Service Club

Introduction
Transition from war to peace - domestic and political adjustments

E. Faced with 4 great problems
Necessity for loyal personal in policy positions
Lack of working majority in both houses
Dangerous state of fiscal affairs
War in Korea

Set up machinery that cleaned our subversives & corrupt that threatened the moral fiber and physical security of gov.
Employment became a priviledge not a right
Relationship with Congress cooperative - mutual respect
Each branch co-equal - respect for constitutional principles
Reorganization for efficiency & economy - strengthen chain of command
Hoover Com. added value of functions - 10 points adopted
Cumulative effect better government

Reversed trend toward nationalism and socialization
New Deal theory of centralized authority & intrusion into business carries with it greater revenue, increased taxes, borrowing, inflation, appearance of prosperity
Budget - new administration handed $80 B of COD - cut spedsign $12B
Budget off balance $3B. Saving to tax payers $7 1/2B

Legislation
Highways greatest in history
Housing objective to channel private credit
Atomic Energy - public power - patents
Mining - Atomic Energy bill, Multiple use bill, amending mining laws
Resource development - Eisenhower objective

Subversive control immunity - wire tapping - stripping of citizenship
Mandatory registration of labor racketeering
Indians - hospital - extension - termination
Taxation 3 bills
Agriculture Adjustment Act.

Foreign Affairs - agonizing reappraisal

Conclusion
Confidence restored in government restored in both men and money
Reversed trend toward socialism
New feeling of confidence and respect, integrity
President Eisenhower has given most of things you voted for

10 anti-subversive bills
stripping Communist party of legal rights
immunity bill
registration of printing equipment used in producing communist propaganda
wire tapping
stripping of citizenship
The original of this to be photostated, along with other Daily Worker material, available.

Murray "among heroes" of the Communists

The July 28, 1947 issue of the New York Daily Worker says in part:

"Heroes of the 80th Congress are few. They include a dozen Senators led by Pepper of Florida, Taylor of Idaho and Murray of Montana . . . ."

There are also other photostats from "The Worker" available, to supplement the above.
Mr. A. A. Schlacht
211 Avenue G
Billings, Montana

Dear Mr. Schlacht:

I am enclosing herewith a number of photostats which are self-explanatory. Some of these are a little blurred because the photostatic machine we have here is not quite as clear as a regular photographic photostatic machine, but you can read them clearly.

There is also one original handbill enclosed which was used to advertise a meeting held here in Chicago, which is probably more important than anything else enclosed. The story back of this is that some of us here in Chicago had been conducting an intensive investigation of this Abraham Lincoln school and a Chicago Tribune reporter had enrolled and written a series of four or five articles describing it as a Communist line outfit to the point of where this so-called "school" was in a bad way and prospective "students" were being frightened and warned away from it, and something had to be done to try to bolster it up and save it. Consequently a rally was arranged in Orchestra hall in Chicago, and through Communist influence that was then operating through the New Deal, Senator Murray was sent here from Washington to give a speech in an effort to bolster and save this school.

Others on this program included the colored minister A. Clayton Powell who has been a Congressman and who follows the Left Wing line. Ernest De Maio is the local director of the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union. DeMaio and his brother both have long records in the Communist sponsoring field.

The story back of the Abraham Lincoln school is that when Roosevelt made a deal with Stalin to support him in World War II, FDR exacted two promises from Stalin which were forthrightly fulfilled. One of these was to disband the Comintern because every one in this country knew the Comintern had its tentacles in this country and was operating out of Moscow. Second, the old Workers Schools which were scattered all over the United States were known to be Communist-dominated and something must be done about them. Otherwise public opinion in America could not be put back of the lend-lease and "ally" idea.

As you remember, Stalin made the gesture of disbanding the Comintern and all of the "Workers Schools" in this country simultaneously went out of business. In their place, within a week rose new schools with the same teachers and the same programs. In Boston, the Workers School became the
Samuel Adams School - in New York it became the Jefferson School of Social Science - in Harlem it became the George Washington Carver School - in Newark it became the Walt Whitman School, and in Chicago it became the Abraham Lincoln School. This change in name did not in any way change the fact that they were Communist agencies and the attorney general has labeled them all as such.

So here is a record of Senator Murray coming to Chicago to speak for the Abraham Lincoln School as it says on the bill - and the Abraham Lincoln school has been officially declared to be a Communist organization. How can the gentleman defend that?

I have a great deal more documentation in the file than what I am sending, but I picked out what I thought were the most representative pieces for you to examine. I am sending this at the suggestion of our good friend, Frank Ruzicka, as I have promised him for some time to dig up some material from the files and send it along. I will be very glad to know what you think of this and to what extent it may be useful.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Executive Secretary

If it should be desired I might be able to come out for a speech or two giving dramatic color to this Lincoln school story and saw it - with all its details. You may recall I spoke all over Montana at meetings set up by Bill Salt (Montana Citizens Council) the year Estes was elected. I spoke in Billings - and 6 or 8 other places.
DENIES REDS "ENGAGED IN OPPRESSIVE ACTIVITIES"

Newark, April 18—Senator James E. Murray of Montana, in an address at the Essex House here, on Sunday night, staunchly defended Russia, which is now generally regarded as a menace to the peace of the world. The Senator, who, among his other activities, is listed as national chairman of an organization called "The Committee of Catholics for Human Rights," was addressing the New Jersey Ambijan Committee, a branch of the American Birkhidjan Committee, a national organization raising funds to resettle 30,000 European Jews in the Jewish autonomous region of Birkhidjan in Russia.

In urging unity with the Soviet, Senator Murray said, in part: "In recent years there have been many criticisms of Soviet Russia; the term 'dictatorship' has been used against the Soviet Union... but I never heard that the Soviet Union has engaged in oppressive activities."

Then the Senator said: "The land of the Soviets deserves fair recognition throughout the world for its historic achievements in promoting tolerance and eradicating prejudice."

These remarks were made at a time when the continuing record of Russian totalitarianism, its legislation of all liberties and its suppression of religion are driving people from freedom-loving people everywhere.

The Senator later said: "It is imperative that we do everything in our power to achieve more widespread knowledge among the Russian people, their ideals and achievements."

He made no reference to Russian press censorship, Russian refusal to permit American writers and observers even a slight degree of the similar opportunities afforded Russians within American borders."
SENIATOR'S FACE RED AS WITNESS ADMITS HE'S ONE

Socialized Medicine Man
No Help to Murray

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
Washington, July 3—Sen. Murray (D., Mont.), a prominent left winger, unwillingly helped expose a Senate committee witness as a Communist party member today and thereby dealt a near-fatal blow to a socialized medicine bill which he is sponsoring.

Murray's discomfiture caused hilarity in Senate cloakrooms as the incident was later related. Not in years, it was agreed, has a member of Congress been so ineffectively, so unintentionally, laid bare the secret supporters of a measure.

The witness before a subcommittee of the Senate committee on labor and public welfare was Ernest Rymser, an official of the International Workers' Order. He proclaimed the benefits of Murray's bill for national compulsory health insurance, which contemplates an additional 3 1/2 per cent pay roll tax on all wages and salaries over and above existing social security and unemployment taxes.

Charged on Red Link

Sen. Ball (R., Minn.) began questioning the witness in an apparent effort to bring out the Communist affiliations of the IWO, which is reported to have been more than 75 times in the records of the house committee on un-American activities.

Rymser admitted his organization was "leftist" but said it was not Communist. He insisted it was "an insurance organization."

Ball then read from an IWO pamphlet the following quotation:

"The IWO realizes that the only party that leads the working class in its struggle against capitalism is the Communist party, which united the best and proven militant members of the working class and which is bound to become even stronger until the moment will come when the workers under its leadership will overthrow the capitalist system and establish sovietia."

SENIATOR HALTS PROBE OF DEAL INVOLVING SON

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
Washington, April 2—Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) today withdrew his demand for a public hearing on his connection with a million-dollar government loan to a Florida resort hotel—a deal which netted his son, James, a $21,000 legal fee.

The names of the two Murphys had come in the Reconstruction Finance corporation investigation being conducted by a Senate banking subcommittee. Testimony indicated the senator had urged the RFC to approve a $1 million dollar loan for the Sorrento hotel at Miami Beach.

Murray, a New Dealer, had asked Chairman Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the RFC investigating committee to give him a chance to explain his part in the loan. Today he wrote Fulbright he had studied the record of the earlier hearing and decided there was "no new evidence that I could present."

"Caresveld" Loan Saved

Murray said he had always advocated "aid to small business men as essential to the preservation of our economic system," and that he was "convinced" the Sorrento loan was sound and that the borrower could not get financial aid locally.

Other developments in connection with the RFC investigation today included:

1. As chairman of the Senate labor committee, Murray appointed Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) chairman of a subcommittee to consider Fulbright's resolution to set up a commission on ethical conduct in government.

2. Chairman Hoey (D., N. C.) of the Senate investigations subcommittee told reporters his committee is ready to dig into all forms of "influence" in government, including the RFC, but that he wants a clear field.

3. Probing Ship Deal

A treasury department official disclosed at a Senate hearing that the department is looking into the tax advantages of the surplus ship deal which netted investors, including former key government figures, a $2,800,000 profit on an investment of $10,000.

The ship venture was first revealed to the Fulbright committee by former Rep. Casey (D., Mass.) during the RFC hearings this March. Casey's associates included the late former State Secretary Stettinius, Adm. William D. Bull Halsey, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, now minister and counselor at the American embassy in London.

CHARGE MURRAY WITH ABUSING USE OF FRANK

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
Washington, April 2—Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) in a Senate speech today accused Sen. Murray (D., Mont.), of abusing the privileges of his franking privilege by sending a private news letter criticizing Capehart and Sen. Wherry (R., Neb.) thru the mails at the taxpayers' expense.

Capehart read portions of the news letter, published by M. Munro of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to the Senate. It stated Capehart and Wherry had bungled recent hearings on the manpower shortage and praised Murray. Statements in the letter were branded by Capehart as "undiluted lies."

The news letter, which advertised it could be purchased for 45 cents a weekly copy, was sent throughout the country under Murray's frank without having been published in the congressional record. Capehart inserted Capehart said he planned to have the Senate small business committee subpoena Munro for questioning. He said the practice of members of Congress to send attacks on other members that the mail was "superfluous and should be stopped."

AMERICA MARCH 17, 1937

E. D. James E. Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of a Federal-aid-to-education bill (S. 860), would appropriate $500,000 to increase the salaries of teachers in public schools. This is part of the American Federation of Teachers program. The bill was introduced by Sen. E. Eden in 1934 and is scheduled for June 3.
As Pegler Sees It

Criticizes $10,000 Award
To Sen. Murray by the CIO

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

London.

Philip Murray, the President of the CIO, recently presented a cash award of $10,000 to Sen. James E. Murray of Montana, in recognition of that sterling statesman's good works in the interests of labor, meaning unions in general, the CIO in particular and the cause of socialism under unions at home and abroad.

Murray is one of the members of Congress who permitted Isidore Lipschutz, the refugee operator of a little personal Gestapo in New York, to use his Senatorial frank to distribute, at the expense of American taxpayers, propaganda favoring the Morgenthau Plan for the future of Germany.

Roughly, Morgenthau proposed to withdraw the forces and restraints of Western civilization and give Germany over to Soviet Russia.

Being a rich man, Sen. Murray decided to turn over the $10,000 to charity. Thus, he cannot be accused of appropriating a bribe from a client of his. Senatorial solicitude for services past or present to be performed unless any moral profit flows from the prayers of the ultimate beneficiaries be so evaluated by the Internal Revenue.

To a rich man, having in mind the camel's problem with the needle's eye, this might be considerable.

In any case, here is a flagrant corruption arising at an opportune time to embarrass my criticisms of the British House of Commons for permitting unions to pay money to Socialist M.P.s belonging to the misnamed Labor Party as an disguise subsidy for their votes in favor of union projects and against all propositions which the unions oppose. This comes down to the fact that the British unions are, to the best of their ability thus far, trying to purchase with money out of the union treasuries Parliamentary votes to subjugate the British people to the Socialist state. They were just exploring the possibilities, which obviously are great, and ominous, when they were licked at the polls.

The kind of government which the British unions were trying to set up permanently is a straight steal from Adolf Hitler's National Socialism, barring the hatred and persecution of Jews.

It is not devoid of hatred, however, for Aneurin Bevan, a Welshman and therefore a Celt, a Cabinet Minister under the Socialist regime, proclaimed his undying hatred of all Britons of Conservative political faith, described the Anglo-Saxons as "bovine" by contrast with the alert and admirable Celts, and warned the nation that if the Conservatives ever should overthrow the Socialists in a regular, legal election of the same kind that brought the Socialists to power, civil war and a blood bath would be likely to ensue.

There is no doubt that he aroused old enmities between the Welsh and English peoples which had been hilled down over many years.

The Attlee Government refused to repudiate these sentiments although it did not endorse them, either. A further indication of the kind of government that the Socialists were trying to impose permanently when they were so rudely, if only temporarily, interrupted in their food subsidy.

Under the subsidy, everybody, rich, poor and middle-class, gets his food, unappetizing as it is, at a cut rate through price controls enforced by law. The government pays the producers of food a subsidy and raises the money through taxes taken from the people in other ways.

This makes jobs for deserving parasites of the regime, and exposes farmers, vendors and everyone else having anything to do with food, including those who just eat it, to peril and vexations. Our grocers and housewives will remember some of them out of their recent experience with points and coupons.

An English journalist of my acquaintance tells me that his grocer, a small neighborhood operator, had to hire two clerks just to keep track of the rations and keep him out of jail.

The $10,000 award which Philip Murray handed to Sen. Murray is taken from the fees and dues of several million American workers who are members of the CIO, against their will.

They would cheerfully buy Sen. Murray a window-sheer, but never would be a willing party to any project to honor him. The share of each worker in the $10,000 is minute, but the impairment of his citizenship and the ultimate intention to Hitlerize him are clear.

The donation of $10,000 to a member of Congress by an organization having a legislative program and lobbyists in Washington, is so flagrantly wrong that both the donor and the recipient should be subject to long imprisonment. It would be just as honorable for a Justice of the Supreme Court to accept a similar gift from a litigant at the bar.

I am not prepared to say that any Justice would refuse to accept the money, but I can think of two offhand who would be ready with very plausible feats of casuistry to purify the deal.

There is no law that I am aware of by which we could punish either of the Murays, who are unrelated except in a closely moral and ethical bond, and one of my motives in bringing the case to the fore is to taunt the American faceless mass into such a revulsion against the self-assured corruption of the union movement that he will realize at last what these people are doing to his country and the beautiful form of government that we inherited.

Another of my motives is to earn money to pay taxes to send secret agents of the CIO and A. F. of L. over to Europe to promote socialism, disguised as experts on the vast staff of the State Department.

This prize is called the Philip Murray Award and the nauseating effrontery of this hand-washing old hypocrite in presenting an award named after himself as an "honor" to another Murray no better than himself, is typical of the regime which produced them.

The late Franklin D. Roosevelt built and dedicated with ceremonial splendor a library in honor of his own sacred memory, and so contrived things that he would become, like Nicolai Lenin in the Kremlin, the grand exulted kipper of a grisly honkatonk.

His unblushing widow and his son, Elliott, have presided over this bustling enterprise of many phases as various as those of Coney Island and in the same general taste, and with this precedent President Murray of the CIO need entertain no qualms on any issue of immodesty.

N.Y. Journal-American 11/23/51
Action Now!

by Senator James E. Murray

A progressive Senator charts a course of social and economic legislation for the new Congress and the American public

I would like to place before the US Congress and the American people a program of action designed to meet the economic and social problems which this country will face during the life of the 80th Congress.

This program has been evolved from many discussions and conferences which I have recently had with public spirited citizens and fellow legislators. All of them—and the great majority of the American people—are desperately seeking to avoid the boom-bust-and-war cycle which followed World War I and which again seems imminent.

Before I present specific proposals, there are a number of fundamental principles which should guide our actions.

Our program must be aimed at dealing with the two greatest threats to our economy—the defective distribution of income and the dangerous concentration of private economic power.

We must remember that in the past we have failed to give adequate consideration to the needs of farmers, small businessmen, white-collar workers and professional people.

The drive for restrictive labor legislation must be met by a counter-offensive. Drastic controls over labor should be met with counter-proposals for similar controls over business. If there were to be compulsory arbitration of wages, for example, a similar policy must be applied to profits and prices. If the President is to be authorized to meet strike emergencies by taking temporary government possession of certain industries, the same policy should be applied toward industries threatening our economy through monopolistic practices or price policies that lead to unemployment and depression.

We need a progressive labor bill—to include a mediation board within the Labor Department and an extension service to help train business and labor in collective bargaining, a permanent management-labor conference, a system of industry and area labor-management panels, and more funds for mediation for the National Labor Relations Board and the Railway Mediation Board.

We need a joint commission, as I proposed last year and as President Truman has now recommended in his State-of-the-Union message, to study the problem of nationwide strikes in vital industries, the best methods and procedures for carrying out the collective-bargaining processes and the underlying causes of labor-management disputes.

A revised minimum-wage bill is needed—adjusted to meet the cost-of-living changes since introduction of the last bill—which would also set up machinery to provide minimum incomes for farmers.

We also need legislation providing tax adjustments for industries that institute annual-wage plans, and legislation protecting against discrimination in hiring and in wages.

With monopoly on the march, we need an over-all anti-monopoly bill which would include both a well-directed and well financed drive against business restraints by the Anti-Trust Division and the FTC and a coordinated policy with respect to public control of recognized monopolies.

To provide capital for small business,
we need legislation to establish an independent small-business agency which would include lending powers and other functions to preserve and extend independent small-business enterprises.

To prevent monopoly and help small business, as well as to promote government efficiency, we need a bill setting up a Civilian Procurement Director to coordinate the operations of the Army, Navy and other government agencies.

A return to the economics of scarcity and "ploughing under" can be averted only through legislation to improve production patterns by diversifying crops and building up family-type farms; to develop markets for farm products by government purchase of surpluses for use here and abroad; to continue the farm-support loan program on the basis of a revised parity formula that will guarantee minimum farm incomes; and to expand rural public works and conservation measures.

We also need a foreign-policy resolution committing the United States to the principles of a world food board, as approved by all our major farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture.

For an integrated program

We need a comprehensive program to build up the industrial and agricultural potential in underdeveloped areas in order to combat the geographic centralization of industry.

We can no longer afford to have the Interior, Agriculture and War Departments fighting among themselves as to how river-development projects should be handled. The Council of Economic Advisers should be directed to draw up, in cooperation with other departments, a single and unified plan of operation under which the government can develop our river-valley resources.

We need legislation which rejects the old-fashioned principle of allocating public funds for improvements on the basis of population. In general, states should obtain federal aid and public services in proportion to their real economic needs.

We also need vigorous action in support of the general housing bill introduced in the last session.

The existing government programs on education, health and social security are hopelessly out of date.

We need comprehensive legislation for federal aid to education, along the lines of the Murray-Morse-Pepper bill, introduced at the end of the last session.

We need a revised health-insurance bill, which, while maintaining the principles of a central insurance fund, will provide for the utilization of voluntary health agencies and for decentralized administration.

We need a greatly liberalized and broadened program of old-age and survivors' insurance and unemployment compensation, financed in a manner that will not curtail mass purchasing power.

Finally, in recognition of the role in our economy played by health, education and security activities, the federal security agency should be converted into a department of social services.

A one-world foreign policy

We shall head inevitably toward increased international tension and eventual war unless we develop a foreign policy based squarely upon the principle that America, Russia and England can and must live together as good neighbors, despite differences in their economic and political systems.

This policy should be fully developed in a broad Senate resolution designed to serve the same purpose in the coming years as was served in the past by the B292 and Fulbright resolutions.

This resolution should also set forth in clear-cut terms America's desire to join with other nations in planning the fruitful expansion of world trade, as an alternative to the economic conflict that would develop under a laissez-faire approach to world trade; to assist in the industrial development of backward areas of the world; to have the doors of Palestine opened immediately to admit Jewish refugees; to improve America's own immigration policy; to encourage a policy of either independence or international trusteeship for colonial countries; to provide for eventual international control of strategic bases outside any country's national boundaries; to develop a system to police atomic energy and to participate in a world program for the rapid reduction of armaments.

Furthermore, federal funds are needed for a broad cultural-relations program with other countries, in support of the objectives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This should be based upon the student-exchange program which has already worked so well on a small scale, but in this case we need an exchange not merely of students but of experts—of teachers, scientists, artists, industrial technicians, workers, agricultural economists and public officials. Special efforts should be exerted to have Russia participate in this program.

Needs at home

We must meet the Republican sock-the-poor drive with a counter-offensive aimed at:

1. Achieving a tax structure unequivocally based on ability to pay.
2. Obtaining an immediate expansion of expenditures for veterans' housing, federal aid to education, public-health services, research and advance planning of public works.
3. A sensible reduction in the excessively high military budget, which still accounts for one-third of all federal expenditures.

Although a balanced budget is desirable, it would be undesirable at the expense of drastic cuts in government services and public works designed to raise the standard of living and provide the foundation for economic expansion.

In recent years, drafting of tax measures seems to have been the monopoly of the conservatives and the big-business tax lobbyists. In the coming session, we need to have introduced a comprehensive tax measure that will represent the interests of the majority of the people.

We shall be better able to promote democratic ideals beyond our borders when we have taken more vigorous steps to defend the rights of our own people.

We must guarantee free and representative elections. This means legislation which will eliminate the poll tax, provide registration facilities accessible to all citizens and protect the principle of majority vote in primary elections. It means a careful study, with an eye to reapportionment in 1950, of the extent to which congressional districts have been apportioned in such a way as to
deny certain areas of various cities adequate representation in Congress. It means a full review of the laws on campaign contributions.

Anti-lynching legislation is long overdue, but it is also essential to have extensive legislation setting forth the full responsibilities of the federal government in the protection of civil liberties. The work of the special commission recently established by President Truman will unquestionably point the way.

On the congressional side, we must recognize that the recent Reorganization Act was only a first step in improving the operations of the Congress. In the interests of true democracy, action is particularly needed to limit Senate filibustering, to provide a published compilation of the precedents of the Senate, to curb the powers of the House Rules Committee and to provide for publication by the Library of Congress of the voting records of all members.

On the executive side, it is essential to stop the trend toward military control of government functions, to prevent government functions from being put in the hands of boards representing private groups and to coordinate the regulatory activities of the independent boards and commissions.

The fight is up to you.

In this program, we may expect the support of liberal Republicans. No one should forget that passage of the Full Employment Act of 1946, now recognized as one of the most important pieces of legislation in a century, might never have occurred during the last session if it had not been for the active support of liberal Republicans in both Houses.

Finally, it must be recognized that the ultimate responsibility for the battle on behalf of progressive legislation in the 80th Congress lies with an intelligent and vigilant electorate. Members of Congress can take leadership in formulating ideas, dramatizing the need for action, but their strength depends in the last analysis upon the support they are given by liberal businessmen, labor, farmers, church groups, women’s organizations and other bodies which take their stand on behalf of social and economic progress.
If we are to get labor peace in this nation something will have to be done about Sen. James Murray of Montana. His point of view is that labor simply can do no wrong. Every proposed piece of legislation, no matter how mild it may be, and no matter if it merely attempts to correct a few of the more obvious abuses of labor leaders, is immediately hailed by the senator as an effort to destroy unions and wipe out all the gains which labor has won through a generation of struggle.

If Mr. Murray, on matters relating to labor legislation, were just one of our 96 senators, with no more power and influence than each of the others, there would be no occasion to comment on this extraordinary bias of his. But unfortunately that is not the case. Mr. Murray is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee—or more properly, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor—and all proposed legislation referring to labor has to go through his hand. Every proposal, thus, gets subjected to the full impact of his bias. The upshot is that bill after bill is killed in the committee, with the Senate being given no opportunity to vote on it one way or the other. And when a bill is lucky enough to withstand this onslaught and finally gets reported out—which happens only when the outside pressure becomes unusually powerful—it is always so emasculated that, except for the number, the bill is practically unrecognizable.

A perfect example of such emasculation by Mr. Murray is the so-called Case bill which his committee proposed to report out this week. This measure in its original form, it is true, left much to be desired as a piece of labor legislation. It was one of those things hurriedly thrown together in a few days by a House committee as a substitute for President Truman's fact-finding proposal. There were some good points in the bill—some corrections that clearly need to be made in the labor situation—but neither in content nor in form did it provide what is necessary if we are to have a sound legislative foundation for continued labor progress in this country.

In spite of its obvious shortcomings, however, the bill found ready support in the House, and on Feb. 7 it was passed by the thumping majority of 258 to 155. Therupon it was given to the Senate, where in due time it ended up in Mr. Murray's unfriendly hands, and had the senator had his own way unquestionably would have been the end of the bill. In fact there was much talk to the effect that this was going to happen—that the bill would be permitted to die in committee. But this proved to be one of those instances where the demand that something be done was so strong that Senator Murray and his committee decided some kind of a measure must be reported out. And just that nothing more, is exactly what Mr. Murray has tried to have the committee do. The bill as redrafted by the senator did not contain a single one of the provisions of the original Case proposal. It was a bill to which even the most ardent CIO supporter could take no exception. It was a bill which didn't even pretend to offer a solution for any of the major questions involved in the labor problem as it now confronts us.

At the moment, however, we are not primarily interested in the record of emasculation of this particular bill. As stated above, it never was a measure over which one could become enthusiastic. What concerns us is the flat-footed determination of Senator Murray to prevent Congress from enacting any corrective legislation.

In justification for his position the senator says, according to press reports, that legislation is not necessary because in time labor and management will learn that strikes don't pay. That, of course, is nonsense. It would have been just as sensible a generation ago to maintain that there was no reason to pass any laws to bring the old buccaneers to terms, because in time they would learn that it doesn't pay to gouge the public.

Without legislation those old buccaneers would never have mended their ways. And the labor leaders who today are responsible for those abuses which constitute our labor problem are not likely to mend their ways until forced to do so by legislation.

Senator Murray, by using his power as committee chairman to prevent this corrective legislation, is making himself into a major social problem. And he certainly is doing the American public a profound disservice.
basis for this relationship is being forged in this war. We know that our understanding and respect for the Russian people has grown greatly in the last two years. Let no one dare to hamper the growth of this long neglected and much-needed friendship for our mutual benefit.

Senator Murray told his audience that “we are here, as are countless thousands of Americans in other cities of our land, to pledge to the Russian people our wholehearted support and to assure them that we will stand with them in this struggle until the menace of Nazi Germany has forever been eradicated from this earth.”

Hitler, the Senator declared, never will overcome the vast, heroic armies of Russia. They have weapons in their hands, and they know how to use them.

“The Russians,” he continued, “know what they are fighting for. They are selling their lives dearly. They are exacting a terrible toll from Hitler’s legions by their extraordinary courage and superhuman sacrifices.”

Soviet People United

“The Soviet Union, the old and the young, the men and the women, united under the Soviet flag, are determined to achieve the only goal now before the civilized world—the destruction of our common enemy, the Axis powers.

“You, Quislings, no fifth columnists, no whispering campaigns, no black markets, no groups sowing the seeds of division and confusion, no disseminators of race or religious hatreds interfere with their united purpose.”

Senator Murray declared that Russia is a great potential partner of the United States and Great Britain in laying a foundation for just and lasting peace adding: “The peace and happiness of the world demand that we better understand our Russian allies.”

Novelist Urges Realism

Marcia Davenport, novelist and author of “Valley of Decision” declared that the people of this country need some of the realism of the Russian people.

“Russia,” she declared, “is the most realistic nation participating in the war. They hold no illusions and they know that to win they must exterminate Hitlerism and all that it stands for.”

She declared that the American people still fail to understand the basic nature of the fighting which is going on in every corner of the globe. She did not attempt to blame any single factor, nor any group of individuals.

Time To End Confusion

“It is time that we should bring an end to our confusion in this war, which is causing such alarm among our allies,” she went on. “Let’s get it straightened out now so that we can join hands with our allies when the war ends and work out a worth-while peace.”

At another point in her address she pointed out that the United States is not in the war because of Pearl Harbor. That, she said, was a mere incident in a chain of events which had been drawing the United States into the conflict slowly and surely.

Corriss Lamont, chairman of the National Council for Soviet-American Friendship and coauthor of “Russia Day by Day,” declared that Russia suffered some 10,000,000 casualties during the first two years of the war. He said that the country had been ravaged and the cities destroyed.

Appeals For Further Aid

He pointed out the effective work which the Russian relief is doing in this country and appealed to Americans in giving further financial aid to the stricken citizens of that country.

“I understand that a campaign is to be waged for some $9,000,000,” he said. “That would be about $1 in relief money for each of the ten million Russian casualties or approximately $1 for each man who will be in the armed services of this country.”

Senator George L. Radcliffe was chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers. He read three telegrams, the first from Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt’s special envoy to Russia.

“Congratulations upon your splendid effort in connection with the Russian war relief,” the telegram said. “Russia is making great contributions and great sacrifices in winning this war against the Axis.”

“I am sure they also will contribute definitely to the reconstruction of a decent post-war world. All the evidence of sympathy and understanding and respect which we can extend to the suffering Russian people now is high-minded and patriotic in my opinion, and a definite contribution to our national interest.”
the German invasion, the Russian people had tasted of that new life, of that full life which had brought to them greater economic and educational opportunities, greater freedom, and greater security from want. The Russian people have tasted what has been the heritage of our free-born American people since our own revolution in 1776—the opportunity to build their own life unmolested and unhampered by outside forces. Such people will never give up the struggle, will never submit to outside dictation.

The depth of the Russian soul is no secret to the world. One needs to read but a few of their immortal classics by Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Pushkin and other literary lights, one needs but listen to a Tchaikowsky symphony, to hear the soul-stirring music of a Rachmaninoff or their modern genius Shostakovich and the countless other musical giants of Russia to realize that the world can expect much, very much, of that people once they are permitted to work out their destiny in peace and in cooperation with the other democratic countries.

I know from history that democracy is not new to the Russian people. Many centuries ago they had tasted the blessings of democracy in their Novgorod councils which used to be held in the market places, something like our own early town hall meetings. The commune system was an integral part of Russia’s early democratic life. But the constant invasion of the Mongols, the Tartars, the Teutonic Knights and other unruly neighbors had made their people an easy prey to domestic autocrats. That is how democracy was lost to them.

But this time, with the wholehearted cooperation of the world’s democracies, the Soviet people will emerge triumphant. When the German barbarians are crushed, Russia will once more resume her march to a better, happier and freer life, the life which has been interrupted by the treacherous invasion of the Hitler minions.

What is twenty-five years in the life of a nation? It is like a moment in the life of the individual, and even less. But I contend that the Soviet Union has not had twenty-five years in which to work out its colossal problems. No sooner was the new state created, before they had time to bury the mountains of their dead fallen in the first world war, the civil war began to rage. Misguided foreign countries helped the opponents of the new gov-

erment; they blockaded her ports, they supplied arms and ammunition to the Whites. Still smarting from the wounds of the war with Germany, the Russian people rose in defense of their newly won freedom. They would not return to the life they had known under the Romanoffs. They would rather die in battle than surrender their new hope, faint as it was at that time, beset as it still was with insurmountable obstacles.

No sooner did they emerge victorious from the civil war, when famine descended upon that long-suffering people. Across the Atlantic, a grateful America, remembering the services the Russian people had rendered them during their own civil war struggle, rushed to their rescue with hundreds of boatloads of food, clothing and medicines. Countless thousands of Russian adults and children were saved from starvation and pestilence. Perhaps many of the present heroic defenders on the Volga owe their lives to the timely and generous aid rendered them by the American people and Congress during the terrible famine days of 1921-22.

The impartial student of Soviet Union History must admit that since the present Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, the great leader Joseph Stalin, took over the destinies of his nation their miraculous progress has become a reality and not a mere dream. With the introduction of the first Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union began to march in seven-league boots towards a higher standard of living, towards the elimination of illiteracy, towards the industrialization of the country, towards the raising of agricultural productivity. And with all that has come that strength, that morale, that marvel of the century—the superhuman resistance of Stalingrad, Moscow, Leningrad and the countless other points of contention. With the enemy within a stone’s throw of those objectives, with some of the enemies even within the very gates of the city, yet the would-be world conqueror must suffer the disappointment of seeing his prey and not getting it. The prey is dangling within the eyesight of Hitler, the mouth is watering, but the tooth will never feel the taste of the victim’s flesh.

This is what the Soviet Union has accomplished within about twelve years of peaceful, planned reconstruction. Thank God for the wisdom of her leaders! Thank God for the wisdom of the Russian masses who loyally followed and are following their leaders, who continued to deny themselves the things which we Americans have long been considering as necessities in order to build up their war industries while the democracies were sound asleep. That is why the Soviet Union is today able to hold off the beasts of Berlin; that is why the skies of America are still free from the devastating bombs of the wanton Nazi murderers; that is why we can look forward to the day when this agonizing war will be victoriously concluded by the United Nations.

What if the great hydroelectric plant, Dnieproustro, built under the supervision of the able American engineer, Colonel Cooper, had to be blown to smithereens to prevent the enemy from using it? What if hundreds of towns and villages lay in ruins as a result of the wise scorched-earth policy of the Soviet Government and the barbarous hand of the merciless invaders? Before many months elapse the evil forces will be destroyed. Then greater Stalingrads, new and more powerful Dnieproustro, new and more comfortable towns and villages will rise in their place. Long after Hitler and Goebbels and Rosenberg and Goering and the rest of their henchmen have turned into dust, the brilliant people of Russia will continue to march on towards greater human conquests in the arts, the sciences, in industry, invention and in all other forms of human progress.

Our hearts and minds are with our Russian allies today. Our men and women are working day and night in

(Continued on page 35)
AMERICAN-SOVET FRIENDSHIP
(Continued from page 13)

Unfortunately for us, the Soviet contribution has been made alone—not synchronized with what will eventually have to be our own contribution to victory. Stalingrad may mean more to us than it does to the Soviet people.

The American people are beginning to realize this—they are beginning to ask and they have a right to ask—Why are we losing our golden opportunity, our chance to win and bring home our men at the lowest cost of lives? Why is it that more than a year after the need for a second front was first recognized in this country there can still be petty quarreling over the meaning of words? Words are nothing—the point is that it is our obligation to ourselves to open up the second front on time, which is now, while the Red Army still has its striking power, for we know in the Far East what a difference it would make if our Chinese Ally were equipped to launch an offensive.

Tom Wintringham in a recent article in "Free World" (Oct., 1942) on the second front points out "the very different answer given by the British Government and people to a similar dilemma a generation ago," when their ill-prepared and ill-equipped troops launched the Somme offensive to relieve the pressure on Verdun. Is the Channel so much worse to cross than was no man's land. Are the Soviet armies always "perfectly" prepared when they launch counter-offensives? Americans are asking these questions and they are aware that no one dares publicly oppose a second front—the attack is only against the clamoring. They wonder if there are still people in high places who are working against close collaboration with the Soviet Union.

There is no use denying that American-Soviet relations are not firm enough. There is no use shutting our eyes to this fact, since millions read of it every day in the defeatist press. We must work to make them stronger by giving the public access to the facts, the facts not only about the value of American-Soviet wartime collaboration, but the fact that the United States has everything to gain by peace-time cooperation with the USSR—that the Soviet Union is not fortuitously on our side of the war, but has been on the democratic side for many years both in its internal aspirations and in its foreign policy. These and other points that for lack of space are made as dogmatic assertions here, can and must be documented so that the public can know that there is no contradiction between wartime and post-war relations with the USSR.

We have come a long way. Hollywood is making pictures about the Soviet Union on which they are to be the first time using authentic material. Correspondents have written fine and honest books, trying to appraise as forthright Americans our relations with the USSR. And the great Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, backed by the leaders from the Government, from labor and from all walks of life is another step forward. But the task of bringing the facts to all corners of the country remains one of the most urgent and most direct contributions to victory which can be made by those who have visited the USSR, and those who have studied it. An informed public will give our government the kind of backing it needs to smash once and for all the disruptive tactics of those who would divide the Allies by false propaganda about the Soviet Union.

QUARTER CENTURY OF PROGRESS
(Continued from page 11)

in the mines, in mills and factories producing the implements of war with which the brave Russian boys may continue to decimate the forces of evil which have descended upon them from Germany; our brave seamen are risking their lives in the submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic to bring those implements of war to the Russian people. They will continue to render this aid until the last German invader has been removed from Russian soil, until complete victory has been won by the United Nations.

I am sure that that day is not very far off. And when the war is over, the grateful people of America will come forward with a new form of assistance. Countless power shovels will replace the tanks, efficient construction machinery will take the place of the guns, modern power plant equipment will weigh down the boats carrying them to the new dams and power stations, and America's friendly engineers will work side by side with the brilliant Russian engineers to restore the homes and the factories and the farms to the Russian people.

When the golden jubilee of the Russian revolution comes around, the wounds of the present war will have long been healed, and a happy and prosperous people will carry on their human endeavors for the glory of their own land and the United Nations who had stood by her in this moment of travail.
On-the-Record Facts to Remember:

**WAR**

WAR
Over 1,400,000 Americans dead and wounded in three wars. One war for each of last three Democratic Administrations. Class against class.

**REPUBLICAN**
Wars
None

Dead
None

Wounded
None

Weigh your heart and mind... Do you want the curses of war, planned economy, insecurity and socialism, or do you want the blessings of peace, opportunity, security, and freedom?

**COMMUNISTS**

Communists and security risks in high government positions.

**REPUBLICAN**
Driving all Communists and security risks out of government—fast.

**TAXES**

Democrats in power, Congress reduced Federal taxes from less than 4 percent of your incomes to over 24 percent. Greatest burden fell on lower income group.

**REPUBLICAN**
80th Republican Congress in 1953-54 reduced taxes $4,000,000,000 and paid off $7 billion of national debt. 82nd Republican Congress in 1953-54 reduced taxes over $7 billion. Lower income group received 84 percent of saving.

**EXPENDITURES**

Democrats in power, Congress in 1953-54 appropriated a total of $187,117,459,338. Billions of your tax dollars were wasted.

**REPUBLICAN**
83rd Republican Congress in 1953-54 appropriated a total of $125,300,450,002 and saved for each American family in future years $1,600.

**AGRICULTURE**

During last Democratic administration from February 1953 to January 1953, total farm incomeplunged downward 14 percent. Remember?

**REPUBLICAN**
After Republican President and Congress took over in January 1953, farm income pulled out of sharp plunge, leveled off almost completely, and is now on more steady, stabilized basis.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

Democrats in power, in 1949-50, 51-52, were appropriated for REA and RTA loans for electric and telephone facilities for farm homes $999,726,718.

**REPUBLICAN**
Republican Congresses in years 1947-48 and 1953-54 appropriated for REA and RTA loans for electric and telephone facilities for farm homes $1,132,500,000. Electricity brought to 190,000 new farm patrons in 1953, an all-time record.

**PLANT AND ANIMAL RESEARCH**

Democrats in power, Congress of 1951-52 appropriated $300,000 for research on corn borer and other corn insect control. Total for all plant and animal research, $112-404,000.

**REPUBLICAN**
Republican Congress of 1953-54 appropriated $328,300 for research on corn borer and other corn insect control. Total for all plant and animal research, $146,028-00.

**HUMAN HEALTH RESEARCH**

Democrats in power, Congress appropriated for research into causes and cure of human dread diseases—polio, cancer, mental, tuberculosis, heart, etc.—$111,004,041.

**REPUBLICAN**
Republican Congress, 1953-54 appropriated for research into causes and cure of human dread diseases—polio, cancer, mental, tuberculosis, heart, etc.—$152,421,000.

**LABOR**

Over 9 Million Americans were unemployed on day Japs hit Pearl Harbor. World War II bailed out New Deal. Over 41/2 million Americans unemployed in May 1950. Korean war bailed out Fair Deal.

**REPUBLICAN**
Today under Republican Administration, over 62 million Americans gainfully employed, at increased pay. Accomplished without war stimulus, Industry expanding which means more and more good jobs for workers.

**BUSINESS**

Actions and policies of Democratic Administrations threatened our American free enterprise system by socialistic schemes, Federal interference, and red tape. Encouraged tax-exempt business of most every nature.

**REPUBLICAN**
Encouraged private tax-paying business with proper safeguards. Farmer, merchant, factoryman, business man, all now feel relieved, free and safe to carry on the American way to expand their business with least possible interference and reduced tax burden.

**DEFENSE**

From end of World War II to beginning of Korean War, Congress had appropriated $25 billion for defense. Of that amount, the Democratic Administration spent and squandered $25 per cent for housekeeping and only 18 per cent was spent for needed armaments.

**REPUBLICAN**
Pres. Eisenhower and his Republican Congress negotiated an end to the slaughter in Korea and kept out of Indo-China war and other trouble spots around the world. Reduced spending by billions, at the same time building the most powerful defenses of all time.

**VETERANS**

Tax and tax, spend and spend, to elect and elect, was their slogan. Result—billions of tax dollars wasted, inflation, corruption, communism, `red-money` prosperity, pension cuts and fake security.

**REPUBLICAN**
Saved billions of your tax dollars. Spent part of the savings for proper and necessary purposes such as increasing compensation for disabled veterans, widows and orphans still suffering the ravages of war, and for our needy elderly folks.

**VOTE REPUBLICAN!**

Wesley A. D'Ewart for U. S. Senator Edna J. Himnan for State Treasurer O. A. Sippel for State Representative Walter H. Osborne for Sheriff Hubert Becken for County Treasurer Margaret Deegan for Co. Superintendent


Paid Political Advertising by Sweet Grass County Republican Central Committee
Ike Denies That He Gave Murray His Endorsement

Writes D’Ewart His Photo Requested On Personal Basis

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — President Dwight D. Eisenhower stepped into the Montana senatorial battle between Republican Rep. Wesley A. D’Ewart and Democratic Sen. James E. Murray by sending the following letter to D’Ewart’s headquarters.

Dear Wesley:

“My attention has been called to the advertisement of your opponent in the Butte, Montana Standard of Oct. 13, 1954. In this advertisement appears my photograph, which was sent to him on a purely personal basis, at his request.

“I am astonished that such a picture would be used by any senator with an implication of my endorsement of his candidacy, when his voting record clearly indicates a political philosophy fundamentally different than mine.

“You may be sure that I am fully aware of the excellent record you made in Congress. I wish you every success in your campaign and am looking forward to welcoming you back in Washington as the junior senator from Montana.

“With warm regards,
Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower.”

Murray used Eisenhower’s picture with the inscription “to a

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)
DANIELS COUNTY LEADER

never earned a dollar in his life. His fortune of many millions was left to him by a bachelor uncle who accumulated a fast fortune in the early wild and woolly days when Butte earned the name of "Glittering Hill."

Although Murray is never missed by other Senators during his long absence from the Senate sessions, Washington has been very kind to him in the matter of money. It has supported him and his family for a score of years while he gave nothing in return but his vote to the new deal, when an extra vote was needed.

As one Washington columnist, Robert Ruark, so aptly stated, "Murray loves Washington like a child loves the cookie jar."

Although the Leader Publisher has taken no part in the political campaign and the Leader has given both parties the same service, Montana's senior Senator, for several years entirely useless to Montana as a legislator because of his age, and his never having had either farming or business experience and no administrative ability, just doesn't like anyone who is aware of those facts.

On his previous visit to Socoby the Senator spent most of his time berating the Leader publisher, which the publisher doesn't mind at all. But Montana has a right to expect something more constructive from a Senator who believes that the federal treasury is a personal cookie jar.

JIM AND THE COOKIE JAR—

The Leader was quite unaware that its publisher was running for any office or even had the faintest idea about the election. However, at the Democratic rally in Socoby recently Senator James E. Murray seemed to think differently.

Why Murray, a Senator, took occasion to ridicule the Leader publisher made many in his audience wonder.

Perhaps the aging Jim felt, as many others do, that he didn't know quite enough about national issues to give them his time. Perhaps, also, it was because he knew the Leader publisher was in Washington long enough, and in the Senate frequently enough, to know that Murray is, without question, the most useless solon in Washington and very seldom attends the Senate sessions with his presence, preferring his lush $15,000 plus a year apartment at the Shoreham hotel in the capitol city.

The Murray clan, however, has done quite a job, for no reason that anyone can give, of clinging to the federal payroll, pulling down commissions on federal loans, and collecting federal checks for anywhere from $50,000 to two or three times that much per year for giving other members of the Senate and House a false impression of the people of Montana.

Son Charles, who can hardly be termed an asset to Montana in Washington—or anywhere else—draws about $11,000 a year as his father's assistant and boasts that "I am the real Senator." A couple of other sons "assisted" him somehow until he got one appointed to the federal bench, and another nicely on commissions on RFC loans which the Senator's office helped manipulate during the new deal days.

Son James collected a $21,000 fee from an eastern coin machine manufacturer who, with the Murray's aid, got a loan of several million dollars from the RFC to build a $40 a day hotel.

As chairman of the Small Business Committee, Murray sent a couple of his son Charles's cronies — at government expense—during World War II to the Philippines where they proceeded with the pitiful attempt to get a strangle hold on the Japanese cultured pearl business. One of them was sunk off a plane in Shanghai by American authorities when it was found he was loaded with about $25,000 worth of cultured pearls.

At the Senate investigation which followed, the aged Senator didn't resort to the Fifth Amend-
WASHINGTON—This is the election that the Republicans deserve to win. But, if the reports from far and wide are to be credited, this is the election they are going to lose. A highly placed Republican in the Eisenhower administration said privately to this writer the other day: "If the Democrats get control of Congress, it will not be because they won the election but because the Republicans lost it."

The distinction goes to the heart of the present-day political customs and practices.

For the American people have not yet been told why they should be grateful to the Republican administration at Washington, and it may be wondered whether down at the grass roots there will be adequate organization work done between now and election day to get the simple truth to the voters.

That truth is best expressed by this statement: The American people were saved from the worst economic crash in history when the ending of the Korean War forced a curtailment of government expenditures and started a downward spiral of unemployment.

Timely measures prevented the unemployment rolls from reaching more than about 5 per cent. This is a relatively low figure. It is true that there are 3,100,000 unemployed in America now, but there were close to 9,000,000 in 1954 when the Roosevelt administration succeeded in winning the biggest majority in Congress that the Democratic party ever had.

What the unemployed today may not realize is that their best chance for employment is in the steady building of a stable economy. But the 60,000,000 who are employed do not realize that the 3,100,000 figure of unemployment would have grown substantially larger if the Eisenhower administration had not taken prompt measures to steady the national economy and cushion the shock that came with the ending of the Korean War.

Never has so much been done in such a short time to avert a major depression. European statesmen who are detached from American politics privately sing the praises of the Eisenhower administration and say it has averted a worldwide economic disaster that could have given the Communists a bigger chance than ever before to penetrate the countries of the free world.

Take the highly emotional issue of peace or war. In 1952 the nation was troubled not so much by the number actually engaged in Korea but by the potential numbers about to be drafted for a prolonged war. The Eisenhower administration has reduced the draft calls and has pledged that it will not go into more wars without the consent of the people's agents—the Congress of the United States.

An important campaign was won in 1916 by the Democrats on the issue of peace. Today peace is as deeply emotional an issue as it ever was, but one hears little about it in the stump speeches in the precincts where the voters are soon to be mobilized.

Take the question of Communists in government. Vice President Nixon has just expressed it effectively in saying: "We find that the issue in 1952 was not the issue of the relative loyalty of the Democrats and Republicans. That was never the issue then—it is not the issue now. The issue was not the loyalty of those in high places. It was their blindness. There were a few men, unfortunately, in the previous administration who underestimated this Communist danger, and who covered it up when it was brought to their attention. They made the greatest error that an administration could make in this important field. You know what it was. They failed to heed the warnings of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI."

"Let me give you an example. Between 1939 and 1945, the FBI laid reports on the desks of top agencies in this government four different times regarding the members of the Hiss espionage ring. Four times those reports were pigeonholed. Four times the people that were named in them, instead of being fired, were promoted. No wonder the American people lost confidence in the Truman administration's ability or will to deal with this problem."

But Nixon's is a single voice. That's what all the Republican speakers should have been talking about for months. Apart from Korea and communism, the big issue in 1952 was corruption. The housing scandals since revealed are the most shocking in American history. But the Republicans have not put the responsibility for this where it belongs—on the Democratic Congress which passed the loose laws and the Truman regime which administered those laws even more loosely than they were written.

The Republicans have an excellent case, politically speaking, while the Democrats have defensively very little to offer. Then why aren't the Republicans winning? That's a good question and maybe the next few days the Republicans will be posing it to themselves from the White House down to the precinct workers and perhaps they will be presenting their case more forcefully than they have in the past several months.
rendering the western part of White Russia and the western part of the Ukraine. Says the Encyclopedia Brittanica of this infamous treaty of Riga:

On March 18, 1921, a treaty was signed on terms favorable to Poland which placed some four million Russians under the Polish flag (exclusive of another four million Russians in East Galicia which were not included in this transaction.) Again (as at Brest-Litovsk) the Soviet government had paid a heavy price for peace.

There is no doubt that the outbreak of this war was hastened by the disinclination of the Allies to accept the Soviet conditions for effective Allied-Soviet military cooperation, and that, in turn, was primarily due to the suicidal obstinacy of the Polish government in refusing to permit the Red Army to occupy battle stations in “Eastern Poland.” Nevertheless, when war broke out, the Soviet Union, if for no other than selfish reasons, was only too anxious for Poland’s resistance to the Nazis to be as prolonged as possible.

It was only when the Polish army was hopelessly crushed and the Polish government had fled to Rumania and the Nazis were sweeping unopposed toward “Eastern Poland” that the Red Army moved in to stop the Nazis at the ethnographic boundaries of Russia and to rescue thirteen million Byelo-Russians, Ukrainians and Jews from Nazi enslavement. Shortly after, in accordance with the laws laid down by the Soviet Constitution, the population of Western White Russia and Western Ukraine voted in a plebiscite to join their brothers in the White Russian Soviet Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. The peoples of White Russia and the Ukraine were reunited.

Polish-Soviet Boundaries

When the Soviet Union was drawn into the war and became ipso facto an ally of Poland, the Soviet Government signed a treaty with the Polish government-in-exile giving it facilities to recruit its only mass army among the Polish war prisoners and refugees in Russia and formally arranging to postpone all boundary disputes while the war was raging. In 1942, the Polish government broke this treaty pledge and publicly insisted on its claim to “Eastern Poland.” The Soviet Government then had no alternative but to make known its indisputable ethnographic position on the subject of White Russia and the Ukraine, a position in accord with the Atlantic Charter.

The Polish government insists upon the restoration of its pre-war boundaries, that is to say, the status quo of 1919. But the fact is that international banditry did not start abruptly in 1939. Japan, for example, might conceivably be willing to settle for the boundaries it enjoyed in China in 1939, but China might want to go back to 1931 or even further back to recover its territorial integrity. Neither Czechoslovakia nor Ethiopia nor Albania nor for that matter Loyalist Spain, might consider the status quo of 1939 particularly satisfying. It is not strange, therefore, that Western White Russia and Western Ukraine which had been despoiled by Polish imperialism in 1921, just ten years before Manchuria was wrested by Japan from China—should prefer to go back to the status quo of 1920 or 1940 rather than the status quo of 1939 when they enjoyed the privilege of being Polish colonies.

It should be clear even to the Poles who have raised this issue, that the interests of their country can best be served by the quickest and most complete defeat of Hitler Germany. Anything that threatens the unity of the United Nations delays and threatens that outcome. Let the Polish people mark the forces that have most loudly taken up the issue. They will find them to include those forces that speak, piously, in echoes of Goebbels’ short wave messages, in echoes that is, of the voice of their real enemy.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 27)

The National Council has offices at 232 Madison Avenue, New York City, and invites inquiries from anyone interested in participating in its work. Its National Officers, in addition to Dr. Corliss Lamont, Chairman, are:

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Vice-Chairman; George Marshall, Treasurer; Thomas L. Harris, National Secretary; and Alice Peters, Executive Secretary. Samuel Leavin is Chairman of Activities, Margaret I. Lamont, Chairman of Exhibits, and Jessica Smith, Chairman of Publications.


TO A SOVIET WOMAN

(Continued from page 24)

racy. In 1932 I visited your country and made a special study of your mines. I went into the mines of the Donbas and talked with men and women at work in them, just when the Second Five-Year Plan was being prepared. I also visited your farms and factories and talked with members of your planning commissions in Shakhty, Rostov, Kharkov and Moscow. When I read now of the battles of the Red Army against the Nazis, I can picture it all vividly, and I feel it as deeply as though it were my own home.

It is good to have your letter. We need many more of these personal ties to bind more closely our two great nations in their common struggle. On behalf of many others who would welcome your greeting, I send you heart-felt gratitude, in the hope of the great and final victory which is sure to come. In warm friendship, I am, Mary van Kleek
THERE could be nothing more disastrous to the war effort than to bring up issues which might divide the Allies. This holds both for war and peace. To assume that the United States, Britain, Russia and China cannot move forward with plans for a better world after our enemies are defeated would be to deny history and to assume that there is no meaning or purpose in our joint battles. It has in the past been easy to unite for war but hard to unite for peace. But unity for peace is more logical than it has ever been and understanding will be easier.

The people of America and, I am sure, the people of all countries where freedom to read and talk gives them a chance to do so, are talking about the Allies' ability to hold themselves together until the war and peace objectives are assured. Every discouraging bit of news is hit upon to cause more discouragement. We must have done with these turns to spiritless talking and thinking. We must not lose sight of the fact that to accomplish good by united action we must overcome twenty-five years of planned propaganda designed to divide us. If we let the hates of the past control us there will be no united action. Is it not more sensible to turn to fact and real history than to be controlled by gossip and wilfully distributed hearsay?

The Russian Revolution is now an accomplished fact. The spirit of the women and young people who have been made by the Revolution is what will ultimately control Russia. That spirit is good in motive, healthful in outlook, and brave to the point of self-sacrifice for a cause seldom equaled in world history. Who would not be proud to work side by side with such people to develop a better world, even as we are fighting side by side with them in a common cause? Americans should never forget with what misgivings our new democracy was received in the first and second generation of our national life.

We have now had ten successful years of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. May we have many, many more. And I look forward to a great century of understanding between England, Russia, China and America.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY
United States Senator from Montana

O n the tenth anniversary of our recognition of the Soviet Government, it is only fitting that we should remember the man who tore us away from the unreal and unwholesome policy towards that country. His name is Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was one of his first steps upon assumption of the great burdens of the Presidency of the United States, and he deserves the gratitude of every American for his courageous and wise action.

Our people have always harbored the most friendly feelings towards the peoples of the great Russian nation. And now that ten years have elapsed since President Roosevelt and Foreign Commissar Litvinov exchanged the letters consummating the act of re-establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries, who can question the wisdom and practicality of that step? Many of us, I am sure, have since realized what a blunder the earlier Administrations had committed by refusing such recognition.

We are proud to be the friends and allies of so gallant and so fearless a nation as the peoples of the Soviet Union who are marching victoriously on the longest battlefront known to man's history. Under the government which we recognized in 1935, they have transformed one of the most backward countries into one of the most advanced industrially, agriculturally, culturally and militarily. Thanks to the sincerity and devotion of their military leaders, the Russian soldiers

to get a close view of the advanced American methods of construction.

The Soviet Pavilion at the World's Fair in New York was nothing but the plans my collaborator, Kari S. Alabyan and I had made. This brought me back to the United States a second time and I became more closely acquainted with American architecture and art workers. At the Fair artists of different nationalities and countries and traditions made a perfect team in the prevailing atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect.

We may attribute the success of the Soviet Pavilion and its exhibits among American visitors largely to the interest of the American people in the Soviet Union and to the grand construction that absorbed our entire country at that time.

But never have our two peoples been so drawn to each other as in these days of stress when the fercest war in history is being fought against an enemy viciously endeavoring to throttle human progress and culture. I feel confident that the sincere mutual regard and friendship of our two peoples is an earnest of the victory of the United Nations.

Tikhon Khrennikov
Soviet Composer

T HE agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States, concluded ten years ago, contributed a great deal to the growth and strengthening of the creative bonds between the art workers of both countries. The Soviet people follow, with the greatest interest, the cultural achievements of allied, freedom-loving, democratic peoples. Concerts where works of American composers are performed are eagerly attended by Soviet music lovers.

Although we can hardly claim acquaintance with all the achievements of modern American music, still such composers as Samuel Barber, George Gershwin, Walter Piston and Roy Harris are well known in our country.

I have the greatest regard for Barber who has created an exceptionally wity piece of music full of brisk ingenuity in his overture to Sheridan's "School for Scandal." It is an altogether original and masterfully written piece of music.

My other American favorites are Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," which makes one actually feel modern America, its tempo, life and work and Walter Piston's suite, "The Legend of Pan." All of us love the American folk melodies which are dedicated to love, labor and hope. They contain a depth of feeling similar to the songs of our own people.

Left to right: Senator James E. Murray, Sidney Hillman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whilhouse, Frederick D. Patterson and Senator Elbert D. Thomas.

I am proud to say I have many friends in the United States with whom I carry on regular correspondence. Among them are Eugene Ormandy, chief conductor and director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and the composer, Samuel Barber. I also receive fan mail from America! My overseas friends are so considerate as to send me programs of concerts which include my works. I am ever so grateful to my American friends for such tokens of friendship and attention.

Soon I hope to send to the United States my piano concerto and my Second Symphony which I have just completed.

KORNEI CHUKHOVSKY
Soviet Children's Writer and Translator of Walt Whitman into Russian

T EN years have elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But as far as Russian children are concerned their cordial ties with the great country across the ocean dates back more than half a century. There is no school boy in the Soviet Union but thinks himself a pal of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. Mark Twain's books about those national sons of the Mississippi valley have been published in our country in countless editions, in Russian, Ukrainian, Byelo-Russian, Georgian, Armenian and many other languages of our people.

Russian children have long been familiar with American children's literature. Hiawatha, in a splendid translation by Ivan Bunin, is as popular in our country as in America. For the last five years our youngsters have been reading Fenimore Cooper, Bret Harte, Jack London and Seton Thompson. The Uncle Remus tales, first published in our country ten years ago, are read with the same avidity as Russian folk tales. Recently the State Publishing House of children's literature, despite wartime difficulties, published a volume of American short stories for children. This volume includes some of Poe's and Hawthorne's masterpieces as well as Ed-ward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country," whose patriotic spirit has special appeal to our children and adults alike, at the present time, when we're engaged in joint struggle against German aggressors.

In general there is much more in common between Soviet and American children than may appear on the surface. We ourselves are children. Russian literature will find as warm a reception in America as our Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gorky and Sholokhov.

Literary ties have always contributed to mutual understanding between nations.
The Red Army and the United Nations

By MAJ. GEN. THOMAS A. TERRY

As we celebrate Washington's Birthday, we think of him as a great patriot and a great soldier. The principal objective of his public life was to establish an interloyal nation, dedicated to the task of promoting peace and liberty. His struggles in obtaining this objective were both political and military. But for his leadership and courage, and the loyalty and devotion of his Army, his military victories would have been impossible. The military virtues of Washington and his Army, which were so thoroughly proven at Valley Forge, will serve as an inspiration to our Army of today.

Today we are also celebrating the twentieth-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army of Soviet Russia. This Army had its beginning in the turmoil of a revolution that was to change the world. The fact that this Army has been thoroughly trained, equipped and prepared for the defense of its country is a matter of bitter humiliation to the militarists which we read of almost daily. Americans having a knowledge of the beginnings of our own Army are able to appreciate the progress made by the Red Army in the twenty-five years of its existence.

Three months ago, the Red Army launched a successful offensive against the Nazi invaders. It has maintained that offensive continuously and has pushed back the enemy more than three hundred miles. This operation was well planned and conducted that our common enemy had no opportunity to take effective counter-measures. The losses suffered by the enemy in men and matériel will shorten considerably the time required for the Allied forces to win complete victory.

It is my privilege to be here on this occasion, as the representative of the War Department, to salute the overwhelming courage and endurance of the Russian people in withstand and hurling back the invaders. I am particularly honored to salute the genius with which the Red Army has been directed and led by its commanders.

World's Youngest Army

By SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

The Red Army is the youngest army of the young republic in the world. And yet, look at its accomplishment. Much has been written and spoken before 1939 about the achievements of the Soviet Union in the realm of education, industry, agriculture, art and literature. Little or almost nothing had been said about the Red Army. And when something was said, it was usually in a disparaging way.

Who does not remember Hitler's and Goebbels' boasts heralded immediately after the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, that within three months the Red Army would not be a twig left of the armed forces of the Soviet Union? Who has forgotten the parrot-like moulting of positions of the world and elsewhere of the same statements? Listen to Goebbels now. The other day he sang a different song, a song of despair and approaching doom: "Mortifying policy. Red Army Government which ever ruled over Russia, could that nation have survived the onslaughts of savage and so frightful a force as the one let loose by the Germans against the Soviet Union during the past twenty months. Under no other government (Continued on page 31)


Behind the Red Army (Continued from page 16) also astonished the world. Though the Germans held most of the railroads in the Caucasus and around Stalingrad, the Red Army proved able to launch its tremendous offensive.

The Soviet people have thus shown an organization of industry comparable to that of America, military organization, comparable to that of Germany's, and an organization of the entire population unprecedented in the world.

Suppose for a moment that this had not happened. Suppose the resistance had faded into failure. Suppose scroungers who said that the Bolsheviks produced only chaos, had been right. Suppose the industrial and scientific power of the USSR had not been pursued relentlessly; that farming had not been collectivized and the Red Army had not been forged with steel. The Nazi leaders would have conquered Russia a year and a half ago; they would have reached the oil of the Caucasus; Christmas of 1941 and met the Japane- near India a year ago this Spring. Nazi rule would have swept like wild fire of Lough, Africa last Summer and pressed on America from both oceans.

From such a fate the Russians saved us; or rather gave us the chance to save ourselves.

Masterspieces of Russian Art

A selection of twenty rare and unique masterpieces of Russian art will be made available for the first time in America. This exhibition is sponsored by the American Institute of Fine Arts. The works will be on display at the Russian Art Center in New York from April 1 to May 30. Admission is free.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title of Hearings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABELL, Alfreda</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABERNETHY, Milton A.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Communist Underground Printing Facilities &amp; Illegal Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABERNETHY, Minna A.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Communist Underground Printing Facilities &amp; Illegal Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABT, John</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADLER, Irving</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIKEN, Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel ZELITAN)</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>Communist Underground Printing Facilities &amp; Illegal Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLEN, James S. (Sol AUERBACH)</td>
<td>2876</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPhER, Rose</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTHONY, Robenia R.</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARON, Paul Harvey</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTIN, Richard</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANCROFT, Frank Carter</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARKER, Mrs. Elizabeth</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNES, Kathleen</td>
<td>2601</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARROWS, Alice Prentice</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTLETT, Almyra</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing &amp; Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAZER, Julia Older</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, Solon C.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Dining Car &amp; Railroad Food Workers Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENJAMIN, Daniel</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Dining Car &amp; Railroad Food Workers Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNSTEIN, Alfred</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Subversive Control of the United Public Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAU, Harold Raymond</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHDI, Mrs. Clara Reiber</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRESSLER, Joseph</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROMSEN, Archibald</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Dining Car &amp; Railroad Food Workers Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURJUM, Edward</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMERON, Angus</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARSON, Saul</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASE, Meyer</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHI, Harriet Levine</td>
<td>3959</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOTT, Herman</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COE, Charles J. (Robert)</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COE, Virginius Frank</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COHEN, Morris U.</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLINS, Henry H., Jr.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COY, Mildred Price</td>
<td>2644</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAWFORD, Ruth E.</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANKINAN, Mary I.</td>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIN, Thomas</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS, Horace Bancroft</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEANE, Hugh Gordon, Jr.</td>
<td>2786</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE CAUX, LEONARD</td>
<td>2621</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUMAR, Alfred</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROZDOFF, Leo M.</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELDREDGE, Dorothy Hope Tisdale</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLIS, Carrie</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELVESON, Leon</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSTEIN, Jacob Samuel</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio &amp; Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWEN, Frederic</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAJANS, Irving</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAXON, George R.</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD, Fred V.</td>
<td>4036</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLEY, Moses</td>
<td>4153</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Moses I. PINKELSTEIN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FITZGERALD, Edward J.</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLATO, Charles Sidney</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAXER, Abram</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Subversive Control of the United Public Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOYE, Hope</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Margaret Hope WOOLEY)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAUENGLASS, William</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIEDMAN, Henrietta</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIEDMAN, Samuel</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARDNER, Fred</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASER, Eda</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASER, Harold</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASSMAN, Sidney</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCKSMAN, Irving</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLD, Hyman</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORDON, Joel</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOTTLIEB, Dorothy</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAZE, Cyril</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAZE, Stanley</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAUMAN, Jacob</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUEN, Sonia</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUARNACCIA, Elizabeth</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUEST, Jean</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINIER, Ewart</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Subversive Control of the United Public Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUSTAFSON, Elton T.</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALLORAN, John Francis</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALPERIN, Maurice</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Activities/Influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRIS, Jack Sargeant</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAUG, Fred</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, &amp; Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAUG, Mrs. Marie Reed</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, &amp; Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEDRICK, Travis K.</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Communist Propaganda Activities in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEIMLICH, Simon W.</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIRSBERG, Herbert Irving</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, &amp; Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISKEY, Clarence</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOCH, Myron L.</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLMAN, Halstead Reid</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLMGREN, Roderick Burton</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HURLINGER, Iven</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISENBERG, Irvin</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACKSON, Eugene</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JENCKS, Clinton E.</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEROME, Mrs. Alice</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Gatesby</td>
<td>4360</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH, Jerome</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, &amp; Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH Julius J.</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAGEN, Helen</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMIN, Leon J.</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPLAN, Irving</td>
<td>4738</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEHOE, Joseph F.</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEENEN, Mary Jane</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEENEN, Philip O.</td>
<td>2791</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING, Harold</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIPNIS, Ira Aaron</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOKLES, Mary</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOROGLI, Leonard</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOPPELMAN, Doris Hilda</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAKER, Charles</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAMER, Simon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASHLEY, Lee N.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEDERMAN, Abraham</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LETZ, Esther Mrs. (Esther GOLDBERG)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHAUSER, Adale</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVINGSTON, David Mortimer</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUBELL, David Gabriel</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUBELL, Jonathan William</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGDOFF, Harry</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANDEL, William Marx</td>
<td>2733</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARINO, James Edward</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKHAM, Helen Wendler Dean</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
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<td>MARTINEAU, Paul V.</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
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<td>MARZANI, Carl Aldo</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCREA, Edwin Kay</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
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<td>McGURTY, Laurence E.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINS, Henry F.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINS, Leonard E.</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORE, Harriet Lucy (Mrs. Harriet GELFAN)</td>
<td>2559</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOY, Eugene</td>
<td>4356</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTON, Robert</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
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<td>NOVIKOFF, Alex. Benjamin</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBER, Harry</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBERWAGER, Jerome A.</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLSON, William</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSMAN, Arthur</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANZA, Dominick Rocco</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASCHE, Victor Adrien</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERLO, Victor</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHILLIPS, Melba 284 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
PORTER, Margaret B. Bennett 741 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
RABINOWITZ, Victor 28 Subversive Control of Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America
RADZIE, Konstantine 230 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
REED, Jane M. 123 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
REIN, David 23 Communist Underground Printing Facilities & Illegal Propaganda
RELIN, Louis 64-65 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
RIEDMAN, Sara 282 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
RIESS, Bernard F. 176 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
ROGINSER, Lawrence K. 2475 Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings
RUBIN, Isadore 147 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
RUSSELL, Rose V. 90 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SAWYER, Harold M. 149 Subversive Influence in the Dining Car & Railroad Food Workers Union
SCHILLER, Irving P. 258 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
SCHIMMEL, Herbert 92 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
SCHNEIDER, Helen 149 Institute of Pacific Relations Report
SELY, Joseph P. 123 Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry
SELSAM, Howard 772 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SELTZER, Morris 124 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SHAFTEL, Oscar 416 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SHALKMAN, Vera 170 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SHAVERSON, Clara 97 Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain
SHEPARD, Paul J. 137 Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
SIEBERNS, Louis 193 Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry
SIENS, Herbert S. 49 Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
SILBERMAN, Charles L. 240 Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry
SILVER, Mrs. Joy 164 Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations
SILVERMASTER, Nathan Gregory 102 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
SIFORIN, Mary R. 1112 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SIROTA, Alex 177 Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain
SKINNER, Albert Chester 249 Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers
SLOCHOWER, Harry 201 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SMITH, Edwin S. 546 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
SOCOLAR, Sidney J. 1096 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SOLOMON, Benjamin 1105 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SPINDELL, Lou 76 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
SPITZER, Ralph 1125 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
STEIGMAN, Joseph 1005 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
STERN, Bernard J. 181 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
STUART, John 210 Communist Underground Printing Facilities & Illegal Propaganda
STUDENBERG, Irving 153 Communist Underground Printing Facilities & Illegal Propaganda
SVENCHANSKY, Alexander H. 98 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
TENNEY, Helen B. 772 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
THORNER, Daniel 3959 Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings
TOWNSEND, Mrs. Mollie 222 Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry
TRAVIS, Maurice E. 71 Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers
TRINKHAUS, Charles 1066 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
VAN TASSEL, Alfred J. 5 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
VELSON, Charles Irving 207 Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain
VINCENT, Craig S. 752 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
WALLACE, William A. 65 Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain
WALLACH, Eugene 44 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
WEBER, Frederick Palmer 178 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
WEIL, Frank 149 Unauthorized Travel of Subversives Behind the Iron Curtain
WELTFISH, Gene 232 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
WERKIEL, Benjamin 308 Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations
WIEGERS, John J. 224 Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry
WILKERSON, Doxey A. 641 Subversive Influence in the Educational Process
WITT, Nathan 623 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
WOOLEY, Margaret Hope 122 Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations
WOLFF, Milton 767 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORTIS, Dr. Joseph</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUCHINICH, George S.</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments</td>
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<td>YOUNG, Murray</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Subversive Influence in the Educational Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAP, Herman</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAP, Marjorie Lichtenberg</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>