

Attack Is Seen on Parliamentary Rule

The report states that the essence of totalitarianism is the destruction of parliamentary government. In some countries, as in Hitler's Reich, it notes, the old forms of parliamentary government have been retained, but the reality has been utterly effaced.

The report points out that the Communist ideology of Karl Marx is no less strongly opposed to parliamentary government than Hitler's Nazi dictatorship. It quotes the following statement from a volume titled, "The Theses and Statutes of the Third International," an official Communist textbook:

"Communism repudiates parliamentarism as the form of the future; its aim is to destroy parliamentarism."

The report states that the current efforts to "purge" individual members of Congress are based upon "an assumption which reflects discredit upon the entire legislative branch of government.

"The assumption consists of the view that the sole remaining function of Congress is to ratify by unanimous vote whatever wish is born anywhere at any time in the whole vast structure of the executive branch of government down to the last whim of any and every administrative official.

"Henry Luce's Time magazine has been drawn sucker-fashion into this movement to alter our form of government by attacking its legislative branch," the report continues.

"Time's part in the attack takes a generalized form which is clearly directed against Congress as an institution. Time's issue of May 5, 1942, gives a two-page spread the attack made upon Congress

by the Union for Democratic Action (with which this report is principally concerned), and then Time adds its own indictment in the following words:

"Few men nowadays challenge the assertion that for leadership the people now listen to the Government's executives, take counsel from the nation's press (whether or not they agree with it), get their debates and oratory from radio forums—but they watch Congress mainly for laughs."

The report says it is not alleged that Luce is a Marxist, but that his magazine "has of late contributed much to the effort to undermine popular confidence in one of the essential branches of our form of government."

"Our investigation has shown," the report continues, "that a steady barrage against Congress comes from Marshall Field's PM (sometimes described as the up-town edition of the Daily Worker); from the New Republic, one of whose editors, Malcolm Cowley, was recently forced out of an \$8,000 Government job by the exposure of his Communist activities; from the two Communist Party publications, the Daily Worker and the New Masses; and from the Union for Democratic Action.

Says New Masses Follows New Republic

"Following the pattern of the New Republic and the Union for Democratic Action, the magazine New Masses, weekly organ of the Communist Party, features an article entitled 'Wanted, a Victory Congress.' This article also ridicules the Congress of the United States and publishes the pictures of the Members of Congress in exactly the same fashion as that used by Henry Luce's Time magazine. The article in the New Masses was written by Bruce Minton, alias Richard Bransten, alias Richard Bandenstein."

The report discusses in detail the background and associations of leaders of the U.D.A., which initiated the "purge" movement with the publication of its 32-page document titled, "Wanted: A Congress to Win the War."

An elaborate chart shows the connections of the U.D.A.'s 50 principal leaders with 25 separate Communist or Communist front organizations.

Of the 50 leaders, 27 are listed as former officers, directors or associates of the American League Against War and Fascism, which was branded a Communist front organization by Attorney General Francis Biddle in his deportation order against Harry Bridges.

These 27 leaders of the U.D.A. and former associates of an organization that openly advocated sabotage of our national defense are discussed as follows:

Thomas R. Amlie (director of the Washington bureau of the Union for Democratic Action) was a member of the national executive committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Bowman a Member Of Executive Board

Leroy E. Bowman (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was a member of the arrangements committee which founded the league and was a member of the executive board (the league's small governing body) as well as a member of the national executive committee of the league both before and after it changed its name.

Eleanor Brannan (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was chairman of the New York division of the league and also on the league's national executive committee and its smaller executive board.

William F. Cochran (board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a member of the league's national executive committee and also a sponsor of the league's Baltimore branch.

George S. Counts (board of di-

rectors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a member of the national executive committee of the league both before and after it changed its name.

Henry David (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was a contributor to Fight Magazine, the official publication of the league.

Melvyn Douglas Listed as Sponsor

Melvyn Douglas (board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a national sponsor of the league.

Louis Fischer (the board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a contributor to Fight magazine, the league's official publication.

Margaret Forsyth (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was national treasurer of the league. She was also a member of the league's national executive committee and of its smaller executive board. Miss Forsyth was also national chairman of the women's committee of the league.

Frank P. Graham (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was a national sponsor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Lester Granger (board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a contributor to Fight magazine, the league's official publication.

J. B. S. Hardman (sponsor of the Union for Democratic Action) was a member of the arrangements committee which founded the league. Hardman's real name is Jacob Salutzky.

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