

WHAT ABOUT INDO-CHINA

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
ON WASHINGTON'S
BIRTHDAY, in the N.Y. Herald-
Tribune, the Alsops give a clear
glimpse of the danger of a world
war that was hanging over the

Korean war,
and they also
inadvertently
sounded a
grave warning
regarding Indo-
China. They
tell us that just
prior to the
Korean truce
the U. S. was
getting ready



to develop that war into a great
atomic conflagration, when Peo-
ple's China nipped this war plan
in the bud by accepting the
Indian peace plan.

Administration policy, say the
Alsops, "was to end the Korean

war at all cost. To achieve that
aim, it can now be revealed, the
President was getting ready,
last March, to order national
mobilization and an unlimited
effort to win a victory. Then
came the Chinese truce offer."
This means simply that the Pres-
ident was planning an atomic
air-bombing of People's China,
an act that could have provoked
a war with Russia, for that coun-
try has a mutual defense treaty
with People's China.

All this has most sinister im-
plications regarding Indo-China.
This murderous slaughter thus
is about as much the United
States' war as was the war in
Korea. The United States is fur-
nishing the bulk of the money
and munitions for war-making
France, and with flocks of mil-
itary advisors on the ground, it
has also taken charge of the

general running of the war, mil-
itary strategy and all.

THE FACT IS NOW, as is
known to all, that both Premier
Ho Chi Minh and Foreign Min-
ister Bidault have expressed a
willingness to negotiate a truce;
but the U. S. has continued to
say, No, so the war has gone
on. Bidault, at the Berlin con-
ference, was able to get the
Indo-China war put on the
agenda of the coming Korean
peace parley, despite the obvious
opposition of the U. S., and this
is being hailed in France by
Bidault's political cronies as a
great diplomatic victory for him.

The U. S. is even more an-
xious to win the war in Indo-
China than it was the one in
Korea—for the stakes, in strategic
location and natural resources,

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young woman, timidly announced that her duties as a librarian required her to make "check lists of such material," but she stoutly denied ever having read them. Another young woman, a college student, said her husband had a copy of one of the books but she had never opened it.

Lowther turned to periodicals. "Have you ever read Political Affairs or the Morning Freiheit?" He asked.

Thus it was obvious that Lowther was preparing to put on trial not Ben Gold but Ben Gold's thoughts. He was laying the ground work to establish that although Ben Gold had resigned from the Communist Party and had ceased being a Communist in fact, he nevertheless continued to have Communist thoughts.

How would the prosecutor prove his case?

That too was indicated in Lowther's remarks to the potential jurors.

He said he expected to call as witness the familiar discredited stoolpigeons—Ben Gitlow, Zack Kornfeder, William Nowell, Maurice Malkin, Manning Johnson, John Lautner, and Louis Budenz.

The old frameup pattern began to take shape.

The task the defense attorneys had to grapple with at once was that of keeping off the jury the Government employes whose jobs were safe only so long as they performed as obedient servants of McCarthyism.

Judge McLaughlin refused the defense request that Government workers be automatically disqualified. But he left open the possibility that where a Government worker could be shown to be biased he might be excused.

FOSTER

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are much higher. Therefore if according to the usually well-informed Alsops, Eisenhower and Dulles were stopped only by good Chinese tactics from launching over Korea what would in all probability have been a world war, then to what desperate extremes could we expect them to go in trying to win in Indo-China?

THE GREAT LESSON that the peace-loving people of this and other countries have to learn from the Alsops' revelations (which we surmised anyhow at the time) is to be on guard to see to it that a peace treaty for Indo-China comes, without fail, out of the scheduled peace conference in Geneva.

Let us not naively assume that just because the U. S., under heavy pressure, has been compelled to put the Indo-China question on the conference agenda that therefore, automatically, a workable peace will be arrived at. On the contrary, judging from the experience in Korea and also the attitude of the United States up to now in Indo-China, we can only proceed on the assumption that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles will do all they can to prevent the war in Indo-China from being brought to a

close, unless they can dictate the peace terms—which they cannot.

The only reason the Wall Street warmongers were prevented from continuing and extending the Korean war was by bringing powerful world peace pressure to bear against them. And that, too, is the only way to guarantee an end being put to the terrible slaughter that has been going on in Indo-China for the past seven years.

Now is the time to extinguish this particular war danger, and only the people of the world, not the Wall Street-Washington warmongers, can or will do it. Let us follow up the great victory of the Korean truce with the still greater victory of a truce in Indo-China.

CIRCULATION

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Big Business, after being in the saddle little more than a year, are rapidly subverting all rights to speech and press freedom.

All the more reason, then to present most boldly and aggressively the position of the foes of Big Business subversion.

This is the political meaning of the current drive to expand the circulation of this paper and its associate weekend paper, *The Worker*. It is a political job of the highest importance today.

Though the *Daily Worker's* circulation appears quite small in relation to the vast numbers of copies of the newspapers representing the views of monopoly, reaction fears it far beyond the number of its readers. It knows the ideas embraced here are explosive because they correspond to deep-rooted political instincts and needs of America's exploited people—workers, small farmers, Negro people, etc.

In other words, spread of circulation multiplies the paper's influence far beyond what the added numbers of readers would seem to indicate.

Experience in the circulation campaign thus far—it has another seven weeks to run—is typified by letters received this week from campaign leaders in Chicago, Philadelphia, Connecticut. They all say the same thing. Where our readers have gone after readers, old and new, they find a ready response. Many more, however, need to go out in order to do the job which must be done if the paper is to live. It is a paramount political job in America today.

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