

Dodd's Attack on Dr. Pauling Calls For A Fight Back From the Grass Roots**Time to Make Connecticut Aware It Sent An Eastland to the Senate**

As we go to press, A. L. Wirin is about to argue a motion before the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia asking it to enjoin Senators Eastland and Dodd from enforcing an order requiring Dr. Linus Pauling to give the Senate Internal Security Committee the names of all persons who helped to circulate his famous petition to the United Nations for a cessation of nuclear testing. The two Senators are named as chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the committee.

The motion has already lost in the District Court, and its chances are slim in the Circuit Court. An unusually firm line of precedents is against interference by Court injunction with Congressional investigation. Mr. Wirin relies upon the distinction that he is asking the Court to enjoin a specific order not a general line of questioning. The probable answer of the Circuit Court will be that nevertheless it cannot act until Dr. Pauling refuses to obey the order and is cited for contempt.

Appeal to Supreme Court Likely

Dr. Pauling has been ordered to appear before the Committee September 15. His counsel will probably try to get an order staying the hearing pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. The prospects for this are also poor.

We do not have the space to enter into a legal discussion of why this is so. The power of investigation, though savagely abused for witch hunting purposes in our generation, is one of the essential powers of any legislature. Its use to expose basic social and economic evils made possible much of the reform brought about during Roosevelt's New Deal and Wilson's earlier New Freedom.

The Courts may ultimately hold that the Senate Internal Security Committee went beyond the proper bounds of investigation in asking Dr. Pauling for the names of those who helped circulate his famous petition but the Courts are unlikely to enjoin the committee in advance from asking for the names. One of the strongest and most famous precedents against such judicial action lies in the unsuccessful suit by William Randolph Hearst to prevent Senator (now Supreme Court Justice) Black from exposing the fake telegrams with which Congress was flooded in the fight against the Public Utility Holding Company Act during the 30's.

Fortunately not all the remedies for the abuses of governmental power lie in the courts. In this case remedies are

We Rise to Applaud

The Democrats of Tennessee for renominating Kefauver, a setback to segregationists, ensuring return to Washington of one of the ablest and bravest men in the Senate; the bi-partisan Senate coalition which ratified the Antarctic treaty 66-21, a precedent for further advances toward peace, since it removes one continent from the great Power struggle and opens all its installations, Soviet and American, to full inspection; President Eisenhower, for deciding against the wishes of Pentagon and AEC to continue with the nuclear test ban talks rather than risk breaking them up by underground nuclear explosions; the President, again, for naming James J. Wadsworth, a sincere champion of disarmament, to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge as our representative to the UN.

available in the political field. The investigation launched by the Internal Security subcommittee into the public campaign against nuclear testing is the pet project of Thomas J. Dodd, a Democrat to the right of Eisenhower, as he again demonstrated a few days ago when he joined the most benighted of the Southerners to vote against the Antarctic treaty.

We wish we knew just how the liberal Democrats of Connecticut came to choose as successor to Chester Bowles a man like Dodd whose outlook was molded by his long service in the FBI. Senator Dodd in his opposition to the cessation of nuclear testing approaches the issue like a typical FBI man. He tends by occupational training to see things under the bed, to view science as well as politics in terms of conspiracy, as a cops-and-robbers melodrama.

The result is a recrudescence of McCarthyism, the appearance in the Internal Security pillory of a distinguished scientist, a series of private hearings preparatory to a public attack on the National Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy—all under the aegis of Senator Dodd. Though the public policy of the United States as set by President Eisenhower is to strive for international agreement permanently ending all nuclear tests, those who support this policy are to be smeared as Red, pink or duped. We think it time for a series of public meetings in Connecticut to fight back against these tactics and let its people know what kind of man they sent the U.S. Senate.

Des Moines Tribune Appalled by Witch Hunter Ike Has Just Kicked Upstairs

On Sept. 1 Richard Arens, formerly staff director of the Un-American Activities Committee, was "kicked upstairs" by appointment of President Eisenhower to a \$19,000 a year job as Commissioner of the Court of Claims. This editorial from the Des Moines Register, reprinted here in abridged form from the Washington Post of August 27 may serve as his valedictory and as a reminder that powerful newspapers in this country want the committee, not just its staff director eliminated.—IFS

"Richard Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, gave an astounding speech in Des Moines before the National Conference of Police Associations. It reinforced our belief that this committee, which is now headed by Rep. Francis E. Walters (D. Pa.) should be abolished.

"Arens said that President Eisenhower's patriotism was somewhat questionable because Mr. Eisenhower introduced

his grandchildren to Nikita Khrushchov. He said it was 'morally wrong' to invite Khrushchov to the United States last Fall. He was angry because, he said, there were 109 employees now in the State Department who had been fired previously as security risks.

"He was critical of the Supreme Court for its opinions in several security and passport cases. He said the American Association of University Professors was not to be trusted. He also said editors of some newspapers which have been critical of his committee were not to be trusted. Arens' suspicious, fears and undocumented charges would not be worthy of mention if they represented only his personal viewpoint. But unfortunately this is not the case. This is the approach which the Un-American Activities Committee has taken generally. The Committee seems to think that anyone who criticizes its methods of operation is a Communist or a Communist 'dupe.'"

U. S. Press Silent But Western Europe Alarmed by Memo Demanding Nuclear Arms

The German Generals Reappear Openly in West German Politics

Little attention has been paid by the American press to the memorandum published by the West German generals Aug. 19 demanding nuclear arms for the Bundeswehr. This (as can be seen from the adjoining box) created alarm in Western Europe and in Germany itself. It was disturbing for three reasons, first, in that it openly demanded arms which Germany was supposed to have foresworn in 1955 on the eve of its admission to NATO; secondly, because it marked the first open intrusion of the Bundeswehr generals into politics, breaching its facade of civilian control, and, thirdly, because this may foreshadow a change in NATO strategy.

Aggressive Arms For An Aggressive Diplomacy

Originally, NATO's forces were supposed to be a defensive "tripwire," bringing into play against any invader the full force of American power. But if the Germans within NATO are to have atomic arms, particularly the Polaris missile, they will be in a position again to engage in an aggressive diplomacy.

In this connection, too little attention has also been paid to the pending recommendation of General Norstad, the NATO commander, that the Western allies lift the restrictions which limit German naval vessels to 3,000 tons. The German press is already discussing proposals to build 6,000 ton destroyers which would be big enough to carry nuclear missiles. It is said reassuringly that the warheads would remain in American custody, but the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Aug. 25) asked ironically whether "on every German destroyer there would be an American passenger with the key to an atomic warhead chamber in his pocket."

German political aims keep pace with these military developments. On July 9 at Dusseldorf, Dr. Adenauer told an audience of young people that "if the German people stood fast with the West then the day would come when East Prussia would again be free." And on Aug. 28, his Vice Chancellor, Erhard, told a refugee rally in Cologne that Upper Silesia, now held by Poland, "is German and will remain so." (*Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 29.) In Poland and in Russia these words will be read as warning signals.

Voices of Alarm in West Europe

"The publication of a pamphlet by the Bundeswehr leaders demanding that their forces should be equipped with nuclear weapons . . . is a serious matter . . . the German generals appear to be telling the political leadership what must be done. It is only four years since the Soldatengesetz, the legal basis for the new Bundeswehr, was approved. One of its main aims was to prevent the army from ever again becoming a state within the state."

—*The Times* (London) Aug. 22

"Denouncing the memorandum as 'the generals' first massive intrusion into politics,' the Social Democratic military expert, Herr Merten, has asked whether the Bundeswehr is now reaching for the nuclear warheads that are at present in American keeping."

—*The Economist* (London) Aug. 27

"In no country is it desirable for the military authorities to use their official position to canvass controversial views to the general public. This is particularly the case in Germany, where the political power of the armed forces was so recently and so frightfully misused to serve the ends of the Nazis."

—*The News Chronicle* (London) Aug. 26

"In the name of the Bundeswehr and with the support if not of the Federal government, at least with that of Minister of Defense Strauss, the authors of the memorandum for the first time clearly formulate a demand that violates the agreements reached in 1955 between the Federal Republic and its future NATO allies. According to these . . . the Bundeswehr was not to have any ABC (atomic, bacteriological or chemical) arms."

—*Le Monde* (Paris) Aug. 21-22

"If this is called democracy in Bonn, then one must worry about the future of the Bundesrepublik. . . . The Bundesrepublik entered NATO on the understanding that her armed forces would remain limited and would not try to take over the political leadership of NATO. If this is to be changed, much else must be called in question. . . . From the day on which the German army autocratically disposes of nuclear arms, the third world war will no longer be avoidable."

—*Algemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) quoted in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) Aug. 25

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