not be supported by the masses.

But Comrade Vladimirov made it plain that this movement would not confine itself merely to speeches and the adoption of resolutions.

The masses—

he declared—

do not confine themselves to the moral support of the promoters of peace; they wage a daily and active fight against the instigators of war. \* \* \*

The statement by Sharkey, leader of the Australian Communist Party, that the Australian workers \* \* \* fully support the Soviet Union in case an imperialist war being launched against it, caused approval among the workers of Australia.

More specifically he pointed out that—

A wave of strikes broke over the entire country in protest against those who persecute the upholders of peace \* \* \* against those who help the instigators of war. At the same time a strike occurred in the opposite part of the world in the Belgian town of Antwerp, where the dockers ceased work in protest against the North Atlantic pact.

## **WORLD CONGRESS OF PARTISANS OF PEACE (OR WORLD PEACE CONGRESS) HELD IN PARIS AND PRAGUE, APRIL 20-24, 1949**

Under the new and more militant title of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, the Communist "peace" drive staged its next performance in the Salle Pleyel, the largest concert hall in Paris, on April 20-24, 1949. However, 384 delegates were barred by the French Government because of their subversive character, and these individuals held a rump session simultaneously in the hall of the Commerce and Industries Exhibition in Communist Prague, Czechoslovakia. The two conferences were connected by long-distance telephone, radio, and plane. Expense was apparently no consideration. Prague delegates were considered full participants of the Paris meeting.

This World Congress of Partisans of Peace is more commonly referred to as the World Peace Congress, and will be referred to as such hereafter in this report.

With the exaggeration that has always characterized the peace movement, the congress at first claimed that its 1,784 delegates from 72 countries spoke in the name of 600,000,000 women and men throughout the world, or "more than one-third of mankind." This miraculous leap in strength had evidently been accomplished in the 8 months since the first Wroclaw conference. No supporting data was given. Yet even these figures were subsequently expanded by the Communists. The British Peace Committee, an affiliate, announced in its official pamphlet, *Peace to the World*, that the Paris-Prague gatherings represented "organizations numbering 800,000,000." The January 1950 issue of *In Defense of Peace*, official organ of the World Peace Congress, again revised this figure and announced "that the delegates at Paris and at Prague represented over 1,000,000,000 people."

The initial call to this World Peace Congress was sent out under the names of the International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace, and the Women's International Democratic Federation, both Communist fronts on an international scale. The Committee of Intellectuals was previously described in this report as the offshoot of the 1948 World Congress of Intellectuals.

A clue to the composition of the congress is contained in the report of its Mandates Committee which reported that "50 percent of the delegates were intellectuals and members of artistic professions." For some reason, such persons have proven the easiest prey to Moscow's shrewd wire pullers. Included among the announced American sponsors were the following:

AMERICANS SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE CONGRESS<sup>1</sup>

Bishop Arthur W. Moulton	} Listed as cochairmen	
Dr. William E. B. DuBois		
O. John Rogge		
Elmer Benson		John Howard Lawson
Richard O. Boyer		Prof. John Marsalka
Joseph Brainen		Prof. Francis Otto Matthiessen (later deceased)
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown		Arthur Miller
Angus Cameron		Prof. Philip Morrison
Rabbi J. X. Cohen		Clifford Odets
Prof. Henry W. Longfellow Dana		Martin Popper
Olin Downes		Raymond Robins
Muriel Draper		Maud Russell
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild		Rose Russell
Howard Fast		Prof. Frederick L. Schuman
Lion Feuchtwanger		Artie Shaw
Daniel S. Gillmor		Dr. Maud Slye
Shirley Graham		Louis Untermeyer
Ada Bell Jackson		Dr. Mary Van Kleeck
Sam Jaffe		Max Weber
Albert E. Kahn		Dr. Gene Weltfish
Rockwell Kent		Lenore Sophie Stewart (Ella Winter)
Dr. John A. Kingsbury		
Leo Krzycki		

The official organ of the Cominform, *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, "welcomed" the Paris peace congress in its issue of March 15, 1949. In the course of the sessions, the victory of the Chinese Communist armies was announced, bringing the assembled "peace" delegates to their feet in an outburst of cheering. The delegates were asked if they want the Chinese war to continue. They answered with a thundering "Yes!" They were asked if they want peace now in China. They shouted "No!"

As is customary at these gatherings, the Soviet delegation occupied the vanguard position. *Soviet Literature*, No. 8, 1949, in an enthusiastic description of the event, said the speeches of the Soviet delegates "were listened to at the Paris and Prague sittings of the Congress with deep attention and interest." Threatening those responsible for the Atlantic defense pact, Alexander Fadayeve, general secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers and Soviet ship of the congress, declared that "We, the peoples of the world, shall punish you severely." He closed his speech with praises for the "great Stalin."

Mr. Fadayeve, a member of the presidium of the congress, made it plain that the United States was the chief target of his incendiary tirade. He assailed what he called the "feverish armament drive" in America, without citing armament figures of the Soviet Union. He delivered a caustic comment on the U. S. State and Justice Departments.

Fadayeve, however, was unstinting in his praise of the Soviet Union, which he termed "our great Soviet country." He lauded "the peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union" and deplored the actions of those who "have turned down the offers for a peace pact made by Stalin, the great leader of the Soviet State."

His Russian associate, Ilya Ehrenburg, ridiculed the "American way of life," with its "drug stores, gangster films, divine service advertisements, and the Un-American Activities Committee."

<sup>1</sup> A more complete list of American sponsors may be found in appendix III.

Other Soviet headlines who spoke in a similar vein were M. Tursun-Zade, V. Volgin, Metropolitan Nikolai, P. Fedoseyev, A. Maresyev, Alexander Korneichuk, Wanda Wassilewska, L. Kosmodenyanskaya, and C. Simonov.

Howard Fast, an American Communist, railed at the congress against "the slander of the mercenary press and radio in the United States against the Soviet Union."

Paul Robeson, a Negro and a Communist, for whom America has meant fame and fortune as a concert singer, actor, and athlete, received a tremendous ovation when he declared, "It is certainly unthinkable for myself and the Negro people to go to war in the interests of those who have oppressed us for generations" against a country (referring to Russia) "which in one generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind." Robeson's treasonous statements have been overwhelmingly repudiated by prominent members of his own race such as Jackie Robinson, Walter White, Lester Granger, Josh White, and many others.

Leo Krzycki, a Polish emigrant who has enjoyed the blessings of the United States for years, yet whose subversive record as president of the American Slav Congress occupies a prominent place in a Committee on Un-American Activities report on that organization, assailed "the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan, and chiefly the North Atlantic pact," at the peace congress.

Another American delegate, O. John Rogge, expressed some slight hesitancy about criticizing his own Government at the Paris Congress, but nevertheless recommended holding more and similar "peace" congresses.

Chairman of the congress was Frederic Joliot-Curie, an avowed member of the Communist Party of France, and then head of the French atomic energy commission. In his address to the congress, he echoed the Soviet line that the defense efforts of non-Communist nations are actually attempts to launch a war against the Soviet Union. "\* \* \* we are to destroy a regime," he said, "which is guilty of the unforgivable crime of eliminating the exploitation of man by man." He also hurled the usual Communist charge of "imperialism" at the United States.

He spoke against the utilization of science for "war purposes" but he made no mention of the enormous number of German scientists who had been forcibly required to serve the Soviet Government. Nor did he refer to the triumphs in the field of atomic weapons of which the Russians are openly boasting.

Since the congress, Joliot-Curie has been removed as head of the French atomic energy commission. His removal has become the subject of violent protest by the secretariat of the peace congress.

An increasing militancy of the peace movement, evident at the Paris-Prague congresses, was confirmed by Soviet comments on the affair. A few days after the meeting, the Moscow Pravda assured its readers that "This congress was not an assembly of pacifists." Soviet Literature, No. 8, 1949, declared that "It became clear on the very first day of the Congress sessions in Paris and Prague that the Congress would not be turned into a meeting of inactive pacifists." A Moscow broadcast of November 7, 1949, stated that the Paris meeting did not represent "a pacifist ideology which usually combines

the denunciation of war in words with complete inactivity in deed." The strident theme of the congress according to the same source was: "We shall not ask for peace of the warmongers but impose peace on them."

A banner on the wall of the Salle Pleyel, where the Paris section of the congress met, declared: "Hitler wanted us to fight the U. S. S. R. We didn't go nor shall we go for Truman."

Some clarification of what is behind these words is to be found in *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, official Cominform organ, for June 1, 1949, which declared, "The peace movement is gaining momentum among the civil population, and will spread to the personnel of armies, navies, and air forces of the capitalist countries."

The spirit of defiance which permeated the Paris-Prague meetings was also expressed in the manifesto of the peace congress, which called for "Daring, and still more daring in the struggle for peace."

Among those who addressed the Paris meeting was Boleslaw Gebert, also known as Bronislaw Konstantine Gebert and as William Gebert. He was an alien charter member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and a former member of its national committee, who, suddenly and without State Department sanction, left the United States aboard the Polish Steamship *Batory* on August 16, 1947. He appeared at the Paris peace congress as a representative of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and condemned the "capitalist monopolies."

In fact, all international Communist-front organizations joined in support of the Paris-Prague meetings. Frederic Joliot-Curie appeared in behalf of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, which he heads. Mme. Eugenie Cotton and Mme. Hodinova-Spurna represented the Women's International Democratic Federation. Louis Saillant, as well as Boleslaw Gebert, spoke in the name of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Guy de Boysson was the spokesman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Joseph Grohman appeared in behalf of the International Students' Union, while Jiri Hronek acted in the same capacity for the International Organization of Democratic Journalists. Also participating was Joseph Nordman in behalf of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. *Soviet Literature*, No. 8, 1949, claimed that 16 such "international democratic organizations" participated.

The congress did not tolerate any effort to disseminate the truth regarding Soviet aggression or the Communist dictatorship. The congress manifesto urged "the condemnation of newspapers, books, magazines, films, persons, and organizations" which, according to Communist standards, "disseminate propaganda for a new war." Supplementing this decision, the Cominform organ, *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, for June 1, 1949, called for "a daily struggle" against "the press, cinema, radio, and other means of propaganda used by the bourgeoisie to slander the Soviet Union and the democratic camp." As a result of such instructions, newspapers, radio stations, and films, seeking to lift the iron curtain and expose the real nature of communism, have been subjected to a Red terror campaign running all the way from scurrilous letters and boycotts to picket lines and actual violence.

To further this effort, the congress decided to set up a committee to award "international peace prizes for the best films, works of literature and art" which conform to its Communist standards.

The congress further decided to publish a journal, *In Defense of Peace*, in the English, Spanish, German, Chinese, French, Portuguese, and Russian languages, enabling the peace organization to reach every major country on the face of the globe. This journal has since served as a guide for all the various Communist "peace" congresses and committees.

A Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Peace, consisting of representatives from 50 countries, was established as a result of the Paris-Prague meetings.

It included the following Americans: O. John Rogge, W. E. B. DuBois, Albert Kahn, Bishop A. W. Moulton, Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Donald Henderson, and Gene Weltfish.<sup>1</sup>

A smaller resident bureau in Paris was established to exercise actual day-to-day control.

The congress chose as its emblem the dove of peace, as drawn by the French Communist artist, Pablo Picasso.

The Cominform voiced its satisfaction with the proceedings of the peace congress in *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, of June 1, 1949:

The events of the past 20 months have completely confirmed the correctness of the analysis of the postwar international situation given in the resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties in September 1947 \* \* \* The World Peace Congress held in Paris and Prague on April 20-25 was the people's strongest protest against war \* \* \* The Communist and Workers Parties are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace.

<sup>1</sup> Permanent committee members from countries other than the United States are listed in appendix IV to this report.



## AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1949

The American Continental Congress for Peace was held in Mexico City from September 5 to 10, 1949. This was another phase in the Communist world "peace" campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere. It was staged right on our own doorstep as a direct challenge to the United States.

The following Americans were chosen as vice presidents: Dr. Linus Pauling, an atomic scientist from California and former head of the American Chemical Society; and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who had just returned from a briefing at a Soviet Peace Congress held in Moscow, August 25-29. The Committee for United States Participation in the American Continental Congress for World Peace, which issued invitations to prospective American sponsors, included W. E. B. DuBois, O. John Rogge, Uta Hagen, Linus Pauling, John Clark, Charles Houston, Robert W. Kenny, Paul Robeson, Ben Shahn, Rev. John B. Thompson, Dr. Gene Weltfish, and Charles Chaplin.<sup>1</sup>

Harlow Shapley, who chaired the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in New York, served as a sponsor, together with an alleged 400 other Americans, most of them identified with the New York Conference.

According to Joseph Starobin, the Daily Worker's special correspondent at the congress, the United States delegation included 200 persons and was larger than any other. Starobin said the largest single group of American delegates, 56, came from the Progressive Party and the Young Progressives of America, and that the following unions (Communist-dominated) were represented: International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Marine Cooks and Stewards; International Fur and Leather Workers; the United Office and Professional Workers of America; the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers; and the Teachers Union (UPW).

Starobin reported that there were in all 1,200 delegates from 19 American countries. With the customary Communist resort to inflated figures, the conference claimed that the United States delegates represented organizations with a total membership of more than 1,000,000 persons.

Moscow welcomed the gathering in a broadcast in Spanish to Latin America on July 30. So did the Communist press of the various Latin American countries. Rober W. Tubby, U. S. State Department news officer, declared prior to the congress: "It appears that it will be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apologia for the Moscow point of view."

Obviously supervising the congress were Roger Garaudy, French Communist and critic, and Paul Eluard, French poet, who appeared

<sup>1</sup> A list of contemplated American participants and sponsors of the American Continental Congress for Peace, printed in the congress' official "Call," will be found in appendix V to this report.

as representatives of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee. This was established as a result of the Paris-Prague World Peace Congress in April 1949.

Chief organizer of the American Continental Congress for Peace was the artist Pablo O'Higgins, in whose studio the artist Alfaro Siqueiros disguised himself to prepare the first attempt to assassinate Leon Trotsky. Assisting O'Higgins with congress arrangements was Dr. Esther Chapas, who was formerly a collaborator of Jacques Mornard, alias Frank Jacson, the assassin of Trotsky. Also, taking an active part were such well-known Latin-American Communists as Lombardo Toledano, Diego Rivera, Narciso Bassols, Fernando Bamboa, and Alfaro Siqueiros, of Mexico; Lazaro Pena and Juan Marinello of Cuba; Salvador Ocampo and Pablo Neruda, exiled from Chile; and Solano, secretary general of the Panamanian Communist Party.

Active in setting up the machinery of the conference was Maxine Wood of New York, also known as Maxine Finsterwald, who has been identified with a string of Communist fronts, such as the American League for Peace and Democracy, Washington branch; the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; the International Workers Order; the League of American Writers; the Civil Rights Congress; New Masses and Mainstream; the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the American Labor Party; the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship; and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Among those chosen as honorary presidents of the congress were the following outstanding Communists: Luis Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Giuseppe di Vittorio of Italy, Paul Robeson of the United States, Alexander Fadayev of the Soviet Union, Frederic Joliot-Curie of France, and Dolores Ibarruri of Spain.

The prevailing theme of the conference, as usual, was anti-American and pro-Russian. Toledano charged the United States with seeking to make an "economic colony" of all Latin-American countries. As quoted by the Moscow Soviet Overseas Service broadcast on September 9, 1949, he insisted that the Soviet Union was the most powerful force for peace. A delegate from El Salvador declared that "The United States, obeying Wall Street, wants war to impose capitalist imperialism on the world while the Soviet Union is willing to wage merciless war, if necessary, to achieve peace."

Commenting on the American border police, James Endicott, Canadian delegate, declared, "The difference in ideology between this vast organized police network and the ideology of Hitler and Mussolini is hard to understand."

Howard Johnson, American Communist leader, addressed the conference in behalf of the 11 U. S. Communist leaders then on trial, and since convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence.

O. John Rogge, a traditional figure at Communist "peace" congresses, took the occasion to utter a few mild criticisms of the Soviet Union, although inveighing most heavily against his native country, the United States. Three American delegates—John T. Bernard, Armando Ramirez, and Howard Johnson, educational director of the New York State Communist Party—immediately took the floor

at the congress and denounced Rogge's speech as an "outrageous slander of the Soviet Union." This was received with an ovation.

Consistent with the Communist policy of inveigling religious groups into their "peace" campaign, Domingo Villamil called for the cooperation of Catholics and Communists "in the interests of peace."

The congress decided to establish an artists' section to utilize the talents of craftsmen in Mexico and four cities in the United States (Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco) for the publication of a bimonthly magazine. Active in the promotion of this project were Lilli Anne Killen and Victor Arnautoff of San Francisco, Peggy Craft of Chicago, Antonio Frasoni of New York, and Leopoldo Mendez and Pablo O'Higgins of Mexico City.

A recorded message was received from Paul Robeson, who did not personally attend. His wife was present at the congress, however, and made an address. At the close of the congress, greetings were read from Henry A. Wallace and Charles Chaplin.

An official call to the American Continental Congress for World Peace included the following partial list of congress sponsors in the United States: Henry A. Wallace, Thomas Mann, Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Dr. Artur Schnabel, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Reid Robinson, Waldo Frank, Dr. F. O. Matthiessen (now deceased), Willard Motley, Angus Cameron, Muriel Draper, Katherine Dunham, Olin Downes, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Scott Nearing, Clifford Odets, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Aubrey Pankey, Dorothy Parker, Ben Zion Goldberg, Marion Greenwood, Dashiell Hammett, Joseph P. Selly, Dr. Maude Slye, Albert Maltz, Agnes Smedley, Anna Sokolow, Moses Soyler, William Zorach, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Donald Henderson, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Dr. Allan Butler, Rev. Stacy Adams, Rabbi Michael Alper, Prof. Abraham Cronbach, David Burliuk, Sr., Howard Fast, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Prof. Karl F. Heiser, Stefan Heym, Prof. J. Allen Hickerson, Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes, Rockwell Kent, Martha Dodd, Paul J. Kern, Prof. I. M. Kolthoff, Corliss Lamont, Allan Lomax, Rev. McKenna, Vito Marcantonio, Rev. John C. Meiners, Rev. William Howard Melish, Dr. Clyde Miller, Jennings Perry, Prof. Seymour Pitcher, Martin Popper, Anton Refrieger, Col. Raymond Robins, Shirley Graham, Percy Greene, Theodore Stanford, Donald Ogden Stewart, Theodore Ward, Prof. Colston E. Warne, Max Weber, James Waterman Wise, and Rev. Ruthven S. Chalmers.

The Communist magazine, *Masses and Mainstream*, for November 1949, in reporting on the congress, announced that the keynote address of congress president Dr. Enrique Gonzales Martinez had struck "the great chord that has sounded at the other peace congresses over the past months—at Wroclaw and New York and Paris and Prague and Bucharest and Moscow."

The leading papers of Mexico City denounced the congress as a completely Communist project directed from Moscow, as did the Inter-American Confederation of Labor at its meeting in Cuba in mid-September.

## RED "PEACE" DELEGATIONS

In October 1949, the Communists added a new maneuver to their fraudulent "peace" campaign. They decided to send "peace" delegations to the parliaments of the major non-Communist nations as well as to the Soviet Union.

It was a simple but clever tactic. For even if democratic parliaments refused to endorse peace proposals manufactured by the Soviets to mask Soviet aggression, the delegations could wind up with a royal reception in the Soviet Union. Thus, to wishful thinkers and dupes, the Soviet Union would appear as the only nation genuinely interested in peace.

This new strategy was devised by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at a session in Rome on October 28-31, 1949, and perfected by the secretariat of the World Peace Congress on February 9, 1950.

Specifically, it was decided to send delegations "composed of people of world renown" to the parliaments of such world powers as the United States, U. S. S. R., China, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, during the period from February to March 10, 1950.

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress concocted the following high-sounding peace proposals to be presented by the "peace" delegations:

1. To stop the armaments race.
2. To stop the atom bomb menace.
3. To stop the wars of intervention now taking place.
4. To stop repressive action against defenders of peace.
5. To stop the war of nerves.

All that is necessary to carry out these proposals, declared the World Peace Congress Committee, is that "international negotiations be started and that the great powers sign a peace pact."

Of course, the committee ignored the long chain of pacts solemnly signed by the Soviet Union and later broken without scruple. This record of broken agreements is given in the appendix of this report.

The peace committee also ignored the fact that the Soviet Government has the largest standing army in the world; that it has not disarmed since World War II as other countries have done, but, on the contrary, has concentrated upon increased armaments; that it boasts of its progress in building atomic weapons; that Communist military forces have committed aggression in China, Indochina, Greece, Korea, Tibet, and other parts of the world; that the Soviet Union has ruthlessly purged those who stand for contacts and peaceful relations with the non-Communist world; and has taken the initiative in launching and provoking a world-wide barrage of propaganda against the United States.

The fact that 12 Europeans had been selected for a "peace" delegation which would attempt to appear before the Congress of the

United States was announced in the French Communist paper *L'Humanite* on February 18, 1950.

To exaggerate the importance of the project, a welcoming committee for the delegation was formed in the United States, composed of a number of individuals identified on previous occasions with the World Peace Congress. These included O. John Rogge, Bishop Arthur Moulton, W. E. B. DuBois, Lion Feuchtwanger, and Dr. Linus Pauling. The Communist Daily Worker of March 1, 1950, announced that "100 Notables Ask Visas for Peace Delegates." The "notables" were the usual run of Communist fellow travelers.

The twelve who constituted the "peace" delegation, and their records are as follows:

*Pablo Picasso*: Spanish painter. A member of the French Communist Party since 1944, he has been a leading figure in various Communist-front organizations, including the International Committee of the World Partisans of Peace.

*Rev. Hewlett Johnson*: Dean of Canterbury. Member of the editorial board of the British Daily Worker. Delegate to several conferences of the Partisans of Peace and British member of the World Peace Committee.

*Ivor Montagu*: British film producer, director and scenarist, and active in many phases of motion-picture production. He has been a Communist Party member since 1932 and is a member of the Daily Worker editorial staff.

*Dr. Max Cosyns*: Belgium's foremost atomic scientist and associate of Professor Piccard since 1932. An avowed Communist sympathizer, Cosyns has been playing a vigorous role in various front organizations.

*Eugene Aubel*: Professor of chemistry and biology, University of Paris. A member of the French Communist Party. Active in Communist-front organizations. Delegate, World Congress of Intellectuals, Wroclaw, Poland, 1948, and a member, National Council Combattants de la Liberté et de la Paix (Fighters for Liberty and Peace).

*Hans Erni*: Well-known Swiss modernist painter. An ardent fellow traveler, he is a leader of the Swiss-Soviet Friendship Association.

*Jean Lurcat*: Artist, reportedly a member of the French Communist Party and an active member in numerous Communist-front organizations.

*Luigi Cacciatore*: A parliamentary deputy, Cacciatore is an active leader of the Italian Socialist Party, which cooperates with the Italian Communist Party. He was Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the De Gasperi cabinet in 1947.

*Dr. Mario Montesi*: Communal councillor of Rome since the liberation. He was at one time active in the Christian Democratic Party but later joined the pro-Communist Christian Movement for Peace.

*Giuseppina (Pina) Palumbo*: A socialist senator and former social worker, she was the first woman given a post in the Italian Government after liberation. She is now active in leftist women's groups.

*Prof. Oliviero Mario Olivo*: Italian specialist in anatomy and histology and one-time Rockefeller fellow in the United States. He took part in the leftist-sponsored Congress of Italian Culture in 1948.

*Furio Diaz*: Communist mayor of Leghorn since the liberation. Thirty-three years old, law graduate; formerly taught at University of Pisa. Member of the Italian Communist Party and its organ, the Friends of Unity.

After consulting with leaders in both Houses of Congress, the State Department, on March 3, 1950, denied visas to the members of the "peace" delegation, on the ground that as Communists or fellow travelers they were subject to exclusion from the United States under our immigration laws.

Commenting on the character of the delegation, the Honorable Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on the floor of the Senate on March 2, 1950:

Many of the members of the delegation are inadmissible under the law and have no right to come to the United States. They are intending to come here to sow dissension. They are planning to come here to infiltrate, to propagandize, to harass, and to annoy the Congress of the United States. We do not receive

delegations of this kind or in this form. They must come through their own governments, through diplomatic channels.

The Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry, minority floor leader in the Senate, agreed with Senator Connally, stating:

The United States would not want to open its ports to the bubonic plague; and to allow these revolutionaries to come into this country to spread their doctrine against our Government would be equally dangerous \* \* \*.

Furthermore, the American people need no instruction from these Communists, and their fellow travelers, of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, on the way to peace \* \* \*. The delegation of Communists and fellow travelers who seek to enter our gates to spread their propoganda against our republican procedures would simply add to our difficulties in stamping out revolutionary communism among our own people.

In France, Communist pressure was sufficiently strong to compel a reception to a "peace" delegation on March 2, 1950, by M. Edouard Herriot, president of the National Assembly of France. Members of this delegation included the following American fellow travelers: Rockwell Kent; Frances Damon, representing the World Federation of Democratic Youth; and Johannes Steel, pro-Communist radio commentator. A similar situation in Italy secured for a "peace" delegation an audience from Mr. Bonomi, the president of the Italian Senate; and Mr. Grouchi, president of the Italian National Assembly on February 28, 1950.

United States refusal to admit the "peace" delegation sent the Communist propoganda machine into high gear. In the Daily Worker of March 9, 1950, Paul Robeson called the State Department's exclusion order "a shameful blow" aimed at "the overwhelming majority of Americans and peoples throughout the world who support the cause of peace." The Moscow radio on the same day charged that the American Government "does not reflect the opinion of many millions of people in the United States \* \* \* who \* \* \* are interested in the prevention of war \* \* \*."

The next step, as expected, was Moscow's welcoming of a "peace" delegation to the Soviet Union. On March 3, 1950, Jean Lafitte, general secretary of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, announced that a delegation of fifteen would leave Paris for Moscow.

Included in this delegation were the following American "peace" congress adherents: O. John Rogge, Rockwell Kent, and Johannes Steel. Steel stated that "The Soviet Union forestalled our desires by inviting us to come and present the World Committee's proposals." The welcome was understandable. It was a case of Moscow's puppets bringing Moscow's proposals back to Moscow.

The delegation arrived at the Central Aerodrome in Moscow on March 5. They were accorded high official honors. First to greet them was Leonid Leonov, in behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., of which he was a deputy. He also headed the Soviet Peace Committee delegation. Dmitri Shostakovitch, Russian composer, who had attended the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in New York in March 1949, was on hand, as were representatives of various officially approved Soviet organizations such as the Slav Committee of the U. S. S. R., the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth, the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Union of Soviet Writers.

On March 7, the delegation was received by the Soviet Peace Committee and warmly welcomed by A. A. Surkov.

Speaking in behalf of the foreign "peace" delegation, Yves Farge, of France, declared that "The peace movement within the Soviet Union is today our strongest support."

Rockwell Kent, the American artist, was called upon for a few remarks, which are quoted in part:

I must tell you that I am not an official representative of the American Government. To be quite honest I must declare that the present Government of America is not my Government and does not represent me (In Defense of Peace, No. 8, March 1950, p. 20).

All present, including Mr. Kent, unanimously agreed upon a resolution of protest against the action of the American Government in banning a "peace" delegation. The resolution was proposed by V. Pudovkin, member of the Soviet Peace Committee.

On March 8, the delegation was received in the Great Kremlin Palace by the chairmen of both chambers of the U. S. S. R. Supreme Soviet, Comrades V. V. Kuznetsov and I. A. Parfenov, who accepted the delegation's official message from the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace.

Yves Farge, in behalf of the delegation, utilized the subsequent press conference to declare that the U. S. S. R. is the first country to give the delegates a clear reply to the Permanent Committee's proposals. He stated that "every time the U. S. S. R. delivers its peace proposals to the UN, we gather all our strength in support of these proposals." In conclusion he asked that he be permitted "to greet Generalissimo Stalin together with you." James Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Committee of Partisans of Peace, seized upon the occasion to attack the American F. B. I.

With the cooperation of a then pliant American stooge, Moscow thereupon staged a coup that was to provide ammunition for its psychological warfare for weeks to come. O. John Rogge was permitted, with great fanfare and publicity, to address a selected audience, which consisted of the presidium or executive committee of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., in the marble and gold hall of the Kremlin. It was the first time that an American had addressed a Soviet parliament or a committee thereof.

Mr. Rogge called upon both Russians and Americans to halt exploiting differences and to start searching for points of agreement. The Americans must stop blaming the Communists and the Russians must stop blaming the capitalists, he said, adding that he sought to remove "the mountains of fear which divide the American and Soviet peoples." He proposed a compromise between the Baruch plan of atomic inspection and that submitted to the United Nations by Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky.

Rogge's remarks, of course, were challenged in the Soviet press. *Izvestia*, on March 12, carried an article by S. Gerasimov, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, who declared in part: But it is hardly possible to agree with John Rogge in his estimate of the true state of affairs.

Rogge's eloquence, naturally, brought not the slightest change in Russia's policy; the Soviet's anti-American radio and press campaign continued at full blast. The unprovoked Communist military attack

on South Korea occurred only five months later at a cost of thousands of American lives.

The Communist Daily Worker in the United States capitalized on the Moscow reception. On March 10, it editorialized as follows:

Moscow Welcomes Peace. Washington said "No." But Moscow said "Yes." Our State Department has rudely refused to let a peace delegation come here, \* \* \* The Soviet Government, on the other hand, gave a generous and impressive welcome to the American delegation headed by O. John Rogge. \* \* \* Moscow did not spurn Rogge's peace proposal because Rogge believes in the capitalist system.

On March 10, the newspaper also made a trans-Atlantic call to Rockwell Kent in Moscow, who assured the Daily Worker of the Supreme Soviet's "wholehearted support" of the delegation's peace proposals.

Moscow's Soviet European broadcast of March 6, 1950, pointed out that the parliaments of Communist-controlled eastern zone of Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia had readily consented to discuss the World Peace Congress proposals, "while the U. S. Congress, whose Members do not express the will of their electors but that of capitalist monopolies, has taken a different attitude."

The entire episode was a graphic example of the intimate collaboration between the Soviet Government and the World Peace Congress in the Soviet-initiated "peace" offensive.

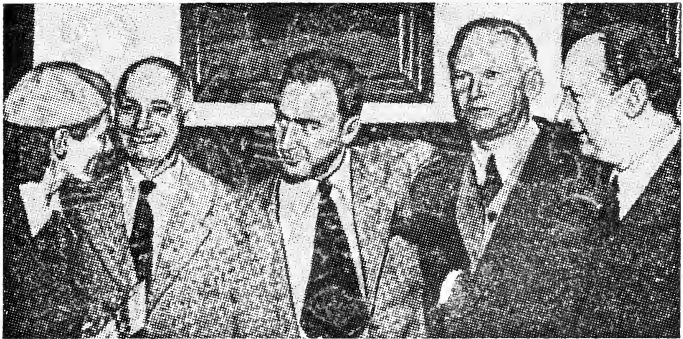


## THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, MARCH 16-19, 1950

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress met again in Stockholm, Sweden, between March 15 and 19, 1950, with 120 delegates in attendance.

In a dispatch from Stockholm on July 19, 1950, Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden expressed his disgust over the fact that the name of that city was being used for international Communist propaganda. He declared, "The overwhelming majority of the Swedish people have no sympathy to spare for the attempts of the Communists to exploit for their particular ends, mankind's love for peace and abhorrence of war."

FIGURE 1.



American delegates, arm in arm with Alexander Fadeev, Soviet whip of the World Peace Congress. Left to right: Unidentified woman, Rockwell Kent, Albert Kahn, Mr. Fadeev, and Johannes Steel.—In *Defense of Peace*, April 1950, page 51.

Although the meeting was used as a sounding board for Communist propaganda, its main object was to launch the boldest and most far-reaching maneuver of the whole Communist peace movement—the world-wide circulation of "peace" petitions.

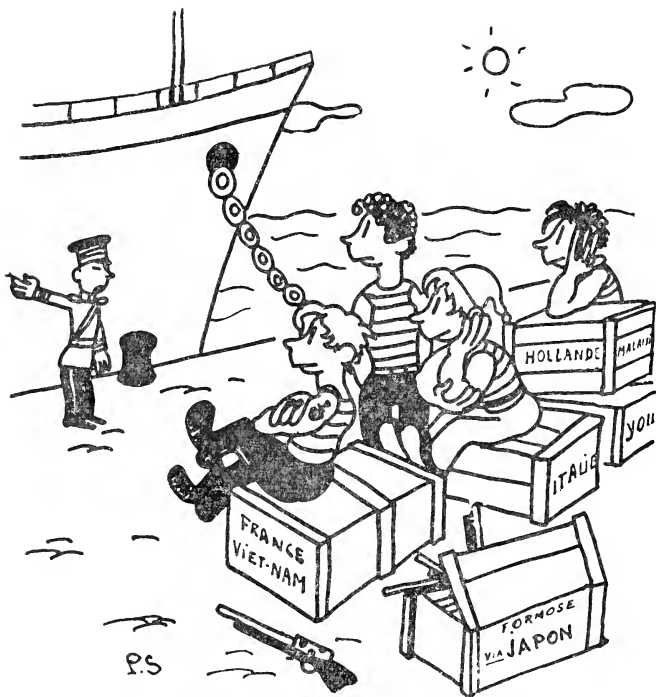
Among the American delegates to the Stockholm meeting were Rockwell Kent, Johannes Steel, O. John Rogge, and the avowed Communist Albert Kahn.

### SPEAKERS AT STOCKHOLM

Jean Lafitte, general secretary of the Permanent Committee and French Communist, reported at the Stockholm session that 52 National Committees in Defense of Peace were affiliated with the Committee of the World Peace Congress. He added that the organization is linked with 81 countries and that 19 national "peace" congresses had been organized since October 1949. He complained, however, that "the movement has not developed in accordance with \* \* \* possibilities" in the United States.

Lafitte reported that the "peace" campaign "has also assumed new forms \* \* \* In France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, the dockers are refusing to unload arms \* \* \*". He suggested that "their magnificent example" should be followed in other countries. It should be noted that such tactics were not proposed for use within the Soviet Union or its satellites, however.

FIGURE 2.



Cartoon urging sit-down strikes against munition shipments for troops fighting the Communists.—In *Defense of Peace*, official organ, World Peace Congress, January 1950, page 43.

Mr. Louis Saillant, another leading speaker at the Stockholm conference, is the general secretary of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. The WFTU has always been a supporter of the World Peace Congress. Saillant's speech also stressed the new and bolder tactics discussed by Lafitte. He declared that "propaganda and direct action can no longer be separated." In fact, he insisted that the best "peace propaganda is direct action," which he considered an "advanced form of struggle."

Referring to cases where Communist-inspired seamen and dockers have refused to transport or unload war material, Saillant said, "These experiences hold valuable lessons for all countries \* \* \*"

He demanded international support of "those dockers and seamen," and declared, "this is the path that all defenders of peace in the capitalist countries should follow." His emphasis upon the capitalist countries should be noted. Saillant then sounded the following call to treason:

We should state that one of the essential duties of the defenders of peace is the refusal to work on and produce war material in all capitalist countries \* \* \*.

Abbé Boulrier of France, another speaker at the Stockholm meeting, eagerly followed Saillant's lead and endorsed "the refusal of the strikers, of the dockers to work for war," as well as "the refusal of scientific workers to work for the production of death." Naturally, this tactic was to apply only to the so-called capitalistic countries.

Abbé Boulrier capitalized on his clerical calling and appealed to "the churchmen and to those who are influenced by the churches," to aid the subversive "peace" front.

The Roman Catholic Church has twice taken steps to discipline Abbé Boulrier for his pro-Communist activities. The first action against him was taken in 1949 after his return from a peace congress meeting in Czechoslovakia. His functions as a priest were removed, but when the abbé gave assurances of his loyalty to the church they were subsequently restored.

However, Father Boulrier continued his activities in behalf of the Communists and their "peace" campaign, and on September 9, 1950, the New York Times reported:

The Roman Catholic Church took a repressive measure against one of its fellow-traveling priests today. Archbishop Maurice Feltin of Paris forbade Abbot Jean Boulrier to say mass or to receive sacraments for an undefined period starting September 10.

#### AMERICANS AT STOCKHOLM

O. John Rogge, American attorney, presented the same line to the Stockholm conference that he presented at "peace" conferences at Wroclaw, New York, Paris, Mexico, London, and Moscow.

U. S. Communist Party member Albert Kahn, as expected, devoted his speech to a bitter attack on the United States and a eulogy on the Soviet Union. With true Communist servility, he meekly accepted the criticism leveled by the conference at the "peace" movement in the United States. He promised better results in the future. He agreed with the complaint that his associates had limited themselves to "enlisting the endorsement of prominent personalities," and he promised that hereafter they would seek "to build a broad organizational base among trade-unionists, mass organizations, national groups, youth and women's organizations."

This provides a striking example of how the "peace" movement in the United States is controlled from abroad.

#### SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

The most far-reaching decision made by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm was the launching of the world-wide drive for signatures to a so-called World Peace Appeal. It is the boldest and most extensive piece of psychological warfare ever conducted by any organization on a world scale. Moreover, it was shrewdly contrived and carefully timed.

The World Peace Appeal was launched 3 months before the outbreak of Communist armed aggression against South Korea. Obviously the appeal was intended as a smoke screen for such aggression. And even though the Korean conflict completely exposed the falsity of the Communists' "peace" movement, the petition appeal is brazenly continuing today.

The contents of the petitions, which the Communists claim have been signed by more than 273,000,000 persons, are designed to attract the unwary.<sup>1</sup> They include four brief demands:

We demand the outlawing of the atomic weapons as instruments of aggression and mass murder of peoples.

We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.

We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.

We call on all men and women of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.

Here is what is behind these demands, however. Well aware that the United States, for its own protection against Soviet aggression, has established superiority in the development of atomic weapons, the Communists hope to weaken American defenses by demanding the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The second misleading demand in the petition is for "strict international control" of atomic weapons. Authorized representatives of the American Government in the field of atomic energy have pointed out that international control is impossible without provision for international inspection of plants within each country by an international authority. Under these conditions, the United States generously offered before the United Nations to turn over to the international authority all the materials, facilities, and know-how in our possession, as well as to dispose of all atom bombs and other atomic weapons. Every nation in the world except Soviet Russia and her satellites accepted the American plan as fair and workable. Thus, it is Soviet Russia which has prevented international controls over the atom bomb.

The petition demand that "any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country \* \* \* should be dealt with as a war criminal" is intended to tie our hands in the case of aggressive wars instigated by Communists.

The petition is cleverly directed to "all men and women of good will throughout the world." The petition fails to mention that the signer would be supporting the cruelest and most ruthless dictatorship known to recorded history, which has just launched an unprovoked and brutal attack on the South Korean Republic. It is as if Adolph Hitler were appealing to "men of good will." Regrettably, to a number of intellectuals in our country and elsewhere the paradox is not apparent.

By soliciting names and addresses from "peace" petition signers, the Communists are in a position to establish a huge Red mailing list which can be used for the circulation of Communist propaganda.

In Switzerland, a cross mark is made against the name of anyone who refuses to sign the petitions and the individual is threatened with reprisals in the event of Communist control of the Swiss Government.

<sup>1</sup> See fig. 3.

In iron-curtain countries, those who have refused to sign have been thrown into jail. In Moscow, the Communist Party organ, Pravda, announced that anyone in any country who refused to sign the petition automatically became "an accomplice and henchman of the warmongers" in the eyes of the Communists.

FIGURE 3.

## YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR!



### WORLD PEACE APPEAL

Thruout the world—

In China, Italy, Israel, in England and Brasil, in France and Mexico, in Finland and Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union, in Africa and India and in the United States—

Tens of millions of people of all faiths and creeds, all races are signing this appeal.

If we, the people say NO to war  
THERE WILL BE PEACE.

- We demand the outlawing of the atomic weapons as instruments of aggression and mass murder of peoples.
- We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.
- We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
- We call on all men and women of good will thruout the world to sign this appeal.\*

Return this petition to:

Collected by ..... Address .....

\* This appeal was issued at Stockholm in March, 1950 by the "World Committee in Defense of Peace." Trygve Lie, Secretary of the United Nations, said of this Committee: "I bless everyone, every man and woman, who works for peace."  
(New York Times, May, 1950)

Issued by  
Campaign Committee for the World Peace Appeal—P. O. Box 319, Grand Central Station, New York City

NO 247274

World Peace Appeal petition blank, issued by campaign committee for the World Peace Appeal.

Also illustrative of the pressure exerted in Communist-dominated countries to get signers to "peace petitions" is the following incident: The Polish delegates to an International Congress of Architects, held in Paris, stated that they could not participate in the congress unless that body approved the Stockholm peace petition. Lacking such approval, the Polish delegation renounced the congress.

The same type of pressure has been applied to the churches in Communist Poland. Instructors in church schools in a given locality are called in to sign the Stockholm pledge. If they refuse, they are told the Government will forbid them to teach the young. Thus, the Warsaw regime has coerced a few priests into signing the petition.

As expected, the petition has received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy. On March 24, 1950, a week after the appeal was launched by the World Peace Congress in Stockholm, the petition was publicly endorsed by the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties (Cominform) through its official organ. On June 11, 1950, the Worker, U. S. Communist Party organ, announced the "Nation-wide drive for millions of signatures" and put every individual Communist on notice that he "has the duty to rise to this appeal." On June 20, 1950, the "peace petition" received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., which has been echoed by the governing bodies of every Communist satellite country, and by all Communist Parties throughout the world.

In publicizing the petition campaign, the Communists have made fantastic claims as to the number of signatures obtained. The following tabulation, representing a claimed total of 273,470,566 signers, or one-eighth of the human race, has been presented by M. Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Committee in Paris:

	Population	Signers		Population	Signers
U. S. S. R.....	193, 000, 000	115, 275, 000	West Germany.....	49, 700, 000	2, 000, 000
Poland.....	24, 500, 000	18, 000, 000	France.....	41, 200, 000	12, 000, 000
Czechoslovakia.....	12, 500, 000	9, 500, 000	Italy.....	46, 000, 000	14, 631, 523
Hungary.....	9, 200, 000	7, 500, 000	Great Britain.....	50, 500, 000	790, 277
Bulgaria.....	7, 200, 000	5, 801, 346	India.....	347, 000, 000	127, 389
Korea (North).....	9, 000, 000	5, 680, 000	Japan.....	83, 000, 000	1, 345, 000
China.....	463, 000, 000	44, 000, 000	United States:.....	150, 000, 000	1, 350, 000
East Germany.....	18, 500, 000	17, 046, 000			

According to a radio broadcast from Rumania, this alleged total of 273,470,566 signers does not represent a mere one-eighth of the human race. The broadcast said that, "taking into consideration that only adult people sign, it can be said that in all 600,000,000 people, or a quarter of the world's population, have supported the appeal" (Bucharest, Agerpress in Morse to Europe, August 11, 1950.)

It should be noted that 235,000,000, or 86 percent, of these alleged signatures come from Communist-dominated countries where the petition has been officially approved and refusal to sign would constitute defiance of the government. The Soviet Union is said to have rolled up 100,000,000 signatures in 2 weeks. In Communist-controlled East Germany, the announced total of signatures equals 90 percent of the total population, including infants.

The Daily Worker of August 24, 1950, displays a photograph of thumbprints of natives of French Equatorial Africa, who allegedly eagerly signed the World Peace Appeal. No doubt this practice was followed among other peoples. It is obvious that these persons could not have read the peace appeal to which they affixed their thumbprints.

Equally demonstrative of Communist methods is the photograph in the Worker for July 23, 1950, showing three triplet toddlers who allegedly declared "No Atom Bombs for Us! We Want to Live!" and then affixed their fingerprints to the peace petition.

The conclusion is obvious that the "peace" petition campaign provides another example of Communist willingness to use any trickery or deceit to achieve their ends.

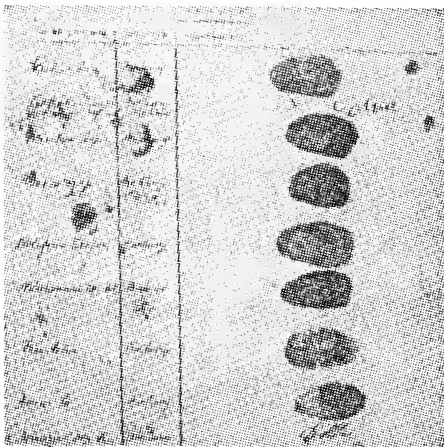
FIGURE 4.



## They Sign For Peace

These two photographs show the spirit for peace that has impelled 300,000,000 to sign the World Peace Appeal to ban the A-bomb. The photograph above shows survivors of the town of Lidice signing the appeal. This is the Czechoslovak town which the Nazis razed to the ground and where they murdered practically every inhabitant. Only a handful escaped death—and these want the new extermination weapon — the A-bomb-banned.

The photograph below shows the thumb print signatures of citizens of French Equatorial Africa who eagerly sign the World Peace Appeal. These fingerprint signatures are those of men and women who never had the chance to learn to write.



This photograph shows the thumbprint signatures of citizens of French Equatorial Africa who endorsed the World Peace Appeal. These fingerprint signatures are those of men and women who never had the chance to learn to write. Thus, they could not be expected to read the petition. (Daily Worker, August 24, 1950, p. 4.)

## SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

A Second World Peace Congress was scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, from November 13 to 19, 1950. It was also referred to as the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace, and the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

Some 2,000 delegates from all over the world were reported mobilized in preparation for this latest forum for Soviet propaganda. Sixty-five delegates were selected in the Soviet Union. In the United States, there was established an American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress, with an office at 135 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y. The committee announced in the *Daily Worker* on November 9, 1950, that 60 persons would go to Sheffield as a United States delegation.

Acting head of the American Sponsoring Committee was Prof. Joseph Fletcher, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. Acting secretary was the Rev. Robert M. Muir, who later personally led an American delegation to the Second World Peace Congress. Both individuals have previously supported the Communists' "peace" campaign in this country, as well as other Communist projects. For a partial list of the Second World Peace Congress sponsors and delegates from the United States, see appendix No. VI to this report.

The elaborate plans of the Communists for their Sheffield gathering went awry, however, when many of the foreign delegates were refused admittance to Britain. British Prime Minister Clement Attlee on November 1, 1950, had denounced the forthcoming congress as a "bogus forum of peace with the real aim of sabotaging national defense" and had said there would be a "reasonable limit" on foreign delegates. Excluded by the British Government were such figures as Frederic Joliot-Curie, French Communist and head of the World Peace Congress, and Ilya Ehrenburg, Alexander Fadeyev, and Dmitri Shostakovitch, familiar "peace" congress leaders from the Soviet Union. The *Daily Worker* in the United States complained that five-sixths of the delegation from this country was refused admission to England, including the leader of the U. S. delegates, the Rev. Robert M. Muir.

The number of delegates who appeared at Sheffield to attend the World Peace Congress dropped from an anticipated 2,000 to 500, half of whom were British.

Two days before the scheduled opening of the Sheffield congress on November 13, the Committee of the World Peace Congress decided to transfer the entire congress to Warsaw, in Communist-dominated Poland.

The 500 available delegates in England held a token session in Sheffield on November 13, after which they hurried by plane and boat to Warsaw. The Sheffield session was comprised of closed meetings during the day, and an open rally at night, at which the



British and United States Governments were loudly attacked. Speakers at the rally included Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, Pablo Picasso, Communist artist from France; and O. John Rogge and the Rev. John Paul Jones, from the United States.

The Second World Peace Congress managed to get under way in Warsaw, Poland, by the evening of November 16, 1950. The Polish radio reported that 80 countries were represented at the Warsaw gathering by 1,756 delegates, 192 guests, and 137 observers. Presiding was Frederic Joliot-Curie.

At the opening session, a presidium of the "peace" congress was elected, including the following residents of the United States: Howard East, Paul Robeson, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, and Thomas Mann. None of the 5 was present at the conference, although 63 delegates and observers did attend the Warsaw gathering, according to the Daily Worker.

The election to the presidium of delegates from Communist North Korea and Communist China was greeted with ovations at the congress. Despite the fact that United Nations forces were then fighting bloody battles to halt the aggression of North Korean Communists against democratic South Korea, the "peace" congress delegates gave a standing tribute to the North Korean delegate elected to the presidium, Pak Den-ai. He was brazenly acclaimed as a representative of the "heroic Korean people" who were fighting "American aggressors." The Chinese Communists' vice-premier, Kuo Mo-jo, was also elected to the congress' presiding committee. He subsequently presented a major speech at the congress on the subject of American "aggression" in the Far East. It should be noted that a few days after the conclusion of this "peace" congress, armies of the Chinese Communists launched a full-scale invasion of Korea in support of the Communist aggressors of North Korea.

As in the case of previous "peace" congresses, Warsaw was simply an arena in which Communists and their fellow travelers vied with each other in vilifying democratic nations, particularly the United States, and glorifying Communist dictatorship. The congress, which ran from November 16 through November 22, heard key-note speeches from such familiar Soviet masters of insult as Alexander Fadayev and Ilya Ehrenburg.

Typical of the tone of the congress was the declaration by Fadayev on November 17 that the Soviet Union seeks "the consolidation of peace throughout the world" while the United States acts as the greatest enemy of peace. Fadayev venomously insisted that the United States was turning Korea "into a desert of ruins and ashes, flooding the country with the blood of children and performing all sorts of Fascist bestialities \* \* \*"

Only discordant note in this Communist refrain was sounded by O. John Rogge, an attorney from the United States, who has regularly attended and supported international Communist "peace" gatherings and who up to now was a member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. For some unexplained reason, Rogge delivered a speech to this "peace" congress on November 19 in which he made a major break with the Communist Party "peace" line. Rogge's heretical statements included a charge that the Communists resorted to violence as illustrated in Korea and Tibet. Rogge also repudiated the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

The congress received Mr. Rogge's speech with boos and derisive laughter. On the following day, another congress participant from the United States, Charles F. Howard, of Des Moines, Iowa, denounced the stand taken by Mr. Rogge and received prolonged cheers from the congress audience. Mr. Rogge was not reelected to the Permanent Committee of the Congress.

The Moscow radio also condemned Mr. Rogge for his statements at the congress. This was in sharp contrast to the favorable publicity awarded by the Moscow radio to Willard Uphaus, another congress delegate from the United States. The Moscow home service broadcast of November 18 noted that on that day Mr. Uphaus had spoken "with bitterness of the war hysteria which now prevails in the United States."

At its conclusion, the Warsaw "peace" congress authorized the formation of a World Peace Council. A presidium of 208 members was selected for the new council, including 15 Americans. Among the Americans were W. E. B. DuBois, Joseph F. Fletcher, Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, and Charles Howard.<sup>1</sup>

Soviet Russia and its satellites have persistently obstructed peace efforts within the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Moscow radio heralded the World Peace Council as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace" because "the peoples dare not ignore the fact that the United Nations does not justify their hopes in the preservation of peace." The Moscow radio announced that the Warsaw "peace" congress had issued a manifesto stating that the UN "did not warrant the hopes of the peoples for the preservation of peace."

The entire Second World Peace Congress was summed up by Moscow as signifying the "invincible power" of the "movement for the warding off of a new war being prepared by the bosses of the imperialist camp and first of all by those of the United States."

<sup>1</sup> A list of members elected to the World Peace Council at the Second World Peace Congress, held in Warsaw, is printed in appendix XVI.

## THE COMMUNISTS' "PEACE" CAMPAIGN WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

While the Cominform, through the World Peace Congress, exercises direction and supervision of the Communist "peace" campaign on a world basis, the Communist Party, U. S. A., directs the movement within the United States. What the Moscow radio declared on April 14, 1949, is valid in every country in connection with the World Peace Congress and its affiliates:

As a matter of course Communists \* \* \* are marching at the helm of the movement \* \* \*.

In 1948, the Communist Party, U. S. A., chose as its "peace" vehicle the Progressive Party. William Z. Foster, Communist Party, U. S. A., chairman, declared that "the new Progressive Party offers the opportunity for the forces fighting for peace." Since this new organization polled only a little over a million votes in the 1948 election, with interest evaporating during nonelection years, a new instrument had to be devised for the Communist "peace" campaign.

Joseph Starobin, foreign news editor of the Daily Worker and close collaborator with Gerhart Eisler, former Comintern representative, was appointed secretary of the U. S. Communist Party's Peace Committee. As such, he was nominally in charge of the party's "peace" activities.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in a keynote message to a National Committee meeting of the party March 23-25, 1950, called the "peace" movement "our most decisive political task." He declared it "should be the very center of the work of this meeting of the National Committee," and that emphasis should be placed upon "the holding of a meeting between Truman and Stalin, the fight against the H-bomb, the reduction of Marshall plan aid, the cutting of the arms budget." These proposals were all calculated to weaken the hand of the United States in its dealings with the Soviet Union.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and a key figure in the "peace" campaign within the United States, reported on the afore-mentioned national committee meeting in the May 1950 issue of Political Affairs. He said that "Every party organization, every club, every section must have a plan for peace," adding that—

it is now possible to have some type of peace movement, campaign, organization, or committee in every union, church, block, neighborhood, shop, department, shift, industry, city, country, State. It seems practical that we should launch, among other things, the election in all organizations of Peace Committees as one of the standing committees.

As a precaution against possible identification of the movement with the Communist Party, Mr. Hall urged "action of a thousand different varieties, in the widest circles." Echoing the Cominform's call for maximum flexibility, Hall urged that the Communists draw

into the "peace" movement those "who differ on or oppose Communism," "non-Communists," and "even anti-Communists," in order that a "wider mass movement" be developed. He pointed out that this tactic increased the "likelihood" of drawing "*sincere* people who are non-Communists and even anti-Communists into the struggle."

Echoing the treasonous note sounded by the Moscow radio and the sessions of the World Peace Congress, the U. S. Communist Party's official organ, Political Affairs, declared in May 1950 that—the struggle for peace has reached a new, high state. New, militant forms of direct struggle against war preparations—such as the refusal to produce war materials and the refusal to unload Atlantic pact arms shipments from the U. S. or to load troops and arms for war against the colonial peoples—are hitting at the very heart of the imperialist war preparations.

The executive secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., is well qualified for the role of deceit and treachery he portrays in the Communist peace campaign. Gus Hall, also known as Arva Halberg, is a graduate of the Lenin School for Communist conspirators in Moscow. Ohio court records and sworn testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on November 4, 1938, show that Gus Hall was active in the steel strike in Warren, Ohio, in 1936 and 1937 where, as picket captain and Communist organizer, he established what was virtually an armed dictatorship over the city. He was in charge of a dynamite and nitro-glycerine squad used for the purpose of terrorizing families and blowing up industrial plants and bridges. Mr. Hall's prison record includes sentences for forgery and malicious destruction of property.

The same Gus Hall was the chief reporter at this afore-mentioned national committee meeting of the party referred to officially as the "Plenum on the Struggle for Peace."

#### PETITION CAMPAIGN IN U. S. A.

In a two-page spread in the Worker of June 11, 1950, the Communist Party, U. S. A., presented "a special plan for its membership" in response to the Stockholm pledge campaign. Joseph Starobin, as secretary of the Communist Party's Peace Committee, announced "a whirlwind, Nation-wide campaign to register the peace desire of at least 5,000,000 Americans."<sup>1</sup>

He disclosed that Mrs. Elizabeth Moos was executive director of a Peace Information Center at 56 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, which was "making available the petition." She has been identified in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities as an active member of the Communist Party and the mother-in-law of William Walter Remington, who was convicted in a New York court on February 7, 1951, for perjury relating to his Communist Party membership. Mrs. Moos, Starobin announced, had just returned from a London executive meeting of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Mr. Starobin also announced that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was the chairman of the Peace Information Center, and that Abbott Simon was serving as executive secretary of the Center. The Communist activities of these two individuals are described in detail in a later part of this section of this report.

<sup>1</sup> See fig. 5.

# The Southern Edition Worker

MANAGED BY THE SOUTHERN WORKERS UNION, 22 E. 14TH ST., NEW YORK  
OFFICE: 40 NEW YORK ST., NEW YORK AND 402 E. 14th ST., N. Y. C.

Vol. XV, No. 24



June 11, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Your Dollar Is Shrinking

—Turn to the Magazine Section

# WANTED FIVE MILLION SIGNATURES TO BAN ATOM WAR

— See Page 3 —

## Cities Report Big Peace Activities

Throughout the land, Americans last week continued in swelling numbers to ask the end of Hell-bomb threats and cold war diplomacy.

Twenty-five thousand Bahamians voted to outlaw the atom and hydrogen bombs, the Maryland Committee for Peace announced in a half-page advertisement. The 100 sponsors of the ad included prominent Negroes and white religious, civic, professional and youth leaders. They said: "Either we find a way to live together or we shall not live at all." Chicago workers signed a peace petition and asked a local union to back the United Nations. A meeting of the United States and the Soviet Union was urged.

More than 4,200 persons in Hudson, New York City, signed for peace on petitions distributed by the Harlem Women's Committee for Peace and Freedom.

In Philadelphia, 2,000 repeated the Stockholm peace pledge against atomic war at a local meeting of the Jewish People's Front, Oct. 6.

More than 1,200 signatures were collected in Chelsea area, New York City, by the Chelsea Women's Council for Peace, which set itself a goal of collecting 10,000 local names.

The Labor Youth League collected thousands of signatures on peace petitions with a national goal of 1,000,000 by Labor Day, of which 250,000 will be collected in the state. The youth group has informed Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party now in jail, of its peace drive.

The Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has announced the formation of a Peace Committee of Middle University to collect 100,000 names throughout Pennsylvania.





The national committee of the Communist Party called on "all its members to join the current Nation-wide campaign for millions of signatures for peace." The national committee, in its usual elusive manner, disclaims central responsibility for the campaign itself, stating that "the Communist Party *alongside* other *popular* organizations and individuals *welcomes* and *joins* this endeavor." [Italics supplied.] In Communist double talk, front organizations are referred to as "popular" or "mass" organizations. Nevertheless, full responsibility is placed upon each individual party member to serve as the spark plug of this campaign. The importance which the party attaches thereto is indicated by the following excerpt from the national committee statement:

The Communist Party therefore calls on every single one of its members to turn his and her *entire* activity to this single, gigantic peace effort \* \* \*. Upon us Communists rests the responsibility of \* \* \* achieving the widest unity of the people. This can bring a BIG BREAK-THROUGH for peace. To this great end, we propose a *campaign by our entire movement, and every member of it*, to get millions of signatures on the Stockholm Peace Petition.

This is NOT just "another petition campaign." This is NOT a campaign in which we can afford a large number of inactive members. This is NOT a routine drive, with hit-or-miss methods.

This campaign places responsibility on all national, district, State, section, and branch leaders and leading bodies—to show by example, to set goals for themselves and publicly carry out these goals \* \* \* the branches \* \* \* must be the basic core of the campaign. Special branch meetings are necessary. Full attendance must be guaranteed, and every branch member visited with specific plans.

In an effort to pressure party members to produce maximum results, the party has designated those who pledge 500 signatures as "heroes and heroines of peace." Those who pledge 200 signatures are to be known as "sentinels of peace," while those who pledge 100 signatures become "peace stewards." Suitable emblems are to be awarded.

The Communist press is fully mobilized behind this all-out effort, for which the national committee prepares articles and discussion outlines. As part of the campaign:

Political Affairs is to run special articles. The Daily and Sunday Worker, the Daily People's World, the Freiheit, and all other newspapers and magazines shall be invited to join this campaign \* \* \*. Six pamphlets for mass distribution are now in preparation.

The campaign is pointed at specific targets in "every shop, community, and industry." It is dovetailed with party activity "in decisive factories and unions—in auto, steel, electrical, textile, mining, rubber, transport." The party has special plans for reaching the Negro population and involving it in the appeal campaign. This involves "special concentration provisions for Harlem, the Chicago South Side, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and other major centers of the Negro people." This, of course, includes the South. All leading party committees were told "to work out special plans for full involvement of existing women's peace committees."

As far as the youth are concerned, the party urged young Communists to visit "ball parks, beaches, schools and universities, factories and farms" in quest of signatures. This phase is carried out in the name of the U. S. Youth Sponsoring Committee, World Peace Appeal.<sup>1</sup> Even farmers are not exempt, for "party organizations in

<sup>1</sup> See appendix VII to this report for the members of the U. S. Youth Sponsoring Committee of the World Peace Appeal.

the heart of the great rural and farming communities" were instructed to "undertake to register this opposition to a Wall Street war." For this purpose, rural State and local fairs, caravans, and motorcades were ordered organized.

The national committee worked out the following time schedule for the campaign:

July 4: First national mobilization, with mass outpouring to the beaches, camps, resorts.

August 6: Second national mobilization, the anniversary of the Hiroshima bomb, 1,000 open-air rallies and shop gate meetings, booths and tables for street-corner collection of signatures.

September 4: Labor Day mobilization—brigades, caravans, motorcades to rural communities, fairs, countryside.

October 24: United Nations Day—conclusion of campaign—delegations to U. N.

Matthew Cvetic, an undercover agent for the FBI in western Pennsylvania, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities on October 13, 1950. During his testimony he placed into the record of the committee certain directives issued by the Communist Party, U. S. A. One of these, "Plan of Work of National Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., July 15 to Labor Day, 1950," outlines the task of Communists in the so-called peace campaign. See appendix VIII, pages 118-121 of this report, for a reprint of the document.

#### PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

The Peace Information Center was described in the preceding section of this report as "making available" the Stockholm peace petition.

On February 9, 1951, the Peace Information Center, then located at 799 Broadway, New York, and five of its officers were indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Named as defendants along with the center were: W. E. B. Du Bois, whose record of Communist activities is given later in this report; Elizabeth Moos, mother of the former wife of William Remington, recently convicted of perjury in denying Communist membership; Kyrle Elkin, of New York, Abbott Simon, of New York, whose background is given later in this report; and Sylvia Soloff, of New York. The indictment charges the center with acting as a publicity agent for the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, "the international organization established by the Cominform to publicize the so-called Stockholm Peace Appeal."<sup>1</sup>

According to the New York Times, February 10, 1951, pages 1 and 6, the Peace Information Center was said to have been dissolved. The center did not relinquish its offices at 799 Broadway until January 30, 1951. It left no forwarding address but its telephone number was changed to that of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

If convicted, the defendants could receive a maximum sentence of 5 years in jail and a fine of as much as \$10,000 each.

<sup>1</sup> See appendix IX for a list of sponsors, by States, of the Stockholm Peace Appeal.



WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

William Edward Burghardt DuBois, an 82-year-old Negro scholar and historian, was the chairman of the Peace Information Center, which had charge of the "peace" petition campaign. In this capacity he was asked to register as a foreign agent by the Department of Justice on August 23, 1950. He refused to do so, and was subsequently indicted for his refusal by a Federal grand jury on February 9, 1951. DuBois has been a supporter of movements in behalf of Soviet foreign policy for over 20 years from the time he was a member of the national committee of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in 1928 together with such avowed Communists as William Z. Foster and Harry Gannes, to the present. In 1933 he was a member of the American Committee for Struggle Against War together with the same William Z. Foster. In 1946, he was a member of the New York Committee to Win the Peace.

Subsequently the Communist "peace" drive selected Henry A. Wallace as its chief exponent and the movement behind his candidacy for President became the major concentration of the Communist Party. Mr. DuBois has been an active sponsor of the Progressive Citizens of America in 1947, which developed in 1948 into the Progressive Party. Mr. DuBois was a member of its platform committee at the Wallace nominating convention in July 1948 and a member of the National Wallace for President Committee. Although Mr. Wallace has recently repudiated the Progressive Party because of its anti-American stand on Korea, Mr. DuBois was the 1950 candidate for the United States Senate of the American Labor Party, the New York adjunct of the Progressive Party.

The movement which blossomed forth under Communist inspiration and direction as the World Peace Congress found in W. E. B. DuBois an active supporter from the outset. He was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria on March 25 to 27, 1949, arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions of which Mr. DuBois was a vice chairman. He was a member of the sponsoring committee of the meeting of the World Peace Congress held in Paris April 20 to 23, 1949, and served as cochairman. He was a sponsor of the American Continental Congress for World Peace held in Mexico City, September 5 to 10, 1949, under the same Communist auspices. Again he was a special guest of the Soviet Peace Congress held in Moscow in the fall of 1949. He spent 10 days in Moscow, traveling thereafter to the Communist cities of Warsaw and Prague. At the close of February 1950, he was a member of a welcoming committee for a delegation from the World Peace Congress visiting the United States, members of which were excluded by direction of the State Department because of their Communist records. In September 1950 he was a speaker at the International Students Congress in Prague which cooperated with the World Peace Congress movement.

Mr. DuBois has never to the knowledge of the Committee on Un-American Activities avowed membership in the Communist Party. In a speech before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he declared flatly, "I am a fellow traveler with Communists insofar as they believe the great ideals of socialism." He has, however, supported the Communist Party and individual Communists on frequent occasions.

In 1942 he was a member of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party convicted for passport fraud. According to the Daily Worker of February 28, 1947, page 2, he was the signer of a statement in behalf of Gerhart Eisler, a notorious Comintern agent, now a leader in Communist Germany. According to the Daily Worker's issue of April 22, 1947, page 5, he signed a statement to President Truman protesting an alleged attempt to outlaw the Communist Party. He spoke in behalf of John Howard Lawson; Hanns Eisler, brother of Gerhart; and Howard Fast. The year 1948 finds him signing protests in behalf of the following Communists: Pablo Neruda of Chile; Communist teachers; alien Communists facing deportation; Simon Gerson of New York; Gerhart Eisler; and the 12 Communist leaders indicted for teaching and advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. In 1949 he signed various statements and even briefs in behalf of these 12 Communist leaders, 11 of whom were convicted as charged in October 1949. He also supported suspended Communist teachers; John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo; and endorsed the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist candidate for New York City councilman. He sponsored a testimonial for Harry Sacher, attorney for the 12 Communist defendants. In 1950 he continued his support of the 11 convicted leaders to the point of appealing against the action of the United States Government to the United Nations. He has been associated with a number of organizations specializing in the defense of Communists, such as the Civil Rights Congress, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

In the Daily Worker of June 28, 1947, page 7, he is quoted in an attack on the free enterprise system and the "fear of being called Communist." In the Daily Compass of August 11, 1949, page 26, he refers to the term "Communist" as a "witchword." The same publication on September 25, 1950, page 4, quotes him as branding the effort "to convince ourselves that the problem of the world today is the Soviet Union and communism" as a "deliberate deception."

Dr. DuBois has been the subject of numerous laudatory editorials and articles in the Communist press, a significant token of Communist esteem, including the Daily Worker, the Daily People's World, and Masses and Mainstream.

Dr. DuBois seems to be tremendously obsessed with communism as it is practiced in the Soviet Union. Although he has made a number of visits to that country he never deigned to mention such matters as forced labor, slave labor camps, or the suppression of speech, press, and assembly. In November 1937, he signed the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union. On May 29, 1946, he was a speaker at Madison Square Garden at a meeting of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in honor of three Soviet writers. In the (Communist) Masses and Mainstream for August 1948, he declared that "the attempt of Russia to change the economic foundation of modern life is an even greater phenomenon than the French Revolution." In 1947 and 1948, he signed a number of appeals made by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship urging an immediate conference between the United States and the Soviet Union, and was a speaker for this front organization. In 1948 he was a member of the advisory council of the magazine Soviet Russia Today,

and a frequent contributor to the publication. This magazine recorded his greetings on the occasion of the thirty-first anniversary of the Russian revolution. Ignoring the current Communist barrage of propaganda throughout the world against the United States on August 11, 1949, he declared that "Russia and communism are not your enemies." Again on November 7, 1949, he paid his obeisance to the Soviet dictatorship by appearing at the Soviet Embassy at the thirty-second anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution. Dr. DuBois' utterances have been marked by considerable rancor toward the United States. On October 5, 1950, he characterized Communist aggression in Korea as "a civil dispute for which the United States and especially South Korea were principally responsible."

On September 20, 1948, he evaluated the Marshall plan as an attempt "to scare people into conformity by the threat of starvation." He has frequently sought to bring the United States into disrepute by defiantly appealing over its head to the United Nations. On October 11, 1947, he wrote and forwarded "An Appeal to the UN for Redress" regarding an alleged "Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America," which provoked bitter opposition in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On September 17, 1949, he appealed to the UN again in behalf of the Ingram family, protégés of the Civil Rights Congress. On May 10, 1950, he sent another statement to the UN, this time in behalf of 11 convicted Communist leaders. He has also petitioned the UN in behalf of the Council on African Affairs, a well-known Communist-front organization.

Dr. DuBois has supported the American Council for a Democratic Greece, an organization devoted to support of the civil war led by Greek Communists against the Greek Government. Similarly opposed to American policy and supporting the Chinese Communists is the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, of which Dr. DuBois has been an active sponsor and speaker.

W. E. B. DuBois has also found the time to contribute articles and give his support to such Communist publications as the Daily Worker, Masses and Mainstream (as contributing editor), and New Masses (as contributing editor).

Lest it be thought that Dr. DuBois is really representative of the great mass of Negro people, it must be pointed out that he was dropped as research director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground of "violating confidences of the association." He protested against the appointment as UN consultant of Walter White, outstanding leader of the NAACP, claiming that the NAACP would thus be tied to the "foreign policy of the present administration." In this dispute the Daily Worker sided definitely with Dr. DuBois as did outstanding Communist spokesmen. He has shown a distinct preference for Communist-front organizations operating among Negroes, such as the Council on African Affairs, and the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Dr. DuBois has written a book entitled "The World and Africa." On page 258 of this work he makes the following significant comment:

There are people, and wise people, who have said that this [Dr. DuBois refers here to satisfaction of human wants.—Ed.] can never be accomplished under the present organization of the world for business, industry, and profit; that in order to accomplish this we must establish stern dictatorship of a few who hold to this

idea of the commonweal. This is the theory of communism. There are many who dislike the idea; there are some who fear and hate it for obvious reasons. But to these there is one clear answer: Accomplish the end which every honest human being must desire by means other than communism, and communism need not be feared. On the other hand, if a world of ultimate democracy, reaching across the color line and abolishing race discrimination, can only be accomplished by the method laid down by Karl Marx, then that method deserves to be triumphant no matter what we think or do.

Among other Communist-front organizations which Dr. DuBois has seen fit to associate himself with are the Washington Book Shop, American Labor Party, the California Labor School, and the Jefferson School of Social Science.

#### ABBOTT SIMON

It is worth while to examine the background of Abbott Simon, the aggressive executive secretary of the Peace Information Center. He originally headed the Youth Industrial Branch of the Communist Party in the city of Chicago. He has apparently served as a handy man for the Communist Party in a number of its front projects. From 1937 to 1940, he acted as the legislative director of the American Youth Congress, which will be remembered as having booed the President of the United States on the White House lawn during the Stalin-Hitler pact. According to the Daily Worker of February 22, 1937, pages 1 and 4, Simon was arrested, with William Hinckley, national chairman of the American Youth Congress, during this demonstration. In 1938 Simon was chosen to represent the American Youth Congress as a delegate to the World Youth Congress.

In 1940 Simon became acting secretary of the Committee To Defend America by Keeping Out of War, formed to support the line of the Stalin-Hitler pact. After World War II the Communist Party line changed to marked hostility toward the United States. Foremost in this campaign was a front organization known as the National Win the Peace Committee, with Abbott Simon as its national director. When this outfit folded up, Mr. Simon reappeared as field director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. All these organizations have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General. With this record, Mr. Simon's appointment as head of the "peace" campaign is fully understandable.

Abbott Simon resides with his brother in a five-room, two-terraced penthouse apartment at 21 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, which is used from time to time for Communist-front meetings. He was an enrolled member of the Communist-controlled American Labor Party in 1947 and 1948.

## AMERICAN COMMENTS ON SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

☛ Reactions to the Communist-inspired "peace" petition campaign were overwhelmingly hostile among loyal American organizations. Some of the individuals in the United States who sponsored the Communist Stockholm Appeal will be found listed in appendix XII to this report.

The following are among the statements issued by loyal American organizations:

### AMERICAN LEGION

The Communist fifth column is behind the so-called "peace petitions" now being circulated in the United States, National Commander George N. Craig of the American Legion charged today (July 9, 1950).

"This is a coldly calculated, Kremlin-directed plot to soften up the minds, morale, and will power of the American people to resist aggression," Commander Craig asserted in an appeal to all citizens to ignore such petitions.

"The circulation of these petitions, whether they call for outlawing of atomic weapons or for peace at any cost, is a desperate bid to swerve the American people from resolute action to wishful thinking. It is a masterful psychological stroke designed to accomplish two Communist objectives.

"In the United States the purpose of these petitions is to embarrass our Government and to disrupt our national unity.

"Abroad the aim of such petitions is to show up America as the enemy of peace on the basis of worthless papers addressed to no one and bearing the names of millions of Red slaves and dupes in other areas of the world.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The petitions are being circulated in the United States through numerous Communist-front organizations which masquerade under civic, economic, social, racial, religious, or humanitarian labels. Anyone having even the slightest doubt about a group that is trying to get his signature should contact the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion in Indianapolis for advice."

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor vigorously condemns the so-called Stockholm Peace Appeal as a rank fraud.

We urge every workingman and workingwoman to spurn the peddlers of this spurious petition.

We call upon every loyal American, every true lover of peace, to refuse to sign or circulate it.

We cannot urge too strongly every self-respecting American to treat those who are the organizers of this "Stockholm movement" and the purveyors of its petitions as enemies of the American people operating under false colors.

Not only in far-off Korea do enemies of the American people disguise themselves as Americans. In our own country, in our factories, shops, offices, churches, schools, and on our streets, enemies of America also disguise themselves and pose as Americans.

Camouflage is a Communist weapon of war which can be just as deadly against our sons and brothers in the U. S. as in Korea. The so-called Stockholm Petition is precisely such a weapon.

The fake peace petition does not oppose all aggression with all weapons. It singles out only one weapon—the one in which our country still holds the lead and which provides our country and the other democracies with a measure of military security against the gigantic Russian war machine.

\* \* \* \* \*

Were these fake peace maneuvers to succeed, were the U. S. to fall into the Russian bear trap of banning atomic weapons—while Russia rejects America's

plan for their effective international inspection, control and elimination—the possibility for Communist world domination by the Soviets would be enormously enhanced. That is just what the petition promoters and the sinister signature seekers want.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cruel confirmation of this strategy of the Stockholm petitioners is at hand in Korea; that is why the Communist drive for signatures coincides with the Moscow-directed invasion of South Korea. It was carefully planned to hide and help the brutal aggression of the Soviet dictators against the people of Korea, the American people, and the United Nations as an effective agency of world peace.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Communists are not waging a peace offensive. The Communists are waging an offensive against peace, liberty, and social progress. The American Federation of Labor is confident that organized labor will lead the Nation in unmasking and upbraiding those enemies within our country with the same determination that our armed forces are fighting against the Communist enemy from without (AFL Weekly News Service, August 11, 1950).

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD,

*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1950.*

Currently there is being circulated widely throughout the United States, and particularly among trade-union members, a so-called "Peace Petition." This document was drafted by a so-called "World Peace Congress" held in Stockholm, Sweden, March 15 to 19, 1950. Announcement of this petition campaign was first given to the world in a publication entitled "For a Lasting Peace, For a Peoples' Democracy." This publication is one of the official organs of the Information Bureau of the Communist Party known as the COMINFORM.

As could be expected, the American Communist Party accepted the Cominform directive and launched its own peace petition with an announcement in the Daily Worker on June 11, 1950. Every American Communist has been ordered officially to join in a "nation-wide drive for millions of signatures." The document is headed "Your Hand Can Stop Atomic War."

Despite the fact that the Communists and their dupes in this country are presently condoning, defending, and supporting the present aggressive sneak attack by Communists on the South Korean Republic, they continue nevertheless to offer this specious document as an appeal to "men of good will." Behind the document stands the usual Communist fog of misrepresentation, deceit, and treachery.

An analysis of the timing and wording of this "Petition" should alone establish its origin as a piece of Communist propaganda.

The date of the Petition should be especially noted. It was drafted simultaneously with the plot against South Korea, and it was timed to tie the hands of the United States and other peace-loving nations with propaganda ropes before the vicious assault was made without warning on the Republic of South Korea.

The content of the document itself deals with atomic energy as a weapon of war. It presumably calls for the outlawing of atomic war. Coupled with this demand is a wholly misleading and lying appeal for international control of atomic energy. Every American knows that our government and every other government, with the exception of the Soviet Union and her satellites supports the United Nations' formula for such control. The UN formula has been stymied by the veto of the U. S. S. R. because it would require that government to open its atomic energy operation to international inspection.

This alleged peace petition says nothing about general disarmament because that, of course, would involve the tremendous Red Armies that are being kept under arms, and it would also involve the disarmament by the Soviet Union of its North Korean satellite.

This Executive Board denounces the Stockholm Peace Petition and its communist-directed variations as a vicious fraud intended to mislead the American people and particularly union members.

At the same time we point out that peace can be attained only through the prevalence of justice and decent treatment of all peoples. We again call our CIO programs to the attention of Congress, to other political leaders, and to the leaders of American industry.

We believe that peace resides in the political and economic security of the individual. We reiterate our firm conviction that workers assured of a good livelihood through full employment, through protection against ill health and penury in old age, along with freedom from exploitation and extortion, will not succumb to the vicious slave doctrines of Communism or any other kind of aggressive totalitarianism.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

"Do you know that the men who inspired this hypocritical peace appeal—the leaders of the Cominform who take their orders from the Kremlin—are the same men who are actively supporting the invasion of Korea?"

That is one of the questions addressed by President Paul Finet and Secretary J. H. Oldenbroek of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in an open letter to those who have signed the Stockholm "peace" petition. Other questions asked in the letter are:

"Do you agree that the democratic way of life is worth saving and that it can only be saved, and at the same time war averted, if the democracies are strong enough to defend themselves, and to back up the decisions of the United Nations, which exists to prevent aggression and to ensure collective security?"

"Do you not also agree that the risk of further aggression will be greatly reduced if it is made clear to the would-be aggressors that they will find no allies or dupes within the democratic countries; and that the refusal of any support to Communist fifth-column agents—under whatever 'peaceful' guise they may be masquerading—is a vital condition for the maintenance of peace?"

"Is it not evident that peace will only be finally secured when democracy is introduced or restored to the peoples who are now condemned to silence in the slave regimes behind the iron curtain, and when the ordinary peace-loving Russian, Pole, and Czech regains control over his government?"

"We cannot—if we wanted—compel you to answer 'Yes' under threat of deportation and forced labor. We can only appeal to your reason and good will.

"But on the answers you—friends of peace and freedom everywhere—find to these questions, and on your firmness in resisting Communist aggression, will depend the happiness of you and your children for generations to come" (CIO News, September 25, 1950, p. 8).

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC, AND JEWISH GROUPS

From: FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, 110 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

(For release in a. m.'s Thursday, August 3, 1950)

We are heartily in sympathy with every genuine proposal in the pursuit of international peace. We warn the people of America, however, to be on guard lest they be misled by the so-called "Stockholm Appeal" now being circulated by Communist and pro-Communist groups. This spurious peace petition, which has already deceived many well-meaning people here and abroad, is a camouflage designed to confuse the free societies and to conceal the aggressive policies revealed in the invasion of Korea. It is these aggressive policies and actual aggression which constitute the greatest menace to world peace.

Genuine peace requires practical recognition of the fact that not only individuals but nations, states and international society, are subject to the sovereignty of God and to the moral law which comes from God. Genuine peace requires of every people:

- (1) Renunciation of the use of war or threats of force as an instrument of national policy.
- (2) Loyal adherence to the solemn obligations of the United Nations charter for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- (3) Respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
- (4) Participation in positive programs of the United Nations for the common welfare and better standards of life.

(5) Acceptance of international agreements for the effective reduction and regulation of armaments, including atomic weapons, by all nations, through a trustworthy system of international inspection and control.

We urge men of good will to support these objectives of a genuine program for peace.

Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger, New York, President, Synagogue Council of America; Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, New York, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, Washington, Director, Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Morris Kertzer, New York, Chairman, Social Action Committee, Synagogue Council of America; Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, Washington, Director, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Bishop John S. Stamm, Harrisburg, Pa., Bishop of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, President, Federal Council of Churches.

AUGUST 2, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

JULY 24, 1950.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NC)—The Stockholm "Peace Appeal" is a well-organized Communist propaganda ruse to exploit the universal desire for peace, the World Order Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace has declared in a statement issued today.

Among members of the committee issuing the statement are: Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio; Bishop John J. Wright of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Benjamin L. Masse, S. J., associate editor of the weekly review, America; Mary J. Workman of Los Angeles, and Anna Dill Gamble of York, Pa.

The statement was also approved by members of the CAIP executive committee, including: Judge Charles Fahy of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, who is a former member of the United States delegation to the United Nations; Brendan F. Brown, dean of the law school of the Catholic University of America, and Prof. Paul S. Lietz of Loyola University at Chicago.

The Communist Party in the United States announced that the campaign for signatures to the appeal in this country is one of its major current activities, the statement of the committee said. It added:

"It is a propaganda ruse because it is not a sincere effort on the part of the Communists to attain peace. The United Nations has before it a good proposal for the international control of atomic energy which the United States and a majority of other nations are willing to accept. The U. S. S. R. has not only refused to accept it, but has also failed to propose an alternative which would be anywhere near effective or which could by any stretch of the imagination be termed 'strict international control' (as called for in the Stockholm Appeal).

"The natural desire of the peoples throughout the world for peace has been intensified by the fear of an atomic war. However, it does not necessarily follow that security against an atomic war will mean that the world will have the peace it wants and must have. There must be security against all war—war with conventional armaments as well as atomic war—there must be security against oppression and against the degradation of the human person.

"The establishment and maintenance of peace requires more than the absence of war—it requires constant adherence to and application of positive measures, based on the principles of justice and charity and on the true recognition of the inherent dignity of the human person."



## USE OF FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

As previously noted, Communists sought to enlist non-Communists and even anti-Communists into aiding the phony "peace" campaign within the United States. Since Communist-front organizations have been successfully employed to dupe such persons into other Communist projects, it is not surprising to find that fronts were again employed to further the current "peace" movement.

The front, it might be recalled, is an organization which has been created or captured by Communists to do the party's work in special fields. By hiding the fact that they control these organizations, the Communists are able to spread their vicious influence among people who would never cooperate with Communists.

In the earlier stages of the present "peace" campaign, the Communists in the United States utilized an existing front organization which had been formed to spread the party line among scientific and cultural groups in this country. This organization was the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, previously described in this report as a sponsor of a peace conference in New York City in March 1949.

To push their "peace" campaign, the Communists also marshaled the forces of many other fronts already in existence here. At the same time, the Communists created new "peace" fronts designed to ensnare support from leaders in such fields as civic affairs, religion, and labor.

### AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

With the dissolution of the Peace Information Center, the Communists established a new instrument for their "peace" offensive in the United States. This is known as the American Peace Crusade, admittedly organized in January 1951, and installed in national headquarters at 1186 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

W. E. B. DuBois, who had served as chairman of the Peace Information Center, was among the initial sponsors of the American Peace Crusade, according to the Daily Worker of February 1, 1951, page 2. The formation of the new front organization was announced for the first time in this same issue of the Daily Worker, with the usual bold headlines reserved for projects in-line with the Communist objectives.

Other initial sponsors of the American Peace Crusade included the following known Communists: Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, Howard Fast, Alex Sirota, Albert Kahn, Maurice Travis, Harry Bridges, Ernest DeMaio, and Herbert Biberman. Numerous other individuals who were found supporting such Communist "peace" activities as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in March 1949 are also associated with the current American Peace Crusade. Letterheads and leaflets of the American Peace Crusade, as well as Daily Worker and Daily People's World articles, listing sponsors of the organization, are attached to this report as appendix No. X.

Abbott Simon, the executive secretary of the now defunct Peace Information Center, also plays a leading role in the new organization. He has handled publicity for the American Peace Crusade, and has served as a fund raiser—a function which will be described in more detail later in this report.

Two projects adopted almost immediately by the new front organization were a "Peace Pilgrimage" to Washington, D. C., and a Nationwide "Peace Poll." Both boldly called for American surrender to Communist aggression, and for betrayal of American boys fighting in Korea. As announced in the Daily Worker of February 1, 1951, the "Peace Pilgrimage" was scheduled to descend upon Washington in March to demand from Congress and the executive agencies of the Government that the Americans "abandon the futile conflict in Korea" and recognize the "right" of the Chinese Communists to sit in the United Nations. The "peace" ballot, which the organization announced it was circulating on a national scale, asked the single, insidious question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now?"

The Daily Worker and the Daily People's World gave generous publicity to the American Peace Crusade throughout the month of February. The Communist newspaper claimed "snowballing" support for the front organization's program. The Daily Worker of February 22, 1951, page 2, listed the following local "peace" front organizations in the San Francisco area as participating in the campaign of the APC: the Northern California Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; the Palo Alto Peace Club; and the San Francisco Labor Conference for Peace. On February 25, 1951, page 2, the Daily Worker announced support for the American Peace Crusade from such local Communist fronts as the East Bay Peace Committee of Oakland, Calif., and the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, Calif.

Another specialized "peace" front of the Communist Party—the American Veterans for Peace—eventually sent 100 delegates to the "Peace" Pilgrimage sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, according to the Daily Worker of March 16, 1951, page 9, and the Daily People's World, March 16, 1951, pages 1 and 8.

The so-called "Pilgrimage" to Washington, D. C., was originally scheduled to be held on March 1, 1951, but was actually staged on March 15, 1951. The Daily Worker on March 15, 1951, page 3, announced that more than 2,000 persons from every section of the country from Maine to California would converge that day on the Nation's Capital. In line with standard Communist practice, the Communist fellow travelers and dupes who made up the delegations were represented by the Daily Worker as "representatives from union, farm, veterans', peace, women's, professional, and other groups."

Upon their arrival in Washington, these "peace" delegates proceeded according to a schedule which began with lobbying visits to Congressmen and Senators in the morning. Delegations were also sent to various executive departments of the United States Government, including the Justice Department, where a group protested the prosecution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for failure to register as a foreign agent as head of the Peace Information Center.

A plenary session in the afternoon at Turner's Arena, 1341 W Street NW., Washington, D. C., according to the official program of the "Pilgrimage," was addressed by Dr. Philip Morrison, whose record is

included in a subsequent section of this report, and Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of the Communist front, the American Women for Peace. State and city delegation meetings, as well as special caucuses, followed the plenary session in Turner's Arena on the afternoon of March 15.

The "peace" pilgrimage concluded with a public rally attended by some 1,500 persons at Turner's Arena on the evening of March 15. A militant call to treason was clearly sounded at this rally, which was addressed by such individuals as: Paul Robeson, Mrs. Therese Robinson, Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, and Douglas Glasgow, full-time director of the Youth Sponsoring Committee of the American Peace Crusade. Master of ceremonies at the rally was Dr. Philip Morrison. The fund-raising speech, typical of all Communist-front gatherings, was presented on this occasion by Abbott Simon, former executive secretary of the Peace Information Center.

Mrs. Therese Robinson was loudly applauded for a speech which dealt with her trip to the Second World Peace Congress, held in Warsaw, Poland, in November 1950, and also with a subsequent trip to the Soviet Union, for which she had nothing but praise. Paul Robeson, who was greeted by the audience with a chant which began "Robeson is our leader," also delivered a Communist Party line speech in which he hailed the "magnificent" example of the Chinese Communists and the "first peoples' government—the land of the Soviets." Mr. Robeson told a cheering audience that they were not assembled to "ask" for peace but to "impose" peace if necessary. Prolonged applause greeted Douglas Glasgow when he denounced the United States for "war mongering" and for committing "atrocities" against the Korean "people." "We youth of America," he declared, "shall not become the gun fodder \* \* \* of the Achesons and the Dulles and the Hersheys."

Some 100 "trade union" members who were delegates to the American Peace Crusade Pilgrimage in Washington held a session on March 16, according to the Daily Worker of March 19, 1951, page 4. They met under the chairmanship of Marcel Scherer, New York coordinator of the National Labor Conference for Peace.

The "sponsors" of the "Peace Pilgrimage" announced during the course of their sessions in Washington, D. C., that the American Peace Crusade's next venture would be a "Nation-wide congress" to be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 1 and 2, 1951, according to the Daily Worker of March 16, 1951, page 1.

In addition to the demands for a withdrawal of American forces from Korea and the recognition of Communist China, the pilgrimage had lobbied against the extension of the draft, universal military training, the sending of American troops to Europe, and rearmament of Germany.

The parallel between this present crusade and the American Peace Crusade of 1940, which was a section of the American Peace Mobilization and which was opposed to American military defense efforts during the Stalin-Hitler Pact, is unmistakable. Oddly enough, a number of signers of the call for the American Peace Crusade "Pilgrimage" of 1951 were likewise supporters of the American Peace Mobilization, namely Paul Robeson, Abraham Cronbach, Abram Flaxer, Rockwell Kent, Ernest De Maio, Ben Gold, and the Reverend Walter A. Mitchell.

## MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

An example of the deceit of the Communist Party as to the true character of organizations it has created is illustrated by the Maryland Committee for Peace.<sup>1</sup> Within a month after the Maryland Committee for Peace was formed, over 34 persons it had duped into being sponsors resigned.

One of the sponsors, Victor Lowe, an associate professor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, resigned in protest after an advertisement circulated by the Maryland Committee for Peace called for the outlawing of the atomic bomb. In his resignation, Mr. Lowe stated: "The idea of outlaw without effective enforcement agencies would amount at best to another Kellogg Pact, and, at worst, would help Russia but not the United States or the cause of peace."

That the Maryland Committee for Peace has listed as sponsors individuals without authorization is evidenced by the case of Ion Carstoiu. Mr. Carstoiu, a mathematics teacher at Johns Hopkins University, has stated: "They have been using my name without my authorization." A Rumanian, Mr. Carstoiu continued: "The reason I'm out of Rumania is that I'm against the Communists."

The committee assumes that there are many other individuals whose names have been used by "peace" front organizations who fall into the categories of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Carstoiu. The committee requests that all individuals who have been listed as sponsors of Communist "peace" fronts without their consent, or who have withdrawn from sponsorship in protest against the purpose of these organizations, notify the committee in order that the committee's records may be changed accordingly.

Persons who have *resigned* from the Maryland Committee for Peace include:

Prof. Don Cameron Allen  
Dr. Edgar F. Berman  
Rev. H. Fairfield Butt III  
Rev. Albert E. Day  
Rev. W. F. Foster  
Rabbi Louis Friedlander  
Rev. Frederick W. Helfer  
Rev. Paul W. Kinsel  
Rev. Norris A. Lineweaver

Sibyl Mandell  
Rev. Ivan Nangle  
J. Harold Passmore  
Rev. Joseph N. Pedrick  
Rabbi Manuel M. Poliakoff  
Rev. Joscob F. Replogle  
Rabbi Abraham Shusterman  
Aaron Sopher  
Rabbi Israel Tabak

Marylanders who have *withdrawn* from the national organization are:

Rev. Joseph N. Pedrick  
Dr. Miles W. Connor

Prof. J. A. Oliver

Another new front created by the Communists was known as the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

## COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT

The aggressive and hostile policies of the Soviet Union since the end of World War II resulted in the signing of a defense treaty by 12 democratic western nations, including the United States. Known as the North Atlantic defense pact, this agreement was designed to provide the basis for effective collective action to restore and maintain

<sup>1</sup> See appendix XI to this report for a list of sponsors to a Maryland Committee for Peace.

the security of the North Atlantic area if an armed attack should occur. The pact was signed on April 14, 1949.

The pact naturally met with bitter opposition from the Soviet Union. It became a special target in the huge, Moscow-directed movement which paraded under the name of "peace" but which was actually intended to weaken the defenses of the non-Communist world.

Communists in the United States did their part in the Moscow campaign by instigating a Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, allegedly held in July 1949 in Washington, D. C. This resulted in the formation of a front organization known as the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

The proposal for a conference against the Atlantic Pact seems to have first blossomed forth publicly in the Daily Worker of May 11, 1949. It was ostensibly formulated by a committee of five individuals: Albert Einstein of Princeton; Thomas Mann of California; Emily Green Balch of Wellesley, Mass.; Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago; and Reverend Edwin Dahlberg of Syracuse, New York. That these individuals actually traveled from the four corners of the continent to confer on this plan is doubtful.

Preparatory to the formal establishment of this "peace" front, various preliminary conferences were called and statements issued which were featured and supported by the Daily Worker.

According to its issue of June 28, 1949, 55 Negro religious leaders called upon President Truman "to reject the military concept contained in the North Atlantic pact," in a statement issued through the Fraternal Council of Churches in America, claiming to represent 7,000,000 Negro church members of 11 denominations. William H. Jernagin, in charge of its Washington Bureau, is a perennial supporter of Communist "peace" fronts as well as their other front organizations. Thus, he has supported the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Win-the-Peace Conference, and the World Peace Appeal. He has also supported such Communist fronts as the Council on African Affairs, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Civil Rights Congress, the United Negro and Allied Veterans, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Negro Congress, and the Washington Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder.

On July 12, 1949, this Communist organ carried an announcement of an "open letter to President Truman and Members of the Senate," condemning the North Atlantic pact and allegedly signed by "75 theological students, young ministers, and other religious youth leaders." Young ministers joining in the call were Rev. Ralph Hall Collis, Rev. Massie Kennard, Metropolitan Community Church; Rev. Robert T. Prater, Manhattan, Ill.; Rev. Wilfred G. Scioyies, Marlboro Presbyterian Church; and Rev. Lluellen Clinkscales, Jr., Beth Eden Baptist Church.

Others included Ervin F. Block, secretary-treasurer of Christian Rural Fellowship; Don Heap, delegate to the 1947 Oslo World Conference of Christian Youth; Wallace B. Poteat, president, Baptist Divinity House; Herbert Vetter, president, Meadville Students Association; Austin B. Creil, president, Baptist Club, Northwestern University; Elizabeth Fulton, president, YWCA, Northwestern University; and Esko Loewen, editor, Mennonite Youth.

A Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact was called thereafter in early July 1949 in Washington, D. C., according to the Daily Worker. The names of civic, church, labor, and community organizations were associated with the conference as if they were officially represented, although the initiating letter referred to the conference as a "nondelegated meeting."

Subsequent to this conference, the new front movement conducted its activities for a time under the title "Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact." Its executive secretary was listed as Miss Jule T. Bouchard, of New York City. Soon, however, the group formally designated itself as the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and under these auspices a barrage of mass meetings and "open letters" was loosened upon the American public.

A letterhead of the front organization dated September 16, 1950, lists headquarters at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2, Ill., and names the following officers:

Honorary chairmen: Thomas Mann and Bishop W. J. Walls

Cochairmen: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Kermit Eby, Dr. W. H. Jernagin, and Dean John B. Thompson

Chairman of the board: Prof. Robert J. Havighurst

Vice chairmen: Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Mrs. Welthy H. Fisher, Dr. D. V. Jemison, Dr. Halford Luccock, Dr. Albert Palmer, Prof. Linus Pauling, and Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

Rev. J. Burt Bouwman  
Rabbi Stanley Brav  
Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan  
Rev. M. E. Dorr  
Prof. Harl Douglas  
Hon. Clifford Durr  
Rabbi Alvin Fine  
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker  
Dr. George Fowler  
Rev. Edgar Jackson  
Rev. Massie Kennard

Mr. Hugo Leaming  
Rev. Donald Mathews  
Dr. George Mecklenberg  
Miss Renee Shapiro  
Rev. Robert Stone  
Mrs. M. E. Tilly  
Dr. Willard Uphaus  
Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg  
Dr. Lorell Weiss  
Rev. Wayne White  
Mr. Aubrey Williams

The Daily Worker of July 15, 1949, carried an announcement by Rev. John B. Thompson, dean of the Rockefeller Chapel of the University of Chicago, that a Chicago Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact had been organized with Dr. Thompson as its provisional chairman. Dr. Thompson has had much experience in organizing Communist "peace" fronts.

During the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, the Communists initiated first the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War with John B. Thompson as temporary chairman, the Emergency Peace Mobilization of which he was chairman, and finally the American Peace Mobilization of which he was also chairman. In addition, Dr. Thompson has been a supporter of Communist fronts operating in other fields: The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the People's Institute of Applied Religion, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the New Theatre League, and the magazine Soviet Russia Today.

The following executive committee of the Chicago Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact was announced (we have added the number of fronts with which each person was previously connected): Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, of the University of Chicago

(3); Truman Kirkpatrick, of the Friends Service Committee and Bishop W. J. Walls (7); Russell Ballard, director of Hull House (2); Earl Bronson, of Evanston; Prof. Curtis D. MacDougall, of Northwestern University (8); Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum, of the Hillel Foundation of Evanston; Dr. Maud Slye, of the University of Chicago (7); Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, First Congregation Church, Brookfield (2); Dr. R. Citron and Albert G. Watson, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

On August 21, 1949, the Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact issued an open letter calling for "the defeat of President Truman's arms program." It was sent to every member of the United States Senate. Some 850 persons were listed as signers of the open letter, 572 of them allegedly "religious" leaders.

Under the sponsorship of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, a public statement to President Truman was released on December 14, 1949. It repeated the fraudulent "peace" propaganda being issued from Moscow. The committee claimed that nearly 1,000 persons signed this statement and described the signers as "clergymen, educators, writers, civic and labor leaders." At least 60 of these were known members of the pro-Communist Methodist Federation for Social Action.

The signers of one or both of the afore-mentioned statements also included the following individuals who have been affiliated with such a significant number of Communist fronts that they may be said to constitute a body of reliable and consistent supporters of Communist organizations:

Lee H. Ball	Stephen H. Fritchman	Philip D. Morrison
Edward K. Barsky	Elinor Gimbel	Linus Pauling
Elnor A. Benson	Josiah W. Gitt	Martin Popper
John T. Bernard	B. Z. Goldberg	Holland Roberts
Lyman R. Bradley	Harry Gottlieb	O. John Rogge
Hugh Bryson	Nora K. Harris	Rose Russell
Anton J. Carlson	Leo Huberman	Margaret Schlauch
Charles Collins	Langston Hughes	Frederich L. Schuman
John W. Darr	W. A. Hunton	I. F. Stone
Jerome Davis	Oakley C. Johnson	Fred W. Stover
Hugh DeLaey	Millard Lampell	Leon Straus
Martha Dodd	Kenneth Leslie	Mary Church Terrell
James A. Dombrowski	Rockwell Kent	John B. Thompson
Dorothy W. Douglas	Thomas Mann	Jeannett S. Turner
Muriel Draper	Clifford T. McAvoy	Sam Wanamaker
W. E. B. DuBois	Bernard V. McGroarty	Harry F. Ward
Bertram Edises	Jack R. McMichael	Colston E. Warne
Thomas I. Emerson	William Howard Melish	Gene Weltfish
Philip Evergood	Clyde R. Miller	
Clark Foreman	Richard Morford	

The lists of signers further include the following who are publicly known as members of the Communist Party; who are described as members in sworn testimony by competent witnesses; or who are on record as having refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership (all of these persons except Louise Berman and Howard Fast were signers of both the open letter of August 21, 1949, and the statement on December 14, 1949):

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, who allegedly resigned from the Communist Party to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act. This union was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist character.

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the United Furniture Workers of America, who also allegedly resigned from the Communist Party to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Eliot White, an Episcopalian clergyman.

Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America. This union was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist character.

Elizabeth Sasuly, legislative representative of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, which was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist character.

Arthur Osman, president, Independent Wholesale and Warehouse Workers of America, Local 65.

Albert Maltz, convicted for contempt of Congress.

Dalton Trumbo, convicted for contempt of Congress.

Howard Fast, convicted for contempt of Congress.

Donald Henderson, president of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America, which was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist character.

Abraham Lederman, president, Teachers Union, Local 555 of the United Public Workers of America, suspended by the New York City Board of Education.

Ralph H. Gundlach, dismissed from the University of Washington.

Agnes Smedley (deceased).

Dirk J. Struik.

Elizabeth Moos.

Albert E. Kahn.

Louise R. Berman.

The signers include the following supporters of the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House in the days of the Stalin-Hitler Pact:

Louise Bransten (now Berman)	Rev. Armand Guerrero
William Harrison	Elizabeth Moos
Leon Strauss	Eliot White
Abraham Cronbach	John DeBoer
Abram Flaxer	Langston Hughes
Jack R. McMichael	Hugh DeLacy
Philip Evergood	

Again in February 1950, the aforementioned committee decided to exert pressure upon the American Government through an open letter to President Truman. This was signed by "100 notables" urging direct American-Soviet talks to avert "atomic catastrophe." This same line was also being urged in the *Daily Worker*.

On August 17, 1949, the *Daily Worker* disclosed that an "emergency people's hearing" would be held at the Hotel Willard in Washington, D. C., on August 24 under the auspices of the Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. Among the initiators listed were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Rev. John B. Thompson. The meeting, the *Daily Worker* assured its readers, would demand the defeat of President Truman's "arms program."

Featured speaker at the "emergency" hearing on August 24 was James Waterman Wise, who has been connected with at least 17 other Communist fronts. The gathering also provided an excuse for a delegation to call upon U. S. Senators to pressure them against the military appropriations bill. Included in the delegation were Joseph Karsner; Miss Jule Bourchard, secretary of the Continuations Committee; and Rev. Jack Telford of Milwaukee.

#### MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

Encouraged by its success in drawing dupes into its campaign, the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact launched a



more ambitious project under the high-sounding title of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace.<sup>1</sup> This was held at the St. James Methodist Church in Chicago on May 29 and 30, 1950.

The avowed purpose was to pressure "the President and the Congress of the United States to undertake negotiations with the government of the Soviet Union" and demand that the "United States delegation to the United Nations" present "positive proposals for peace." In plain terms, the conference was aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda.

The Daily Worker claimed that anywhere from 650 to 750 delegates attended the Mid-Century Conference for Peace. They were represented as being "leaders" in the fields of religion, labor, youth, education, business, and women's and fraternal groups. Youth was listed as comprising one-third of the entire delegation.

In an article which appeared in the New Leader of July 22, 1950, A. J. Muste, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group, pointed out in reference to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace that—

none of the recognized pacifist organizations participated in or endorsed the conference. This applies to the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Resisters League, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Service Committee, the Mennonite Central Committee, and all of the nine or more denominational pacifist fellowships including the Jewish Pacifist Fellowship.

The sponsors of the Mid-Century Conference included a number of the usual supporters of Communist fronts such as Jerome Davis, Corliss Lamont, and Carey McWilliams, with from 41 to 50 Communist-front affiliations; Clifford Odets, with at least 34; Kirtley Mather, Elmer Benson, Guy Emery Shipler, and Colston E. Warne, with 21 to 30; Dorothy Brewster, Anton J. Carlson, W. E. B. DuBois, Stephen H. Fritchman, Leo Krzycki, Harlow Shapley, Oswald Veblen, I. F. Stone, and E. Franklin Frazier, with from 11 to 20. Sponsors also included Louis Goldblatt, Donald Henderson, and Claude Williams, whose Communist Party memberships are a matter of public record, and James Durkin, recently expelled from the CIO because of his Communist activity. All sessions were attentively covered by Joseph Starobin, head of the "peace committee" of the Communist Party and foreign news editor of the Daily Worker.

The Rev. John B. Thompson, whose record has been previously cited in this report, was the key figure at the Mid-Century Conference. In its "keynote session" he outlined the "History of the Conference." At the next session he acted as chairman. He was also a member of the program committee of the conference.

Unfortunately for the Communists, the conference did not work out quite as smoothly as planned. The controlling hand of the Communists over the meeting had been exposed even before the session began and proved to be a source of considerable embarrassment to the Communists before the conference was over.

The first bombshell exploded on the Communists when the Rev. Donald Harrington of New York withdrew as a conference sponsor a few days before it opened and made the following public statement:

The stark fact is that the American Communist movement not only is willing to resort to any method or subterfuge to accomplish its purposes, but also it takes

<sup>1</sup> See appendix XII to this report for the official "Call" to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace.

orders directly from Moscow and functions as an American arm of the Soviet Foreign Office.

At this moment, though the international Communist movement is waging war, both cold and hot, and engaged in violence in many parts of the world, the American Communists have launched an exceedingly widespread and well-financed campaign for "peace."

The Communist Party line seems for a brief period to be running parallel with the point of view of pacifists and liberals. Communists, operating through a wide variety of "front" organizations, are seeking support of liberal and peace leaders and seeking to give them their support.

They are not really interested in peace, but in appeasement. Their support will be turned to sabotage the moment it serves Soviet policy for this to occur. (New York Times, May 22, 1950, p. 19).

To meet this criticism, a press conference headed by the Rev. John B. Thompson was hurriedly called in Chicago on May 29, which rejected the charge of "left infiltration," but insisted that the conference "would not bar anyone on the basis of political opinions." This left the field clear for the activities of the Communist group within the conference.

Dr. Thompson, in seeking to pour oil on the troubled waters, insisted that the conference was not political. He urged that there be no division with or discrimination against the Communists.

When the conference got under way, however, there were still evidences of rebellion against the strict party line among the delegates. As Starobin put it in the Worker of June 4, 1950, "There was plenty of the common, garden variety of anti-Soviet slander."

The Communists were still willing to swallow all this in order to accomplish their chief objectives. To avoid an open break, it was decided that four work seminars would not bring in any definite resolutions but rather a "consensus of opinion" by the moderators.

Among the things that irked the Communists was a statement by Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago. In the past he has cooperated with such Communist fronts as the International Juridical Association, the American League Against War and Fascism, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Civil Rights Congress in its defense of the Communist Party, the National Lawyers Guild, Consumers Union, Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, Communist Club of the University of Chicago, Memorial Day Youth Peace Parade, Lawyers Committee on American Relations With Spain, and has signed a number of statements against punitive measures directed at the Communist Party. However, now he had the temerity to trod off the beaten Red path to the extent that he put the blame for the cold war on both the U. S. S. R. and the United States.

To avoid any outright criticism of the Soviet Union by name, which would not be well received in Moscow, the original draft of the conference appeal had declared:

We at the Mid-Century have differing views on how the cold war came about. We have differing judgments on many of the policies of our own Government, and other governments.

To the embarrassment of the Communists, the conferees got out of hand at this point and insisted upon the adoption of what Starobin characterized as a "completely contradictory" addition. It read:

While we, the American people, have special responsibility to change the policies of the American government which are continuing the cold war, we assert that the Russian people have the same responsibility with respect to their own government.

Mr. Starobin rushed to explain to his Soviet superiors through the columns of the Worker: "This came at a moment when the Conference was passing through its major crisis," when indeed issues were raised "which could have split the gathering wide open."

Satisfied that the net result of the conference would be to exert pressure upon the American Government and public, the Communists swallowed this bitter pill and avoided a split among the delegates. As a matter of record, Bernard Minter of the United Furniture Workers, who had on a number of occasions defended Communists under indictment, rose to present the Communist dissent. He declared that Soviet policies have not made the cold war.

Despite this conflict, the harvest of anti-U. S. sentiment at the conference was sufficient to satisfy Communist purposes. Willard Uphaus, executive director of the conference, charged during the proceedings that the United States had encircled Russia with bases from which bombers could destroy her. He added, "We have used our armed might and money to uphold Fascist regimes, mainly out of fear and hate of the Soviet."

Philip Morrison, Cornell physicist, who has been active in defense of indicted Communist leaders and in defaming the FBI, blasted the Baruch plan for A-bomb control. According to Starobin, Morrison "received an ovation for this searching criticism of the State Department's refusal to take up the challenge of the Soviet Union's atomic proposals," which, by the way, had received the approval of only the Soviet delegates and those of its satellites before the United Nations.

The Communists also succeeded in promoting Communist Party propaganda far removed from the announced "peace" program of the conference. Thus, the Civil Rights Panel of the conference discussed the right to teach Marxism, the case of Communist Harry Bridges, and the trial of the 11 Communist leaders (which was compared by Clifford Durr, attorney in a number of Communist cases, to the crucifixion of Christ). It was declared in the panel that "the attack on the Communists is an attack on the civil liberties of all."

The importance attached to the Mid-Century Conference by the Soviet Government is attested by the presence of representatives of Tass and Pravda, official Russian news agencies, and Radio Moscow. On June 3, 1950, the Moscow Soviet Home Service broadcast its reaction to the proceedings as follows:

At the discussion which was held at the sessions of the four committees of the conference the representatives of various sections of the population trenchantly criticized the foreign policy of the ruling circles of the U. S. aimed at the continuation of the armaments race and at the preparation for a war. Delegates from various states \* \* \* spoke of the failure of the Marshall plan \* \* \* Despite the attempts of several persons to smooth the discussion over in the committees \* \* \* the recommendations adopted by these committees are in their essence a condemnation of that aggressive total diplomacy announced by Acheson \* \* \* Numerous delegates protested in their speeches against the police terrorism from which the Communist Party of the U. S. suffers.

A Communist Party directive, Plan of Work of National Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., July 15 to Labor Day, 1950, reproduced in appendix VIII, demanded that full support be given to activities projected at the Mid-Century Conference of Peace in Chicago.

#### EXPLOITATION OF RELIGION IN THE "PEACE" CAMPAIGN

J. Edgar Hoover has expressed "real apprehension" over the fact that "Communists are able to secure ministers of the gospel to promote

their evil work and espouse a cause that is alien to the religion of Christ and Judaism."

The Committee on Un-American Activities has observed with dismay the inordinately large proportion of clerics among the persons who are aiding and supporting the current Communist "peace" campaign in this country.

Unquestionably, many of those who participated were not aware that they were thereby allying themselves with the Communists. Regardless of the innocence of their motives, however, the committee believes that these persons are rendering a serious disservice to their country and in this connection should be acquainted with the following facts.

For years the Communist Party has made a deliberate effort to draw clergymen into its "peace" fronts, and achieved unusual success. In the early thirties the party established the American League Against War and Fascism, with Earl Browder, Communist Party secretary, as one of its vice presidents. In a moment of frankness, Browder admitted that "a large majority of the people in the American League are religious people" and that "a growing number of religious organizations have affiliated." The American League for Peace and Democracy, its successor organization, boasted at least 52 clergymen supporters, while the American Peace Mobilization, which picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler pact, had 56 clergymen associated with it. In 1946 the Communist "peace" front was the Win-the-Peace Committee, which attracted 12 religious sponsors out of 60.

According to an official folder listing some of the signers of the current World Peace Appeal, 265 American clergymen or professional church workers were included in a total of 600 names.

The World Peace Congress' magazine, *In Defense of Peace*, for January 1950, announced that a petition of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact had been signed by 1,148 churchmen in the United States, including seven Protestant bishops, and sent to the United Nations.

This success of the Communists in enlisting members of the clergy for their so-called "peace movement" is amazing in view of the frank contempt of Communists for religion as expressed by their foremost high priest, Lenin: "Any religious idea, any idea of a 'good God' \* \* \* is an abominably nasty thing." It is all the more amazing in view of the subornation or suppression of the church in every country under Communist control.

The Communist Party, in seeking clerical support, cleverly exploits the intense yearning for peace among members of the clergy.

This double-dealing strategy was mapped for the Communists long ago by Lenin. Lenin referred to persons such as the clergy as "bourgeois humbugs," who mislead the people "with fine words like justice, peace, national liberation, settling international conflicts by arbitration, brotherhood of peoples, liberty, reforms, democracy, universal suffrage, etc." Nevertheless, he declared, "they will sign whatever you wish," and he told his fellow party members "to take advantage of this sentiment." Declaring that "pacifism and the abstract preaching of peace" are merely means employed "to fool the working class," he insisted that the final solution of the world's problems lies in "civil war" and the "defeat of one's own [non-Communist] government."

This is the basic strategy of all Communists today in their "peace" drive.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that the May 1950 issue of the World Peace Congress organ, In Defense of Peace, devoted an entire section to "Religion Against the Bomb." This section made suggestions for putting pressure on the "priesthood and ministry, whose help in the gathering of signatures *must* be asked for by the local Committees of Defenders of Peace."

Why are the Communists so anxious to get church leaders into their subversive schemes? Because Communists have learned that religious endorsements of their projects act as a magnet on hosts of other persons who would otherwise hesitate to lend their support. It is no coincidence, therefore, that, whenever Communists obtain dupes from the religious field, such support is immediately publicized by the Communists with the loudest fanfare.

This is graphically illustrated by the experience of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Wilson, editor-in-chief of the United Church Observer in Toronto, Canada. According to its August 15, 1950 issue, he had signed the "peace" petition in good faith. Thereafter, he wrote, "My picture was published under a six-column banner heading in the Toronto Communist paper, the Canadian Tribune. This demonstrated a close tie-up between the sponsors of the petition and the Communists."

He added that he was publishing the exchange of correspondence "to warn ministers and members of the church what they may expect if their passion for peace should lead them, as it led us, to sign the peace petition, which is widely circulated and has come to be known as the 'Stockholm Appeal.'"

The following headlines from the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, are a few glaring examples of how the Communists are capitalizing on "religion" for their "peace" campaign:

- "Church Parley Balks at Atlantic Pact," March 11, 1949, page 2, and March 14, 1949, page 7.
- "55 Negro Churchmen Urge Rejection of Atlantic Pact," June 28, 1949, page 2.
- "Clergymen Call Parley on Arms Bill," August 17, 1949, page 5.
- "Springfield Clergy Back 'Peace Sunday'," April 6, 1950, page 2.
- "Four Religious Leaders Will Lobby for Ban on H-Bomb," April 17, 1950, page 3.
- "Czech Churches Appeal to World Christians—140,000 Catholics Join in Plea for Support of Stockholm A-Bomb Ban," July 23, 1950, page 8.
- "Northwest Church Meet Asks Bomb Ban," July 11, 1950, page 4.
- "In Tacoma recently the seventy-seventh annual convention of the Methodist Church unanimously called for outlawing the A-bomb," July 11, 1950, page 4.
- "New England Methodists Denounce H-Bomb," June 12, 1950, page 3.
- "Church Synod Urges Talks with USSR—Northern Evangelical and Reformed Leaders Assail H-Bomb," June 8, 1950, page 3.
- "N. Y. Methodist Parley Asks A-Ban," May 22, 1950, page 4.
- "Peace Bid Urged by 1,000 at W. Va. Methodist Meet," June 14, 1950, page 3.
- "Truman's War Speech and Quakers' Peace Plea," by Rob F. Hall, December 28, 1949, page 7.
- "Quakers Ask U. S. 'Go Beyond Baruch Plan' to Achieve Peace," by Rob F. Hall, February 21, 1950, page 3.
- "Quaker Group Urges End to Arms Race," June 2, 1950, page 3.
- "Quakers Warn of Hysteria on Korea," July 5, 1950, page 4.
- "17 Church Groups Ask A-Bomb Ban," May 15, 1950, page 3.

On May 24, 1950, page 1, the Daily Worker announced that—

The president of the General Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Church Women denounced witch hunting in our country and the hydrogen bomb as "completely diabolical" threats to the security of the United States and the entire world. May 24, 1950, page 1.

## NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

The Communists' "peace" campaign in the United States also made special efforts to drum up support in the vital field of American labor. In this phase of the campaign, Communist-controlled unions and Communist labor figures played an important role. With their aid, a new, Nation-wide "peace" front was organized—the National Labor Conference for Peace.

Several Communist propaganda moves which occurred in different parts of the country but were timed on the same day—April 13, 1949—served to pave the way for the formation of this new front. These were heralded in blazing headlines in the Communist Daily Worker the following day. One of these preliminary moves was the announcement by one Bernard V. McGroarty of Cleveland that he had sent letters to trade-union leaders throughout the country urging a fight against the North Atlantic defense pact. McGroarty also announced that he and 15 other midwestern trade-unionists had sent a letter to President Truman opposing the pact on April 12.

This action was interpreted by the Daily Worker as being a "grass-roots" labor campaign against the Atlantic pact. It referred to the 16 signers of the letter to the President as "prominent" union leaders.

Actually the signers were obscure officials of a few scattered local unions in Ohio; there was not one official of any international union.

Mr. McGroarty, who was listed as a member of the Stereotypers Union of Cleveland, is on record as having defended numerous Communist leaders who have run afoul of the law. When he died in May 1950, McGroarty was mourned by the topmost Communist leaders. He never proclaimed himself publicly as a member of the Communist Party, but he endorsed its official publication, the Daily Worker, and was the object of lavish praise by that publication on a number of occasions.

The 15 other unionists who signed the letter were:

George Kavanas, president, UMW Local 51, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Nick Gordon, president, UMW Local 6233, Benwood, W. Va.  
Harold Woods, president, UMW Local 4472, Yorkville, Ohio.  
Frank Sicha, president, UMW Local 284, Martins Ferry, Ohio.  
Clyde Hinckley, financial secretary, UAW-AFL Local 797, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Joseph D. Ross, secretary, AFL Blacksmiths Local 641, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Sam Bossin, president, AFL Painters Local 867, Cleveland, Ohio.  
H. C. Glover, vice president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Lodge 2100, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Oscar Dennis, president, CIO Mine-Mill Local 735.  
Joseph A. Chick, president, Mine-Mill Local 715, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Joseph Sheetz, president, UE-CIO Local 758, Mansfield, Ohio.  
Charles Marcum, president, UE-CIO Local 732, Sycamore, Ohio.  
Ignatius Monachino, president, UE-CIO Local 735, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Charles Beckman, president, UAW-CIO Local 45 (Fisher Body), Cleveland, Ohio.

The other propaganda move, which received widespread publicity in the Daily Worker, was the insertion of a paid advertisement in The New York Times of April 13, 1949, under the heading "Labor

Wants Peace Talks, Not a Pact for War." <sup>1</sup> The advertisement carried typical Communist propaganda against the Atlantic pact and named as its endorsers 267 alleged "New York labor leaders."

These included the following whose Communist Party affiliation has been made a matter of public record: Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Max Perlow, international secretary-treasurer, International Furniture Workers Union; Arthur Osman, president, Independent Wholesale and Warehouse Local 65; and John Steuben, secretary-treasurer, AFL Hotel Front Service Local 144. Endorser William Michelson, president, Independent Department Store Union, Local 2, has refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership under oath. Isidore Rosenberg, manager, CIO Shoe Council, had endorsed the Communist Party program on November 6, 1933. Frank Dutto, president, AFL Bakers Local 1; Ben Gold; and Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Workers, had been the subject of punitive procedure by State or national labor bodies because of their Communist records.

The Daily Worker frankly admitted that the foregoing efforts were preliminaries to the National Labor Conference for Peace, the gathering that was to formally initiate the front organization of the same name.

Various issues of the Daily Worker described how authority to call a National Labor Conference for Peace was "given" by Bernard McGroarty to a "visiting delegation of Illinois trade-unionists," at a luncheon meeting in Cleveland, in June 1949.

An arrangements committee for the conference was subsequently formed with the following officers: Bernard McGroarty, honorary chairman; Samuel Curry, chairman; Thomas Slater, a carpenter and an active defender of Communist leaders on trial, vice chairman; Sven Anderson, vice president of Local 453, United Auto Workers, as secretary; and James Wishart, of the Progressive Citizens of America as well as educational director of the Communist-controlled Fur Workers District Council, as executive secretary.

Headquarters were established at suite 905, 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

In its progress reports, the Daily Worker stated that "organizing committees" for the conference were functioning in more than "36 key industrial areas."

In July the arrangements committee announced that the National Labor Conference for Peace would be held in Chicago on October 1 and 2, 1949.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, the committee boasted that it had initiated a letter of protest against the Atlantic pact which would be sent to every member of the United States Senate. The committee claimed that it had obtained signatures to the letter by 1,500 local union officers.

Sam Curry, as chairman of the conference arrangements committee, issued a press release on August 9, 1949, "on behalf of thousands of local union leaders" urging defeat of the military assistance program. Curry is the president of Local 347 of the United Packinghouse Workers in Chicago.

Also, prior to the National Labor Conference for Peace, the arrangements committee selected John T. Bernard as its delegate to the

<sup>1</sup> See appendix XIII to this report for the full contents of this advertisement.

<sup>2</sup> See appendix XIV to this report for the official conference "Call."

American Continental Congress for Peace, held in Mexico City September 5 to 10, 1949. Mr. Bernard's voluminous record of Communist-front affiliations is contained in a report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated March 29, 1944. Testifying before the Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities on January 27, 1948, Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, revealed that an assignment of John T. Bernard to work in the International Workers Order had been discussed at Communist Party headquarters in Budenz' presence. Bernard has contributed frequently to the Communist press and has defended individual Communists on a number of occasions.

On September 6, 1949, the forthcoming conference received the endorsement of George Morris, also known as Morris Yusem, prominent Communist labor columnist. The west coast Communist organ, the Daily People's World, carried an enthusiastic editorial of support of the conference. The article demonstrated that the conference had the official stamp of approval of the Communist Party.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, which has been repudiated because of its Communist character by both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been a bulwark of the Communists' worldwide "peace" campaign from its inception. The arrangements committee of the National Labor Conference for Peace revealed its close kinship with this federation by inviting delegates to the conference from international bodies affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions. John T. Bernard personally invited Vincent Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Federation of Labor. Toledano was prevented from attending, however, when he was denied a visa by the State Department because of his pro-Communist record. Also invited were representatives of World Federation of Trade Unions affiliates in France, Puerto Rico, Italy, Poland, and Cuba. Michael Quatrepointe, who planned to attend in behalf of the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor of France, was also denied a visa.

Featured speakers when the conference finally got under way on October 1 and 2 included Henry A. Wallace and Paul Robeson. An added attraction was Merton Scott, national secretary of the peace board of the Five Years Meeting of Friends, a Quaker organization. Other speakers included Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, who was also originally scheduled to speak for the Mid-Century Conference for Peace and who was withdrawn as too controversial; Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers, which has been expelled from the CIO, and Vito Marcantonio.

An alleged 1,245 delegates attended the National Labor Conference for Peace. They adopted resolutions urging immediate U. S.-U. S. S. R. conferences, the outlawing of atomic bombs, the destruction of existing stockpiles, trade with Communist-dominated areas, and the like.

In a keynote letter to the conference, Bernard McGroarty, who was unable to attend because of illness, called for the defeat of the "warmongers" and declared that "This National Labor Conference for Peace can be the firm fist that will hurry that defeat." This was, of



course, merely a paraphrase of the Communist slogan "Defeat your own government."

Another featured speaker was Tom Fitzpatrick, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Pittsburgh, who has been identified as a Communist before the Committee on Un-American Activities and who has refused under oath to affirm or deny his party membership. Another speaker was Halois Moorehead, business agent of the AFL Building Service Employees in New York, who signed a nominating petition for Benjamin J. Davis, Communist candidate for councilman in that city. In her speech at the conference, Miss Moorehead defended the right of the Communist Party to exist as a legal political party and denounced the court proceedings against 11 Communist leaders as a "heresy trial at Foley Square."

The National Labor Conference for Peace claimed it spoke in behalf of all labor. The effrontery of this is demonstrated by comparing the position of this organization and that of loyal organized labor. In October 1949 the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared its firm support of the North Atlantic defense pact and pointed out that it was "essential" in view of the "proximity to the Communist Empire and Communist concentration on production for war [which] brings all Europe under the shadow of a great fear." The CIO on March 20, 1949, announced that "The European recovery program has had the CIO's unwavering support from its inception."

It was decided at the Chicago conference to hold a future meeting in Washington, D. C., from which "a million signatures against the cold war" were to be presented to President Truman and Members of Congress. Bernard V. McGroarty was elected honorary chairman of the conference.

The conference received cordial greetings from the following Communist-led labor organizations: Soviet Trade Union Council, World Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Federation of Labor, Polish Central Trade Union Council, Latin-American Federation of Labor, Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations. An editorial in the Worker for October 9, 1949, called the conference "a magnificent beginning."

Carl Ross, district secretary of the Communist Party of Minnesota, and Joseph Brandt, labor secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, summed up the achievements of the conference in an article in the Daily Worker of October 7, 1949. They pointed out that "26 States and most major industrial centers were represented," the largest delegation outside of Chicago being from Detroit, with a large west coast delegation from the maritime industry. The intent of the conference to obstruct our national defense program was implied by the authors when they hailed the "new opportunities for massing the strength of labor against the fomenters of the cold war and the preparations for World War III."

On a number of occasions the "peace movement" in the United States had been criticized by Communist spokesmen abroad for failure to pay sufficient attention to the enlistment of labor forces. In answer to this criticism, the afore-mentioned Ross and Brandt pointed out that the conference "began to fill in a missing link in the chain of a world peace front" and "began to answer the question

foremost among trade-unionists the world over of whether American workers would raise their voices for peace."

In a policy-making directive in the *Daily Worker* of March 23, 1950, John Williamson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party, specified that Communists should "help build the Labor Peace Conference." He declared that "this is not a Communist organization," yet nevertheless authoritatively outlined the tasks of the organization. He pointedly remarked that a "slow-down spirit has been rising in the shops and factories and offices" since President Truman gave the order for the production of the hydrogen bomb.

Another directive, Plan of Work of National Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., July 15 to Labor Day, 1950, which is reproduced in appendix VIII, sets forth, among other things, the tasks of Communists in connection with the Labor Conference for Peace.

It called for the organization of a "well-functioning" Labor Conference for Peace in at least 30 cities throughout the country, with peace committees in shops and local unions in those cities.

The proceedings of the National Labor Conference were held under the supervision of an emissary from the Soviet Union, A. Lavrenyov, who ostensibly attended as a correspondent of *New Times*, published in Moscow. He wrote a full description of the conference in *New Times* for November 16, 1949, commenting that "The preparatory work was very well organized." He said that statements of delegates from Pittsburgh, Chicago, the Great Lakes, California, the Atlantic and Pacific coasts "spoke against Washington's aggressive policy." Delegate Work, of the Detroit Ford plant, for example, pledged that the workers of America will refuse to turn out war weapons, he reported. Christine Walker, according to Lavrenyov, said at the conference that "The young people of America will never go to war against the Soviet Union." Since it is standard Communist policy to penetrate the "vital parts" of America's defense apparatus, he voiced his gratification that a national committee which was elected by the conference included representatives of workers in the steel, copper-smelting, automobile, electrical, food, and other industries.

Subsequent to the National Labor Conference in Chicago, subsidiary bodies of a similar nature were established in various industrial centers throughout the country through the tour of Frieda Schwenkmeyer, its administrative secretary. She was formerly active in the American League for Peace and Democracy, an earlier Communist peace front. Her itinerary, which was described in the *Daily Worker* of June 30, 1950, will give some idea of the extent of her operations: July 5 through 9, Los Angeles; July 11-14, San Francisco; July 17, Tacoma, Wash.; July 18, Seattle; July 21, Salt Lake City; July 22, Denver; July 24, Omaha; August 8, South Bend, Ind.; August 3, Fort Wayne, Ind.; August 4, Detroit; August 5-11, Ohio; August 21-22, Milwaukee and Madison; August 23-26, Minnesota. In each case, the basis was laid for a local branch of the National Labor Conference for Peace.

Thereafter, the locals,<sup>1</sup> together with the national office of the National Labor Conference for Peace, waged an incessant propaganda campaign in behalf of the Soviet Union. Their media was the mass meeting, leaflet, and open letter. With the inauguration of the Stockholm Peace Petition in March 1950, the National Labor Conference began feverishly to collect signatures to this fraudulent document.

<sup>1</sup> See appendix XV for description of activities of Ohio Labor Conference for Peace.

On June 14, 1950, 30 delegates of the conference presented to the United Nations a scroll carrying 150,000 signatures to the peace petition.

On May 2, 1950, the Daily Worker announced that a New York chapter of the National Labor Conference for Peace had been formed, with temporary headquarters at 80 East Eleventh Street, a building devoted to numerous Communist enterprises. The New York organization appointed Marcel Scherer as full-time coordinator. The record of this man shows that he is well suited for this role.

#### MARCEL SCHERER

Mr. Scherer is a Moscow-trained, technically skilled operative of the Communist Party. When asked by the Committee on Un-American Activities on June 21, 1950, whether he had received training in the Lenin Institute in Moscow, he declined to answer on grounds of self-incrimination although previous testimony by former students of this institute and former Communists had established this fact. On November 30, 1939, William Odell Nowell, a former Lenin School student, testified as follows before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on the character of training at the school:

Mr. NOWELL. We were given regular military training \* \* \*. We had target practice, the science of civil warfare, revolutionary uprising \* \* \* the conspiratory type of warfare—how to develop a general strike out of a local strike; how to develop a general strike into a city uprising, a city uprising into a national uprising \* \* \*.

Mr. STARNES. Were you taught to concentrate particularly on utilities and munitions plants, or anything to that effect?

Mr. NOWELL. The food supply, the warehouses, the utilities, that is, water and lights, gas, and all those things; the communications, that is, the railways entering the city, the streetcar service, telephone service, and telegraph \* \* \*.

Mr. STARNES. Were you given any instructions in sabotage?

Mr. NOWELL. Sabotage; how to wreck trains, at this point closing down factories, facilitating discontent to raise the mob spirit \* \* \* and various acts of sabotage. \* \* \* Also the general method of derailing a train and destroying its cargo \* \* \*.

We were given instruction in code, how to decipher codes, and shown the possibilities of working out our own code.

Although a candidate for New York City alderman on the Communist Party ticket in 1931 and identified as a charter member of the party by former fellow members in sworn testimony, Mr. Scherer has refused to affirm or deny his party membership on grounds of self-incrimination.

Marcel Scherer was one of the founders, an international vice president, and national organization director of the Federation of Architects, Chemists, and Technicians, which had established units in the numerous important navy yards and such strategic plants as Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, Radio Corp. of America, Sperry Gyroscope, Douglas Aircraft, Vultee Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin Aircraft, New York Shipbuilding Corp., Bethlehem Steel, Brill Car Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, American Bridge Co., Jones & Laughlin, and the Universal Oil Products Co. This union was identified as one in which Communist leadership was "strongly entrenched" in a report by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. On September 30, 1939, Joseph Zack (Kornfeder), former trade-union director of the Communist Party, had testified that this organization was controlled by the party.

Subsequently, from 1944 to 1947, Scherer was business manager of Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, international representative and later educational director of District 4 of the UE. The UE has since been expelled from the CIO because of its Communist character.

Mr. Scherer admitted under oath that the FAECT under his direction had been active in organizing a local at the radiation laboratory of the University of California in 1942 or 1943, which was engaged in work on the atomic bomb. His local was also active in organizing the Shell Development Co., Shell Oil Co., and the Shell Chemical Co., all engaged in important war work at the time.

In sworn testimony by Paul Crouch, former Communist Party organizer in California, Scherer was identified as the national head of the party's work among chemists, scientists, and technicians.

#### "PEACE" RIOT

That there is nothing peaceful about the Communist "peace movement" was demonstrated on August 2, 1950, when 2,000 demonstrators staged a full-fledged riot in Union Square in New York City under the auspices of the New York Labor Conference for Peace. The riot stemmed from defiance of a police ban against a meeting of the labor conference. The demonstrators used their fists and feet, climbed electric-light poles, and created sufficient disorder to necessitate the calling out of a thousand policemen who made 14 arrests. The riot was applauded by the Moscow radio on August 2, 1950, and by the New York State Communist Party, which paid tribute to the "courage of the thousands of demonstrators, and their ability to carry forward their action in the face of police provocation and attacks." Unquestionably this was merely a rehearsal for similar riotous manifestations. The Communist statement pointed out that this demonstration was directed toward "compelling the seating of the representatives" of the Chinese Communist Government in the UN and to "compel a speedy adoption" of the Soviet proposals for settling the Korean War.

## THE "PEACE" CAMPAIGN DIRECTED AT WOMEN'S GROUPS

The Communist "peace" offensive employed special organizations to attract women to its subversive cause. In the United States, this effort was channeled through the Congress of American Women and local women's committees for peace in various cities.

The Congress of American Women is a Communist-front organization created in 1946 as a branch of the Women's International Democratic Federation, an international Communist front for women. The active collaboration of both organizations with the World Peace Congress already has been made the subject of an extensive report by the Committee on Un-American Activities dated October 23, 1949.

Women in the United States who have played a prominent part in the Communist "peace" offensive include Freda Kirchwey and Ella Winter, who attended the Wroclaw conference, first in the long series of so-called world "peace" congresses. American women who sponsored but did not attend this congress included: Catherine Corwin, Leta Cronwell, Florence Davidson, Virginia Durr, Edita Morris, and Mrs. Jack Paradise.

Eighty-four American women sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, held in New York March 25-27, 1949. (See appendix II.)

Sponsors of the Paris World Peace Congress of April 1949 included the following: Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Muriel Draper, Shirley Graham, Ada B. Jackson, Maud Russell, Rose Russell, Maud Slye, Mary Van Kleeck, Gene Weltfish, Ella Winter, Elinor Gimbel, and Nym Wales. Most of these sponsors were also associated with the Congress of American Women and/or its parent body, the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Mineola Ingersoll was an official delegate from the Congress of American Women to the Paris "peace" congress; Ella Winter, active in the WIDF, was listed among the officers of the Paris congress; and Gene Weltfish, first president of the Congress of American Women, was elected a member of the permanent committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Women's International Democratic Federation had joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April 1949. The manifesto of the World Peace Congress played adroitly upon women's hatred of war in order to serve the interests of Soviet designs for aggression:

The women, the mothers who bring hope to the world, should know that we consider it our sacred duty to defend the lives of their children and the security of their homes.

The Women's Federation had already adopted its own "peace" manifesto at its second congress in Budapest in December 1948. The organization frankly stated at the time that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, "the only country truly working for peace" against the "vile actions" of the "imperialist warmongers."

The manifesto identified the "warmongers" as the United States and Great Britain.

The WIDF "peace" manifesto gave the following instructions:

Women!

It is our task to prevent our husbands, sons, and brothers from being dragged into a new war where they will become cannon fodder in the interest of adventurers and the owners of the atomic bomb.

Overlooking the Soviet Union's interference in the affairs of its satellites, particularly in Korea and China, this "peace" manifesto exhorted "Women of the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland!":

You must remember that a country which oppresses another cannot live in freedom. Urge your governments to withdraw their troops from Greece, China, Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, and South Korea, and halt all forms of interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.

The "peace" manifesto called on the women of the Soviet Union to lead the women of the world:

Women of the Soviet Union!

Reinforce the strength of your motherland, stronghold of peace, remembering that the stronger your country grows, the more firm is the unity for peace.

The "peace" manifesto also laid down a plan of action for organizing mass pressure on the democracies:

Women throughout the world!

Let all of us stand together to save the peace!

Organize mass rallies, demonstrations, petitions, exposing the criminal plans of the aggressors and proclaiming loudly our demand for peace.

What results can stem from an appeal such as this was clearly demonstrated in Brazil in August of 1949. According to a radio broadcast from Latin America on August 18, 1949, the police of Rio de Janeiro discovered a Communist plot calling—

for women and children to be strategically planted outside and around the so-called congresses of the Partisans of Peace, thus making it more difficult for the police to break up the meetings, while at the same time peace and order would be disrupted.

This plan came to light when Rio de Janeiro police broke up a meeting of a Communist session known as the absolute tribunal, where they seized a manifesto giving instructions for steps to be taken at the outbreak of a revolutionary movement. This manifesto included a—

scheme to establish feminine brigades, to be composed of well-trained women. The task assigned to these women would be to spearhead the assault.

Claudia Jones, a leading woman Communist in the United States and member of the Congress of American Women, boosted the Women's International Democratic Federation in the Worker of March 12, 1950. Women's aid in Communist-inspired efforts to sabotage arms shipments and otherwise promulgate the "peace" campaign was praised by her as being in line with WIDF directives:

Part of the mounting campaign of French trade-unionists against their Government's part in the cold war \* \* \* French women simultaneously stretched out on the tracks to prevent the train [carrying military tanks] from moving. In this action French women emulated African women who recently barricaded with their bodies imperialist attempts to take away their men who fight for better conditions.

In Eastern Germany over 5,000,000 women signed petitions to outlaw the A-bomb and for world disarmament. In Italy over 2,000,000 women led by the Union of Italian Women and its dynamic leader, Maria Maddelena Rossi [who has been a Communist Party deputy in the Italian Legislature] led similar struggles \* \* \*

In Britain, 25 women, some pushing carriages, holding their children by the hand, marched in London's suburbs on International Women's Day \* \* \* [they] carried banners with the words "Ban Bombs." "Deliver Us From Evil" (page 1, mag.).

On April 14, 1950, the Moscow radio, in its Soviet Home Service broadcast, announced:

The International Democratic Women's Federation on behalf of 60,000,000 women workers in various countries has proclaimed that it supports the appeal of the Peace Partisan Permanent Committee \* \* \*. Women are now collecting signatures for this appeal.

The Daily Worker announced on July 7, 1950, in a special bulletin from Paris, that the Women's International Democratic Federation had formally protested by cable to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations against the Security Council's decision upholding the United States' military interventions "against Korea." This is a typical Communist distortion of the fact that the United States went to the assistance of free South Korea after it had been invaded by aggressors from Communist North Korea. The federation sent a similar cable of protest to President Truman.

The Congress of American Women held a convention in New York, May 6 to 8, 1949, which was utilized as a convenient platform from which to espouse the "peace" offensive. This meeting was hailed by the Cominform, formerly known as the Communist International, in its official publication, *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy*, as follows:

#### CONSOLIDATING FORCES OF DEMOCRACY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

The national convention of the American Women's Congress held in New York at the beginning of the month adopted the congress rules and a program in defense of peace and democratic rights embodying the main aims of the World Federation of Democratic Women to which the congress is affiliated.

The convention pointed out that in view of the war danger fomented by the American monopolists, American women bore a special responsibility. It stressed the need to mobilize the broadest sections of women to fight for peace. The convention demanded that the atom bomb should be outlawed \* \* \* and that the Atlantic pact be annulled.<sup>1</sup>

Elizabeth Moos, an active member of the Communist Party, and now executive director of its Peace Information Center, previously described in this report, and Mineola Ingersoll, the CAW representative to the World Peace Congress in Paris, reported to the convention on the Paris peace conference. Miss Ingersoll told the CAW delegates that "72 nations, representing 600,000,000 people, are for peace. And the threat of war comes from our Nation—America."

The CAW convention "recognized" that "the source of war" stemmed "from the present foreign policy of the administration," and was "reflected in such designs for destruction as the Atlantic war pact."

The convention "boldly challenged" the "barrage of war propaganda" they said was directed by the United States against the Soviet Union, and passed a resolution demanding that the Atlantic

<sup>1</sup> *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy*, May 15, 1949, p. 1.

fact be rejected. Flouting the authority of the American Government, and going over its head, the CAW prepared a "petition for peace and international unity" for presentation to the United Nations, as the organization's first public act under its new set-up.

The Communists attempted to convert women in the United States to their "peace" program not only through previously established front organizations for women but also through new committees formed for that specific purpose.

One of the earliest of these groups to be established was the Minute Women for Peace, which was discussed and praised in the Worker in March 1950, by Claudia Jones. This Communist leader described how the Minute Women for Peace had launched a "peace ballot" distributed in and around Greater Boston. According to Claudia Jones—

ballots are addressed to the UN and urge: "Save the Peace, Outlaw the A-Bomb." The slogans "Halt Production of the H-Bomb," and "Negotiate with the Soviet Union to Outlaw Atomic Weapons" are the key slogans of women in the U. S. A. who observe International Women's Day (March 8) in united front meetings in 50 cities \* \* \*. Since then, these Minute Women for Peace have created a permanent organization. They plan a peace rally this month and will visit UN to add their protests against the war threat of American imperialism to the multitudinous voices of anti-Fascist women around the world, united in the Women's International Democratic Federation \* \* \* (Worker, March 12, 1950, p. 1, mag.).

On April 21, 1950, the Daily Worker reported that a Minute Women for Peace delegation on the previous day had presented 7,000 "peace ballots," together with a statement urging outlawing of atom bombs, to J. B. Orrick, who represented UN Secretary General Trygve Lie.

"An all-day women's peace conference" in Boston on June 25, 1950, was sponsored by the Minute Women for Peace. The conference unanimously went on record in support of the Stockholm World Peace Appeal. A telegram of greetings from the Women's International Democratic Federation was read. "Your fight for peace," the telegram said, "is linked with 81,000,000 women united in a world-wide fight to ban atomic war." The conference also adopted recommendations to collect 20,000 "peace" petitions and decided to send a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress to be held in the fall of 1950.

An article from the Springfield (Massachusetts) Daily News in August 1950 showed the close link between the Communist Party and the Minute Women for Peace:

RED LEADER IS VERY HAPPY ABOUT THE MINUTE WOMEN: SAYS THEY'RE ON OUR SIDE—SIDNEY LIPSHIRES, AREA COMMUNIST SECRETARY, PLEASED AT SUPPORT HERE FOR STOCKHOLM PEACE PETITION, GENERALLY VIEWED AS KREMLIN SMOKE SCREEN

Sidney Lipshires, secretary of the Communist Party of Western Massachusetts, allowed today that the party has an excellent ally in the Springfield-Chicopee Minute Women for Peace—an organization which came out strongly last night for the Communist-inspired Stockholm peace pledge.

Later the Springfield Daily News reported:

\* \* \* the Springfield-Chicopee Minute Women for Peace are going to lose their president, Mrs. Clyde Dorr, \* \* \* it was learned today.

Mrs. Dorr, who was not available, will resign as soon as possible, her husband said this morning.

"She is fed up with the entire thing," he said.



On April 23, 1950, the Worker ran a feature story on the Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace, another in the chain of Communist-inspired women's "peace" groups. The article quoted a communication from the Philadelphia Committee, to the Chilean Communist poet, Pablo Neruda, who has been exiled from Chile as a result of his Communist activities. The committee claimed its communication was written at "noon, April 12, 1950 \* \* \* the day and the hour that President Truman, architect of 'peace through war,' is welcoming the President of your country, Gonzalez Videla, at the airport at Washington for a 3-week visit." The communication called the President of the United States and the President of Chile "two Judases."

The Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace was organized in February 1950, to circulate a so-called "Ballot for Peace," which demanded that the H-bomb be outlawed and was addressed to President Truman. Among those present at a "peace rally" of the Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace marking International Women's Day were Ada Jackson and Thelma Dale, who have been vice presidents of the Congress of American Women and delegates to congresses of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Thelma Dale has been a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

In conjunction with a local Labor Peace Committee, the Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace sponsored a rally on April 24, 1950. This rally endorsed plans to picket the Federal Building in Philadelphia to "protest U. S. war policies." A "demand to halt the shipment of arms and munitions to European countries" was another major issue in this demonstration. The rally heard Eslanda Goode Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson, report on the "peace activities" of women in Europe, China, and Africa:

Women abroad, she reported, have organized daily picket lines around war ministry buildings, and have joined with labor organizations in picketing ships unloading arms sent from the United States (Daily Worker, April 25, 1950, p. 3).

On August 8, 1950, 1,000 women arrived in Washington, D. C. as a "peace delegation" to demand that President Truman "agree to mediation of the Korean conflict and halt the danger of a new world war." These women were organized by a group known as the "American Women for Peace," and supported by such groups as the Women's Division of the American Slav Congress, and the Progressive Party, both Communist-controlled, and the Minute Women for Peace. This delegation also demanded that "neither the atom nor the hydrogen bomb ever be used by the U. S. Government." The women milled around the White House and the halls of Congress all day, although most of the Congressmen refused to see them. The delegation received continuous publicity in the Daily Worker, climaxed by a tremendous headline and the lead story in the issue of August 9, 1950.

The American Women for Peace acted as an advance wave to establish a beachhead for other left-wing organizations scheduled to descend on Washington in observance of a Communist-declared "Peace Week."

In support of their demonstration, the American Women for Peace mimeographed and disseminated a letter, dated August 4, 1950, and signed by Therese Lee Robinson, who was also a leader and one of the principal speakers at the American Peace Crusade rally at Turner's

Arena, March 15, 1951, in Washington, D. C., which was described on pages 51-53 of this report. One of the women was Mrs. Gertrude M. Evans, executive secretary of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia; former manager of the Washington Book Shop, official outlet for Communist literature; and supporter of the Stockholm Peace Pledge.

## THE "PEACE" CAMPAIGN STRATEGY FOR YOUTH AND STUDENTS

The Communists have made strenuous effort to win students and youth to their spurious peace movement. They have channeled their efforts through two long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (formed in 1945) and the International Union of Students (formed in 1946). Both of these organizations speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy. Both have their affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the "peace" campaign.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has headquarters at Paris, cooperated with other Communist-controlled organizations, such as the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federations of Trade Unions, in promoting the World Peace Congress.

The officials of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Guy de Boysson, president, Herbert Williams, secretary, and Frances Damon (an American), treasurer, claim their organization speaks for 60,000,000 youths in 74 different countries. Like most Communist claims, this is fantastic.

During recent years the World Federation of Democratic Youth has convened several international conferences for students and young people. In 1948, it held a South-East Asia Conference in Calcutta, and a Latin-American Conference in Mexico City. In all of these meetings "peace" was the major theme, but always with the Communist interpretation; the Soviet Union was hailed as the champion of peace, while the United States was denounced as the imperialist aggressor.

In the United States, the American Youth for a Free World, the affiliate of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, obediently executes the orders of its parent organization. Located at 144 Bleecker Street, New York City, the AYFW has been the Communist clearinghouse for international student and youth information. In 1949 its executive secretary was Doris Senk, and in 1950 it was Dorothy Gottlieb. Under the latter's signature, letters have been sent to members requesting them to be sponsors for the "peace" movement in the United States. In a circular letter dated May 1, 1950, the following appeal was made: "Will you help launch this campaign in the United States—add your signature to the World Peace Appeal as an initiating member?"

American Youth for a Free World cooperated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth to promote the World Youth Festival which was held during August 14-28, 1949, in Budapest. The Communist press claimed that 10,000 persons from 80 different countries attended this mammoth demonstration, whose theme was "peace." An American delegation of 175 students, under the leadership of Sheppard

Thierman, executive officer of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, attended the festival in Budapest. When Thierman was dismissed by Kings County Hospital in New York City on loyalty charges, the Daily Worker rushed to defend him in a feature article.

While traveling through France on the way to Budapest, some members of the American delegation joined in a Communist parade to celebrate Bastille Day. They marched under the banner, written in English and French: "Progressive American students fight for peace. They will be with the youth of the world at Budapest."

Of the 10,000 young people attending the Budapest festival, 3,500 were students. The festival sugar-coated its propaganda by means of motion pictures, parades, singing, speeches, sports, visits to universities, and sightseeing tours. In their marching and singing, the young people were usually led by the Soviet delegation displaying a huge photograph of Joseph Stalin. Representatives of the Chinese Communist armies won prominent places and high honors in all the festivities.

In closing ceremonies, delegates were subjected to tense emotional pressures, comparable to the great mass demonstration staged for the Nazi youth by Hitler. Under these circumstances the young people present were requested to take a pledge:

\* \* \* We, who have heard the call of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, \* \* \* pledge to continue until final victory this sacred fight for peace and happiness.

Subsequent to the World Youth Festival, the Moscow radio announced on September 1, 1949, that the "democratic youth of the world" had arrayed itself against "warmongers and imperialists." To exploit the occasion fully, the Communist propagandists made a film of the festival and released it in several countries. On July 9, 1950, it had its premiere in New York at the Stanley Theater, which makes a specialty of Soviet films.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Budapest festival, the Communist leaders planned another world youth demonstration. The Council of the International Union of Students met in Sofia, Bulgaria, during September 1949 and decided to stage a Second World Student Congress in Prague during 1950; the First World Student Congress was the 1946 gathering at which the IUS was formally created. This Second World Student Congress met August 14-28, 1950, in Prague.

The International Union of Students claims a membership of 3,900,000 students in 60 different countries. In the United States, two Communist-dominated organizations which work in support of the IUS are the Committee for International Student Cooperation and the Association of Internes and Medical Students.

The Committee for International Student Cooperation, which claims to have been organized in 1948, has an office at 144 Bleecker Street, New York City—the same address as the headquarters for American Youth for a Free World. Executive secretary of the CISC is listed as Hortense Sie.

While the Committee for International Student Cooperation does not claim actual affiliation with the International Union of Students, nevertheless the closeness of the two organizations is demonstrated by the fact that the IUS sent the CISC instructions to organize a United States youth delegation to the Second World Student Congress in Prague. The CISC promptly followed through with a party-line

propaganda campaign designed to induce support for, and delegates to, the congress.

Other organizations and individuals supporting this Committee for International Student Cooperation include:

Student Council, NYU School of Education.  
 National Student Association, NYU School of Education.  
 Toby Biek, president, Psychological Club, Brooklyn College.  
 Anatole Beck, president, Math Club, Brooklyn College.  
 Stan Aronowich, Philosophical Club, Brooklyn College.  
 Joan Studer, cochairman, Conference on Democracy in Education, Queens College.  
 Herb Gussack, associate editor, Crown, Queens College  
 Phil Scheffler, president, Student Council, City College of N. Y.  
 Beverly Rubin, vice president, Student Council, City College of N. Y.  
 Norman Morris, editor, senior Yearbook, NYU.

The National Student Association, the principal student organization in the United States, has refused full cooperation with the Communists in the Second World Student Congress. Because of this action, the Committee for International Student Cooperation accused the National Student Association of identifying itself with "the cold-war policies of the U. S. State Department."

Literature sent out by the Committee for International Student Cooperation, in promoting the Prague Youth Congress, gave full support to the Soviet peace movement and denounced the United States as an "imperialist aggressor."

#### ASSOCIATION OF INTERNES AND MEDICAL STUDENTS

The Association of Internes and Medical Students, which was organized in 1941 and has claimed a membership of more than 2,000 youths, was formally affiliated with the International Union of Students from 1946 until 1949. In fact, a delegation from the AIMS helped found the IUS at an initiating congress in Prague in 1946.

The AIMS has long been a faithful follower of the Communist Party line, and its alleged disaffiliation with the IUS in December 1949 was undoubtedly a ruse to answer criticism for "left wing" policies which had been voiced within the American Medical Association. Despite its "disaffiliation" with the IUS, the AIMS announced at its December 1949 national convention that it would send delegates to the IUS Second World Student Congress in Prague in August 1950. One of these delegates was Chester Davis, whose speech at the convention is described subsequently in this report.

As a build-up for its Prague Congress, the IUS on December 31, 1949, sent a delegation of students to Moscow where it remained for 20 days. The delegation, which included Halstead Holman of the United States, then sent a message by means of the IUS organ, World Student News, with the headline: "Let Us Speak the Truth about the Soviet Union." The truth, according to this student delegation, was that the Soviet Union is the "principal fighter for peace, democracy, independence, and equality among the nations of the world."

#### PRAGUE CONGRESS

On August 14, 1950, 1,000 students from 78 countries assembled at Prague for the Second World Student Congress, according to the Communist press. While the congress of students was in session, the

presidium of the World Peace Congress was also meeting in Prague. The students attended a huge peace rally, which was addressed by such Communist leaders of the World Peace Congress as Professor Joliot-Curie of France and Ilya Ehrenburg of the U. S. S. R. The latter told the students that the United States was not dropping the atomic bomb in Korea for fear of the peace movement.

A speech by the IUS general secretary, instructed the Youth Congress that "the chief task of all progressive students is to collect new tens of millions of signatures to the appeal for banning the atomic weapon." This is a reference to the Stockholm Peace Pledge.

The climax of the Prague Student Congress came when 15 delegates from North Korea took the spotlight. Speaking for them, Lieutenant Colonel Kan Buk told the Congress that North Korea had been attacked by the United States and South Korea. He asked the Congress of students to condemn the "war criminals" and to demand them to withdraw from Korea. When he finished speaking, the entire assembly, led by the American delegation, "swarmed around the speaker, presented him with their student badges, and loaded him with flowers."

Chester Davis, spokesman for the American Committee for International Student Cooperation, agreeing with the North Korean Army officer, denounced "American intervention in Korea" and demanded "the withdrawal of American troops." Frances Damon, a United States delegate representing the World Federation of Democratic Youth, brazenly asserted that all American students opposed the United States "war of aggression" in Korea.

This shameful act, perpetrated at the very moment when young Americans were sacrificing their lives, demonstrates the effort now being made by the World Peace Congress to undermine and destroy the loyalty of American youth.

The Moscow radio, however, interpreted the Second World Student Congress as follows: "Millions of youth are willing to fight, shoulder to shoulder with the entire younger generation, for peace against the United States and British warmongers."

#### LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

Another spearhead of the "peace" campaign among American youth is the Communist-controlled Labor Youth League.

This organization, according to the Daily Worker, was established in Chicago, May 28-29, 1949, by 150 delegates. It had Leon Wofsy, a Communist, as its national chairman and Mel Williamson as administrative secretary. Under their guidance the Labor Youth League claimed to have organized 200 charter clubs among "working class" youth and on university campuses. "The building of the Labor Youth League," said Wofsy at its national convention, "is an answer to the call of military brass for young killers to slaughter colored Asians."

The National Organizing Committee of the Labor Youth League, composed of 60 delegates representing many States, met in Detroit on April 25, 1950, to plan a "peace" campaign and to seek signers for the Stockholm World Peace Appeal. They decided to support the peace efforts of the National Labor Conference for Peace and to attend the Mid-Century Conference of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

During May and June 1950 the Labor Youth League collected thousands of signatures for the "peace" petition. In New York it undertook the collection of 5,000 names on June 3 in honor of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; it claimed it actually obtained 11,000 names. The LYL then set the goal of 20,000 "peace" signers a week and a total of 250,000 by September 1.

The Challenge began publication in March 1950 under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League. It was endorsed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, as follows:

The first American youth paper in almost a decade that advances a Marxist outlook and champions the principle of scientific socialism, bringing clarity and confidence to the young people in the fight for peace \* \* \* It will be an invaluable instrument for rallying young Americans against the Wall Street brass hats who \* \* \* are out to murder millions of our youth \* \* \* in a hell-bomb war.

On August 24, 1950 the Attorney General of the United States declared the Labor Youth League to be a subversive organization, and the successor to the American Youth for Democracy and the Young Communist League.

#### LEON WOFSY

Leon Wofsy is the leading commissar of all Communist activity among youth organizations in the United States. His two authoritative articles on the subject appear in Political Affairs, the theoretical monthly organ of the Communist Party, dated March 1949 and May 1950. The articles are based upon Wofsy's reports before the National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., on January 24, 1949, and March 23-25, 1950. He has spoken officially and publicly for the Communist Party, U. S. A., on a number of other occasions. He was a delegate to the New York State convention of the Communist Political Association, as the Communist Party was then called, on August 10-12, 1945. He is today the leading member of the U. S. Youth Sponsoring Committee for the World Peace Appeal, which is in charge of circulating the Communist "peace" petition among young people in this country.

Leon Wofsy was chairman of the national organizing committee of the subversive Labor Youth League early in 1949. He became its chairman in December 1949.

Prior to that he had been a prominent figure in the American Youth for Democracy which the LYL replaced. As national educational director of the AYD he was denied a visa to attend the International Working Youth for Democracy conference held in Communist Poland in the summer of 1948. At the second national convention of the American Youth for Democracy, June 12-16, 1946, Wofsy was the reporter of the resolutions committee. In 1948 he was executive secretary of the New York State chapter of American Youth for Democracy. In the fall of 1948 he was the signer of a statement to the President and the Attorney General demanding the dismissal of an indictment against 12 Communist leaders.

Claiming to represent 200 Labor Youth League clubs in 18 States, Wofsy told a March 1950 meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. that the league had already engaged in "a number of militant and demonstrative activities against the Truman H-bomb decision and for negotiations with the U. S. S. R. \* \* \* and against police brutality."

## SUBVERSION OF SCIENTISTS THROUGH THE "PEACE" MOVEMENT

In view of the key role played by scientific specialists, especially atomic scientists, in the defense program of democratic nations today, it is small wonder that the Communists have chosen this group as a major target of the subversive "peace" movement.

Winston Churchill has said that never in our history has greater physical power for good or evil been placed in the hands of fewer individuals than in the case of our atomic scientists. It is the hope of the Communist strategists to maneuver these and other scientists into a position where they may render the following services: (1) To supply secret scientific information to Soviet intelligence channels; (2) to sabotage American production of the atomic weapon; (3) to exert any influence they have on the peoples and governments of non-Communist nations in a direction advantageous to the Soviet Union.

That Communists have been successful in obtaining scientists to further the first Communist aim is demonstrated by the cases of Alan Nunn May and Klaus Emil Fuchs in England, Raymond Boyer in Canada, and Harry Gold in the United States; in all cases the leakage of important atomic information to Soviet channels was involved.

The Committee on Un-American Activities in the course of its investigations has uncovered other successful efforts by the Communists to recruit American scientists into the party, as witness the cases of Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, David Bohm, Ken Max Manfred, Irving David Fox, Joseph Weinberg, Frank F. Oppenheimer, Robert R. Davis, Clarence Hiskey, and John Hitchcock Chapin.

Certain factors operate to further the Communist designs. Some highly specialized scientists are completely ignorant of the realities of political affairs, and are especially devoid of information on the devious ways of the Communist conspiracy. The Communists are quick to play upon any such special weakness.

Communists also seek to capitalize on the fact that many scientists are concerned about the immense destruction possible from some of the forces they have brought to life. The Communist propaganda machine makes every effort to undermine and destroy existing faith in democratic society and those government heads who control the disposition of these powerful forces made available by science. Communists would blind scientists to the fact that the United States Government is primarily guided by humanitarian motives and is determined to use the mighty weapon of the atom bomb only in an extreme emergency for self defense. Communist propaganda, on the other hand, falsely depicts the Soviet Union as a workers' and peasants' paradise where Soviet atomic experiments are restricted to peaceful purposes.

A scientist is accustomed to believe that there are no international barriers to scientific knowledge, that there should be complete freedom of exchange, and that scientific considerations should be paramount



to all others. Communists make skillful use of this to encourage transmission of secret data to the Soviet Union. At no time do they remind scientists in non-Communist nations that the Soviet Union has no policy of scientific reciprocity and that any Soviet scientist suspected of contact with outside scientists or governments for the purpose of divulging information would be immediately imprisoned or shot.

The aforementioned Communist aims and tactics in regard to scientists are fundamentals of the current Communist "peace" campaign.

To mislead and attract scientists into the "peace" movement, Frederic Joliot-Curie, Communist high commissioner of Atomic Energy in France until dismissed recently by the French Government, was chosen as president of the World Peace Congress and head of its permanent committee. John Desmond Bernal, professor of physics at Birkbeck College, London, was also chosen as a member of the committee. Both are members of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, another international Communist-front organization; both men represented the latter organization at sessions of the World Peace Congress. Eugenie Cotton, another member of the Peace Congress committee, is a research worker in the National Center of Scientific Research in France and former head of the Scientific School at Seyres.

Joliot-Curie is the foremost exponent of civil disobedience among scientists. He has traveled widely in pursuance of this mission. Speaking at a "peace" meeting in Bombay, India, he stated that in capitalist countries "there exists an increasing number of scientists who \* \* \* no longer agree to be accomplices" of the existing regime. He held out the Soviet Union, its European satellite nations, and Communist China as glorious examples of "the application of scientific methods" to the "great problems of our present existence." He deplored arms expenditures in capitalist countries, but failed to mention the far greater proportion of such expenses in Soviet territory.

His stress on disobedience to non-Communist governments was also unmistakable at the previously described Stockholm Peace Conference. There he lauded workers and dockers who had refused to deliver arms for the defense of their country and declared that "All the defenders of peace salute their action and are organizing ways of evincing their solidarity both morally and materially."

Joliot-Curie then announced with satisfaction that "Groups of scientific workers, nuclear physicists in the United States, in France, in Great Britain, and in other countries have already stated that they refuse to take any part in research to apply atomic energy for war purposes." He stated that "All the members, whether scientists or workmen, of the French Commissariat on Atomic Energy have solemnly declared that they will resign should they be asked to work on an atomic weapon," and he pronounced this action "fully justified." This statement by Joliot-Curie was broadcast to the world by the Moscow radio on March 24, 1950.

Espionage in behalf of the Soviet military machine was encouraged by Joliot-Curie's assurance that "the knowledge, the research and discoveries of a great number of scientists shall immediately be placed in the service of peace"—in other words, in the service of the Soviet Union.

The World Peace Congress has eagerly publicized cases where Joliot-Curie's siren call to treason has found a cordial response. In *Defense of Peace* for March 1950 reports how Dr. George Kaiser, young Australian research scientist dismissed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research organization, defended his refusal to engage in research connected with the defense of his homeland on the ground that he holds "the same viewpoint as the world-famous physicist, Dr. Joliot-Curie."

As a delegate to the All-Union Conference for Partisans of Peace held in Moscow from August 25 to 29, 1949, the aforementioned John Desmond Bernal stated that "in the capitalist world, scientific workers have become aware of the way in which they are being used to intensify the horrors of war." He made no reference to use of scientists by the aggressive Soviet war machine—a factor forcing non-Communist nations to prepare themselves for self-defense.

Overlooking marvels of scientific achievement which have created living standards never equaled by Communist countries, Bernal referred contemptuously to "the general decay of the capitalist system," in which science "can never be employed usefully." He said capitalism "has made the world not fit to live in." He was particularly virulent in his attack upon the United States and he railed against "the restriction of secrecy" in the field of American military science.

Professor Bernal was lyrical in his praise of the Soviet "paradise," of the "heroic Red Army," and of the "gigantic hopeful constructions of the whole of the Soviet Union," where science is no longer "the servant of the capitalist." This vassal of the Soviet Union then declared, "I am so proud to be able to greet, in the name of the scientific workers and the Partisans of Peace in the world \* \* \* [the] great leader and protector of peace and science, Comrade Stalin!"

Professor Bernal was dropped from the council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in November 1949 because of his Moscow speech.

The London Observer of March 27, 1949, has referred to Professor Bernal as "a Communist Party member." In 1948 he became president of the British Association of Scientific Workers, whose opposite number in this country is the American Association of Scientific Workers. He has been a recognized fixture of World Peace Congress sessions having attended the Wroclaw conference in August 1948 and the Paris conference in April 1949. In March 1949 he was refused a visa by the U. S. State Department in connection with his proposed participation in the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace. He is vice chairman of the World Federation of Scientific Workers and a close associate of Frederic Joliot-Curie.

Madam Eugenie Cotton, president of the (Communist) Women's International Democratic Federation, vice president of the World Peace Congress, and a research worker in the National Center of Scientific Research of France, echoes Joliot-Curie's treasonous appeals. She has condemned as "men without honor or conscience" those American scientists who work on the hydrogen bomb in an effort to deter future aggressors. She has made no similar comment on Soviet scientists in this field. She has defended Communists such as Joliot-Curie as "the true lovers of peace."

To promote disaffection among scientists in democratic countries, the governments behind the iron curtain pressured their own scientists to write letters abroad. The Cominform organ, For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy, for June 30, 1950, announced that professors and students of Prague University sent a letter promoting the Stockholm Appeal to men of science at Cambridge, Oxford, Melbourne, Copenhagen, Paris, Strasbourg, College de France, Bombay, Rome, Naples, Vienna, and New York. The Polish Embassy bulletin, Poland Today, for July 1950, described a similar letter from 587 leading Polish scientists directed to a group of American scientists. The Moscow New Times of July 5, 1950, declared that science workers of Communist China have called upon "scientists all over the world to unite and fight the warmongers."

For obvious reasons the literature of the World Peace Congress has lavished praise on American scientists critical of American policy either in the field of foreign or domestic affairs, or atomic science. The March 1950 issue of In Defense of Peace extols Albert Einstein for charging the United States with "tremendous financial power in the hands of the military, the militarization of youth \* \* \* and intimidation of people of independent thinking." The same issue of In Defense of Peace commends Leo Szilard and Kirtley Mather for demanding the outlawry of the atomic weapon in conformance with terms set by the Soviet Union.

In the March 1950 issue of In Defense of Peace is an article entitled "I Worked at Oak Ridge," written by an anonymous electrician, who was dismissed from this American atomic plant. He referred to the factory as "one huge concentration camp." Describing the loyalty investigation procedure, he added that "This obsession of FBI has thoroughly disgusted many scientists who have preferred to drop their work and return to their solitary research." The article is accompanied by a photograph of the "U Works" at Oak Ridge. The same magazine gave prominence to the case of James Otsuka, who was arrested for distributing leaflets against the atomic bomb at an Oak Ridge factory where he was employed in producing uranium 235.

#### LINUS CARL PAULING

A leading role in the Communist "peace" movement in the U. S. is played by Linus Carl Pauling, head of the division of chemistry and engineering of the University of California and former president of the American Chemical Society. He was a member of the Explosives Division of the National Defense Research Commission from 1942 to 1945. Despite his eminence in scientific circles, his associations with subversive organizations and individuals are numerous.

Professor Pauling was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on March 25-27, 1949, arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He traveled to the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City on September 5 to 10, 1949, in which he participated as a speaker and vice president.

He was a sponsor of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the signer of the following public statements by the

conference: On August 21, 1949, against the American arms program; on December 14, 1949, for the Soviet proposal on atomic weapons; on July 28, 1950, against U. S. policy in Korea.

Pauling was a member of the welcoming committee for a World Peace Congress delegation scheduled to arrive in the United States in March 1950. Pauling appeared before the San Francisco Conference for Peace, the local affiliate of the World Peace Congress.

His whole record given below indicates that Dr. Linus Carl Pauling is primarily engrossed in placing his scientific attainments at the service of a host of organizations which have in common their complete subservience to the Communist Party, U. S. A., and the Soviet Union. Professor Pauling has not deviated a hair's breadth from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946.

According to the Los Angeles Examiner for June 22, 1950, Professor Pauling personally vouched for Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, a mathematical physicist of the California Institute of Technology, and expert on jet propulsion, who was charged with perjury and fraud on grounds that he failed to disclose his Communist Party membership under the alias of Sydney Empson. But Weinbaum is not the only Communist for whom Professor Pauling has vouched. He has signed a number of statements in behalf of the 11 Communist leaders convicted for teaching the advocacy of overthrow of our Government by force and violence; such statements appeared over his name in the Daily Worker, February 28, 1949, October 30, 1949, and Daily People's World, April 18, 1950, and June 15, 1949. He appeared as a speaker in behalf of these cases according to the Daily People's World of October 20, 1949. As early as November 3, 1947, he was a speaker before the Pasadena Conference on Human Rights, in defense of the Communist Party. The attorneys in the case of the 11 Communist leaders used such disruptive tactics that they received citations and convictions for contempt of court. Professor Pauling signed statements in behalf of these attorneys; the statements appeared in the Daily Worker, December 7, 1949, and February 1, 1950.

The Civil Rights Congress, the principal organization engaged in the defense of the 11 Communist leaders, has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Linus Pauling was an initiating sponsor of its Bill of Rights Conference held on July 16, 17, 1949, in New York City.

The Committee on Un-American Activities presented evidence of the Communist Party membership of a group of 10 Hollywood writers headed by John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. All refused to affirm or deny such membership, and were convicted of contempt of Congress. Linus Pauling was a signer of a brief submitted in the October 1949 term of the U. S. Supreme Court in behalf of Lawson and Trumbo. He also supported a radio program in behalf of the Hollywood "ten" in August, 1950. According to the Daily Worker of January 3, 1949, he also signed a statement in their behalf issued by the Committee of One Thousand.

Hanns Eisler, brother of Gerhart Eisler, Comintern agent, has admitted membership in the Communist Party in Germany. He also headed the International Music Bureau, with headquarters in Moscow. According to the Daily Worker of December 17, 1947, Pauling signed a petition to Attorney General Clark in behalf of Hanns Eisler, protest-

ing his deportation. Hanns Eisler is now active in Communist Germany.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is another Communist organization engaged specifically in the defense of such alien Communists as Gerhart Eisler. In July 1950 Pauling was a sponsor for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In May 1946 Pauling appeared as a member of the board of directors of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which was admittedly built by the Communist Party as "a great political weapon." In the same year he was vice chairman of the Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

The Daily People's World of October 20, 1949, announced a speech by Professor Pauling on U. S. atomic policy before the National Lawyers Guild, the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party."

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General, was supported by Dr. Pauling, according to the Daily People's World of February 6, 1950. According to the Daily Worker of February 17, 1949, Professor Pauling signed a statement issued by the subversive National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in an attempt to pressure the President into interviewing Stalin.

#### PHILIP D. MORRISON

Another important pillar of the Communists' "peace" campaign is Philip D. Morrison, physics professor at Cornell University and formerly physics instructor at the San Francisco State College and the University of Illinois.

At Chicago his work consisted of theoretical, experimental, and design work in connection with the plutonium-producing chain reactors. In October 1944 he was attached to Los Alamos where he was concerned with the active components of the atomic bomb. He went to the Mariana Islands to aid in the final assembly work on the bomb, assisting General Farrell, deputy of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the atomic project.

On June 4, 5, and 6, 1948, Philip Morrison was an active participant in a Conference for Peace held in Los Angeles. Dr. Morrison was a speaker and member of the program committee at the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held on March 25-27, 1949, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He was a publicly announced sponsor of the World Peace Congress held in Paris on April 20 to 24, 1949.

Professor Morrison travels up and down the country on his Red mission. According to the Daily Worker of February 28, 1949, he appeared before the Maryland Committee for Peace as a speaker. He was a featured speaker at the Mid-Century Conference for Peace held in Chicago, May 29, 30, 1950. The Daily Worker of June 16 and 20, 1950, proclaimed that Morrison had signed the World Peace Appeal. On December 14, 1949, he had signed another statement for The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

In the issue of the National Guardian, a leftist weekly publication, dated December 12, 1949, there is a review by Professor Morrison of a

pamphlet entitled "Atomic Energy and Society." The author of the pamphlet is one James S. Allen, and it was published by International Publishers (1949), official publishing house of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

James S. Allen is the pseudonym for Solomon Auerbach, a Communist Party literary hack, whose greatest academic distinction is a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He has been an editor of the *Sunday Worker*, a contributor to such Communist theoretical organs as the *Communist and Political Affairs*, and an instructor at party schools. He is a prolific writer of Communist pamphlets, and his works have been widely quoted in the Moscow press. Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the *Daily Worker*, has identified James S. Allen as a member of the inner ring of the CPUSA, in close contact with Soviet agents who are the actual formulators of Communist policy. James Allen's pamphlet, "Atomic Energy and Society," is unquestionably the authoritative Communist Party line on atomic energy.

Professor Morrison, in his review, awarded high praise to Allen's pamphlet. He suggested that it "deserves sober reading." For some paradoxical reason, he seems to believe that this "writer on economics and history from the Marxist standpoint" is equipped to pass judgment on atomic matters simply by virtue of his application of Marxist "analytical method." Speaking of himself as a member of the "progressive" movement, Morrison referred to Allen's work as "a tool in the shaping of such a movement." It might be noted that Communists commonly refer to themselves as "progressive" for purposes of deception.

An examination of the views of Professor Morrison and James S. Allen discloses a striking similarity, as demonstrated by the following comparative study:

*Philip Morrison*

*James S. Allen, in Atomic Energy and Society*

#### OPPOSITION TO PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ESPIONAGE

The House Committee for Un-American Activities has eaten up whole forests of Canadian spruce to display its generally ill-constructed and palpable misstatements about atomic espionage (speech before the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, October 6, 1949).

He (Dr. Morrison) called attention to the fact that the militarists used it to bolster the belief that security for the country can lie in the hands of the best preservers of the almost "wholly fictitious secrets." \* \* \* Dr. Morrison was deeply concerned that scientific workers who disagreed with FBI were barred from employment in the growing areas of Government-supported science (*Daily Worker*, November 18, 1947, pp. 8, 9).

But this difficulty is compounded many times over by the stiff military censorship, which imposes a mountain of restrictions upon the exchange of scientific and technical information. Whatever remains of freedom of discussion among scientists, and between them and the public, is now stifled almost entirely by "spy scares," congressional inquisitions, and "loyalty" oaths (p. 7).

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Thus far there have been no evidences that the U. S. S. R. intends to lift its veil of secrecy in regard to atomic energy or any other phases of life behind the iron curtain.)

## PRAISE OF SOVIET SCIENCE

In spite of secrecy, the President learns of an atomic explosion inside of the U. S. S. R. \* \* \* We knew from the beginning that a nation capable of waging war and of playing the major role in the winning of a great victory was a nation which could solve this problem in time. \* \* \* Any great power, and the Soviet Union is today the greatest foreign power, can have success. \* \* \* But the success of the scientists, engineers, and working people of the Soviet Union in completing a project which Americans once completed in a similar time has in it a note of hope (speech before the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, October 6, 1949).

\* \* \* the ground covered in the United States has been mastered, and that Soviet science has proceeded further. \* \* \* However, it is \* \* \* the ability of Soviet society to attain it (more production) for the benefit of the people on an ever-ascending scale that marks the essential difference between Soviet Union and capitalist countries. \* \* \* As a result, the Soviet Union enjoys much greater freedom and flexibility in the exploitation of new techniques than our country (pp. 74, 75, 77).

## USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN U. S.

His argument is straightforward. \* \* \* He [Allen] views \* \* \* the Atomic Energy Commission \* \* \* as merely the facade of state ownership behind which private monopoly control continues \* \* \* preventing the increase of productive capacity \* \* \* satisfied with the bombs as part of an aggressive foreign policy (National Guardian, December 12, 1949, p. 11).

At the present moment the productive capacity of atomics remains potential, mainly because the new technique is devoted to military purposes. \* \* \* This situation also leads to the most reactionary political consequences. This is exemplified by the total militarization of atomics in the service of an aggressive imperialist policy \* \* \* (pp. 9, 44).

There is no use denying that some Americans really \* \* \* planned the divine event—an attack on the U. S. S. R. with this new magical device (speech on October 6, 1949, before NCASF).

Dr. Morrison is a ready supporter of fantastic stories of accomplishment in the Soviet Union. In the November 28, 1949, issue of the National Guardian, Morrison was highly enthusiastic about certain "mountain-razing" experiments with atomic bombs which Soviet scientists allegedly conducted in Siberia. He cited these tall tales as "a demonstration of the peaceable use of high explosive."

An individual so strategically situated in the scientific world was not overlooked by Soviet publicists, who singled him out for their kudos in the Moscow "Red Fleet" in mid-February 1950, and on the Moscow Soviet Home Service broadcast of July 8, 1950.

Morrison's name is repeatedly included among the sponsors of a number of Communist-front organizations, such as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Professor Morrison has for some time been an open and active protagonist of the 11 Communist leaders convicted for teaching the advocacy of the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. His name has appeared on a number of occasions in the Daily Worker as a signer of statements in behalf of these men, notably on January 17, February 28, July 18, and October 28, 1949. On May 5, 1950, he is listed as signing a statement in behalf of Eugene

Dennis, former general secretary of the Communist Party, and one of the 11 convicted men. In other words he has publicly alined himself with the Communist Party.

The Civil Rights Congress has been the chief instrument for the legal defense of the convicted Communist leaders. On November 18, 1947, and on June 28, 1949, Professor Morrison was listed in the Daily Worker as a speaker for the Civil Rights Congress. On June 6, 1949, he was listed as the signer of a Civil Rights Congress statement against jailing the Communist leaders. On June 21, 1949, he was publicized as the chairman of a Civil Rights Congress panel in behalf of the Communist leaders.

Morrison supported the lawyers for the convicted Communists after the lawyers were convicted of contempt of court, according to the Daily Worker of February 1, 1950. The chief anathema of the Communist conspirators is the FBI; this agency was attacked by Professor Morrison in the Daily Worker of May 12, 1947. Morrison sent his greeting to the Worker in connection with the celebration of May Day, 1948, an international Communist holiday.

He sponsored a conference of the subversive National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions held on October 9-10, 1948, and signed its statement attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities in December of the same year. This organization actively opposed the dismissal of Communist teachers, and Dr. Morrison affixed his name to a statement to that effect appearing in the Nation, February 19, 1949. The Daily Worker lists him as a speaker for the National Council in March 1950 in Philadelphia, and again in April 1950.

The examples of the pro-Communist sympathies and affiliations of certain scientists cited above pose a grave problem for the security of our country. It requires careful study and action.

The considerations of national security demand adequate precautionary measures in connection with all scientific personnel. Picture if you can such a person as Steve Nelson, who has only educational training in Marxism and Communist tactics, dictating to a group of academically trained and brilliant scientists. This was the case in a Communist cell operating in California, which had as its members a group of brilliant young physicists.

#### JOHANNES STEEL

Johannes Steel, radio commentator and writer in the United States, is another leading participant in the subversive "peace" campaign. His work in this connection has received wide publicity and praise from Communists both here and abroad.

Steel, however, has served as a willing tool of the Communist Party virtually since he first set foot in the United States some 15 years ago, and his role in the "peace" movement is completely in keeping with his record.

The committee includes the record of Mr. Steel herewith, as illustrative of the so-called "prominent Americans" who are today deliberately promoting the newest Communist cause of "peace."

According to his own memoirs, Steel arrived in New York from Germany in January 1934, so poverty-stricken that he did not have the \$250 required by law to enter the country. He admits that he



lied to the immigration inspector and claimed that he had \$500. In spite of his admission that "America had been good to me," Steel became one of the most arrogant fulminators against the country which gave him refuge.

In 1935 Steel's name first publicly appeared in connection with a Communist-front organization. This was 3 years before he received his American citizenship. Since 1935 he has vigorously and continuously participated in front organizations. Documents are available which demonstrate his support of the following organizations which have been cited by official government agencies as Communist or Communist fronts: International Workers Order; American League Against War and Fascism; American League for Peace and Democracy; Soviet Russia Today; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; International Labor Defense; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Win-the-Peace Conference; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; American Council for a Democratic Greece; May Day Parade; American Slav Congress; American Committee for Yugoslav Relief; and the Washington Cooperative Book Shop.

With the advent of the Communists' current "peace" campaign, Steel outdid himself in its behalf.

Steel served the World Peace Congress in various capacities. He was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held in New York City on March 25 to 27, 1949. He was a member of the World Peace Congress delegation which appeared before the French Parliament in February 1950 and before the Soviet Parliament in March 1950. He was also a delegate to the Stockholm conference, described in a previous section of this report.

Even more important, Steel dedicated his radio and writing talents to the Communists' "peace" movement.

When Steel conducted a nightly program as a "news commentator" over New York's Station WHN in 1946, his listeners were given the Communists' propaganda about the atom bomb and an alleged United States incitement of war against the Soviet Union.

His anti-United States, pro-Communist bias was revealed in his broadcast on September 3, 1946, when he commented on the shooting down of American planes by Communist Yugoslavia. In the teeth of the outrage which swept the Nation, Steel tossed this challenge:

The treatment of that incident on the part of the American press is, by all odds, one of the most shameful chapters in the history of American journalism. The manner in which this incident was used to incite to war was unprecedented. \* \* \* The incident was considered by the European press as a natural result of American policy in Europe.

In the same broadcast he said:

Yes, we have friends in Europe today. All our ex-enemies are our friends. The fascists of yesterday are our drinking companions of today.

Early in 1947 Steel began publication of a monthly newsletter called "Report on World Affairs," which he claimed would give readers the "true meaning of everything going on in the world." Actually, it dispensed the Communist Party line, with heavy emphasis on the "peace" propaganda.

When Moscow instituted the Berlin blockade, Steel issued a "Report" which sneered at the heroic Berlin airlift as "the bungle of Berlin" and as an "expensive and idiotic airlift farce." In this same

"Report," Steel openly commended Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti's avowal of loyalty to the Soviet Union:

Togliatti openly declared that any attempt to bring Italy into a U. S.-fomented war against the Soviet Union would lead to civil war in Italy. Every political observer in the country knows this to be true; the same applies in France.

In line with Communist policies, his publication castigated the Atlantic pact:

Today, the governments who will sign the Atlantic pact, who will form the Council of Europe and the so-called Western European Federation, are phantom governments and completely unrepresentative \* \* \*. The Atlantic pact \* \* \* is a chimera. Washington is making pacts with governments, simply forgetting about the people who will not stand for these governments very much longer.

Steel was quick to join in the Communist attack on Cardinal Mindszenty, victim of a Communist purge trial in Hungary, declaring that—

there could have been no doubt in the mind of anyone not subverted by the abracadabra of ecclesiastical voodoo that the trial was not a religious one but merely a routine political trial \* \* \*.

By way of contrast, however, he rushed to the defense of the 11 Communist leaders convicted of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, as follows:

The trial of 11 leaders of the Communist Party of the United States \* \* \* is merely part of the cold war which is freezing America into fascism. \* \* \*

When the world-wide Communist movement swung into its campaign to sabotage the Marshall plan, Steel echoed the Communist line in his own "Report":

The secret of American foreign policy in Europe is as startling as it is simple \* \* \*. We are financing a class war \* \* \*. That is the sum total and content of American Foreign policy.

The Marshall plan is not designed to bring about European recovery \* \* \* it is nothing more than an instrument for class warfare \* \* \*

On January 28, 1950, the Soviet Home Service broadcast referred to Steel as "a progressive journalist" who "defends peace." The broadcast announced that "the Foreign Literature Publishing House in Moscow has recently printed a booklet by Johannes Steel called *In Defense of Peace*." The booklet was described by Moscow as "devoted to the unmasking of the aggressive foreign policy of the United States" where "the U. S. circles are openly leading a policy of preparing a new war." Steel's booklet referred to the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe as "popular democracies" which are "going through a process of great social and moral renaissance while the Western European countries are in a state of moral and social decay." Despite acts of Soviet aggression, Steel unblushingly declared that the "peace-loving character of the Soviet foreign policy" was manifested "from the moment the Soviet state was founded."

The March 1950 issue of the *World Peace Congress* magazine, *In Defense of Peace*, featured an article by Steel which contains a scathing attack upon the American press, radio, and news reel; the investigations and trials of Communist leaders; the American labor movement; as well as American intellectuals:

The word "peace" is subversive. That is the paramount political reality in the United States today \* \* \* all channels of communication such as press, radio, and news reels are in the service of the warmongers and keep up an unceasing 24-hour barrage of war propaganda.

\* \* \* Hysteria \* \* \* continues unabated as a result of political witch hunts, spy trials, and congressional investigations, all aimed at the limitation of traditional American freedoms.

Important in this respect is the fact that recent Supreme Court decisions have given the administration new legal weapons to further enlarge the power of the police and restrict the civil rights of citizens \* \* \*.

Labor has abdicated its leadership in the struggle for peace. \* \* \* The fine militancy shown, for instance, in the recent miners' strike, was a purely trade-union matter without any political implications \* \* \*.

Perhaps the saddest aspect of the contemporary American scene is the widespread failure of the intellectuals to fight actively in the movement for peace \* \* \*. Today, when we need them most, we have neither an Aragon nor a Neruda (pp. 8-10).

The Paris meeting of the World Congress for Peace in April 1949 decided to institute "International Peace Prizes," in competition with the Nobel Prize. It was to be awarded at the second world peace congress in 1950. In *Defense of Peace*, official journal of the "peace" offensive, announced in its March 1950 issue that Johannes Steel had offered his own newsletter, *Report on World Affairs*, for a prize.

Steel frequently reveals information which could only have been obtained from Communist inside sources both here and abroad—channels which are open only to those possessing the complete confidence of Moscow. A very recent example is to be found in Steel's efforts to help the Communists fool the world into believing that South Korea was the aggressor in the present war. In exclusive stories printed in the *Daily Compass*, Steel described certain documents seized by the North Koreans in their capture of Seoul, the South Korean capital, and announced that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik might put them before the United Nations Security Council.

On February 19, 1950, during the Soviet boycott of the United Nations, Steel announced a column in the *Daily Compass*:

When the Soviet Union returns to participation in the various UN organizations following the eliminations of the Chinese Nationalists from the UN, its first major act will be to propose an international agreement outlawing the building and use of hydrogen bombs.

In the light of Steel's utterances, therefore, it is completely understandable that the Communist movement has been unstinting in its praise of Steel. Steel's articles and speeches have been reprinted for years by the Communist *Daily Worker* and the *Daily People's World* in the United States. Steel frequently has been quoted and praised in broadcasts originating in and directed to iron curtain countries. The Moscow radio at least twice has expressed praise and approval of Steel immediately following the Korean invasion. For a *Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, official organ of the Cominform, has also furnished its stamp of approval. *Pravda*, the Moscow daily, called Steel a "sincere friend of the Soviet Union" in its issue of May 1, 1947.

In 1946, during a bye election in New York City, Steel ran on the American Labor Party ticket in the Nineteenth Congressional District. The *Worker* of January 30, 1946, carried an editorial, *The Johannes Steel Campaign*, announcing all-out support of Steel, who "looms as one of the fightingest Representatives in Congress." Steel not only accepted but welcomed this active Communist support, saying he hated "the whole caboodle of stumble-bum politicians in Congress." The *Daily Worker* of February 18, 1946, reported that three Commu-

nist Party clubs had issued leaflets supporting Steel and had given as one of their main reasons for backing him his opposition to investigation of communism (called "Red-baiting" by Communist adherents).

Further evidence of Steel's high standing in Communist circles was brought out on the occasion of the Foreign Ministers' conference at Moscow in March of 1947. With great difficulty the State Department had induced Russia to raise the quota of U. S. press and radio correspondents at the conference from 20 to 36. Therefore, 36 correspondents were accredited by the United States Government to attend the conference. Steel stood fifty-second on the list of applicants and was not accredited. Nevertheless, Steel obtained a Russian visa and was admitted to the conference. The U. S. S. R. had bypassed or ignored the State Department in his favor, even though Steel did not represent any important news or radio service, as did many other applicants who had to be refused admission. Steel covered the conference in behalf of his own private monthly newsletter, the Johannes Steel Report on World Affairs, distributed by subscription only. He subsequently issued a "Report" stating that the United States was trying its utmost to "sink the conference." He had the following to say about the Soviet Union's position:

\* \* \* no one can deny that there is not a single nation in the world which is more diligent in its search for peace, or more determined and logical in the fight against fascism.

## ROLE OF THE MOSCOW RADIO IN THE "PEACE" CAMPAIGN

The Moscow radio is an important medium in guiding and promoting the Communist "peace" movement in the United States.

It broadcasts organizational directives to the Communist leaders and promoters of the "peace" movement in this country, and it also disseminates fraudulent "peace" propaganda in an attempt to create confusion and discontent among the American people.

During the early years of Communist activities in the United States, the Daily Worker published the Comintern's directives on Communist policies and methods of organization. If a change in the party line occurred, the member discovered it from the party paper. In recent years, however, the Moscow radio has been an increasingly important source of guidance. Russian broadcasts have been instructing the Communists in their attitudes on public questions, especially those concerning foreign policy, and have been directing party leaders in new methods of organization and new techniques in agitation. So important has radio become as a means of directing party activities that secret Communist operators are required to possess sending and receiving short-wave sets as standard equipment.

The Russian radio is sufficiently powerful for this purpose. It has 5 to 12 transmitters, with power ranging from 25 to 100 kilowatt-hours, broadcasting to the United States for 4 hours and 40 minutes every day. Reception strength varies from nil to excellent and has an average of fair to good.

Bob Lauter, in a regular Daily Worker column entitled, "Around the Dial," from time to time gives information about the Soviet Union's short-wave broadcasts. On April 21, 1950, he informed his readers what frequencies used by Moscow could be heard in spite of interference from coded signals. The column supplied the following information:

15.23 Mc.—Very poor at this time.

11.88 Mc.—The best. Very good at all times.

11.78 Mc.—Very poor.

9.72 Mc.—Poor at this time.

9.67 Mc.—Very good. At times it is interfered with by coded signals and other means.

9.60 Mc.—Cannot be heard (?).

7.29 Mc.—Very good. Clear all the way.

These branches to the U. S. A. may be heard on the frequencies indicated at: 6:15-7:30; 8:00-10:00; and at 10:00 (all times are P. M.)

Besides the Daily Worker, other Communist publications aid the American listener in locating the Russian short-wave programs. The New Times, published in English by Trud, a Moscow newspaper, on May 17 and again on June 21, gave the following schedule of the Moscow radio broadcasts for the summer of 1950:

*Moscow radio broadcasts—summer schedule 1950—program beamed to North America*

Eastern daylight saving time	Wave length	
	Meters	Megacycles
19.20-20.30.....	19.7	15.23
	19.85	15.11
	25.08	11.96
	25.6	11.71
	30.96	9.69
21.00-22.00.....	19.7	15.23
	19.76	15.18
	19.85	15.11
	25.08	11.96
	25.37	11.82
22.30-24.00.....	25.6	11.71
	30.96	9.69
	19.7	15.23
	19.76	15.18
	19.85	15.11
	25.08	11.96
	25.37	11.82
	25.6	11.71
	30.96	9.69

The broadcasts include news bulletins, reviews of the Soviet press, talks on Soviet life, commentaries on world affairs, literary and feature programs, mail-bag and musical programs.

The New Times of August 30, 1950, announced the following programs:

*Moscow radio broadcasts—summer schedule 1950—programs beamed to North America*

Eastern standard time	Wave length	
	Metres	Megacycles
8.00-8.30.....	16.82	17.84
	19.76	15.18
	25.08	11.96
	25.37	11.82
	19.7	15.23
18.20-19.30.....	19.76	15.18
	19.85	15.11
	25.08	11.96
	25.37	11.82
	25.6	11.71
20.00-23.00.....	30.96	9.69
	19.7	15.23
	19.76	15.18
Between 21.00 and 21.30 Radio Moscow closes down its service on 19.7 and 19.85 metres.	19.85	15.11
	25.08	11.96
	25.37	11.82
	25.6	11.71
	30.96	9.61

Moscow employs several techniques to reach more effectively its American audience. It broadcasts open letters from celebrated Russian musicians, authors, and scientists to famous Americans in comparable fields, calling upon them to support the "peace" movement. One program, which is devoted to the mail bag, answers letters of inquiry from Americans located in many different communities. These broadcasts give the impression of intimacy between the Soviet radio and the American listening audience. Much time is devoted to commentaries on the news. Editorials are read from the Russian paper, Pravda, and from such American papers as the Daily Compass, and the Daily Worker. The commentaries are a means of

issuing directives to party workers and also of disseminating propaganda among the American public.

During 1950, the Moscow radio called for the formation of a national committee to coordinate the "peace" activities of local committees in communities in the United States. The radio further suggested the observation of a special week to be known as the Fight for Peace and Democracy Week. A month prior to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, held in Chicago in May 1950, the Moscow radio demanded the collection of 250,000 signatures as a preparation for the conference. On August 1, 1950, the radio warned the "peace" campaigners to give more attention to rural workers and the middle class; to get more support from cultural, women's and youth organizations; and to hound civil and political leaders with the "peace" program.

The Soviet radio has appealed to American college students to sign the Stockholm Peace Appeal, and has urged them to hold rallies and form delegations in behalf of the Communists' "peace" campaign.

Soviet broadcasters have attempted to dissuade seamen and dockers throughout the world from handling American arms and other military supplies. On January 19, 1950, the broadcasters applauded the dockers of Marseilles, Toulon, La Rochelle, Rouen, Dunkirk, and La Havre for refusing to handle American military shipments. On the same day, the Moscow radio broadcasted an open appeal to the longshoremen of the United States Atlantic coast from the National Federation of Dockers and Port Workers of France, urging the Americans not to load war material intended for shipment to France in connection with the North Atlantic Defense Pact. This agitation among the seamen continued during March and April 1950.

The Moscow radio similarly agitated factory workers, exhorting them in the name of "peace" to demand a change-over from the production of war goods to the production of civilian goods. The radio gave this bold command: "Make tractors and machine tools—do not make machines of death. Do not succumb to the temptation of temporary earnings—think of the future." No such proposal would have been tolerated for an instant in connection with the feverish production of war materials in the Soviet Union.

Soviet broadcasters eventually grew even bolder. On July 30, 1950, they called upon listeners to "seize the arms of the warmongers." This is nothing less than an incitement to civil war. And on August 4, 1950, a Moscow broadcast to the United States called for aiding the "peace" movement by refusing to volunteer for military service and by ignoring draft registrations. On August 28, 1950, the radio publicized an open letter to American soldiers in Korea, in which Americans were branded "aggressors" and threatened with the ever-lasting hatred of people everywhere in the world.

The scurrilous attacks on American leaders and American policy, which have characterized the whole Communist "peace" campaign, are repeated again and again in Soviet broadcasts to the United States, in an effort to create confusion and discontent among American listeners. Nor does the Moscow radio hesitate to broadcast propaganda aimed at inciting racial hostilities in this country. The Moscow radio reserves its praise for the Communists, fellow travelers, and front organizations which serve the Soviet cause. On July 18, 1950, it radioed congratulations to the National Council of the Arts, Sciences

and Professions for sending a peace petition, signed by 5,000 persons, to President Truman. It has also awarded special praise to the National Labor Conference for Peace, the Peace Information Center, and the American Slav Congress.

It is evident from its broadcasts that Moscow receives detailed reports of "peace" activities in the United States. Reports are sent in from meetings as small as one in Sunnyside, N. Y. On July 31, 1950, the Moscow radio broadcasted the following summary of the "peace" movement in the United States:

Reports are arriving from the United States of meetings protesting against the aggressive policy of Washington and London and of the savage persecution of peace partisans. One thousand eight hundred people took part in a meeting organized by the Michigan Progressive Party, which supported the demand to stop the intervention in Korea and to ban the atomic bomb. Five hundred people took part in a similar meeting in Boston. Reports are arriving from Philadelphia, Connecticut, Detroit, and other places around the successful collection of signatures under the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

In this brief review of some of the activities of the Moscow radio in connection with the current "peace" campaign, we have merely scratched the surface with the meager facilities at our command. A more far reaching survey should be made to show the full range of Moscow broadcasts as well as the extent of their reception in this country. Although Moscow has gone to considerable expense to block foreign broadcasts by the installation of elaborate jamming devices, our radio frontier is wide open. Recalling the famous Orson Welles broadcast of October 1938, which was scripted by Howard Koch, a card-carrying member of the Communist Party, and which threw the Nation into a panic, it may well be that some systematic and effective precautionary measures are urgently essential.



## APPENDIXES

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### APPENDIX I

ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS APPEARING IN

FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

(Bucharest, Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties)

*September 1, 1948*

World Congress of Culture in Defense of Peace

*September 15, 1948*

Congress in Wroclaw: Battle for Peace and Culture—by Emilio Sereni

*October 15, 1948*

British Peace Campaign Grows Stronger

*December 15, 1948*

Committee in Defense of Peace in Britain

*January 15, 1949*

Working People of France Organizing Councils for Defense of Peace and Freedom

*March 1, 1949*

Manifesto of the International Coordinating Committee of Cultural Workers in Defense of Peace

Congress of French Intellectuals for Culture and Peace

*March 15, 1949*

World Peace Congress

*April 1, 1949*

National Congress in Defense of Peace in Brazil

U. S. A. Cultural and Scientific Congress for World Peace

A. A. Fadayev's Speech at Closing Meeting of the U. S. Cultural and Scientific Congress for World Peace

Preparatory Committee for World Peace Congress

Rumanian Scientific Congress in Defense of Peace

*April 15, 1949*

Movement of People's Masses for Lasting Peace, Against Imperialist Instigators of New War is Growing and Extending

Pre-Congress Chronicle

What the Ordinary People Think (France)

Meetings and Demonstrations (Poland)

"Peace Caravans"

Safeguard Peace

British Workers Oppose War Against the Soviet Union

In Defense of Freedom

Expose the Warmongers (Rumania)

The Will of the People of Bulgaria

Czech Scientist's Statement

Italian Women Send Letter to Truman

The Soviet People in the Struggle for Peace—by A. Surkov

*May 1, 1949*

Manifesto—World Peace Congress

World Peace Congress

French Intellectuals and the Cause of Peace—by Aime Cesaire; Deputy, French National Assembly

*May 15, 1949*

Peace Congress in Tokyo  
All-Canada Peace Congress

*June 1, 1949*

Fight for Peace—The Cause of All Peoples

*June 15, 1949*

Movement of the Peoples for a Lasting Peace, Against the Warmongers is Growing and Strengthening

World Peace Congress Delegates Report Back  
Growing Activity of French People  
Peace Movement in Rumania  
Preparations for Peace Congress in Hungary  
Mass Protests in U. S. Against Atlantic Pact  
Appeal from World Federation of Democratic Youth  
Italian Working People's Petition

In Defense of Peace

*August 1, 1949*

Peace Movement in France  
September 1—Peace Day in Germany

*August 15, 1949*

Havana Peace Congress

*September 1, 1949*

All-Union Conference of Supporters of Peace in Moscow  
Peace Congress in Mexico  
Peace Committees in Scandinavia  
Munich Will Never Be Repeated! (Czechoslovak Peace Committee)

*September 16, 1949*

Peace Day Preparations in France

*September 23, 1949*

Eve of Peace Day  
France  
Italy

Struggle of the French People for Peace—by Raymond Guvot, Member,  
Political Bureau, Communist Party of France

*September 30, 1949*

Defense of Peace—The Concern of the Peoples of the World  
Soviet Working People Prepare for Peace Day  
For World Peace Against Warmongers!

On the Eve of Peace Day—October 2:

Defend the Cause of Peace—by Academician Petru Constantinescu-Iasi  
Vice Chairman of the National Assembly (Rumania)  
National Peace Ballot in France  
Militant Review of Democratic Forces—by Laszlo Orben, Member,  
Central Committee, Hungarian Workers Party  
German People Against Warmongers  
Meeting in London  
Polish People Fight for Peace  
Call of Danish Women Communists  
Demonstrations and Meetings in Czechoslovakia  
National Trade Union Peace Conference in the United States  
Peace Meetings in India

*October 7, 1949*

New Powerful Upsurge of World Movement for Peace Against the Warmongers

*October 21, 1949*

National Congress of Belgian Partisans of Peace  
Struggle of Italian Women for Peace and Freedom—by Maria Maddalena Rossi,  
Chairman, Italian Women's League

*November 4, 1949*

Session of World Peace Permanent Committee

*November 18, 1949*

Struggle of Latin-American People for Peace

*November 29, 1949*

Defense of Peace and the Struggle Against the Warmongers—Resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties

*December 2, 1949*

Defense of Peace and the Struggle Against the Warmongers—Report by M. Suslov submitted to the Meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties held in the second half of November 1949

A Powerful Weapon in the Struggle for Peace

Peace Forces Rally Against War

Call to Further Struggle

*December 30, 1949*

Call of the World Peace Congress Committee

*January 6, 1950*

Activities of the Italian People in Defense of Peace

People of France Are Fighting for Peace—by Etienne Fajon, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of France

*January 13, 1950*

Fight for Peace—The Main Task—by I. Chisinevski, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

*January 27, 1950*

Millions Rising in Struggle for Peace

Genoa Dockers Refuse to Unload Munitions

Peace Demonstration in Syria

Action Committees in Algiers

Petitions in Defense of Peace in Belgium

*February 3, 1950*

Peace Movement is Growing and Gaining Strength

Peace Meeting in New York

Netherlands Workers Protest Against U. S. Arms Shipments

In the Rumanian Peoples Republic

People of Western Germany—Against War Preparations

Working People of France Fight for Peace

Wide-Scale Peace Movement in Italy

*February 10, 1950*

Raise Higher the Banner of the Peoples World-Wide Struggle for Peace

People of Italy Continue to Struggle for Peace and Democratic Rights

Peace Movement Successes in Poland

Ohio Trade Union Peace Conference

Czechoslovak People Support Demands in Defense of Peace—by Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, Chairman, Czechoslovak Peace Committee

*February 24, 1950*

Mighty Peace Movement Growing in All Lands

Struggle for Peace in Italy

Bulgarian People Actively Upholding the Cause of Peace—by Zola Dragoicheva, Chairman, Bulgarian National Peace Committee

Peace Councils in Austria

British Youth Intensely Fight for Peace

*March 3, 1950*

Peace Delegation Arrives in Italy

*March 10, 1950*

Camp of Peace Supporters is Growing

Delegation of Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress Arrives in the U. S. S. R.

People's Masses in Poland Against Warmongers

National Assembly of Czechoslovakia Discusses Proposals of the Permanent Peace Committee

*March 17, 1950*

Peace Messengers Welcomed in the U. S. S. R.  
Peace Movement in Rumania  
National Congress of Fighters for Peace and Freedom in France

*March 24, 1950*

Session of Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress  
The Mighty Peace Front Will Foil Criminal Designs of the Warmongers  
Congresses in Defense of Peace (Albania and Israel)

*March 31, 1950*

Working People in Capitalist Countries Are Fighting for Peace, Bread, and Freedom  
Appeal of Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress  
Foil Criminal Schemes of the Warmongers (on Stockholm Appeal) (lists activities in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Japan)  
The Struggle for Peace Will Unite Millions of People in All Countries—by Jorge Amado, Member Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress  
On the Eve of the All-Australian Peace Congress  
Irish Workers Demand Peace and Independence

*April 7, 1950*

Frustrate Criminal Plans of the Warmongers!  
Peoples of All Countries Support Decisions of Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress  
Italy  
Norway  
Britain  
Holland  
Sweden  
Japan

*April 14, 1950*

For Hundreds of Millions of Signatures to the Appeal for the Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon  
Appeal of Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic  
Peoples of All Countries Support the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress  
China  
Great Britain  
Holland  
France—Bar the War to War!  
Italy—Millions of Signatures in Defense of Peace  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Bulgaria  
Poland

*April 21, 1950*

Peoples of World Support Appeal of Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress  
Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Cuba, France, Bulgaria, India  
Rumanian Peasants Struggle for Peace—by Mihail Sadoveanu, Academician  
Member, Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress, Chairman, Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic

*April 28, 1950*

Millions of People Signing Appeal of the Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress, Bulgaria, Brazil, Rumania, Italy, Britain  
Militant Tasks of the Struggle for Peace  
For Peace, Freedom and Democracy!—by Marcel Cachin, Member, Politburo, French Communist Party  
The Great Aim of the Peoples—by Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman, Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress  
In the Chinese People's Republic  
Support for the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress  
Journal of Peace Supporters

Peace Movement in Finland—by Mayri Ryoma—Member, Politburo, Central Committee, Communist Party of Finland  
 International Solidarity of Partisans of Peace is Invincible—by Anna Pauker, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party  
 To Save Peace is the Duty of the International Proletariat—by Giuseppe di Vittorio, Chairman, World Federation of Trade Unions  
 Peace Movement is Growing and Gaining Strength  
 Working People of Hungary Signing Appeal for Prohibition of Atomic Weapon  
 France  
 Australia

## Trieste

Danish Dockers Protest Against Denmark Being Turned into a U. S. Arsenal  
 Germany  
 Lebanon  
 Austria  
 India  
 Poland  
 Algiers  
 Norway  
 Belgium

*May 5, 1950*

Working People of All Lands Celebrated May Day Under Slogan of Defense of Peace and Prohibition of Atomic Weapon

*May 12, 1950*

For Hundreds of Millions of Signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress  
 "Peace Special" in Britain

*May 19, 1950*

For Hundreds of Millions of Signatures to the Appeal for Banning the Atomic Weapon  
 Communiqué of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress  
 Peace Movement Growing in Scale in All countries of the World  
 Hungarian People on Guard for Peace—by Zoltan Komocsin, Head of Agitation Department, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party

*May 26, 1950*

Foil Criminal Plans of the Warmongers  
 Vigorous Activity of the Czechoslovak People  
 Appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Working People of the World  
 Plans of Reactionary Clergy Fail  
 Peace Meeting in Budapest  
 Voice of the Brazilian People  
 Noble Initiative of Polish Scientists and Students  
 Repressions Against Partisans of Peace in Britain  
 In the Bulgarian People's Republic  
 When the Marshallised Press Breaks Silence  
 Thomas Mann's Statement

Practical Actions of Italian Working People in Defense of Peace

French Youth in the Struggle for Peace—by Victor Michaut, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

*June 2, 1950*

Trade Unions in the Fight for Peace  
 Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon—Demand by Outstanding Figures in Italy  
 Movement in Defense of Peace in Korea—by Khan Ser Ya, Chairman, All-Korea National Peace Committee  
 Collection of Signatures in France  
 On Guard for World Peace—by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman, China Committee of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace  
 Open Letter from Polish Scientists to Scientists in U. S.

## APPENDIX II

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE  
MARCH 25, 26, and 27, 1949, NEW YORK CITY

The following list of sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, said to be correct as of yesterday, was given out by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, sponsor of the conference:<sup>1</sup>

Berenice Abbott	Dr. Ernst P. Boas	Rabbi J. X. Cohen
Rev. Charles B. Ackley	Aaron Bohrod	Lester Cole
Louis Adamic	B. A. Botkin	Fannie Cook
Dr. Charles Christopher Adams	Richard O. Boyer	Peter Copeland
Rev. Stacy Adams	Kay Boyle	Aaron Copland
Dr. Thomas Addis	Joseph Brainin	Paul Corey
Stella Adler	Prof. Theodore Brameld	Norman Corwin
Cecelia Ager	Millen Brand	Prof. Frederick A. Courts
Gregory Ain	Jocelyn Brando	Thomas Creighton
Robert E. Alexander	Marlon Brando	Kyle Crichton
Oliver S. Allen	Prof. Dorothy Brewster	Prof. Abraham Cronbach
Prof. Ethel J. Alpenfels	J. Edward Bromberg	Dr. Ralph Crowley
Ralph Alswang	Lucy Brown	Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.
Kurt Anderson	Rev. Thoburn T. Brumbaugh	Howard Da Silva
George Antheil	Lucile Bruner	Jules Dassin
Robenia Anthony	Henrietta Buckmaster	Dr. Leo M. Davidoff
Herbert Aptheker	Richard Burgin	Jo Davidson
Bruno Aron	Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum	Hallie Flanagan Davis
James Aronson	Paul Burlin	Dr. Jerome Davis
Simon Asen	Richard G. Burlingame	Dr. Percy M. Dawson
Edith Atwater	David Burliuk	Prof. John J. De Boer
Prof. Marston Balch	Prof. E. A. Burt	Adolf Dehn
William Bales	Adolf Busch	Roger de Koven
W. W. Ballard	Dr. Allan M. Butler	Jacob Deschin
Zlatko Balokovic	Witter Bynner	Stephen Deutch
Josephine C. Barbour	Angus Cameron	Albert Deutsch
Rev. Wade Crawford Barclay	Antoinette Cannon	Earl B. Dickerson
S. L. M. Barlow	Dr. George D. Canun	Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach
Prof. Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr.	Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan	Dr. Hedley S. Dimock
Alice Prentice Barrows	Rabbi D. A. Jessurun Cardozo	Dr. Marshall E. Dimock
Dr. Edward K. Barsky	Prof. A. J. Carlson	Edward Dmytryk
Prof. Bernard Baum	Prof. Rudolf Carnap	Martha Dodd
Mordecai Bauman	Morris Carnovsky	Anton Dolin
Howard Bay	Saul Carson	Prof. Dorothy W. Douglas
Prof. Irwin R. Beller	Alan Carter	Prof. Harl R. Douglass
Thomas Bell	Norman Cazden	Olin Downes
Elmer Bendiner	Dr. Robert C. Challman	Muriel Draper
Aline Bernstein	Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin	Paul Draper
Leonard Bernstein	Charles Chaplin	W. E. B. DuBois
Victor Bernstein	Allan Chase	Jane Dudley
Walter Bernstein	Prof. M. N. Chatterjee	James Dugan
Herbert J. Biberman	Serge Chermayeff	Barrows Dunham
Father Shelton Hale Bishop	Edward Chodorov	Arnaud D'Usseau
Dr. Algernon D. Black	Jerome Chodorov	Richard Dyer-Bennett
Boris Blai	Henry S. Churchill	Prof. Abraham Edel
Betsy Blair	Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky	Prof. Stuart Edie
Henry Blankfort	Nicolai Cikovsky	Prof. Albert Einstein
Michael Blankfort	Dr. Rufus E. Clement	Dr. Robert H. Ellis
Marc Blitzstein	W. G. Clugston	Dr. Haven Emerson
Dr. Joshua Bloch	Robert M. Coates	Prof. Thomas I. Emerson
Kermit Bloomgarden	Lee J. Cobb	Guy Endore
Dr. E. M. Bluestone	Dr. Stanley Cobb	Lehman Engel
Prof. Henry Blumberg		Philip Evergood
Hans Blumenfeld		Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild
		Fyke Farmer
		Howard Fast

<sup>1</sup> New York Times, March 24, 1949.

Prof. Robert D. Field	Stefan Heym	Leon Kroll
Jose Ferrer	Sammy Heyward	Dr. Joshua Kunitz
Lion Feuchtwanger	Nat Hiken	Fredell Lack
Sidney Finkelstein	Dr. Ernest R. Hilgard	Harry C. Lamberton
Irving H. Flamm	Rev. Charles A. Hill	Corliss Lamont
Rev. Joseph Fletcher	Dr. Cecil E. Hinshaw	Millard Lampell
Prof. Frederick Wilhelm Foerster	Carmelita Hinton	John Lardner
Prof. Joseph K. Folsom	Joseph Hirsch	Ring Lardner, Jr.
Clark Foreman	Ira A. Hirschmann	Prof. Oliver Larkin
Lukas Foss	Rose Hobart	Rev. John Howland Lathrop
Sidney Fox	Dr. W. Ernest Hocking	Sidney Laufman
Elizabeth Frazier	Rev. Chester E. Hodgson	Arthur Laurents
Prof. Frank S. Freeman	Syd Hoff	Arthur Lawrence
Joseph Gaer	Judy Holliday	John Howard Lawson
Arthur Gaeth	Libby Holman	Dr. Warner Lawson
Will Geer	Carroll Hollister	James Lechay
Louis Gelders	Prof. Eugene C. Holmes	Ruth Lechitner
Rev. Dr. Louis C. Ger- stein	Prof. Lee Elbert Holt	Emil Lengyel
Leatrice Joy Gilbert	Charles P. Howard	Kenneth Leslie
Barbara Giles	John N. M. Howells	Ray Lev
Josiah W. Gitt	Leo Huberman	S. Lev-Landau
Vincent Glinsky	Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes	Beatrice Levey
Vladimir Gloschmann	Langston Hughes	Julian Levi
Max Goberman	Kim Hunter	Jack Levine
Rabbi Herbert S. Gold- stein	Mary Hunter	Rabbi Felix A. Levy
Henrietta L. Gordon	Dr. W. A. Hunton	Joseph H. Levy
Jay Gorney	Arthur Hurwich	Prof. Ronald B. Levy
Harry Gottlieb	Leo T. Hurwitz	Brenda Lewis
Morton Gould	Guy Hutchins	Prof. William H. Lichte
James Gow	Alfonso Iannelli	Jose Limon
Charles Graham	Charles Irving	Dr. Robert M. Lindner
Shirley Graham	Leon E. Janney	Rt. Rev. S. Harrington Littell
William Gropper	Werner Janssen	Jacob Little
Chaim Gross	Prof. Otto T. Jelinek	Alice F. Liveright
Paul Grotz	Dr. Charles S. Johnson	Prof. Bert James Loewen- berg
Sidonie Gruenberg	Crockett Johnson	Alan Lomax
Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr.	Edna Ruth Johnson	Dr. Herman W. Long
Jack Guilford	Reginald D. Johnson	Michael Loring
Robert Gwathmey	Dr. David D. Jones	Joseph Losey
Uta Hagen	Matthew Josephson	Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
Ernst Halberstadt	Robert Josephy	Prof. Oliver S. Loud
David Hall	Robert Joyce	Prof. Robert Morss Lovett
Margaret Halsey	Dr. Elvin A. Kabat	Katharine Dupre Lump- kin
Prof. Talbot Hamlin	Albert E. Kahn	Harry L. Lurie
Dashiell Hammett	Prof. George Kalnitsky	Helen M. Lynd
E. Y. Harburg	Garson Kanin	Prof. Robert S. Lynd
Minna Harkavy	Paul Katz	Annabelle Lyon
Prof. Georgia Harkness	Nora Kaye	Louis F. McCabe
Prof. Frederick P. Harris	Philip O. Keeney	Elizabeth McCausland
Dr. Roy E. Harris	Arthur Kennedy	Prof. John C. McGalliard
Shelby M. Harrison	Stetson Kennedy	John T. McManus
Pearl M. Hart	Robert W. Kenny	Rev. Jack R. McMichael
Frank E. Hartung	Rockwell Kent	Prof. Wayne McMillen
Prof. David Hawkins	Prof. T. J. Kent, Jr.	Carey McWilliams
Prof. Marion Hathway	George R. Kernodle	Prof. Curtis D. Mac- Dougall
Rev. Edler G. Hawkins	Hilde Kiang	Dr. Duncan A. MacInnes
Jane L. Hayford	Michael Kidd	Luther K. Macnair
Prof. Michael Heidel- berger	Dr. John A. Kingsbury	A. B. Magil
Prof. Karl F. Heiser	Alexander Kipnis	Norman Mailer
Lillian Hellman	Prof. Philip Klein	Albert Maltz
Edna Wolff Henner	George Kleinsinger	Erika Mann
Hermann Herrey	Howard Koch	
	Prof. Isaac M. Kolthoff	
	Pauline Koner	
	Alfred Kreymborg	

Ruth Z. S. Mann	Prof. Melber Phillips	Leo Smit
Thomas Mann	Elias Picheny	Jessica Smith
Prof. Grace F. Marcus	Prof. Seymour M. Pitcher	Rev. F. Hastings Smythe
Dr. F. L. Marcuse	Dr. Isidore Pomerance	Rabbi Elias L. Solomon
Dr. Judd Marmor	Abraham L. Pomerantz	Miriam Solovieff
John Martin	Arthur Upham Pope	Gale Sondergaard
Lawrence Martin	Martin Popper	Rev. Carl D. Soule
Sylvia Martin	Prof. Walter Rauten-	Raphael Soyer
Sophie Maslow	strauch	Kenneth Spencer
Prof. F. O. Matthiessen <sup>1</sup>	Callman Rawley	Rev. Frederick K. Stamm
Prof. Wesley H. Maurer	Anton Refregier	Johannes Steel
Albert Mayer	Dr. Ira De A. Reid	Alfred K. Stern
Dr. Leo Mayer	Ad Reinhardt	Prof. Bernhard J. Stern
Eve Merriam	Regina Resnik	Isaac Stern
Dr. Willis B. Merriam	Bertha C. Reynolds	Donald Ogden Stewart
Prof. Otto Meyerhof	Vernon Rice	Marc Stone
Peter Michael	Wallingford Riegger	Paul Strand
Arthur Miller	Lynn Riggs	Prof. Dirk J. Struik
Dr. Benjamin F. Miller	Martin Ritt	Prof. Edward A. Suchman
Dr. Clyde R. Miller	Dr. Dean W. Roberts	Howard Edwin Sweeting
Mitchell Miller	Holland Roberts	William M. Sweets
Lisette Model	Prof. Walter Orr Roberts	Paul M. Sweezy
Prof. William P. Mon-	Paul Robeson	Earl Sydnor
tagne	Dr. E. I. Robinson	Prof. Florence Sytz
Bucklin Moon	O. John Rogge	Arthur Szyk
Sam Moore	Harold Rome	George Tabora
Dr. Philip Morrison	Dr. Theodor Rosebury	Helen Tamiris
Jacob Moscovitz	Jonas Rosenfield, Jr.	Prof. Leland H. Taylor
Rev. J. Edward Moseley	Norman Rosten	Rev. Dr. Sidney S. Tede-
Willard Motley	Muriel Rukeyser	sehe
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moul-	Rose Russell	Studs Terkel
ton	Robert St. John	Dr. Milton Terris
Mrs. Stuart Mudd	Victor Samrock	Prof. Randall Thompson
Prof. Kenneth B. Mur-	Dr. Pedro Sanjuan	Rev. T. K. Thompson
dock	Alexander Saxton	Ernest Thurn
Dr. Gardner Murphy	Dr. Bela Schick	Prof. Ralph B. Tower
Dr. Henry A. Murray	Prof. Margaret Schlauch	Prof. Charlotte Towle
Dr. Otto Nathan	Artur Schnabel	Dr. Charles Trinkaus
Scott Nearing	Dr. Julius Schreiber	Dalton Trumbo
Prof. Edward G. Nelson	Budd Schulberg	Prof. Ralph H. Turner
Dr. Peter B. Neubauer	Prof. Frederick L. Schu-	Louis Untermeyer
Prof. Mabel Newcomer	man	Olive Van Horn
Rabbi Louis I. Newman	Dr. Lawrence W. Schwartz	Mary Van Kleeck
Edouard Nies-Berger	Rev. John R. Scotford	Prof. Thurman William
Michael M. Nisselson	Edwin Seaver	Van Metre
Eliot Noyes	Dr. Howard Selsam	Hilda Vaughn
Clifford Odets	Lisa Sergio	Prof. Oswald Veblen
Elizabeth Olds	Ben Shahn	Nym Wales
Prof. Frank Oppenheimer	Dr. Harlow Shapley	Henry A. Wallace
Eugene Ormandy	Wesley Sharer	Bishop W. J. Walls
John O'Shaughnessy	Artie Shaw	Dr. J. Raymond Walsh
Ruth Page	Henry Wood Shelton	Prof. Eda Lou Walton
Rev. George L. Paine	Dr. Guy Emery Sipler	Sam Wanamaker
Aubrey Pankey	Herman Shumlin	Prof. Harry F. Ward
Prof. Erwin Panofsky	Eva Sikelianos	Theodore Ward
Dr. Edwards A. Park	Samuel Sillen	Prof. Colston E. Warne
Father Clarence Parker	Prof. Louis L. Silverman	Dr. Alfred H. Washburn
Dorothy Parker	Edith W. Simester	Fredi Washington
Dr. Linus Pauling	Lee Simonson	Max Weber
I. Rice Pereira	Mitchell Siporin	Charles Weidman
Jennings Perry	John Sloan	Dan Weiner
Dr. John P. Peters	Nicholas Slouimsky	Sid Weiss
Oscar Pettiford	Dr. Maud Slye	Mary Welch
Helen Phillips	Agnes Smedley <sup>1</sup>	Prof. Gene Weltfish

<sup>1</sup> Deceased since this meeting took place.



Prof. F. W. Went	Jay Williams	Maxine Wood
Edward Weston	Mitchell Wilson	Prof. Thomas Woody
Prof. Frank W. Wey-	Ella Winter	Rev. Evans A. Worthley
mouth	James Waterman Wise	Frank Lloyd Wright
Dr. Philip R. White	Prof. H. A. Witkin	William Wylar
Prof. Paul L. Whitely	James H. Wolfe	Dr. Edward L. Young
Rev. Owen Whitfield	Ira Wolfert	Dr. Gregory Zilboorg
Prof. Norbert Wiener	Martin Wolfson	Ben Zion
Henry Willcox	Clement Wood	

## COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OF SPONSORS

A tabulation of the numerous Communist-front affiliations of the sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace shows the following interesting figures:

*One*, Rockwell Kent, has been affiliated with at least eighty-five Communist-front organizations.

*Three*, Langston Hughes, Robert Morss Lovett, and Donald Ogden Stewart, have been affiliated with from seventy-one to eighty Communist-front organizations.

*Four*, Paul Robeson, Mary Van Kleeck, James Waterman Wise, and Harry F. Ward, have been affiliated with from fifty-one to sixty Communist-front organizations.

*Eight* have been affiliated with from forty-one to fifty Communist-front organizations. These include—

Jerome Davis	Corliss Lamont	Walter Rautenstrauch
William Gropper	John Howard Lawson	Margaret Schlauch
Dashiell Hammett	Carey McWilliams	

*Ten* have been affiliated with from thirty-one to forty Communist-front organizations, and include—

Louis Adamic	Lillian Hellman	Herman Shumlin
Edwin Berry Burgum	Albert Maltz	Bernard J. Stern
Muriel Draper	Clifford Odets	Dalton Trumbo
Henry Pratt Fairchild		

*Twenty-seven* have been affiliated with from twenty-one to thirty Communist-front organizations, and include—

Thomas Addis	Kenneth Leslie	Guy Emery Shipler
Marc Blitzstein	Robert S. Lynd	Raphael Soyer
Millen Brand	Louis F. McCabe	Alfred K. Stern
Aaron Copland	Jack R. McMichael	Paul Strand
Kyle Crichton	Clyde R. Miller	Dirk J. Struik
Pearl M. Hart	Dorothy Parker	Eda Lou Walton
John A. Kingsbury	Bertha C. Reynolds	Colston E. Warne
Alfred Kreymborg	Frederick L. Shuman	Max Weber
Joshua Kunitz	Edwin Seaver	Ella Winter

*Forty-nine* have been affiliated with from eleven to twenty Communist-front organizations, and include:

Zlatko Balokovic	Philip Evergood	F. O. Matthiessen <sup>1</sup>
S. L. M. Barlow	Lion Feuchtwanger	Wayne McMillen
Edward K. Barsky	Dorothy Canfield Fisher	Gardner Murphy
Herbert J. Biberman	Minna Harkavy	Scott Nearing
Algernon D. Black	Marion Hathway	John P. Peters
Ernest P. Boas	Leo Huberman	Arthur Upham Pope
Dorothy Brewster	Leo T. Hurwitz	Anton Refregier
Henrietta Buckmaster	Matthew Josephson	Wallingford Riegger
Morris Carnovsky	Robert Josephy	Harold Rome
Adolf Dehn	Robert W. Kenny	Muriel Rukeyser
Albert Deutsch	Oliver Larkin	Howard Selsam
Earl B. Dickerson	John Howland Lathrop	Harlow Shapley
Martha Dodd	Emil Lengyel	Johannes Steel
Dorothy W. Douglas	Donald G. Lothrop	I. F. Stone
W. E. B. Du Bois	Harry L. Lurie	Oswald Veblen
Albert Einstein	Thomas Mann	J. Raymond Walsh
Guy Endore		

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

*Two hundred and forty-five* have been affiliated with from five to ten Communist-front organizations, and include—

Berenice Abbott	Harl R. Douglass	Stetson Kennedy
Charles B. Ackley	Olin Downes	Alexander Kipnis
Stella Adler	Paul Draper	Philip Klein
Gregory Ain	Jane Dudley	George Kleinsinger
George Antheil	James Dugan	Howard Koch
Robenia Anthony	Barrows Dunham	Isaac M. Kolthoff
Herbert Aptheker	Arnaud D'Usseau	Pauline Koner
James Aronson	Irwin Edman	Leon Kroll
Edith Atwater	Haven Emerson	Harry C. Lamberton
Alice P. Barrows	Thomas I. Emerson	Millard Lampell
Mordecai Bauman	Lehman Engel	Ring Lardner, Jr.
Howard Bay	Howard Fast	Sidney Laufman
Thomas Bell	Jose Ferrer	Jacob Lawrence
Aline Bernstein	Sidney Finkelstein	Ray Lev
Leonard Bernstein	Irving Flamm	Julian Levi
Victor Bernstein	Joseph Fletcher	Joseph H. Levy
Walter Bernstein	Clark Foreman	Alice Liveright
Michael Blankfort	Elizabeth Frazier	Alan Lomax
E. M. Bluestone	Joseph Gaer	Joseph Losey
Henry Blumberg	Arthur Gaeth	Oliver S. Loud
Aaron Bohrod	Will Geer	Helen M. Lynd
B. A. Botkin	Barbara Giles	Curtis D. MacDougal
Richard O. Boyer	Josiah W. Gitt	A. B. Magil
Kay Boyle	Vincent Glinsky	Norman Mailer
Theodore Brameld	Max Goberman	Erika Mann
Marlon Brando	Robert Gordis	Grace F. Marcus
J. Edward Bromberg	Henrietta L. Gordon	F. L. Marcuse
Thoburn T. Brumbaugh	Jay Gorney	John Martin
Paul Burlin	Harry Gottlieb	Sophie Maslow
David Burliuik	Morton Gould	Elizabeth McCausland
E. A. Burt	James Gow	John T. McManus
Adolph Busch	Charles Graham	Eve Merriam
Allan M. Butler	Shirley Graham	Arthur Miller
Angus Cameron	Chain Gross	Benjamin F. Miller
Antoinette Cannon	Sidonie Gruenberg	Bucklin Moon
George D. Cannon	Ernest A. Grunsfeld	Sam Moore
Jonah E. Caplan	Jack Guilford	Philip Morrison
Anton J. Carlson	Robert Gwathmey	Willard Motley
Saul Carson	Uta Hagen	Arthur W. Moulton
Norman Cazden	Margaret Halsey	Michael M. Nisselson
Robert C. Challman	Talbot Hamlin	Elizabeth Olds
Allan Chase	E. Y. Harburg	John O'Shaughnessy
Serge Chermayeff	Georgia Harkness	George L. Paine
Edward Chodorov	Michael Heidelberger	Aubrey Pankey
Jerome Chodorov	Stefan Heym	Clarence Parker
Henry S. Churchill	Charles A. Hill	Linus Pauling
Nicolai Cikovsky	Joseph Hirsch	I. Rice Pereira
Rufus E. Clement	Ira A. Hirschmann	Jennings Perry
Robert M. Coates	Chester E. Hodgson	Helen U. Phillips
Lee J. Cobb	Syd Hoff	Melber Phillips
J. X. Cohen	Judy Holliday	Isidore Pomerance
Lester Cole	Carroll Hollister	Abraham Pomerantz
Fannie Cook	Libby Holman	Callman Rawley
Norman Corwin	Eugene C. Holmes	Ira De A. Reid
Thomas Creighton	Lee Elbert Holt	Ad Reinhardt
John W. Darr, Jr.	Charles P. Howard	Holland Roberts
Howard Da Silva	Kenneth De P. Hughes	O. John Rogge
Jules Dassin	W. Alpheus Hutton	Theodor Rosebury
Leo M. Davidoff	Crockett Johnson	Jonas Rosenfield, Jr.
Jo Davidson	David Jones	Norman Rosten
John Herbert Davis	Robert Joyce	Rose Russell
John De Boer	Albert E. Kahn	Alexander Saxton
Albert C. Dieffenbach	Garson Kanin	Bela Schick
Hedley S. Dimock	Hayward Keniston	Artur Schnabel

Budd Schulberg	William M. Sweets	Gene Weltfish
Ben Shahn	Paul M. Sweezy	F. W. Went
Wesley Sharer	Earl Sydnor	Frank W. Weymouth
Artie Shaw	Arthur Szyk	Philip R. White
Henry Wood Shelton	Helen Tamiris	Henry Willcox
Eva Sikelianos	T. O. Thackery	Jay Williams
Samuel Sillen	Randall Thompson	James H. Wolfe
Lee Simonson	Ernest Thurn	Ira Wolfert
Mitchell Siporin	Charles Trinkhaus	Martin Wolfson
John Sloan	Ralph H. Turner	Maxine Wood
Nicholas Slonimsky	Louis Untermeyer	Thomas Woody
Maud Slye	Olive Van Horn	Evans A. Worthley
Agnes Smedley <sup>1</sup>	Henry A. Wallace	Frank Lloyd Wright
Leo Smith	Sam Wanamaker	William Wyler
Jessica Smith	Theodore Ward	Edward L. Young
F. Hastings Smythe	Fredi Washington	Gregory Zilboorg
Gale Sondergaard	Charles Weidman	Ben Zion
Kenneth Spencer	Sid Weiss	

At least 49 have given their open support to Communist candidates in election campaigns:

Herbert Aptheker	Olin Downes	Rockwell Kent
Howard Bay	Muriel Draper	Alfred Kreymborg
Leonard Bernstein	Arnaud D'Usseau	John Howard Lawson
Marc Blitzstein	Guy Endore	Ray Lev
Richard O. Boyer	Philip Evergood	Paul Robeson
J. Edward Bromberg	Howard Fast	Edwin Seaver
Millen Brand	Jose Ferrer	Howard Selsam
Henrietta Buckmaster	Will Geer	Kenneth Spencer
Edward Chodorov	James Gow	William M. Sweets
Jerome Chodorov	Shirley Graham	Helen Tamiris
Robert M. Coates	William Gropper	Dalton Trumbo
Lester Cole	Minna Harkavy	Mary Van Kleeck
Aaron Copland	Syd Hoff	Fredi Washington
Kyle Crichton	Leo Huberman	Max Weber
Howard Da Silva	Langston Hughes	Ella Winter
Adolf Dehn	Crockett Johnson	
Anton Dolin	Matthew Josephson	

The sponsors include at least 131 individuals who have publicly defended or supported the Communist Party, United States of America. A minimum of 225 of these sponsors have at one time or another defended or supported individual Communists. In connection with organizations, statements, or activities in support of the Soviet Union, we find not less than 193 names of these as the following tabulation will show. Furthermore, fully 137 of these persons have in one way or another supported Communist publications.

The following were listed as panel moderators or chairmen:

Dr. Allan M. Butler, Harvard University	Clifford Durr
Serge Chermayeff	W. E. B. DuBois
Herbert J. Davis, president, Smith College	Rev. J. Howland Lathrop
Marshall E. Dimock, Northwestern University	Prof. Philip Morrison, Cornell University
Olin Downes, New York Times	Harlow Shapley, Harvard
	Louis Untermeyer
	Dr. Edward Young

The following were listed as panel speakers:

Victor Bernstein	Prof. John J. De Boer, University of Illinois
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop	Marshall E. Dimock, Northwestern University
Richard O. Boyer	Olin Downes, New York Times
Dorothy Brewster, Columbia University	W. E. B. DuBois
Allan M. Butler, Harvard	Clifford Durr
Aaron Copland	Phillip Evergood
Prof. Herbert John Davis, president, Smith College	Howard Fast

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University	Prof. Ira De A. Reid, Haverford College
Arthur Gaeth, radio commentator	Walter Orr Roberts, Harvard
Dr. John Gillen, University of North Carolina	O. John Rogge
Morton Gould	Theodore Roseburg, Columbia University
Shirley Graham	Rose Russell, United Public Workers of America
W. A. Higinbotham, Brookhaven National Laboratory	Dr. Julius Schreiber
Hayward Keniston, Michigan University	Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College
Rev. John Howard Lathrop	Prof. Harlow Shapley, Harvard
John Howard Lawson, screen writer	Guy Emery Sipler
Jacob Lawrence	Henry T. Shotwell, American Institute of Architects
Ray Lev	Agnes Smedley
Rt. Rev. S. Harrington Littell, retired bishop of Honolulu	I. F. Stone
Bert James Loewenberg, Sarah Lawrence College	Paul Sweezy
David M. Lubbock	Helen Tamiris
Charles A. Madison	T. O. Thackrey, New York Post
Norman Mailer	Allan A. Twichell
Grace E. Marcus	Louis Untermeyer
F. O. Matthiessen, Harvard	Henry A. Wallace
Albert Mayer	Sam Wanamaker
Dr. Donovan J. McCune, Columbia	Theodore Ward
Prof. Philip Morrison	Prof. Colston W. Warne, Amherst College
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired bishop of Utah	Prof. Gene Weltfish, Columbia University
Rabbi Louis Newman	Henry Willeox
Clifford Odets	Ira Wolfert
Anton Refregier.	Dr. Edward Young

### APPENDIX III

#### (Part 1)

#### AMERICANS SPONSORING THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS HELD IN PARIS, APRIL 1949

(The following individuals appear in one or more of the following publications: World Congress for Peace, Paris, April 20-23, 1949, American Sponsoring Committee, World Congress for Peace, room 1111, 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y., leaflet; Daily Worker, April 18, 1949, pp. 2 and 9; New York Times, April 16, 1949.)

Rev. Charles A. Ackley	Mike Gold	Paul Robeson
Stella Adler	Shirley Graham	O. John Rogge
James Aronson	Donald Henderson	Norman Rosten
Elmer Benson	Mineola Ingersoll	Martin Russell
B. A. Botkin	Ada Bell Jackson	Rose Russell
Richard O. Boyer	Sam Jaffe	Frederick L. Schuman
Joseph Brainin	Rabbi D. A. Jessurun	Artur Schnabel
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown	Albert E. Kahn	Edwin Seaver
Harry Bridges	Rockwell Kent	Artie Shaw
Angus Cameron	Dr. John A. Kingsbury	Dr. Guy Emery Sipler
Charlie Chaplin	Leo Krzycki	Dr. Maud Slye
Rabbi J. X. Cohen	John Howard Lawson	Raphael Soyfer
Jo Davidson	F. O. Matthiessen <sup>1</sup>	Arthur Szyk
Henry Longfellow Dana	John Marsalka	George Tabori
Olin Downes	Arthur Miller	Helen Tamiris
Muriel Draper	Arthur W. Moulton	Louis Untermeyer
W. E. B. DuBois	Philip Morrison	Dr. Mraz Van Kleeck
Henry Pratt Fairchild	Scott Nearing	Nym Wales
Howard Fast	Clifford Odets	Max Weber
Lion Feuchtwanger	Aubrey Pankey	Dr. Gene Weltfish
Daniel S. Gillmor	Clarence Parker	Leonore Sophie Stewart
Elinor Gimbel	Martin Popper	(Ella Winter)
	Raymond Robins	

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

## (Part 2)

(Official leaflet of the American Sponsoring Committee, World Congress for Peace, suite 1111, 119 West Fifty-seventh St., New York 19, N. Y.)

Cochairmen: Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, O. John Rogge

GREETINGS FROM AMERICAN SPONSORS TO WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE,  
PARIS, APRIL 20-25, 1949

As American citizens deeply concerned with the welfare of our land and the maintenance of world peace, we send our warmest greetings to the World Peace Congress, unprecedented in its proportion and so deeply meaningful at this crucial instant in the history of mankind.

We join with millions of men and women of other lands in voicing the heartfelt and inflexible resolve that there must not be another war.

We stand firmly united in the common determination that peace must prevail in the world.

Berenice Abbott	Martha Dodd	W. A. Hunton
Rev. Charles B. Ackley	Muriel Draper	Leo Hurwitz
Stella Adler	Dr. W. E. B. DuBois	Alfonso Iannelli
John Alexander	Arnaud D'Usseau	Frank Ilchuk
Oliver S. Allen	Carlos Dore-Aurieta	Mineola Ingersoll
Robert Alswang	Olin Downes	Ada B. Jackson
Kurt Anderson	Harriet G. Eddy	Ruth Jett
Robenia Anthony	Morris Eisenstein	Robert Joyce
Dr. Herbert Aptheker	Thomas I. Emerson	Rita Judd
Bruno Aron	Philip Ebergood	Albert E. Kahn
James Aronson	Prof. Henry Pratt Fair-	Rockwell Kent
Mordecai Bauman	child	Dr. J. Spencer Kennard
Thomas Bell	Howard Fast	Stelson Kennedy
Elmer Bendiner	Robert D. Field	Billie Kirpich
Elmer Benson	Abe Feinglass	Dr. John A. Kingsbury
Walter Bernstein	Sidney Finkelstein	I. M. Kolthoff
Keverk Berbian	Irving H. Flamm	Doris Koppelman
Herbert Biberman	Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher	Pauline Koner
Boris Blai	Elizabeth P. Frazier	Alfred Dreyborg
Prof. Henry Blumberg	Dr. F. S. Freeman	Leo Kryzcki
Hans Blumenfeld	Lion Feuchtwanger	S. Lev-Landau
B. A. Botkin	Joseph Gaer	Sidney Laufman
Richard O. Boyer	Jack Gilford	John Howard Lawson
Joseph Brainin	Barbara Giles	Ray Lev
Howard Bay	Daniel S. Gillmor	Jack Levine
George Brazilier	Elinor S. Gimbel	Joseph H. Levy
Dorothy Brewster	Vincent Glinsky	Ronald B. Levy
Dr. Charlotte Halkin	Rabbi Herbert S. Gold-	Dr. Robert M. Lindner
Brown	stein	Jack Lee
Lucy Brown	Jay Gorney	Pietro Luechi
Dr. Allan M. Butler	Harry Gottlieb	Meridel LeSeur
J. M. Budish	Shirley Graham	Curtis D. MacDougall
Richard Burgin	William Gropper	Luther K. MacNair
Desmond Callan	Chaim Gross	A. B. Magil
Norman Cazden	Robert Gwathmey	F. L. Mareuse
Rabbi D. A. Jessurun	Minna R. Harkavy	Prof. John Marsalka
Cardozo	Pearl M. Hart	Prof. F. O. Matthiessen
Jerome Chodorov	Hagop T. Hatzakortzian	Elizabeth McCausland
Nicolai Cikovsky	Herbert Haufrecht	John T. McManus
Rabbi J. X. Cohen	Edler G. Hawkins	Arthur Miller
Shirlee Clarke	Edna Wolf Hopper	Dr. Benjamin Miller
W. G. Clugston	Rev. Charles A. Hill	Mack Minkoff
Abraham Cronbach	Rose Hobart	Lizette Model
Prof. Henry Wadsworth	Prof. Eugene C. Holmes	Elizabeth Moos
Longfellow Dana	Osa Hopp	Prof. Philip Morrison
Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.	Leo Huberman	Jacob Moscovitz
Roger DeKoven	Kim Hunter	Bishop Arthur W. Moul-
Jo Davidson	Rev. Kenneth De P.	ton
Freda Diamond	Hughes	Scott Nearing

Dr. Peter B. Neubauer	Victor Samrock	George Tabori
Clifford Odets	George Sandler	Helen Tamiris
Elizabeth Olds	Prof. Margaret Schlauch	Prof. Leland H. Taylor
Rev. George L. Paine	Dr. Artur Schnabel	Studs Terkel
Bubrey Pankey	Prof. Frederick L. Schuman	Dr. Mary Church Terrell
Father Clarence Parker	Edwin Seaver	Dr. Charles Trinkaus
William L. Patterson	Dr. Howard Selsam	Jeannette Turner
M. Philips	Doris Senk	Ralph H. Turner
Elias Picheny	Artie Shaw	Louis Untermeyer
George Pirinsky	Eva Sikelianos	Dr. Mary Van Kleeck
Seymour M. Pitcher	Samuel Sillen	Hilda Vaughn
Mrs. Lionel D. Perara, Jr.	Mitchell Siporin	Nym Wales
Abraham Pomerantz	Dr. Maud Slye	Eda Lou Walton
Martin Popper	Agnes Smedley	Fredi Washington
Walter Rautenstrauch	Jessica Smith	Max Weber
Charles Recht	Elias L. Solomon	Louis Weinstock
Anton Refregier	Joe Sommers	Dr. Gene Weltfish
Ernie Riemer	Raphael Soyser	Frank W. Weymouth
Bertha C. Reynolds	Mrs. Laurence D. Steefel	Henry Willcox
Wallingford Riegger	Johannes Steel	Jay Williams
Dr. Holland Roberts	Dr. Bernhard Stern	Joseph Winogradsky
Raymond Robins	Bernard Stoller	Ella Winter
O. John Rogge	Paul Strand	Milton Wolff
Norman Rosten	Prof. Dirk J. Struik	Martin Wolfson
Annette T. Rubinstein	Paul M. Sweezy	Clement Wood
Ruth W. Russ	Earl Sydnor	Thomas Woody
Maud Russell	Arthur Szyk	Edward L. Young
Rose Russell		Ben Zion

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#### APPENDIX IV

(Supplement to New Times, No. 19, May 10, 1950, pp. 54 and 55)

##### PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE

The concluding session of the World Congress for Peace elected a Permanent Committee consisting of the following members:

##### *France*

Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy  
 Prof. Irene Joliot-Curie, Nobel Laureate  
 Louis Aragon, writer  
 Mme. Eugenie Cotton, president, International Democratic Women's Federation  
 Guy de Boysson, president, World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 Pablo Picasso, artist  
 Louis Saillant, general secretary, WFTU  
 Abbe Jean Boulier  
 Laurent Casanove, Deputy  
 De Chambrun, Deputy  
 Pierre Cot, Deputy  
 Yves Farge, ex-minister  
 Jean Lafitte, writer  
 Alain Le Leap, general secretary, General Confederation of Labour  
 Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, general secretary, International Democratic Women's Federation  
 Emmanuel d'Astier de La Vigerie, Deputy  
 Francoise Leclercq, secretary, French Women's Union  
 Allen, miner  
 Fernando Clavo, peasant

##### *United States*

O. John Rogge, lawyer  
 Prof. W. Du Bois, historian—  
 Albert Kahn, journalist  
 Bishop A. W. Moulton  
 Paul Robeson, singer  
 Howard Fast, writer  
 Donald Henderson, trade-union leader  
 Dr. Gene Weltfish, professor of Columbia University

*Great Britain*

Prof. J. D. Bernal, M. P.  
 D. N. Pritt, lawyer  
 J. G. Crowther, writer  
 Dr. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury  
 R. Berch, worker  
 Marie Pritt  
 K. Zilliacus, M. P.  
 Nora Wooster, physicist  
 Mrs. E. Allen  
 John Wood, miner  
 J. Platts-Mills, M. P.

*U. S. S. R.*

Alexander Fadeyev, writer  
 Alexander Korneichuk, writer  
 Wanda Wassilewska, authoress  
 Ilya Ehrenbourg, writer  
 Zinaida Gagarina, member of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women  
 Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, teacher  
 Alexei Maresyev, air pilot  
 Pavel Shelakhin, secretary, Central Committee of the Miners' Trade Union  
 Metropolitan Nikolai, of Krutitsy and Kolonna

*China*

Prof. Kuo Mo-jo, historian  
 Prof. Ma Ying-chu, economist  
 Lu Ning-yi, vice president, Chinese Association of Labour  
 Emi Hsiao, poet

*Italy*

Pietro Ninni, Deputy  
 Einaudi, writer  
 Prof. Ambrogio Donini  
 Renato Guttuso, painter  
 Titto Ruffo, singer  
 Fernando Santi, secretary, Italian General Confederation of Labour  
 Giulio Cerreti, president, Italian Cooperative League  
 Maria-Maddalena Rossi, president, League of Italian Women  
 Emilio Sereni, senator  
 Guido Miglioli, secretary, Agrarian Constituent Assembly  
 Adda Alesandrini, Christian Movement for Peace  
 Dr. Amadeo, secretary, Democratic Front of the South  
 Mme. Pisano, peasant

*Africa*

Gabriel d'Arboussier, general secretary, Democratic Union of Africa  
 Guy Abbas, general secretary, Dakar Trade Union Federation

*Albania*

Manol Konomi, president, Institute of Sciences

*Algeria*

Abder-Khaman Buchama, architect

*Germany*

Otto Nuschke, president, German People's Council  
 Alexander Abusch, writer  
 Fritz Basel, member of Saar Parliament  
 Heinrich Fink, docker  
 Anna Seghers, authoress

*Argentina*

Dr. Julio L. Peluffo  
 Gerardo Scolamieri

*Australia*

Noel Counihan, painter

*Belgium*

Brunfaut, secretary, Belgian Women's Union

*Brazil*

Jorge Amado, writer  
H. Prado  
Prof. Paulo Fonseca

*Bulgaria*

Professor Ludmil Stoyanov

*Canada*

James Endicott, writer

*Chile*

Pablo Neruda, poet

*Korea*

Han Ser Ya, writer  
Pak Den Ai

*Cuba*

Juan Marinello, writer

*Denmark*

Martin Andersen Nexø, writer  
Edvard Heiberg, architect  
A. Olsen

*Spain*

Jose Giral, former Prime Minister  
Manuel Sanchez Argas, architect

*Finland*

Vaino Meltti, prefect

*Greece*

M. Axioti, authoress

*Guatemala*

Jose-Manuel Fortuny, journalist

*Hungary*

Erdei  
Gyorgy Lukacs, writer

*Holland*

Rie Lips Odinet  
Marcus Bakker, president, Dutch General Youth League

*India*

Shelvankar

*Indonesia*

Dr. Pratomo, journalist

*Iraq*

Dr. Joseph Mastane

*Iran*

Iscanderi, former Minister

*Ireland*

Hilda Verlin

*Lebanon*

Antoine Tabet, architect  
Mustafa el-Ariss, chairman of the Lebanon Trade Union Federation of Workers  
and Employees



*Luxemburg*

Prof. Edmond Reuter

*Madagascar*

Razakarivoni, member of the Economic Council

*Mexico*

General Cardenas

Lombardo Toledano, president, Confederation of Labour of Latin America

*Mongolian People's Republic*

Zhargal Salkhan, member of the Committee on Science

*Norway*

Prof. Mimi Sverdrup-Lunden

Peder Vestad, trade-union leader

*Poland*

Jerzy Borejsza, general secretary, All-Polish Committee for Defense of Peace

Tadeusz Cwik, general secretary, Central Committee of Trade Unions

Irena Sztachelska, president, League of Polish Women

Professor Dembowski

*Rumania*

Mihail Sadoveanu, writer

Prof. Florica Mezincescu

C. Lepadatu, railwayman

*Sweden*

Dr. Nils Silfverskiold

*Switzerland*

Prof. Andre Bonnard

*Czechoslovakia*

Jan Mukarovsky, rector of the Karlowa University

A. Hodinova-Spurna, vice chairman, National Assembly

Russik, miner

*Transvaal*

D. Buckle, trade-union leader

*Trieste*

Atto Braun, engineer

*Tunis*

Nuri Boudali, trade-union leader

*Uruguay*

Julia Arevalo, Senator

*Venezuela*

Miguel Otero Silva, journalist

*Viet-Nam*

Pam Ui Tong, poet

*Yugoslavia*

Prof. Josip Vidmar, president of the Nationalities Veche of the People's Skupshina

International Students' Union: Grohman

International Organization of Journalists: Jiri Hronek

## APPENDIX V

(Official leaflet published by the American Continental Congress for Peace)

Address in the United States:

American Continental Congress for Peace  
Room 70, 49 West Forty-fourth Street  
New York 18, N. Y.

CALL TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE, MEXICO CITY,  
SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1949

## SIGNERS OF THE CALL (FROM THE UNITED STATES)

Charlotta A. Bass	Vivian Carter Mason	Ella Winter
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown	Elizabeth Moos	Margaret Zorach
Muriel Draper	Eslanda G. Robeson	Viola M. Brown
Mineola V. Ingersol	Rose Russell	Helen S. Mangold
Ada B. Jackson	Elizabeth Sasuly	Charlotte Stern
Frances Leber	Dr. Maude Slye	
Susan B. Anthony Mac-Avoy	Jeannette Stern Turner	
	Marion Ulmer	
	Daisy Kendall Ward	

## UNITED STATES SPONSORS, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE

Jules C. Abercauph	Rev. Ruthven S. Chalmers	John B. Faulk
John J. Abt	Allan Chase	Lion Feuchtwanger
Rev. Stacy Adams	Alvin B. Christman	Frederick W. Field
Helen L. Alfred	George A. Coe	Sidney Finkelstein
Walter Allnendinger	Earl Conrad	Rev. Joseph Fletcher
Rabbi Michael Alper	Paul Corey	Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes
Kurt Anderson	John O. Crane	Clark Foreman
Herbert Aptheker	Abraham Cronbach	Waldo Frank
Rev. Lee H. Ball	G. H. Daggett	Morris Gainor
Alice P. Barrows	Henry W. L. Dana	Barbara Giles
Dr. Edward K. Barsky	Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.	Max Goberman
Bernard Baum	Percy M. Dawson	Ben Zion Boldberg
Thomas Bell	John J. DeBoer	Harry Gottlieb
Elmer Benson	Ernest De Maio	Pricilla B. Grace
John T. Bernard	Jasper Deeter	Shirley Graham
Walter Bernstein	Freda Diamond	Harry Granick
Herbert J. Bigerman [sic] (Herbert J. Biberman)	Earl B. Diskerson	Rabbi David Graubart
Dr. B. Franklin Blotz	Katherine Dodd	Percy Greene
Peter Blume	Martha Dodd	Marion Greenwood
Richard O. Boyer	James Dombrowski	William Gropper
Kay Boyle	Olin Downes	Harry Grundfest
Jocelyn Brando	Paul Draper	Ralph H. Gundlach
Dorothy Brewster	Barrows Dunham	Rev. P. L. Hailey
Lucy Brown	Virginia Durr	Dashiell Hammett
Edwin Berry Burgum	Arnaud D'Usseau	Charles H. Hapgood
David Burluk, Sr.	Harriet G. Eddy	Mina Harkavy
James J. Burns	Winston C. Edwards	Dr. D. L. Harris
Dr. Allan Butler	Tillman H. Erb	William Harrison
Rev. Fred I. Cairns	Phillip Evergood	Sheldon Hart
Angus Cameron	Henry Pratt Fairchild	Herbert Haufreect
A. J. Carlson	Fyke Farmer	R. S. Havenor
Norman Cazden	Howard Fast	Karl F. Heiser
		Donald Henderson

Edna Wolf Henner	Minnie Meltzer	Rt. Rev. David William Short
Stefan Heym	Willie B. Merriam	Eva Sikelianos
Sammy Heyward	Rev. Michael Millen	Samuel Sillen
J. Allen Hickerson	Dr. Benjamin F. Miller	Attott Simon
Rev. Charles A. Hill	Clyde Miller	Agnes Smedley
Joseph Hirsch	Richard B. Moore	Rev. F. Hastings Smyth
Rose Hobart	Howard Morgan	Anna Sokolov
Carroll Hollister	June Morgan	Gale Sondergaard
Charles P. Howard	Jacob Moscovitz	Estaban Sorlano
Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes	Willard Motley	Moses Soyser
M. Louise Hunt	Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton	Rev. William B. Spafford
Leo Hurwitz	Rev. Robert M. Muir	Theodore Stanford
Reginald Johnson	Capt. Hugh Mulzac	Joseph Starobin
Mervin Jules	George B. Murphy, Jr.	Alfred K. Stern
Albert E. Kahn	Berenice Near	Bernard J. Stern
Jack Kamaiko	Scott Nearing	Donald Ogden Stewart
Rockwell Kent	Clifford Odets	Paul Strand
Paul J. Kern	Elizabeth Olds	Dirk J. Struik
Dr. John A. Kingsbury	Arthur Osman	Howard Edwin Sweeting
Howard Koch	Aubrey Pankey	William M. Sweets
I. M. Kolthoff	Erwin Panofsky	Alva W. Taylor
Saul Kress	Dorothy Parker	Leland H. Taylor
Harry C. Lamberton	Meyer Parodneck	Rabbi Samuel Teitlebaum
Corliss Lamont	William J. Pennoek	Albert Thieme
Millard Lampell	Jennings Perry	Nicholas Topping
Ring Lardner, Jr.	Elias Picheny	Dalton Trumbo
Sidney Laufman	Seymour M. Pitcher	Hilda Vaughn
Arthur Laurents	Abel Plenn	Clara Vincent
John Howard Lawson	Arthur Pollack	Nym Wales
Ray Lev	Abraham L. Pomerantz	Hon. Henry A. Wallace
S. Lev-Landu	Martin Popper	Dr. Harry F. Ward
Ronald B. Levy	Charles S. Preston	Lynd Ward
Maxim Lieber	Willard B. Ransom	Theodore Ward
Alan Lomax	Aallman Rawley	Colston E. Warne
Rev. Donald G. Lothrop	Rev. J. W. Reed	Alfred H. Washburn
Curtis D. MacDougall	Anton Refregier	Mrs. Alfred H. Washburn
Luther K. MacNair	Bertha C. Reynolds	Max Weber
A. B. Magil	John G. Rideout	Frank Wedl
F. O. Matthiessen	Wallingford Riegger	Mrs. Harvey Weeks
Albert Maltz	Holland Roberts	Louis Weinstock
Thomas Mann	Col. Raymond Robins	Edward Weston
Hon. Vito Marcantonio	Reid Robinson	Henry N. Wieman
F. L. Marcuse	Eleanor Rollins	Henry Willcox
Adele Margolis	Muriel Rukeyser	Harold C. Williams
Ben Margolis	Lee Sabinson	James Waterman Wise
Larkin Marshall	Alexander P. Saxton	Rolland E. Wolfe
John Marsalka	Dr. Artur Schnabel	Martin Wolfman
Dr. Leo Mayer	Arthur Schuster	Clement Wood
Louis F. McCabe	Viola Scott	Thomas Woody
Elizabeth McCausland	Edwin Seaver	Dr. Edward L. Young
Rev. Warren H. McKenna	Joseph P. Selly	Mrs. Doris E. Youngblood
Rev. Jack McMichael	Howard Selsam	Tracy F. Youngblood
Rev. William Howard Melish	Dr. Harlow Shapley	Ben Zion
		William Zorach

## APPENDIX VI

AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE SECOND WORLD  
PEACE CONGRESS

The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., listed the following individuals as members of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress. The names were carried in the Daily Worker issues dated October 19, 1950 (p. 3); October 30, 1950 (p. 5); and November 9, 1950 (p. 2).

- Prof. Joseph Fletcher, professor of Christian social ethics at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal bishop of western Massachusetts.  
 Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Utah (retired).  
 Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Atlanta, Ga.  
 Charlotta Bass, publisher of the California Eagle, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Dr. Allan M. Butler, Harvard University Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Prof. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, anthropologist and historian, New York City.  
 Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman, department of sociology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.  
 Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Dr. John A. Kingsbury, former commissioner of public welfare, New York.  
 Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Chicago, Ill.  
 Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Dr. Theodor Rosebury, bacteriologist, Columbia University, New York.  
 Vida D. Scudder, professor emeritus, Wellesley College, Massachusetts.  
 Fred Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union, Hampden, Iowa.  
 Artur Schnabel, concert pianist.  
 Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.  
 Prof. Fleming James, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.

Delegates from the United States to the Second World Peace Congress included the following individuals, according to the Daily Worker issues dated November 7, 1950 (p. 2), and November 16, 1950 (p. 1):

- Bishop William J. Walls, of Chicago, Ill., secretary of the board of bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and honorary chairman, Committee on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.  
 Rev. John Paul Jones, on behalf of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches.  
 Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Washington, D. C., chairman of the civil liberties committee of Negro Elks.  
 Rev. Linwood J. Fauntleroy, president of the Oakland, Calif., Ministerial Alliance.  
 Dr. John A. Kingsbury, member of American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress.  
 Mrs. Dorothy B. Cole, of the Chicago Conference of Club Presidents.  
 Angeline R. Mensik, of the Czech-American Peace Committee.  
 James E. Miller, of the United Auto Workers Local 453, Chicago, Ill.  
 Mrs. Millie Lucas, Chicago, Ill., who obtained 3,000 signatures to the Stockholm Peace Appeal.  
 Rev. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, Conn., executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation.  
 Rev. Warren McKenna, of Boston, Mass.  
 Rev. Robert M. Muir, Boston, Mass.  
 Massie Kennard, Chicago, Ill., chairman of the Illinois Christian Youth for Peace.  
 Leibel Bergman, St. Paul, Minn.

## APPENDIX VII

"WORLD PEACE APPEAL," ADOPTED BY THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, WORLD PEACE CONGRESS, REPRESENTING MORE THAN 900,000,000 PEOPLE, ISSUED TO ALL GOVERNMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND TO ALL PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNITED STATES YOUTH SPONSORING COMMITTEE (COMMITTEE STILL IN FORMATION)

Dorothy Annrews, Scrooby Club, Western Knoll Congregational Church, Los Angeles  
 Jeanne and Harold E. Barnhardt, Jr., Society of Friends, Penn Valley Meeting, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Herschel Bernard, Hillel Independent Organization, University of Texas  
 Bob Binion, local No. 486, UAW-CIO, Cleveland  
 Charles Bisdee, chairman, Committee to End Discrimination, University of Michigan  
 Paul Boatin, president, Motor Unit, Ford Local No. 600, UAW-CIO, Detroit  
 Earl Budin, director, Philadelphia Youth for Peace  
 Constance Clayton, cochairman, High School Fellowship, Philadelphia  
 Ike Clinton, administrative secretary, Young Progressives of America, New York  
 Gil Gerena, business agent, local No. 6, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL, New York  
 Douglas Glasgow, NAACP, New York  
 Dorothy Gottlieb, executive secretary, American Youth for a Free World  
 Bernard Greenside, Young Adult Group, Hecht House, Dorchester Community Center, Massachusetts  
 Nat Halebsky, editor, City College of New York Observation Post, New York  
 Nora Irvin, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Cleveland  
 Lawrence Jackson, NAACP, Cleveland  
 Rev. Father Frederick B. Jansen, St. James Episcopal Church, Massachusetts  
 Sylvia Johnson, vice president, NAACP Youth Council, Philadelphia  
 Sallie Kerney, secretary, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Chicago  
 Doris Koppelman, Jewish youth leader, New York  
 Norman Ledgin, city editor, Morning Leader, Clifton, N. J.  
 James Lee, Chinese Youth Club, New York  
 Howard W. Linnard, Methodist Federation for Social Action, Austin, Tex.  
 Ed Lock, president, Plastic Unit, Ford Local No. 600, UAW-CIO, Detroit  
 William K. McAfee, International Typographical Union, Austin, Tex.  
 Percy Hayes McNutt, chairman, Democracy in Education, University of Michigan  
 Jacqueline Mitchell, NAACP Student Council, Radcliffe College, Massachusetts  
 John Morris, president, Unitarian Student Guild, University of Michigan  
 Dave Moore, vice president, Gear and Axle Unit, Ford Local No. 600, UAW-CIO, Detroit  
 Jay Oswalt, United World Federalists, University of Texas  
 George E. Pappas, chairman, NSA delegation, School of Education, New York University  
 Leonard Parks, YMCA, Cleveland  
 Kerry Preston, Peace Committee, Wesley Foundation, Austin, Tex.  
 Paul Robeson, Jr., New York  
 Ernest N. Rymmer, national director, Jewish Young Fraternalists, New York  
 Lulu M. Rowley, eastern area missionary, Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Chicago  
 James Sabal, vice president, Phi Iota Alpha, University of Michigan  
 Hortense Sie, executive secretary, Committee for International Student Cooperation, New York  
 John Sloss, president, American Veterans Committee, University of Michigan  
 Mary Sutera, YWCA, Cleveland  
 Lewis Tout, Farmers Union, Forbes, N. Dak.  
 Earl L. Walter, Youth Division, Hamilton Methodist Church School  
 Vivian Washington, Encampment for Citizenship, Cleveland Alumni  
 Don Willmott, Y open forum committee, YMCA, Oberlin College, Ohio  
 Leon Wofsy, national chairman, Labor Youth League, New York  
 (Organization for identification only.)

## APPENDIX VIII

The documents reprinted below were introduced into the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities on October 13, 1950, by Matthew Cvetic, former undercover agent for the FBI in Western Pennsylvania Communist Party. The directives were issued by the Communist Party in connection with its peace campaign.

PLAN OF WORK OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,  
JULY 15 TO LABOR DAY, 1950

The military intervention of Wall Street imperialism and its bipartisan combination in Washington against the people of Korea confirms the correctness of our party's analysis made during the entire past period and emphasized at our last national committee meeting. Our party showed that the Wall Street monopolists, growing ever more desperate in the face of the rising strength of the world peace camp and the expanding resistance of the American people, are feverishly preparing for war to enslave the whole world. The aggressive armed attack against the people of Korea, and United States imperialist intervention in the whole of Asia, clearly shows that American imperialism has now entered the open military phase of its preparations to unleash World War III, threatening to embroil the whole world in a new world holocaust.

The war in Korea provoked by United States imperialism has aroused the anger and strengthened the vigilance of the world forces for peace, championed by the camp of democracy and socialism, including millions of people in our own country. All those who strive for peace recognize that at this moment the struggle for peace can and must be advanced by a twofold fight. (1) By a resolute fight to demand the withdrawal of imperialism forces from Korea in order to enable the people there to achieve national unification and liberation without outside interference; and (2) simultaneously extending the movement to prevent world war III by fighting for United States-Soviet agreement, for the necessity and possibility of peaceful coexistence and competition on a world scale of the two social systems, and extending the demand for the seating of the representatives of New China in the UN in order that the UN can once again function in accord with the UN Charter.

The basic campaign for peace outlined by our party in the national committee peace plan remains the central task today; the campaign to help secure 5,000,000 signatures to the world peace appeal initiated by the peace forces in our country; the building of the labor conference for peace and other broad people's movements for peace; the fight to defend civil liberties, for the release of our general secretary, Eugene Dennis, and the freedom of the 11; the defense of the economic conditions of the workers and their trade-unions, and the building of our party and the working-class press.

The membership of our party, and the millions of workers and Negro masses, must be imbued with confidence that it is possible to stop the Wall Street aggression in Korea and save world peace. To help heighten the quality of our entire work to realize the perspectives set by our national committee, the following national plan has been adopted for the period from July 15 to Labor Day, which should be the basis of concrete and practical plans to be formulated by all State committees. The fulfillment of these plans must be firmly checked in the course of our day-to-day activity.

## I. IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

Every single member of our party must be equipped politically with the necessary arguments to combat the intensified barrage of Wall Street propaganda aimed to confuse and divide the ranks of the American working class. Every Communist must be in a position to clarify and answer all questions raised by the workers in the shops and communities, to show how the true interests of the American working class and people, the true interests of our nation, are protected, only in the struggle against Wall Street imperialism. From this standpoint we propose the carrying through of the following tasks:

1. The immediate holding discussions in all clubs on the imperialist character of the attack on Korea, to be based on Comrade Gus Hall's pamphlet (for which the educational department shall prepare a brief outline). To supply added information, the educational department will prepare each week supplementary material for the use of the clubs, speakers, and functionaries. Fullest use must be made of the material in the Daily Worker and the Worker.

2. By August 1, a program of ideological discussions must be carried through with all national leaders of trade-unions and other mass organizations (political, civil rights, Negro fraternal, women, youth, cultural, etc.) with the aim of bringing these discussions to their own memberships. These discussions must help to show them that by speaking out against the war in Korea, a war contrary to the interests of the people in the United States, they defend the interests of their own membership.

## II. AGITATIONAL PROPAGANDA TASKS

1. That we issue and help circulate the following pieces of literature in mass quantities: Complete by August 1 the sale and distribution of the 465,000 copies of Gus Hall's pamphlet *Hands Off Korea and Formosa*; to issue and sell 200,000 copies of the pamphlet under preparation explaining the meaning of the world peace appeal to outlaw atomic weapons; to help distribute the speech of Paul Robeson to the National Negro Labor Conference in 200,000 copies; to prepare a new pamphlet dealing with current questions and answers on Korea to be distributed in 400,000 copies.

2. That we issue and circulate in smaller quantities the following pamphlets: A pamphlet containing Kim Ir Sung's article on conditions in Korea, the statement of Andrei Gromyko, etc.; Gurley Flynn's pamphlet on Eugene Dennis the fight for peace; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's pamphlet on Eugene Dennis and Eugene Debs—war prisoners; and the pictorial pamphlet on the Foley Square trial.

3. During this period, the utmost attention shall be paid to the building of the circulation of the press and the issuance of mass agitational material. To accomplish this, we decide to:

(a) Issue two 4-page folders (this may be issued as Daily Worker supplements) for national distribution in large quantities on *Why Wall Street Is Attacking the Colored Peoples of Asia* and on *Unmasking the Wall Street Claim That It Is Acting on Behalf of the UN*.

(b) That all districts shall immediately undertake to bring about an increase in the Daily Worker circulation by working out specific tasks to be undertaken and accomplished during this period.

## III. REACHING AND ACTIVIZING THE MILLIONS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

1. To encourage the participation of Communists and non-Communists in the writing of letters to the editors of the commercial press, to take issue with their editorials, articles, etc. Maximum efforts shall be made to secure participation in forums, debates, radio symposiums on all questions pertaining to the fight to save world peace.

2. To encourage all forces to speak out in every possible way against United States imperialist intervention in Korea and for world peace.

(a) Individual leaders of trade-unions, Negro people's organizations, religious groups, women, youth, professional and cultural groups, must be urged to speak out on all levels. These leaders, both as individuals and in the name of their organizations, shall be urged to express themselves in whatever way they choose for an end to the aggression in Korea, for restoring the UN to its original purpose by seating People's China, etc. Messages containing such statements to local Congressmen, and especially to the President of the United States, are especially important.

(b) Full support shall be given to the efforts of the Labor Conference for Peace to secure 1,000 trade-union leaders by August 1 from the shop-steward level on up, to cosign its statement on Korea.

(c) Full support shall be given to the efforts of World War II veterans from the Pacific theater to voice their protest against American intervention in Korea and Asia.

(d) Full support shall be given to carry through the community and church activities—especially local and state-wide conferences—projected at the Mid-Century Conference of Peaceful Alternatives at its sessions in Chicago.

3. The following mass activities require maximum support and encouragement:

(a) Support the efforts of the Labor Conference for Peace to organize mass protest demonstrations in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Seattle during the week of August 1-7 (the anniversary of Hiroshima).

- (b) Support the efforts to organize a mothers delegation to Washington.
- (c) Support the efforts to organize a mass delegation of Negro people's leaders to Washington to demand the stopping of the imperialist attacks on the colored peoples of the world to keep America at peace; for the immediate passage of FEPC and the defeat of the Mundt bill.
- (d) Support the sending of representative delegations to the United Nations demanding that it return to its original purpose outlined in the UN Charter.
- (e) Join with all forces desirous of organizing a Congress for the repeal of the draft.
- (g) Extend and support all movements for Presidential amnesty for Eugene Dennis and all other political prisoners, as well as for the reversal of the Foley Square decision.

#### IV. INTENSIFY DRIVE FOR 5,000,000 SIGNATURES TO THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL

1. In the center of all activities for peace is the task to help secure the 5,000,000 signatures for the world peace appeal. The national committee peace plan outlined the major stages in this connection. Within the framework of that plan August 6 should be the next stage for:

(a) Completing the second million signatures—with particular emphasis on concentrating to secure these signatures in the shops, in the local unions, through canvassing each apartment house and block, through securing signatures at churches and other mass organizations.

(b) To organize nationally—on the week end of August 5-6 1,000 open-air rallies and shop-gate meetings—with booths and tables for street-corner collection of signatures.

September 4 (Labor Day) is the next milestone to secure the third million signatures.

2. As part of the campaign to secure 5,000,000 signatures, every effort shall be exerted to build up peace committees in the shops, unions, communities, organizations, etc.—thus to organize the powerful sentiment for peace into movements to wage the struggle on a day-to-day basis.

In this connection full support shall be given to the establishment of a well-functioning Labor Conference for Peace in at least 30 cities throughout the country. In these cities, to help organize a minimum of 500 peace committees in shops and local unions, drawing into the activity of these peace committees large numbers of nonparty trade-unionists around the collection of signatures and the other activities outlined by the Labor Conference for Peace.

3. Full support shall also be given to the PIC and the Labor Conference for Peace in their efforts to send delegates to the World Peace Conference in October, including 100 trade-union delegates.

4. Wherever conditions permit, efforts shall be directed to unite all organizations—churches, youth, trade-unions, Negro people's organizations, women's organizations, pacifist groups, etc.—into local councils for peace.

We urge that the above decision be immediately discussed and that the State plans and control tasks for the next 6 weeks be forwarded to the national committee.

Comradely yours,

NATIONAL ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT.

(Cvetie exhibit No. 98, Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, pt. III, pp. 3133-3135.)



A GUIDE TO THE CLUB—ITS ROLE IN BUILDING THE UNITED FRONT IN 1950—  
A HANDBOOK FOR COMMUNITY CLUB OFFICERS

(Prepared by Carl Dorfman)

Issued by National Organization Department, Communist Party, 35 East Twelfth  
Street, New York 3, N. Y.

\* \* \* \* \*

I. HOW CAN YOUR CLUB HELP ESTABLISH UNITY OF THE PEOPLE FOR PEACE?

What kind of steps can be taken in your neighborhood to give expression to the mass sentiment for peace?

Can your club help to get together a limited number of people or organizations to sponsor a neighborhood?

PEACE BALLOT

Calling upon President Truman—

——To outlaw the H-bomb.

——To negotiate Now with the Soviet Union.

——To outlaw atomic warfare and halt the cold war.

Or, would these sponsors be willing to call a neighborhood rally against the H-bomb? Or, perhaps a mass Peace Ballot would help lay the base for and popularize a united *Neighborhood Peace Rally*.

Would it be possible at such a Neighborhood Rally to launch a still bigger and broader petition to President Truman calling upon him to undertake negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union for atomic disarmament and an end to the cold war?

In other words, what we wish to indicate here are:

FIRST. The *decisive place* where the ability to hold the Wall Street warmongers in check will be decided at the GRASS ROOTS, in *your neighborhood*. This is not just a question of National politics or State politics, but rather, and most important, it is a question of local politics.

PEACE IS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM. The fight for peace is neighborhood politics.

SECOND. Your club should use its own initiative and go to work *now* on this question. Actions should not be limited to ballots, petitions, and rallies. We must remember that people express their determination for peace in their own way: Church groups conduct mass prayers. Some organizations send delegations to various political representatives. Some organizations lay wreaths commemorating those who have given their lives in war and pledge themselves to work for peace. These and other forms of expression help swell the demand that we shall not face the holocaust of atomic destruction.

(Cvetie exhibit No. 99, *ibid.*, pp. 3155-3157.)

## APPENDIX IX

## LIST OF SPONSORS, BY STATES, OF STOCKHOLM APPEAL

[From folder, Prominent Americans Call for Outlawing Atomic Warfare]

*Alabama*

Rev. Lemuel B. Greeh, Stockton  
 Bishop S. L. Greene, Payne College, Birmingham  
 Dr. W. E. Jackson, Greenville  
 Dr. D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention, Inc., Selma  
 J. B. Kennedy, chairman, General Youth Section, National Conference Methodist Youth, Birmingham  
 Aubrey Williams, editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery  
 Rev. Cullen B. Wilson, Opelika

*Arizona*

Rev. Horatio H. Crawford, Yuma  
 Prof. W. W. Denton, University of Arizona, Tucson

*Arkansas*

Rev. J. H. Abernathy, Memphis  
 Mrs. Thelmaw Burke, Arkansas Association of Colored Women, Forrest City  
 Rev. J. R. Jamison, president, Arkansas Missionary Baptist Convention, Morrilton  
 Rev. J. S. Jones, Scott  
 Elder A. L. Perkins, Little Rock  
 Rev. J. L. Thornton, recording secretary, Middle Western Association, Menifee

*California*

Rev. Gross W. Alexander, Redlands  
 Dr. Norman Bauer, Berkeley  
 Dr. and Mrs. David K. Bruner, Stockton  
 Rev. Howard R. Carey, Fontana  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cerney, Stockton College, Menlo Park  
 Dr. George A. Coe, professor emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, Claremont  
 Rev. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley  
 Rev. Frank B. Cowgill, Huntington Park  
 Robert Crawford, president, Northern California, Western Nevada Christian Youth Council, Berkeley  
 Rev. Kenneth L. Danskin, Redlands  
 Clarence L. Davis, Jr., Alameda  
 Dr. Percy M. Dawson, Los Altos  
 Thomas K. Farley, director, California-Arizona Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship, Los Angeles  
 Rev. Joyce W. Farr, San Jose  
 Dr. and Mrs. Morris Felton, San Francisco  
 Lion Feuchtwanger, author, Pacific Palisades  
 Richard B. Fisher, East Palo Alto  
 Rev. Owen M. Geer, Los Angeles  
 Dr. Asher T. Gordon, San Francisco  
 Mrs. Marie Price Gorin, Sacramento  
 Rev. E. Alexander Gray, San Diego  
 R. F. Hackenhull, Pasadena  
 Hugh Hardyman, La Crescenta  
 Rev. Arthur E. Harrington, San Fernando  
 Louise Harding Horr, Brisbane  
 John Howard Lawson, author, San Fernando  
 Dr. Frank Lindhorst, College of the Pacific, Stockton  
 Grace McDonald, Santa Clara  
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## APPENDIX X

## (Part I)

(Letterhead, dated February 1951)

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## INITIAL SPONSORS

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Alice Hamilton, M. D.	

## (Part 2)

(Leaflet, Let the People Speak for Peace!—published by the AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE)

## THE WASHINGTON PROGRAM

THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST (later changed to 15th)

Registration: 9:30 a. m.—11:00 a. m.

11:00 a. m.—4:00 p. m.: Visit Senators and Congressmen in their offices and in Congress

4:30 p. m.—6:00 p. m.: Reports to State delegation meetings on congressional visits

7:30 p. m. MASS RALLY FOR PEACE

Delegates are urged to remain an extra day to continue visiting their Congressmen. In addition, there will be special meetings for those concerned with the problems of bringing the program of the American Peace Crusade to the following sections of the American people:

Women	Youth	Farm
Negro	Labor	Religious groups

Headquarters for the Pilgrimage will be at Turners Arena, 1341 W Street NW., Thursday, March 1 [later changed to 15th].

All delegates are urged to report to Turner's Arena first to register. Registration Fee \$1.

For further information, fill in the blank and send to the American Peace Crusade, 1186 Broadway, New York City 1, N. Y.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

1. Take part in the American Peace Crusade.
2. Ask your Club, Church, or Union to send a delegation to the Peace Pilgrimage.
3. Come to Washington and bring your friends.

## BRING OUR BOYS HOME FROM KOREA; MAKE PEACE WITH CHINA NOW

We are summoning American men and women to take part in a Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, March 1 [later changed to 15th], 1951.

We, the undersigned, propose a Peace Pilgrimage to our National Capitol so that our Congressmen, Senators, and our President can learn of the will to peace among all Americans, regardless of creed, color, occupation, or political opinion.

Willmer J. Althouse, Hamburg, Pa.  
 Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Hon. Elmer Benson, Appleton, Minn.  
 Herbert J. Biberman, Hollywood, Calif.  
 Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, New York City  
 Mr. Edwin Bjorkman, Asheville, N. C.  
 Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York City  
 Harry Bridges, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.  
 Hugh Bryson, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Rev. Dudley H. Burr, East Hartford, Conn.  
 Dr. Allen Butler, Cambridge, Mass.  
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 Mr. Ernest De Maio, Chicago, Ill.  
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 Rev. M. E. Dorr, Osage, Iowa  
 Rev. Oliver G. Droppers, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York City

Virginia Foster Durr, Denver, Colo.  
 Mr. Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City  
 Rev. Emmer Engberg, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Ill.  
 Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York City  
 Howard Fast, New York City  
 Rev. G. Linwood Fauntleroy, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Abram Flaxer, New York, N. Y.  
 Hon. Clemens France, Providence, R. I.  
 Prof. Royal Wilbur France, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.  
 Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Mr. John Gojack, South Bend, Ind.  
 Ben Gold, New York, N. Y.  
 Uta Hagen, New York City  
 Alice Hamilton, M. D., Hadlyme, Conn.  
 Prof. Talbot Hamlin, New York City  
 Hugh Hardyman, LaCrescenta, Calif.  
 Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit, Mich.  
 Hon. Charles P. Howard, Des Moines, Iowa  
 Rev. Kenneth DeB. Hughes, Boston, Mass.  
 Mr. James Inbrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.  
 Albert Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
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 Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Shady, N. Y.  
 Karly Larsen, Seattle, Wash.  
 Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, Ohio  
 Dr. Robert Morss Covett, Chicago, Ill.  
 Howard McGuire, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Willis Merriam, Pullman, Wash.  
 Bishop Walter A. Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.  
 Prof. Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Bishop Arthur M. Moulton, Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Prof. Erwin Panofsky, Princeton, N. J.  
 Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, New York City  
 Dr. Linus Pauling, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Mr. Albert Pezzati, New York City  
 Dr. Lucius C. Porter, Beloit, Wis.  
 Mr. Willard Ranson, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Rev. William N. Reid, Chicago, Ill.  
 Eslanda Goode Robeson, Enfield, Conn.  
 Paul Robeson, New York City  
 Dr. Lewis Bayard Robinson, Baltimore, Md.  
 Dr. Theodor A. Rosebury, New York City  
 Mrs. Andrew A. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.  
 Alex Sirota, New York, N. Y.  
 Prof. Louise Pettebone Smith, Wellesley, Mass.  
 Dr. P. A. Sorokin, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Mr. Fred W. Stover, Hampton, Iowa  
 Rev. Charles E. Tyler, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Prof. Leland H. Taylor, Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.  
 Maurice Travis, Denver, Colo.  
 Justice James N. Wolfe, Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Michael Wood, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Edward L. Young, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.  
 Ferdinand C. Smith, New York.  
 Rev. Kenneth M. Smith.  
 Wesley Methodist Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Herschel Solomon, American Jewish Congress youth leader, San Francisco.  
 Rev. Frederick K. Stamm, Congregational Christian Church (retired), Plum-  
 stedville, Pa.  
 Rev. B. C. Taylor, Valliant, Okla.  
 Rev. J. C. Thornton, Menifee, Ark.  
 Idell M. Umbles, Chicago Women for Peace, Chicago.

Mrs. Clara M. Mincent, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Rev. Alfred H. Washburn, Denver.  
 Rev. William Campbell Wasser, Methodist Church, Denver.  
 Miriam Waybur Arlington, Va.  
 Abraham Welanko, attorney, Hollywood.  
 Dr. Gene Weltfish, New York.  
 Dr. Gunther Wertheimer, executive secretary, Maryland Committee for Peace,  
 Baltimore.  
 Rev. Eliot White, New York.  
 Mrs. Lulu B. White, woman leader, Houston, Tex.  
 Dr. Henry N. Wieman, University of Oregon.  
 Albert J. Wilson, Portland, Oreg.  
 Roy M. Wingate, Merriman, Nebr.  
 Frank Witkus, Kearney, N. J.  
 Alexander Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Rev. Harold H. Wright, Congregational Unitarian Church, Fort Collins.  
 Arthur Zebbs, New Orleans.

## (Part 3)

(Daily Worker, March 15, 1951, pp. 5 and 8)

## 166 MORE NOTABLES JOIN SPONSORS OF PEACE GROUP

One hundred and sixty-six Americans, among whom are 40 Protestant ministers and rabbis, have added their names as sponsors of the American Peace Crusade, it was announced today by the crusade's national committee. Among the new sponsors for the crusade are Rev. Prof. Rolland E. Wolfe, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Rev. J. Clyde Keegan, district superintendent, Methodist Church, Casper, Wyo.; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, Hamden, Conn.; writer Dashiell Hammett; Prof. William Wells Denton, University of Arizona; Prof. Harvey Roberts, Virginia State College; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart, Carleton College; Fyke Farmer, attorney and leader in world government movement; Tom Ludwig, farm leader, Greenville, Tenn.; and Hans Blumenfeld, City Planning Commission, Philadelphia.

Initial sponsors include four Protestant bishops—Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Philadelphia; Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland, Oreg.; Bishop Walter A. Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City, Utah; the noted chemist, Dr. Linus Pauling of Pasadena, Calif.; atomic physicist Dr. Philip Morrison of Cornell University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro anthropologist and historian, and many other distinguished American figures.

Thousands of people will be in Washington on a "Peace Pilgrimage" March 15 under the auspices of the American Peace Crusade, which has launched a gigantic peace-poll mobilization in all parts of the country.

The question that is being featured in all peace-poll ballots is, "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now?"

Hundreds of thousands of peace-poll ballots have already been sent out, according to the national office of the crusade, which is at 1186 Broadway, New York City.

Among the sponsors are:

Prof. Edith Abbott, Chicago  
 Helen F. Alfred, Altadena, Calif.  
 Prof. Jurt Anderson, New York, N. Y.  
 Robenia Anthony, educator, Springfield, Mass.  
 Rev. David Bell, New London, Conn.  
 Dr. Bernard Bender, New York, N. Y.  
 John T. Bernard, United Electrical Workers, Chicago, Ill.  
 Rev. Anton Beza, Valley Falls, N. Y.  
 Rev. Verle Wilson Blair, Church of Our Master, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Frederick A. Blossom, Washington, D. C.  
 Nathaniel Bond, Durham, N. C.  
 Rev. W. H. Boone, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Rev. J. E. Bowen, Mount Sterling, Ky.  
 Joseph Brainin, New York, N. Y.  
 Rev. T. E. Brown, Progressive Baptist Church, Chicago  
 Prof. G. Murray Branch, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Lucy Brown, concert pianist, New York



David Burliuk, Sr., artist.  
 Prof. Wayne Burns, Seattle, Wash.  
 Rev. J. R. Case, Vergennes, Vt.  
 Rev. Paul W. Caton, Halstead Street Institutional Church  
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 Dr. Arnold Donawa, New York  
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 Rev. J. Edwin Elder, Congregational Church, New Plymouth, Idaho  
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 Rev. Frank T. Enyart, Lima, Ohio  
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 Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset, Philadelphia  
 R. D. Field, New Orleans  
 Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Rev. Edward A. Freeman, First Baptist Church, Kansas City, Kans.  
 Ruth Freeze, Dayton, Ohio  
 Rev. James I. Gilmore, Wolfe City, Tex.  
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, Congregation Mishkan Israel, New Haven, Conn.  
 Dr. Leo M. Goldman, Chicago  
 Marcus I. Goldman, Washington, D. C.  
 Harry Gottlieb, New York  
 Rev. G. E. Graden, Methodist Church, Dania, Fla.  
 Rev. S. Grayson, Baptist Church, Chicago  
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 Joseph Hirsch, New York  
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 Carroll Hollister, concert pianist, New York  
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 Rev. A. G. Kendrick, Denver, Colo.  
 Rev. Lewis Kuester, Reformed Church, Secaucus, N. J.  
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 Calvin Lippitt, youth leader, Detroit  
 Fred Loville, Houston, Tex.  
 Florence H. Luscomb, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Prof. Curtis D. MacDougall, Northwestern University  
 Gordon MacDougall, youth leader, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Rev. S. P. Manning, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Kingsport, Tenn.  
 Dr. John M. Marsalka, national president, American Slav Congress, New Haven,  
 Conn.  
 Larkin Marshall, publisher of Macon Herald, Macon, Ga.  
 John S. Mazeika, Lithuanian Peace Committee, Chicago  
 David McCanns, cochairman, United Negro Peoples' Committee for Peace and  
 Freedom, Harlem division, New York  
 W. A. McGirt, Jr., youth leader, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 Dr. George S. McGovern, Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. Dak.  
 Rev. Edward McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church, New York  
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 Karen Morley, actress, Los Angeles  
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 Prof. J. Rud Nielsen, Norman, Okla.  
 Dr. Thomas F. Ogilvie, Atlantic City  
 Father Clarence Parker, St. Peters Protestant Episcopal Church, Chicago  
 William Pennock, Washington Pension Union, Seattle, Wash.  
 David Poindexter, youth leader, Salem, Oreg.  
 Prof. Anatol Rapaport, University of Chicago

Marie J. Reed, trade-unionist, Cleveland  
 Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker, Stoughton, Mass.  
 Dr. John G. Rideout, Pocatello, Idaho  
 Rev. R. Poland Ritter, Archer, Iowa  
 Dr. Holland Roberts, educator, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Rev. James M. Royston, Union Baptist Church, Chicago  
 Antonio Rubio, Chicago Ethical Society, Chicago  
 Dr. Robert J. Rutman, Philadelphia  
 Ernest N. Rymer, youth leader, New York  
 Mitchell W. Schaffer, steelworker, Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Bill Schnever, youth leader, New York  
 Mrs. C. H. Schuddakopf, youth leader, Gig Harbor, Wash.  
 Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark.  
 Dr. Benjamin Segal, New York

## (Part 4)

(Leaflet distributed at the mass rally for peace held at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1951, by the American Peace Crusade)

## PEACE PILGRIMAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 15, 1951

9:00-10:30 A. M.: Registration, Turner's Arena, 1341 W Street NW.  
 10:30 A. M.: Visits to Congressmen and Senators (on Capitol Hill)  
 1:30-2 P. M.: Prayer meeting for peace—Tenth and You Streets NW.  
 2:45-3:45: Plenary session (Turner's Arena)  
 "Where Do We Go From Here"  
 Report from the Sponsors' Meeting by—  
 Dr. Philip Morrison  
 Dr. Clementina Paolone and others  
 3:45-5:45 P. M.: State and city delegation meetings (Turner's Arena)  
 4:45-5:45 P. M.: Special caucuses (Turner's Arena)  
 1. Women  
 2. Youth  
 3. Labor  
 7:15: Mass rally for peace (Turner's Arena)  
 Prominent speakers will include:  
 Dr. Philip Morrison, Atomic Scientist  
 Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands  
 Mrs. Therese Robinson, Chr.  
 Mr. Paul Robeson  
 Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, Chr., American Women for Peace

## (Part 5)

(Daily People's World, February 16, 1951, p. 3)

## PEACE BALLOT TO REACH THOUSANDS IN BAY AREA

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—Formal announcement this week of a Nationwide "peace poll" found peace organizations in the San Francisco Bay area on the mark and ready to go today.

Already they have organized a committee to direct the American Peace Crusade in the bay area, and at least one participating organization—the Independent Progressive Party of Alameda County—will hold "peace ballot" mobilizations on Sunday.

Establishment of local crusade headquarters at 935 Market Street (room 307, telephone EXbrook 2-5295), assured the early distribution of thousands of blue and white "peace ballots"—which will give rank-and-file citizens a chance to vote "yes" or "no" on the question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now?"

Agreement to set up a local headquarters was reached at a meeting last week attended by delegates or observers from the following organizations: San Francisco chapter of the Labor Conference for Peace; peace committee of the American-Russian Institute; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Sausalito Peace Committee; IPP from San Francisco and Alameda Counties; Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and the Palo Alto Peace Committee.

Members of the committee that will direct the campaign campaign locally include William Kerner, Mrs. Jeanne Grusez, Dr. Holland Roberts, John Flowers, Mrs. Virginia Stoll, Mrs. Helen Benner, Dr. Robert Colodny, and Eral Leek.

The committee said each participating organization is making preparations this week to undertake specific projects "that will bring the peace ballot into homes, shops, churches, and main centers of northern California."

Kerner, speaking on behalf of the committee, declared, "A peaceful settlement of the present crisis is possible and necessary. We are confident thousands of Bay area residents will take this opportunity to register their opinions on this vital issue.

"The 'great debate' on our foreign policy has, to date, been limited to statesmen and politicians. By using the peace ballot the people of America will now express their sentiments in this debate."

The Alameda county IPP said virtually all of its clubs are scheduled to mobilize Sunday for a door-to-door canvass with ballots.

West Oakland club will mobilize at 1 p. m. at 902 Willow Street.

### (Part 6)

(Daily People's World, February 26, 1951, p. 3)

#### PEACE BALLOT WELCOMED IN PALO ALTO

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25—Palo Alto residents have hit upon a novel way of casting their ballots for peace and results, in the "yes" column, are already flowing into the San Francisco office of the Committee for the American Peace Crusade.

To acquaint the public with the poll, the Palo Alto Peace Committee purchased a large space in the Palo Alto Times in which the ballot was printed in its entirety.

The ballot asks a "yes" or "no" answer to the one question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now?"

Readers of the Times were urged to mark the ballots and mail them to the San Francisco peace office, room 307, 935 Market Street.

By the next day, the ballots began to arrive, said William Kerner, executive secretary of the San Francisco committee.

To date, some 15 have been received. All were marked "yes."

## APPENDIX XI

## "THE WORLD MUST OUTLAW A-BOMBS NOW!"

[Advertisement in Baltimore Sun, June 5, 1950, p. 16]

## LIST OF SPONSORS OF MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

- Prof. D. Cameron Allen,<sup>1</sup> educator  
 Mrs. Estelle Amousky, musician  
 Franklin L. Balch  
 Dr. Edgar F. Berman,<sup>1</sup> surgeon  
 Miss Carol V. Blanton, musician  
 Dr. Ruth Bleier, physician  
 Rev. J. Harrison Bryant  
 Dr. Robert Burns, embryologist  
 Dr. A. C. Burwell, physician  
 Dr. J. E. T. Camper, civic leader  
 Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cascino, artists  
 Prof. Alphonse Chapanis, educator  
 Miss Betty Clark, youth leader  
 Prof. Lloyd J. Davidson, educator  
 Rev. R. J. Daniels  
 Rev. Eddy L. Ford  
 Rev. Clarence L. Fossett  
 Rev. Don Foster  
 Rev. Frank J. Frve  
 Rev. Bruce H. Gilford  
 Dr. E. A. Gilkes, physician  
 Rabbi Israel M. Goldman  
 Mrs. Victor L. Gray, civic leader  
 Rabbi Jacob S. Green  
 Rev. Albert H. Hammond  
 Rev. John Hammond  
 Rev. Charles S. Harper  
 Mrs. Mary Hawkins, civic leader  
 Rabbi Joseph H. Hirsch  
 Rev. and Mrs. Richard R. Hively  
 Rev. Loyd A. Holt  
 Dr. Evelyn Howard, physiologist  
 Mrs. Margaret R. Irving  
 Dr. Frederick Jackson, educator  
 Rev. Kelly L. Jackson  
 Mrs. Adah Jenkins, civic leader  
 Mrs. Eugene L. Jenness  
 Dr. Arthur L. Johnson, physician  
 Prof. Leo Kanner, psychiatrist  
 Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, civic leader  
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kapuscinski,  
 musician  
 Mr. Allen Katz, youth leader  
 Rev. and Mrs. Fairfax F. King  
 Rev. Bruce Knisely  
 Linwood G. Koger, attorney  
 Arthur C. Lamb, educator  
 Dr. Stanley Levy, dentist  
 Rev. Norris A. Lineweaver<sup>1</sup>  
 Matthew Lipa  
 Rev. and Mrs. Ely Lofton  
 Prof. Victor Lowe, educator  
 Miss Esther McCully, student leader  
 Karl Metzler, artist  
 Rabbi Uri Miller  
 Rev. Cedric E. Mills  
 Prof. Clifford T. Morgan, psychologist  
 Prof. Orville Mosely, educator  
 Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy, civic  
 leaders  
 Daniel Nitzberg, youth leader  
 Dr. A. G. Osler, bacteriologist  
 Prof. Edwards A. Park, pediatrician  
 Rev. Joseph N. Pedrick<sup>1</sup>  
 Rev. W. Lindsay Pitts  
 Rabbi Manuel M. Poliakoff<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Arthur Randall, journalist  
 Chuck Richards, radio announcer  
 Dr. and Mrs. Harold Rosen, psychia-  
 trist  
 Rabbi Samuel Rosenblatt  
 Rev. Edwin A. Ross  
 Mrs. Arno Schirokauer  
 Rev. Gustav Schmidt  
 Rabbi Ephraim F. Shapiro  
 Dr. and Mrs. George Sharfatz  
 Bishop Alexander P. Shaw  
 Mr. Howard Shpritz, civic leader  
 Mrs. Herbert Shuger  
 Rev. E. L. Smith  
 Aaron Sopher,<sup>1</sup> artist  
 Anthony Stone, psychologist  
 Mrs. Henry G. Taubman, civic leader  
 Mrs. Haidee Terrill, novelist  
 Prof. Alexander Walker, educator  
 Rev. James H. Walker  
 Melvin L. Ward, civic leader  
 Mrs. Gertrude Waters, civic leader  
 Rev. Wilbur Waters  
 Dr. Charles Watts, dentist  
 Dr. William Watts, physician  
 Rev. E. W. White  
 Rev. E. W. Williams  
 Rev. F. E. Williar  
 Rev. Carl E. Young  
 Dr. Ralph J. Young, physician

<sup>1</sup>Later resigned from this organization. See p. 54.

## APPENDIX XII

CALL TO MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, MAY 29, 30, 1950, CHICAGO

## INITIATING SPONSORS

- Dr. David Baker, president, Associated Church Press, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Emily Greene Balch, Nobel prize winner, honorary chairman, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Wellesley, Mass.  
 Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Methodist Board of Missions, New York, N. Y.  
 Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C.  
 Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Congregation Beth-El, Astoria, Long Island.  
 Rev. Donald Cloward, Northern Baptist Convention, New York, N. Y.  
 Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, president, Northern Baptist Convention, Loveland, Colo.  
 Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Dr. Mark Dawber, Long Beach, Long Island.  
 Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 Rabbi Alvin I. Fine, Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Mrs. Welthy H. Fisher, United Council of Church Women, New York City.  
 Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, Washington, D. C.  
 Rabbi Robert Gordis, Jewish Theological Seminary, Belle Harbor, New York City.  
 Bishop S. L. Greene, A. M. E. Church, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Prof. Georgia Harkness, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.  
 Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Charles W. Iglehart, chairman, board of directors, F. O. R., New York City.  
 Rev. D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention, Selma, Ala.  
 Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, Washington, D. C.  
 Jameson Jones, president, National Conference of Methodist Youth, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, New York, N. Y.  
 Rev. William E. Lampe, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. Halford E. Lucecock, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.  
 Dr. Lester G. McAllister, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Dr. Thomas Mann, Nobel literature prize winner, Pacific Palisades, Calif.  
 Donald L. Mathews, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.  
 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Dean Walter G. Muelder, Boston University, Boston, Mass.  
 Dr. John S. Nolle, president emeritus, Grinnell College, Iowa.  
 Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Altadena, Calif.  
 Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Protestant Episcopal bishop (retired); San Francisco, Calif.  
 Prof. Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Prof. George V. Schick, secretary, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Hon. Odell Shepard, Pulitzer literature prize winner, Connecticut.  
 Dr. P. A. Sorokin, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Charles Turck, president, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Prof. Oswald Veblen, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
 Bishop W. J. Walls, A. M. E. Zion Church, Chicago, Ill.  
 Prof. Goodwin Watson, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.  
 Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Organizations, titles and other affiliations are listed for purposes of identification only.

## FIGURE 6.

## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Monday, May 29

10:00 a.m.— 12 m. —REGISTRATION . . . . . St. James Methodist Church  
4611 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago2:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.—KEYNOTE SESSION . . . . . St. James Methodist Church  
Chairman  
Bishop W. J. Walls, A.M.E. Zion Church

## HISTORY OF THE CONFERENCE

Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean, Rockefeller Chapel, University of  
Chicago

## THE COLD WAR. WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

Dr. Malcolm P. Sharp, Professor of Law, University of Chicago

## THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PEACE

Prof. Kermit Eby, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago

## PEACE IS DYNAMIC

Miss Emily Greene Balch, Honorary Chairman, Women's Inter-  
national League for Peace and Freedom,  
Wellesley, Mass. (recorded)

5:30 p.m.—YOUTH SUPPER

Donald Mathews, President, Student Cabinet, Union Theological  
Seminary, New York City

8:00 p.m.—PUBLIC MEETING—St. James Methodist Church, 4611 S. Ellis

## "PEACE IS POSSIBLE"

INVOCATION—Dr. George A. Fowler, St. James Methodist Church, Chicago

CHAIRMAN—Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean, Rockefeller Chapel, University of  
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SPEAKERS—Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Pres., Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N.C.

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, formerly of the Home Missions Council of North  
America, Long Beach, N.Y.Rev. Massie Kennard, pastor to youth, Metropolitan Community  
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Tuesday, May 30—WORK SEMINARS TO EXAMINE PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO  
THE COLD WAR10:00 a.m.—12:00 m —  
All at St. James Methodist Church

1:00 p.m.— 3:00 p.m.—

## I. FEAR—EFFECTS ON FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

MODERATOR—Dr. David D. Baker, Pres., Associated Church Press, St. Louis, Mo.

DISCUSSION LEADERS—Prof. Kermit Eby, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago  
Dr. Albert Barnett, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

**II. EFFECTS OF THE H-BOMB, THE A-BOMB**

**MODERATOR**—Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Congregation Beth-El, Astoria, L.I.

**DISCUSSION LEADERS**—Dr. Daniel Q. Posin, Professor of Physics, N. Dakota State Agricultural College, Fargo

Rev. Alfred W. Swan, First Congregational Church, Madison, Wis.

**III. ECONOMY, TRADE AND FOREIGN POLICY**

**MODERATOR**—Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, Mt. Olivet Methodist Church, Dearborn, Michigan

**DISCUSSION LEADERS**—Prof. Colston E. Warne, Economist, Amherst College, Mass.

Mrs. Welthy Fisher, Chairman, World Day of Prayer Committee, United Council of Church Women, N.Y.C.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Author and Anthropologist, Council on African Affairs

**IV. CIVIL LIBERTIES**

**MODERATOR**—Dr. Charles J. Turck, President, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

**DISCUSSION LEADER**—Hon. Clifford Durr, Former Federal Communications Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, formerly of the Home Missions Council of North America, Long Beach, N.Y.

To plan effective community action, the Conference will have experts in religion, education, labor, youth and community life as consultants in each seminar.

**4:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.—CLOSING SESSION**

Reports from Seminars

Adoption of Program

Election of Continuations Committee

7:00 p.m.

—FELLOWSHIP SUPPER

**CONFERENCE INFORMATION**

Attendance and participation is open to all who are concerned with the problem of peace in today's world.

Registration fee: \$2—for admission to all sessions.

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## APPENDIX XIII

[Advertisement in New York Times, April 13, 1949, p. 36]

## LABOR WANTS PEACE TALKS NOT A PACT FOR WAR—A STATEMENT ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

The United States Senate, which recently filibustered the civil rights bills to death, has been called upon to push through the North Atlantic Pact at top legislative speed.

It is argued that the North Atlantic Pact is urgently needed to secure world peace. Yet many, here and abroad, are alarmed over the pact and fear that, far from promoting peace, it may lead to war. This is our fear. We, the undersigned, see neither hope nor promise in a world divided into hostile blocks.

It makes no sense to say, as the Secretary of State has said, that the North Atlantic Pact is in the spirit of the United Nations Charter and conforms to its provisions. The North Atlantic Pact is the opposite of the United Nations. It is the final climax in a series of events which have disunited the original United Nations. It is clearly a pact for war based on the assumption that peace is either impossible or undesirable.

We fervently believe that peace—which the overwhelming majority in all countries earnestly want—is possible. We are convinced that the controversy between the United States and the U. S. S. R. can be resolved in negotiations for a peaceful settlement. The pact closes the door on negotiation.

Millions of dollars of American taxpayers' money are to go to the pact's signatories for arms and armies. Less than 4 years after the conclusion of the last war, the United States evidently is ready to promote a full-fledged international armaments race. This is the road to war—not peace.

As trade-unionists, we are especially alarmed over policies which put American economy on a war footing, give our industries a stake in the continuance of the armaments race, and fill Americans with a fear of peace as bad for business and harmful to national prosperity. We are convinced that the true road to prosperity lies in the development of peacetime industry, designed to meet the mounting needs of consumers. The dread of a depression should be met by forthright action to protect the living standards of Americans, employed and unemployed.

The North Atlantic Pact is a very serious departure from traditional American policy. It should not be rushed through to meet a fictitious deadline. We urge all Americans, regardless of their political differences, to call upon the President, the Secretary of State, and the Congress to arrange for free and unrestricted public hearings before, as a Nation, we are committed to a course which many of us feel is fraught with peril to America and the world.

Arthur Osman, president, local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers  
 William Michelson, president, local 2, Department Store Workers  
 Leon J. Davis, president, local 1199, Drug Clerks Union  
 Al Evanoff, division director, local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers  
 Milton Goldman, business agent, local 1199, Drug Clerks Union  
 Frank Quinn, steward, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Phillip Wachtel, steward, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Irving Wodin, administrator, local 2, Department Store Workers  
 Bernard Eisenberg, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Abe Cohen, garment area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Frank Brown, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Bill Portnoy, employment dispatcher, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Lillian Stephens, steward, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Peter Evanoff, employment dispatcher, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Charles Goldstein, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Peter Baldino, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Joe Tillem, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Sol Molofsky, Fourth Avenue director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Leonard Irsay, headquarters area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 William O'Connor, Long Island area, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Harry Bush, Long Island area, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Max C. Wantman, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Philip Mannheim, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W. j  
 Ruth Bearman, steward, local 65, U. W. & W. W.  
 Bernard Tolkow, area director, local 65, U. W. & W. W.

Irving Zeidman, recording secretary, local 2155, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL.

Edward Schwuchow, financial secretary, Carpenters Local 21, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL

Alex Klerman, trustee, local 2155, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL

Isidore Rosenberg, manager, joint council 13, United Shoe Workers, CIO

Fileno De Novalis, secretary-treasurer, joint council 13, USW-CIO

Anthony Scimica, coordinator, local 54, USW-CIO

Milton Schaff, business agent, local 129, USW-CIO

Nick De Maria, business agent, local 60, USW-CIO

Santo Gioia, business agent, USW-CIO

A. Silver, chairman executive board, local 60, USW-CIO

Pat D'Amelio, executive board member, local 60, USW-CIO

Leo Sanders, business agent, local 65, USW-CIO

Max Goldstein, business agent, local 65, USW-CIO

Max Honigbaum, chairman, joint council 13, USW-CIO

John Noto, business agent, local 62, USW-CIO

Anthony Rivituso, business agent, local 61, USW-CIO

Ted Tudisco, business agent, local 54, USW-CIO

Steve Alexandersom, president, local 60, USW-CIO

Achille Di Pietro, executive board member, local 60, USW-CIO

Nettie Cordaro, executive board member, local 60, USW-CIO

Joseph Marino, executive board member, local 60, USW-CIO

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Ronna Thaler, executive board member, local 65, USW-CIO

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Arthur Kostove, member joint council 13, USW-CIO

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M. Buzzanca, floor chairman, local 54, USW-CIO

B. Guiaurizzo, department chairman, local 54, USW-CIO

Pearl Ehrlich, legislative director, local 54, USW-CIO

Murray Gold, business agent, local 54, USW-CIO

Leo Rabinowitz, business agent, local board, local 54, USW-CIO

Steve Kravath, president, local 54, USW-CIO

Ida Pasner, shop chairman, local 54, USW-CIO

Sol Reinstein, business agent, local 54, USW-CIO

Max Perlow, international secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers, CIO

Ernest Marsh, director of organization, UFW-CIO

J. Anania, president, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Herman Kagan, vice president, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Sol Silverman, business agent, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Richard Mazza, business agent, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

David Ratushenko, business agent, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Joseph Garraffa, business agent, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Ernest Capaldo, business agent, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

S. Lederman, member, joint council, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Max Parees, member, joint council, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Philip Lanch, member, joint council, local 76-B, UFW-CIO

Hank Antell, business agent, local 140, UFW-CIO

Carl A. Wise, executive board member, local 140, UFW-CIO

Isidore Heimowitz, recording secretary, local 140, UFW-CIO

Frank Wagner, business agent, local 140, UFW-CIO

Alex Sirota, manager, local 140, UFW-CIO

Arnold Birnbach, secretary, civil rights committee, local 140, UFW-CIO

Emil Winick, shop chairman, local 140, UFW-CIO

John Czernowski, shop chairman, local 140, UFW-CIO

Bernard Minter, business agent, local 140, UFW-CIO

Al Di Martino, shop chairman, local 76, UFW-CIO

Louise Trivelli, shop chairman, local 76, UFW-CIO

Helen Bernstein, shop chairman, local 76, UFW-CIO

William F. O'Gorman, business agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO

C. F. Jonanson, port agent, MCS-CIO

Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO

Hyman Richman, manager, local 105, IFLWU-CIO

Murray Brown, manager, local 110, IFLWU-CIO

John Demelis, manager, local 70, IFLWU-CIO  
 Harry Jaffee, manager, local 120, IFLWU-CIO  
 Herbert Kurzer, manager, local 125, IFLWU-CIO  
 Morris Breecher, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Max Bronsnick, assistant manager, local 125, IFLWU-CIO  
 Julius Fleiss, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Samuel Freedman, legislative director, IFLWU-CIO  
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 Joseph Morgenstern, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Morris Pinchewsky, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Samuel Resnick, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Leon Shlofrock, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Bernard Stoller, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 William Wasserman, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Jack Hindus, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Oscar Ward, welfare director, IFLWU-CIO  
 Steve Leondopoulos, business agent, IFLWU-CIO  
 Philip Silber, chairman, local 101, IFLWU-CIO  
 Abe Potchinsky, chairman, local 110, IFLWU-CIO  
 John Quillian, chairman, local 125, IFLWU-CIO  
 James Stephenson, chairman, local 70, IFLWU-CIO  
 David Miller, secretary, local 101, IFLWU-CIO  
 Max Ruskin, secretary, local 105, IFLWU-CIO  
 Dave Shapiro, acting secretary, local 110, IFLWU-CIO  
 Sam Burt, manager, joint board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO  
 Gladstone Smith, secretary-treasurer, joint board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO  
 Leon Straus, executive secretary, joint board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO  
 Morris Angel, organizer, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Cecil Cohen, organizer, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Max Salzman, organizer, Local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Tom Lloyd, secretary, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Ervin Wagner, president, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Sophie Marcus, executive board, local 61, IFLWU-CIO  
 Morris Gumpel, executive board, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Al Moses, shop chairman, A-1 Fur Cleaners, local 64, IFLWU-CIO  
 Jack Ostrower, organizer, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Anthony Barratta, organizer, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Hannah Bock, executive board, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Edward Wharton, executive board, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Moe Austin, president, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Leonard I. Webb, executive board, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Vincent Castiglione, executive board, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
 Joseph Cacchioli, executive board, local 80, IFLWU-CIO  
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 Tom Iandiorio, organizer, local 85, IFLWU-CIO  
 Armand Norelli, president, local 85, IFLWU-CIO  
 Lyndon Henry, organizer, local 88, IFLWU-CIO  
 Jack Arra, organizer, local 88, IFLWU-CIO  
 Nat Litwack, president, local 88, IFLWU-CIO  
 Hy Denerstein, administrator, local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO  
 Sol Revkin, executive board, local 88, IFLWU-CIO  
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 Vincent Provinzano, business agent, local 150, IFLWU-CIO  
 Morris Cohen, business agent, local 150, IFLWU-CIO  
 Matt Vincent, president, local 150, IFLWU-CIO  
 Dave Kaplan, executive board, local 150, IFLWU-CIO  
 Sam Weinberg, executive board, local 150, IFLWU-CIO  
 Robert Green, shop chairman, local 16, UOPWA-CIO



Rose Marks, shop chairman, local 16, UOPWA-CIO  
 Winifred Norman, organizer, local 16, UOPWA-CIO  
 Henry Sheridan, shop chairman, local 16, UOPWA-CIO  
 Shirley Traub, shop chairman, local 16, UOPWA-CIO  
 Rissel Bonoff, recording secretary, local 18, UOPWA-CIO  
 Richard Eveleth, executive board, local 18, UOPWA-CIO  
 Estelle Levine, vice president, local 18, UOPWA-CIO  
 Henry Schlanger, executive secretary, local 18, UOPWA-CIO  
 James Berger, chapter chairman, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Jay Cohen, chapter chairman, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Helen Mangold, president, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Bernard Segal, executive director, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Dorothy Tate, executive board, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Olive Van Horn, vice-president, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Richard Morton, business representative, local 906, UOPWA-CIO  
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 Frances Smith, executive board, hotel local 6, AFL  
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 Ben Tiedeman, secretary-treasurer, Bakers-AFL  
 Frank Weinheimer, business agent, local 430, United Electrical Workers-CIO  
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 James Patterson, organizer, local 430, UE-CIO  
 Belle Bailynson, legislative director, local 430, UE-CIO  
 Harry Haber, shop steward, local 430, UE-CIO  
 Louise Nyitray, vice shop chairman, local 430, UE-CIO  
 Rose Barr, shop chairman, local 430, UE-CIO  
 James Garry, business manager, local 1227, UE-CIO  
 Joseph F. Kehoe, secretary-treasurer, American Communications Association-CIO  
 D. R. Panza, vice-president, ACA-CIO  
 Joseph P. Selly, president, ACA-CIO  
 Lawrence F. Kelly, vice-president, ACA-CIO  
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 Eugene Sayet, secretary, Atlantic branch local 1, ACA-CIO  
 William Bender, vice-president, ACA-CIO  
 John J. Wieners, chairman, local 40, ACA-CIO  
 Louis Siebenberg, vice-president, local 40, ACA-CIO  
 I. J. Sobel, treasurer, Atlantic branch, local 1, ACA-CIO  
 Frank Sullivan, vice-chairman, Atlantic branch, local 1, ACA-CIO  
 F. W. Gruman, secretary-treasurer, local 10, ACA-CIO  
 Bert Penman, vice-president, local 11, ACA-CIO  
 Frank A. Lenahan, secretary-treasurer, local 11, ACA-CIO  
 Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers-CIO  
 Manny Sherman, chairman, local 11, UPW-CIO  
 Mike Copperman, chapter secretary, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 E. P. Luebke, chapter president, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Ann Arnold, legislative chairman, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Charles Rutkoff, chapter president, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Helene Richards, vice president, chapter local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Sara Slutsky, executive board member, chapter local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Max Hammer, division chairman, local 2899, UPW-CIO

Janet Wolfe, executive board member, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 Al Rosenberg, second vice president, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 Fanny Langsam, executive board member, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 Bert Loeb, local representative, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 Stanley Rudbarg, shop chairman, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 William Hauptman, treasurer, local 2899, UPW-CIO  
 Elizabeth Haber, financial secretary, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Sidney Katz, chapter executive board member, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Dominick Bartoluzzi, representative New York district, UPW-CIO  
 Jack Bigel, president, New York district, UPW-CIO  
 Lewis J. Sklar, vice president, chapter, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 A. Ginsberg, vice president, chapter, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Samuel Garnett, president, local 111, UPW-CIO  
 Louis Passikoff, chairman, section No. 2, local 338, United Retail & Wholesale  
 Workers  
 Morris Pitt, executive board member, section No. 2, local 338, UR&WW  
 Leo Reiter, section chairman, local 338, UR&WW  
 Hy Friedman, welfare secretary, section 6, local 338, UR&WW  
 Andrew Leredu, president, International Jewelry Workers, local 1, AFL  
 David Ehre, vice president, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 David Smith, recording secretary, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 Isidore Kahn, secretary-treasurer, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 Benny Sher, organizer, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 Leon Sverdlove, organizer, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 Frank Milo, organizer, local 1, jewelry-AFL  
 Frank Wedl, president, local 848, Brotherhood of Painters & Paperhangers-AFL  
 Morris Davis, secretary, local 848, painters-AFL  
 Louis Weinstock, delegate, district council 9, painters-AFL  
 Ralph French, painters-AFL  
 Samuel Winn, painters-AFL  
 M. Botwinick, painters-AFL  
 William Peace, vice president, local 144, Building Service International Union-  
 AFL  
 Molly West, business agent, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Sidney Pudell, administrator, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Francis Golden, general organizer, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Larry Schnall, business agent, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Halois Moorhead, business agent, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 James Anderson, executive board member, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Helen Pivalo, executive board member, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Nicky Carale, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Al Lewis, business agent, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 John Steuben, secretary-treasurer, local 144, BSIU-AFL  
 Arnold Ames, executive secretary, Ladies Garment Center-ALP  
 Fanny Golos, vice president, Ladies Garment Center-ALP  
 Morris Garfin, treasurer, LGC-ALP  
 Abraham Skolnick, president, LGC-ALP  
 Aberlardo Baez, general secretary, local 273, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural Union-  
 CIO  
 Felix Rivera, executive board member, local 273, FTA-CIO  
 Severino Martinez, assistant regional director, FTA-CIO  
 Hyman Levine, recording secretary, Sheet Metal Workers Sick & Benevolent  
 Association, Inc., local union No. 28, AFL  
 Alcott L. Tyler, business manager, local 121, United Chemical Workers-CIO  
 Daniel Allen, trade union director, ALP  
 (This advertisement initiated and paid for by voluntary contributions from  
 among the above signators as individuals. Title and affiliation listed for identi-  
 fication only.)

## APPENDIX XIV

CALL TO A NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1949, CARMEN'S HALL, ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

## ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Honorary chairman: Bernard V. McGroarty, Stereotypers, AFL  
 Chairman: Samuel Curry, Packinghouse No. 347  
 Executive secretary: James H. Wishart, I. F. L. W. U.-CIO  
 Treasurer: Ossie Long, Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers, Independent  
 Publicity chairman: Rod Holmgren, I. U. M. M. & S. W.-CIO  
 Mass-meeting chairman: James Pinta, I. U. M. M. & S. W.-CIO  
 Coordinator: Joseph D. Persily  
 Illinois organizer: John T. Bernard, U. E.-CIO  
 Illinois organizer: Sven Anderson, U. A. W.-CIO  
 Office manager: June R. Shaw, U. O. P. W. A.-CIO

Octavia Hawkins, UAW-CIO No. 453  
 Pat Amato, UE-CIO No. 1150  
 Willard Best, FE-CIO  
 Jacob Blake, Jr., USA-CIO  
 Max Friend, ILGWU-AFL  
 Veronica Kryzan, FTA-CIO

Bill Jackson, I. U. M. M. & S. W.-CIO  
 Gene Barile, Shoe Workers  
 Glyn F. Brooks, Railroad, AFL  
 Tom Slater, Carpenters No. 1, AFL

## SPONSORS

*California*

John Allard, president, local 230, UAW-CIO  
 James T. Allen, financial secretary, local 634, Carpenters, AFL  
 William Axelrod, executive secretary, Newsvenders  
 Chet Baker, patrolman, Marine Cooks, Stewards, CIO  
 Thomas Bankhead, chairman, legislative committee, local 634, Carpenters, AFL  
 James Daugherty, president, State CIO Council  
 Fred Friedman, political committee, local 116, Painters, AFL  
 Howard Garvin, editorial board of the Union Painter, local 116, AFL  
 Charles Gladstone, ILGW, AFL  
 Frank Green, business agent, local 115, Watchmakers, AFL  
 Fred Hancock, local 116, Painters, AFL  
 Frank Hearn, business agent, local 26, ILWU-CIO  
 Dennis Hooper, port agent, Marine Cooks, Stewards, CIO  
 John Lebound, division 664, Locomotive Engineers, San Luis Obispo  
 Lester J. McCormick, business representative, local 634, Carpenters Union, AFL  
 Charles F. McMurray, representative, Dining Car & Railroad Food Workers, Independent.  
 Henry Richardson, trustee, Painters, AFL  
 Henry Sazer, local 22, Capmakers, AFL  
 Lloyd Seeliger, business agent, local 26, ILWU-CIO  
 Lou Sherman, president, local 26, ILWU-CIO  
 Sophie Silver, joint board, ILGWU-AFL  
 Sam Sperling, local 1976, Carpenters, AFL  
 Del Tucker, president, local 1421, UE-CIO  
 Sam Willens, ILGWU, AFL  
 Sol Zeleznick, president, local 1348, Painters, AFL

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 Saul Kreas, business agent, local 186, Printers, AFL  
 Thomas Koury, vice president, local 423, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Philip Laracca, financial secretary, local 146, Hod Carriers, AFL  
 John Ropuano, president, local 445, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Saul Weissman, president, local 364, Cleaners & Dyers, CIO

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Pat Amato, president, local 1150, UE-CIO  
 Abraham Arnstein, executive board, local 14, Cigarmakers, AFL  
 Solon C. Bell, president, Dining Car & Railroad Food Workers, Independent.  
 Willard Best, recording secretary, local 108, FE-CIO  
 Nick Blattner, business agent, local 18-B, Furniture, CIO  
 Glyn F. Brooks, president, local 666, Railway Carmen  
 Geo. Carlson, local 637, Painters, AFL  
 Samuel Curry, president, local 347, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Geraldine Dvorak, president, local 24, UOPWA-CIO  
 Hilliard Ellis, organizer, local 453, UAW-CIO  
 Carl Erickson, president, local 637, Painters, AFL  
 Max Friend, executive board, local 212, ILGWU-AFL  
 Milton Gilmore, president, local 23, Packinghouse, CIO  
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 Carl Gustrom, treasurer, local 637, Painters, AFL  
 Chris Gyker, legislative director, local 164, FE-CIO  
 Matt Halas, president, local 108, FE-CIO  
 Bill Jackson, vice president, local 758, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Clifford Johnson, business representative, local 49, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Helge Johnson, vice president, local 637, Painters, AFL  
 Terry Kandal, district committeeman, local 719, UAW-CIO  
 Michael Karpa, president, local 1119, UE-CIO  
 William King, executive board, local 4, Printers, AFL  
 Irving Krane, business manager, local 1150, UE-CIO  
 Veronica Kryzan, secretary-treasurer, local 194, FTA-CIO  
 Bernard Lucas, president, local 208, ILWU-CIO  
 Frank Mierkiewicz, business representative, local 43, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Bernard McDonough, business manager, local 1119, UE-CIO  
 Arthur Peterson, recording secretary, local 101, FE-CIO  
 Bernard Rappaport, shop chairman, local 5, ILGWU-AFL  
 Edward Romanowski, sergeant at arms, local 347, Packinghouse, CIO  
 William Samuels, president, lodge 225, BRT  
 Jack Sauther, president, local 25, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Sam Schaps, president, local 45, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Goldie Shapiro, chairman, education committee, local 2, Public Workers, CIO  
 Tom Slater, secretary-treasurer, local 1, Carpenters, AFL  
 Ben Sloan, executive board, local 14, Cigarmakers, AFL  
 Pasco Soso, president, local 1114, UE-CIO  
 Max Strulovich, steward, local 28, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Arthur C. Thomas, lodge 342, Railway Clerks, AFL  
 Alvin L. Vessey, local 101, FE-CIO  
 John M. Volz, president, local 169, FE-CIO  
 Harold Ward, financial secretary, local 108, FE-CIO  
 John Wesolowski, business representative, local 415, Fur and Leather, CIO  
 Charles Wilson, steward, local 719, UAW-CIO

*Indiana*

Jacob Blake, Jr., trustee, local 1014, USA-CIO  
 Harold M. Boyer, steward, local 9, UAW-CIO  
 Joe Gyurko, grievance committee, local 1010, USA-CIO  
 Chris L. Malis, shop steward, local 1014, USA-CIO  
 Julius Rems, steward, local 9, UAW-CIO  
 Ed. Wygant, steward, local 9, UAW-CIO

*Iowa*

J. S. Lindsey, financial secretary, local 704, IAM  
 Mervin L. Myers, business agent, local 110, FTA-CIO  
 Arthur Petrusch, president, local 116, FE-CIO  
 David A. Reed, president, local 155, FE-CIO  
 Wm. R. Smith, local 116, FE-CIO  
 Mary Testraet, president, local 271, FE-CIO  
 Mark Thompson, local 118, ITU

*Louisiana*

Walter Rogers, local 406, Operating Engineers, AFL

*Maryland*

Irv Dvorin, port agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO  
 Sam Fox, chief shop steward, local 75, Furniture Workers, CIO  
 James Mosley, secretary, local 219, Fur and Leather, CIO  
 Joseph Oliver, president, local 219, Fur and Leather, CIO

*Massachusetts*

Robenia Anthony, local 484, Teachers Union, AFL  
 George Bradow, manager, local 30, Fur and Leather, CIO  
 Alexander Cocoburn, president, local 201, Retired Employees, UE-CIO  
 Alphonse Croce, board of directors, Shoe Lasters  
 Paul R. Emerson, local 218, Carpenters, AFL  
 Bartley Harriett, business agent, local 11, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Helen S. Johnson, treasurer, local 3, UOPWA-CIO  
 Carol T. Levy, president, local 3, UOPWA-CIO  
 Harold Lewengrus, shop steward, local 181, Amalgamated Clothing Workers,  
 CIO  
 Robert McCarthy, business agent, local 136-B, Furniture Workers, CIO  
 Geo. Roe, recording secretary, local 239, UE-CIO  
 Salvatore Vaudo, executive board, local 11, Packinghouse, CIO

*Michigan*

Paul Boatin, bargaining committee, local 600, UAW-CIO  
 Phillip Carroll, tool-room steward, local 157, UAW-CIO  
 Ed. Chabot, legislative committee, local 931, UE-CIO  
 James Cichocki, president, local 742, UAW-CIO  
 Tom Coleman, president, local 285, Public Workers, CIO  
 Thomas Crowe, bargaining committee, local 2340, USA-CIO  
 Tracy Doll, Detroit  
 Virgil Lacey, local 600, UAW-CIO  
 Percy Llewellyn, local 600, UAW-CIO  
 Ed Lock, president, plastic unit, local 600, UAW-CIO  
 Andrew Poach, vice president, CIO Council, Oakland County.  
 Warren F. Powers, secretary-treasurer, local 26, UOPWA-CIO  
 John Reynolds, president, local 208, UAW-CIO  
 Samuel Sage, Detroit  
 Edith Van Horn, chief steward, local 3, UAW-CIO  
 Leo West, chairman legislative committee, local 931, UE-CIO  
 Fred Williams, business agent, local 208, UAW-CIO  
 John H. Young, president, local 922, UAW-CIO

*Minnesota*

George Dizard, business agent, Federal local 18650, AFL  
 Leo Giovannini, local 1140, UE-CIO  
 John L. Johnson, local 2714, USA-CIO  
 Pat McGraw, secretary, local 1096, USA-CIO  
 Joe Paszak, secretary, local 1210, USA-CIO  
 Cornelius Smith, local 7, Carpenters, AFL  
 Walter J. Szlachtowski, local 1140, UE-CIO

*Missouri*

Loyal Hammack, secretary, general grievance committee, lodge 696, BRT  
 Walter Held, president, local 820, UE-CIO  
 Geo. Kimmel, president, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Wm. Massingale, president, Building Service Employees  
 James L. Moore, local 41, IAM  
 E. M. Simmons, local 1108, AFL

*Nebraska*

Florence Coppock, steward, local 60, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Joe Dozier, local 113, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Wm. O. Hester, local 47, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Geo. Patriner, financial secretary-treasurer, local 62, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Wm. Stone, Hod Carriers, AFL

*New Hampshire*

Harold Macey, chapel chairman, local 25, ITU  
 John S. Yarmo, steward, local 136B, Furniture, CIO

*New Jersey*

Mike Berko, chief steward, local 365, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Wm. Betzel, president, local 437, UE-CIO  
 Santo Bevacqua, president, local 140, Fur Workers, CIO  
 Clarence Bingaman, president, local 810, UE-CIO  
 Ethel Carpenter, local 429, UE-CIO  
 Robert Brennan, president, local 401, UE-CIO  
 Munzio Calise, president, local 130, Fur Workers, CIO.  
 Anthony J. Cascone, picket captain, singer local 403, UE-CIO  
 John Dillon, vice president, local 448, UE-CIO  
 Joseph Evans, financial secretary, local 422, UE-CIO  
 Wm. Ewaskiw, shop chairman, local 407, UE-CIO  
 Bernard Porer, corresponding secretary, local 437, Federation of Teachers, AFL  
 Andrew Garner, president, local 286, Packinghouse, CIO  
 Dominic San Giovanni, president, local 20, Chemical Workers, CIO  
 Helen Gottlieb, president, local 11, UOPWA-CIO  
 Agnolia Holland, vice president, local 424, UE-CIO  
 Phillip H. Israel, financial secretary, local 1782, Carpenters, AFL  
 Anthony Lisano, president, local 409, UE-CIO  
 Mike Longi, chief steward, local 702, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 John McCarthy, president, local 429, UE-CIO  
 Arnold McGee, president, local 231, Packinghouse, CIO  
 George Palmer, recording secretary, local 446, UE-CIO  
 Richard J. Ryan, Jr., ITU, AFL  
 Bert Salwen, chief steward, local 7, UOPWA-CIO  
 John Shein, chief steward, local 837, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Morris Slater, secretary-treasurer, local 451, UE-CIO  
 Guida Trombetta, president, local 7, UOPWA-CIO  
 Ed. Scocco, president, local 141, UE-CIO  
 Walter Speicher, recording secretary, local 407, UE-CIO  
 Edward Taylor, president, local 506, district 50, UMWA  
 James Williams, local 27, Leather Workers, CIO

*New Mexico*

Arturo Flores, recording secretary, local 890, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Jose M. Hernandez, shop steward, local 890, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Henry Jaiamillo, trustee, local 890, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Clinton E. Jencks, executive secretary, local 890, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 D. C. Law, local chairman, lodge 221, BRT-AFL

*New York*

Louis Altman, business agent, local 164, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Morris Angel, organizer, local 64, Fur Workers, CIO  
 Norma Aronson, president, local 16, UOPWA-CIO  
 Henry Beckman, president, local 3, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Daniel Benjamin, vice president, Dining Car & Railroad Food Workers, IND  
 Lewis Allen Berne, president, local 231, Architects Union, CIO  
 Russell Bonoff, recording secretary, local 18, UOPWA-CIO  
 Joe Cappodonna, business agent, local 3, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Vincent Castiglione, president, local 80, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Jack Curylo, business agent, local 3, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Leon Davis, president, local 1199, Drug Clerks Union, CIO  
 Frank Duto, president, local 1, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Morris Gainer, president, local 905, Painters, AFL  
 Louis Greenstein, president, local 164, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Lyndon Henry, organizer, local 88, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Mike Hudyma, manager, local 85, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Andrew Leredu, president, local 1, Jewelry Workers, AFL  
 David Livingstone, vice president, local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse  
 Helen S. Mangold, president, local 19, UOPWA-CIO  
 Ruby Marcus, business agent, local 107, Paper Bags & Novelty, AFL  
 William Michaelson, president, local 2, Department Store, CIO  
 Richard Morton, business representative, local 906, UOPWA-CIO  
 Arman Norelli, president, local 85, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Jack Ostrower, organizer, local 80, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Frank Princysati, president, local 88, Fur & Leather, CIO

Charles Rivers, executive secretary, district 3, UE-CIO  
 Tony Scimica, local 54, Shoe Workers, CIO  
 Philip Sterling, executive board, local 50, UOPWA-CIO  
 Ben Tiedeman, secretary-treasurer, local 1, Bakers Union, AFL  
 Alcott Tyler, business manager, local 121, Chemical Workers, IND  
 Leo Velardi, president, local 121, Chemical Workers, IND  
 Matt Vincent, president, local 150, Mechanics Union  
 Ervin Wagner, president, local 64, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Maurice Wechsler, local 701, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Frank Wedl, president, local 848, Painters, AFL

#### *North Dakota*

J. M. Glaser, member of AFL union

#### *Ohio*

Ray E. Bailes, secretary-treasurer, lodge 108, Order of Railroad Conductors  
 Robert E. Lee Baltimore, steward, local 1157, USA-CIO  
 Charles Beckman, president, local 45, UAW-CIO  
 Charles Butler, local 1331, USA-CIO  
 Clinton Carlton, president, Mullins Works, local USA-CIO  
 Joseph Carr, pit committeeman, local 4285, UMWA  
 Myles H. Cartwright, local 63, ITU-AFL  
 Wm. W. Chapman, shop chairman, local 12, UAW-CIO  
 Oscar Dennis, president, local 735, Mine Mill, CIO  
 John W. Fields, secretary, local 7765, UMWA  
 Stanley Fonfa, local 1418, USA-CIO  
 H. C. Glover, lodge 2100, Railway Clerks  
 Elmer Grandstaff, local 1331, USA-CIO  
 R. D. Grathwol, corresponding secretary, local 473, Painters, AFL  
 Josephine Hansen, president, local 209, ILWU-CIO  
 Ray Horrigan, member of Railroad Industrial Union  
 Aileen Kelley, president, local 87, UOPWA-CIO  
 Herman Carl Kopper, committeeman, local 185, USA-CIO  
 Wm. Long, lodge 26, Railway Carmen  
 Geo. E. Lyons, local 5, Rubber Workers, CIO  
 Florence Romig, chief shop steward, local 707, UE-CIO  
 Joseph Ross, secretary, local 641, Blacksmiths Union, AFL  
 Frank Sicha, local 284, UMWA  
 Flora Wall, steward, local 323, Clothing Workers, CIO

#### *Pennsylvania*

Chas. C. Auburn, president, local 155, UE-CIO  
 Miriam E. Cliff, local 638, FTA-CIO  
 Willis Collins, local 1256, USA-CIO  
 Thos. F. Delaney, secretary, District Council 1, UE-CIO  
 Frank Di Vincinzo, business agent, local 30, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Ed. Drill, secretary, local 587, Painters, AFL  
 Vincent Fitzgerald, recording secretary, lodge 462, Locomotive Firemen and  
 Enginemen  
 Tom Fitzpatrick, chief steward, local 601, UE-CIO  
 Ike Freedman, business manager, local 53, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Marc Gzylburd, recording secretary, local 155, UE-CIO  
 John Gillespie, chief grievance committeeman, local 2295, USA-CIO  
 E. Incolingo, business agent, local 30, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 Robert Kirkwood, business agent, local 610, UE-CIO  
 David Lachenbruch, chairman, local 16, Newspaper Guild  
 Jack Law, president, local 416, Paper & Novelty Workers, CIO  
 Nick Lazeri, business agent, local 237, Restaurant Workers, AFL  
 Stanley L. Loney, president, District 6, UE-CIO  
 Joseph McLaughlin, business agent, Shoe Workers, CIO  
 Maurice Mersky, president, local 30, Fur & Leather, CIO  
 George Nichols, labor manager, local 237, Hotel, Restaurant Workers, AFL  
 John Pacosky, president, local 1514, UMWA  
 James Pasquay, Secretary-treasurer, local 30, Fur and Leather, CIO.  
 Warren Perry, shop steward, local 2599, USA-CIO  
 Jos. A. Picucci, committeeman, local 2598, USA-CIO  
 Joseph A. Ruccio, business representative and secretary, local 46, Roofers, AFL

Stephany Ruccio, shop secretary, local 119, Clothing Workers, CIO  
 Anthony Salopek, local 1256, USA-CIO  
 Mitchell W. Schaffer, steward, local 2600, USA-CIO  
 Joseph L. Schatz, president, local 2, UOPWA-CIO  
 Jacob Smith, shop steward, local 773, Teamsters, AFL  
 Sara E. Smith, vice president, local 128, UE-CIO  
 Albert Sonka, shop steward, local 2599, USA-CIO

#### *South Dakota*

E. E. Sudan, local 123, Barbers Union, AFL

#### *Tennessee*

Henderson Davis, chief shop steward, local 19, FTA-CIO  
 John Mack Dyson, president, local 19, FTA-CIO  
 Ed McCrea, business agent, local 19, FTA-CIO

#### *Virginia*

Isaac J. Baker, vice president, local 26, FTA-CIO  
 David Clark, president, local 978, ILWU-CIO  
 Lawrence McGurty, organizer, local 26, FTA-CIO  
 Robbie W. Riddick, president, local 26, FTA-CIO

#### *Wisconsin*

Robert Berberich, treasurer, lodge 191, BRT  
 Emil Churchich, head steward, local 75, UAW-CIO  
 Clarence Dickerson, vice president, local 802, Public Workers, CIO  
 George M. Hayden, Bargaining Committee, local 1109, UE-CIO  
 Clarence E. Hughes, local 19, Rubber Workers, CIO  
 William Lockett, executive board, Federal local 18499, AFL  
 Arvo Mattson, president, local 237, Hod Carriers, AFL  
 Robert C. Miller, Sentinel Lodge 1916, Machinists.  
 Emil Muelver, president, local 1113, UE-CIO  
 Oliver Rasmussen, president, local 15, Woodworkers, CIO  
 George L. Sommers, Brewery Workers, CIO  
 Fred Wollman, president, local 47, Fur and Leather, CIO

#### *Washington*

Myrna Anderson, president, local 35, UOPWA-CIO  
 O. L. Dearing, business agent, local 9, ILWU-CIO  
 A. A. Fisher, secretary, State CIO Council  
 A. Joe Harris, port agent, Marine, Cook and Stewards, CIO  
 Harold Johnson, Machinist Lodge 79, IAM-AFL  
 Prudencio Mori, secretary, local 7, FTA-CIO  
 Elmer Olsen, business agent, local 25, Mine-Mill, CIO  
 Jerry Tyler, secretary, Seattle CIO Council

(Organizations listed for purposes of identification only.)

#### BASIS FOR REPRESENTATION

Five for each local union; one additional for each thousand members. Delegates from shops, buildings and departments shall also be elected. Registration fee (to cover expenses of conference): Delegate, \$2; observer, \$2.

#### FACTS ON CONFERENCE

Registration of delegates: Friday, September 30, 8 to 12 p. m., and Saturday, October 1, 9 to 11 a. m., at Carmen's Hall, Ashland and Van Buren, where all sessions will take place.

Sessions: Saturday, 11 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mass meeting and program Saturday night at 8 p. m.

A copy of the draft agenda and featured speakers at the conference will be mailed on request and to all delegates and observers who register by mail.

#### FOR RESERVATIONS

Write to arrangements committee bureau on housing. Please specify approximate rate you wish to pay and number of nights for accommodations.

Address all communications and requests for additional copies of Call to: National Labor Conference for Peace, Secretary, Arrangements Committee.



(Advance registration blank)

SECRETARY, ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE,  
*National Labor Conference for Peace,*  
*Suite 905, 179 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I shall attend the Labor Conference for Peace  
 (Chicago, Ill., October 1 and 2), as a—

----Delegate.

----Observer.

(Check one.)

Name-----

Address----- City----- State-----

Local No.----- International Union-----

(Your organization should forward the names of all its delegates to us not later  
 than September 24, 1949).

(Additional delegates, names, and addresses should be written on another sheet.)

### APPENDIX XV

[From the Daily Worker, New York, Monday, December 19, 1949, p. 5]

#### CONFERENCE FOR PEACE CALLED BY OHIO UNIONISTS

An Ohio Labor Conference for Peace, sponsored by a large number of AFL, CIO, and independent union officials, will be held at the Hotel Allerton in Cleveland January 28 and 29, it is announced.

The conference will seek to "unite the laboring men and women in Ohio to battle for peace and security, for a return to the policies of FDR," the conference call declared. "It will give expression to their determination to prevent a suicidal atomic war of annihilation. It will mark a major step toward the assumption by labor of its rightful place in the leadership of the fight on which our entire future depends."

The Ohio parley follows a National Labor Conference for Peace held in Chicago October 1 and 2.

The Cleveland Labor Committee for Peace, with headquarters at 5713 Euclid Avenue, is in charge of arrangements for the conference. Its officers are Bernard V. McGroarty, AFL Stereotypers, honorary chairman; Joseph A. Ross, FLB Blacksmiths, chairman; Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, CIO Steelworkers, secretary; and Leroy Feagler, CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, treasurer.

The conference will start Saturday morning, January 28. Sessions will continue Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

#### SPONSORS LIST

A partial list of sponsors includes:

Sylvester Banks, USA local steward; Charles W. Barkley, USA Local 1157 steward; Netta Berman, CIO United Office Workers Local 242 president; D. A. Bowers, United Miners Local 6223 safety committeeman;

Also, John Bozeman, United Electrical Local 707 acting membership director; Local 4285 committeeman; William Chapman, CIO United Auto Workers Local 12 shop chairman; Carl Chauncey, UE Local 735 shop chairman; Hugh Chesney, NMW Local 51 safety committeeman; Wallace Combs, UE Local 754 vice president; Leola Cooke, CIO Clothing Workers steward;

Also, Hugh Croad, AFL Potters Local 24 committeeman; Roscoe James Dawson, AFL Hodcarriers Local 265 business agent; Thomas Degnan, UE Local 735 treasurer; Oscar Dennis, CIO Mine-Mill Local 735 president; Joseph Dougher, USA Local 1104 executive board; Fred D. Eaves, CIO United Retail Workers Local 2 district representative; Sam Easley, URWA Local 2;

Also Jake Epstein, UE Local 721 political action director; Leo Fenster, CIO UWA Local 45 executive board; R. Feolich, USA Local 1200 steward; John Fields, UMW Local 7765 recording secretary; Mike Firestone, UE Local 732; Frument, UWA-CIO Local 45 committeeman; Roy Roy [sic.] Gant, MMSW Local 785 vice president;

Also, Irving Gilbert, UAW-CIO Local 1045 trustee; Morris Goldstein, IFLWU-CIO Local 86 secretary; Hyman Gordon, AFL Carpenters Local 1715; Betty Grandstaff, International Machinists Local 224; E. R. Grandstaff, USA

Local 1331; Robert Grant, USA Local 1104; R. J. Grathwol, AFL Painters Local 473 recording secretary;

Also, Morris Greenbaum, IFLWU-CIO Local 86 vice president; Elvi Hakola, UE Local 707 chief steward; Josephine Hansen, IFLWU-CIO Local 209 financial secretary; Virginia Hipple, UE Local 754 recording secretary; Rose Joca, UE Local 707 chief steward; Joseph Keller, IFLWU-CIO Local 86 business manager; Eileen Kelly, UOPWA Local 87 president; William Kozman, UE Local 758 financial secretary-treasurer;

Also, William Livingstone, Maymex McCurdy, UOPWA Local 87 chairman; Lee Workers Local 47 business agent; John Mugnana, IFLWU-CIO Local 86 president; Louise Napolitano, UE Local 707 chief steward; John Norris, MMSW Local 785 president; John G. Parker, UE Local 766 president; Frank Peoples, USA Local 1104 steward; John Perry, UAW-CIO Local 542 trustee; T. Raley, UE Local 766 representative;

Also, Olga Raridon, IFLWU-CIO Local 86 treasurer; Steve Rees, UE Local 735 shop chairman; national Ladies Garment Workers Local 29 vice president; Joseph Sheetz, UE Local 758 president, steward.

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## APPENDIX XVI

[From Poland Today, January 1951, vol. 6, No. 1, p. 18.]

### WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

#### MEMBERS ELECTED AT SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Albania: Konomi Manol, President of the Institute of Science.

Algeria: Abderhama Bouhama, architect.

Argentina: Margharita de Ponce, teacher; Emilio Garcia Ituraspe, lawyer; Dr. Luiz Peluffo, physician.

Australia: Mrs. Jessie Street, member of the Australian Peace Council; Jim Healy, secretary-general of the Dockers Union; John Hughes, secretary of the Lawyers Association.

Austria: Ernst Fischer, writer; Prof. Joseph Dobretsberger, university teacher; Prof. Heinrich Brandweiner, university teacher.

Belgium: Prof. Max Cosyns, physicist.

Brazil: Mario Fabio, scientist; Branca Fiahlo, teacher; Jorge Amado, writer; Palamode Borsari, engineer.

Bulgaria: Ludmil Stoitianov, academician; M. Popov, teacher.

Canada: Rev. J. C. Endicott, professor of theology; Arthur Wray, member of parliament from Alberta.

Ceylon: Pieter Keuneman, president of the Federation of Unions.

Chile: Pablo Neruda, writer; Guilherme de Fedregal, former government minister.

China: Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Academia Sinica; Madam Sun Yat-sen, president of the Association of Aid to the Chinese People; Ma Yin-chu, university president; Liu Ning-i, vice-president of the Chinese Trade Unions; Emil Siao, poet; Li Teh-chuan, vice-president of the Federation of Democratic Women; Chang Po-chun, secretary general of the Chinese Democratic League; Tsai Ting-gai, former army general; Liao Cheng-chih, president of the Federation of Democratic Youth; Wu Lanfu member of the Chinese Peace Committee; Y. T. Wu, member the Union of Chinese Christian Youth.

Colombia: Baldomero Sanin Cano, writer; Graziela Mendoza, journalist.

Costa Rica: Joaquin Garcia Monge, university teacher.

Cuba: Juan Marinello, writer and former government minister; Domingo Vilamil, lawyer and professor of theology; Prof. Elias Entralgo, university teacher.

Czechoslovakia: Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, Vice-president of the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia; Jan Mukarovski, President of Prague university; Rev. Alexiei Horak; V. Boucek, worker at "Skoda" Works.

Denmark: Martin Anderson Nexø, writer; M. Fog, teacher and former government minister.

Ecuador: Angel Modesto Paredes, lawyer and former government minister.

Egypt: Mohamed Kamel El Bindari, former envoy; Fathi Radwan, president of the Supreme Council of the Nationalist Party; Ahmed Saad El Deur Kamel, lawyer.

Finland: Vaino Melti, governor of Helsinki province; Hagar Olsson, writer; Felix Iverson, teacher.

France: Frederic Joliot-Curie, scientist; Irene Joliot-Curie, scientist; Eugenie Cotton, teacher and president of the World Federation of Democratic Women; Pablo Picasso, painter; Louis Aragon, writer; Vercors, writer; Louis Saillant, trade union leader; Pierre Cot, lawyer and former cabinet minister; Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, former cabinet minister; Abbe Jean Boulier; Alain le Leap, secretary-general of the General Confederation of Labor; Francoise Leclerc, secretary of the Union of French Women; Laurent Casanova, former cabinet minister; Jean Lafitte, writer; Guy de Boysson, lawyer and chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Gilbert de Chambrun, deputy; Dr. Weill Hallee, physician; Armand Mitterand, lawyer; Robert Chambeiron, deputy; Fernand Vigne, secretary-general of the Fighters for Peace and Liberty; Dr. Justin Godard, physician and former cabinet minister; Yves Farge, former cabinet minister; Rev. Bose; Madame Cassin, teacher; Dr. J. P. May; Marcel Alleman, miner; Paul Raudit, Catholic leader.

Germany: Johannes Becher, writer; Prof. Hans Kertal, member of German Academy of Science; Erwin Eckert, Landtag deputy and chairman of the Peace Committee in Western Germany; Walter Diehl, student of the theology and chairman of Young Peace Defenders Committee in Western Germany; Heinrich Fink secretary of Longshoremen's Union in Hamburg; Edith Hoereth-Menge, teacher and member of Munich City Council; Anna Seghers, writer; Arnold Zweig, writer; Helen Weigel-Brecht, actress; Dr. Herz de Peipsig, professor of theology.

Great Britain: Prof. J. G. Crowther, scientist; Prof. J. D. Bernal, scientist; Mrs. S. O. Davies; D. N. Pritt, lawyer; J. Platt-Mills, lawyer; Steve Lawther, miner; Dr. C. R. Woodward, physician; Rev. Alexander Reid, chairman of Scottish Peace Committee; Anne George, civil servant; Mrs. J. Sandy, engineer; Dr. Nora Johns, physician; Mrs. Mary Robertson, secretary of Scottish Peace Committee; Malcolm Nixon, student; Ivor Montagu, journalist; Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

Greece: Prof. Kokkalis, former government minister.

Hungary: Mrs. Ezsabet Andics, university teacher; Rt. Rev. Janos Pjeter, Bishop of the Reformist Church; Gyergy Lucaes, writer.

India: Dr. Mohanlal Atal, physician; D. D. Kosambi, teacher.

Indonesia: Dr. Tjoa Sik Yen, former Indonesian representative at UN.

Iran: Bahar, poet and university teacher; Eskanderi, lawyer.

Iraq: Mohamed Mehdi Al Jewhari, poet.

Israel: Yaari Meir, deputy; Toofik Toobi, deputy; Bar Yehuda, deputy.

Italy: Pietro Nenni, senator; Emilio Sereni, senator; Rev. Andrea Gaggero; Prof. Ambroggio Donini, former Italian Ambassador to Warsaw; Umberto Terracini, senator; Arturo Labriola, senator; Giovanni Conti, senator; Willi Ferrero, conductor; Lodovico Targetti, deputy; Ada Alessandrini, teacher; Francesco Cerabona, deputy and former government minister; Elena Caporaso, lawyer; Giuseppe Dozza, Mayor of Bologna; Giulio Einaudi, publisher; Giorgio Fenoaltea, lawyer; Achille Lordi, lawyer; Prof. Marcello Morellini, university teacher; Mario Palermo, senator; Salvatore Quasimodo, writer; Leonida Repaci, writer; Francesco Scotti, deputy; Fernando Santi, deputy and secretary of the General Confederation of Labor; Antonio Varvado, lawyer; Tullio Vecchiotti, Socialist leader; Conte Paolo Sella di Monteluco, industrialist.

Japan: Okuo Oyama, member of the Chamber of Councillors.

Korea: Han Ser Ya, writer, chairman of the Journalists Union; Li Gi Yen, writer; Madame Pak Den Ai, chairman of the Union of Korean Democratic Women.

Lebanon: Dr. George Hanna, physician; Radvan Shagal, artist; Antoine Tabet, architect.

Madagascar: Madame Rascanorazelle, deputy.

Mexico: Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former President of the Republic; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Labor of Latin America; Ismael Cosio Villogas, scientist; Gen. Heriberto Jara, former Minister of the Navy.

Mongolia: Tsendin Damdisyryn, writer.

Netherlands: Mr. Horsmeier.

New Zealand: Dean G. W. Chandler.

Norway: Kirsten Hansteen, editor; Herman Tennesen, director of Research Institute of Oslo University; Ellen Gleditch, teacher.

Pakistan: Faiz Ahmed Faiz, secretary of Pakistan Peace Committee.

Poland: Prof. Jan Dembowski, university teacher; Prof. Leopold Infeld, university teacher; Ostap Dluski, journalist; Wiktor Klosiewicz, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Leon Kruczkowski, writer; Jerzy Putrament, writer.

Portugal: Manuel Valladares, scientist.

Rumania: Mihail Sadoveanu, writer; Prof. Florica Mezincescu, Vice Minister of Education; Sorin Jama, newspaper editor.

South Africa: Desmond Buckle; Rev. D. C. Thompson.

Spain: Jose Giral, former Government minister of the Spanish Republic; Manuel Sanchez Argas, architect; Jose Bergamin, writer.

Sweden: Arthur Lundquist, writer; Rev. Sven Hector; Peer Olaf Zemmestrom, writer.

Switzerland: Prof. Bonnard.

Syria: Ibrahim Hamzaoui, lawyer; Said Tahsin, painter; Mustapha Amin, lawyer.

Trieste: Franca Angelo, journalist.

Tunisia: Dr. Ben Suleiman, physician; Mohamed Dierad, journalist.

U. S. S. R.: Alexander Fadeyev, writer; Nicolai Tikhonov, writer; Alexander Korneichuk, playwright; Wanda Wasilewska, writer; Ilya Ehrenburg, writer; Zinaida Gagarina, Vice President of the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee; Alexander Oparin, academician; Alexander Nesmevanov, President of Moscow University; Leonid Solovyev, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; P. V. Gulyaev, journalist; V. Kochemassov, secretary of Anti-Fascist Youth Committee; Metropolitan Nicolai.

United States: Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, sociologist; Paul Robeson, singer; Howard Fast, writer; Bishop Arthur Moulton; Joseph Fletcher, professor at School of Theology at Harvard University; Charles Howard, lawyer; Rev. Dr. Willard Uphaus, Director of the Religion and Labor Foundation; Theresa Robinson; Mr. Larsen, trade unionist; Fred Stover, President of Farmers Union of the State of Iowa; Ernest de Maio, trade unionist; Dr. Clementina Paolone, physician; Rev. John Darr; Rev. Robert Muir.

Uruguay: Jose Luiz Massera, scientist.

Venezuela: Gen. Jose Maria Gabaldon.

Vietnam: Tran Tan; Nguyen Phuc-Bunhoi, scientist; Phan Huy-thong, teacher.

Yugoslavia: Gen. Pero Popivoda.





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