

mension that has been lost in the political and strategic controversies over Quemoy: the human dimension. By telling the story of the 8,700 families living on this enclave of freedom, an easy cannon shot away from Mao's batteries, *Who Will Volunteer?* cuts through the abstractions of experts and diplomats. It may be ordered from the publisher, Bookmailer Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N.Y.

● We have, for many years, as most of our readers know, been lost in admiration of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell's way with the dollar. But never so much as last week when we ran across his scheme to raise a building fund for his Abyssinian Baptist Church. It is simplicity itself. The Reverend Powell dropped all 11,000 parishioners from the church rolls. Re-registration fee: \$1.00.

No Substitute in Cuba

On April 3, the White House issued a declaration on Cuba, reportedly written under the President's direct supervision by Arthur Schlesinger, which recounted "the transformation of Cuba into a Soviet satellite," and concluded: "Dr. Castro has done more than establish a dictatorship in Cuba; he has committed that dictatorship to a totalitarian movement outside the hemisphere. . . . We call once again on the Castro regime to sever its links with the international Communist movement. . . . If this call is unheeded, we are confident that the Cuban people . . . will continue to strive for a free Cuba." Two days later Castro's Foreign Minister, Raúl Roa, called this declaration a "formalization of the undeclared war which the U.S. is waging against us."

Roa is accurate, and the undeclared war is rapidly stepping up its pace. With the obvious aid and comfort of the U. S. Government, guerrilla bands are active in Cuba itself, other groups are landing on isolated beaches, thousands of anti-Castro exiles are training for military operations, and tens of thousands are engaged in a swelling propaganda and psychological campaign against the Castro regime (and to some degree against each other). With the scarcely concealed backing of U.S. agencies, an exile Revolutionary Council under the presidency of José Miró Cardona has been formed, and has announced—from U.S. soil—its intention to reorganize as a government of Free Cuba as soon as it consolidates a foothold in Cuba proper. "*To arms, Cubans! We must conquer or we shall die choked by slavery. Duty calls us to the war against the executions of our Cuban brethren.*"

In combat against Fidel Castro, the Kennedy Ad-

ministration has thus said A, and must now be ready to say B and C and D. There is no drawing back now. It is not a question, any longer, merely of Cardona and his associate, Manuel Ray, of the People's Revolutionary Movement, and their followers and rivals among the anti-Castro Cubans. By what has already happened, the United States is itself now committed—in the eyes of Castro and Khrushchev, of its friends and enemies and its own citizens—to the overthrow of the Castro regime and the cutting of Cuba's link to the Kremlin. NATIONAL REVIEW regrets the leftist, "non-Communist Castroism without Castro" line that is expressed in the Schlesinger declaration and the composition of the Cardona-Ray junta. But this too becomes secondary now, and subject, like all such programs, to revision under the hammering of events. The issue now joined is power. In Cuba, too, for both sides, from this point on there can be no substitute for victory.

Have Professor Schlesinger, Allen Dulles, the Joint Chiefs and the President himself thought the possible consequences all the way through? If not, it is an irresponsibility for which we shall pay most grievously. Unless Operation Anti-Castro strengthens daily, unless we—our nation and government, that is, not just a half-real Revolutionary Council—are ready to use every physical and military means needed to achieve the objective, the whole campaign is liable to collapse under the psychological counterforces that are already being wheeled into line: in Russia and Europe, in Latin America, in the UN and in Washington itself. ("Top U.S. Advisers in Dispute on Aid to Castro's Foes," the dispatches from Washington have already announced.)

This one is for keeps. It would be a good idea for the President himself to explain this to us, quite candidly, and why it must be so.

Thoughts on Eichmann

We are in for a great deal of Eichmann in the weeks ahead, and the press is off to a prodigious start in recording the beginning of the trial. Whether reader interest will justify the prolonged and exhaustive treatment that is contemplated, we cannot say: but we predict the country will tire of it all, and for perfectly healthy reasons. The Christian Church focuses hard on the crucifixion of Jesus Christ for only one week out of the year. Three months—that is the minimum estimate made by the Israeli Government for the duration of the trial—is too long to contemplate so intensively even the infinite barbarities of Hitler and Eichmann: too long even to concentrate uninterruptedly on evil itself.

It is not as though there will be coming out of Israel an unfolding and engrossing story. Everyone knows the facts, and has known them for years. There is no more drama or suspense in store for us than there would be if the trial and ultimate exoneration of Dreyfus were to be repeated. What is unpredictable is merely the legal footwork, and that has never been a subject that engrosses the nations. Beyond that there are the luridities. The telling, and retelling, of one of the century's great horror stories. The counting of corpses, and gas ovens, and kilos of gold wrenched out of dead men's teeth. Life is rooted in horror, and mature men must carry this gruesome fact in mind. Whether they should dwell on it is another matter. Overfamiliarity with bestiality can dull one's sense of horror. The diary of Anne Frank did more to bring out the horror of Buchenwald than the trial of Eichmann will do.

What are some of the political and legal ramifications of the Eichmann trial?

On the former, we have already touched. There is under way a studied attempt to cast suspicion upon Germany. Has Germany really reformed? "*It is people like Eichmann who serve first Hitler, and then Adenauer, who are prepared to perpetrate the most hideous crimes against Jews and humanity,*" writes Mr. Chimen Abramsky in a letter to the *New Statesman and Nation*. "*One must not forget for one moment that Adenauer took over practically the whole German Beamtentum [officialdom] from the Nazi State apparatus. Adenauer's aims of rearming Germany, opposing a settlement between East and West, have the same underlying aims that Hitler had before the war; though of course employing different means from Hitler, the goal remains the same: Drang nach Osten [Drive toward the East] . . . Globke under Hitler drafted the Nuremberg Laws against the Jews, and today drafts the laws of Adenauer's 'democracy' which bans peace campaigns and the Communist Party, and encourages revanchist tendencies in Germany . . .*"

That—let us hope—is an extreme statement of the spirit that will be promoted by the trial. But it is all there: bitterness, distrust, the refusal to forgive, the advancement of Communist aims, the cultivation of pacifism . . .

The interesting legal question, of course, is whether the community of nations is going to acquiesce in the notion that the State of Israel can define a crime against the Jewish people, swoop down on anyone presumed to have committed such a crime, and try that person in an Israeli court. Lincoln Rockwell, the young maniac who goes about in a Nazi uniform calling for genocide against the Jewish people,

lives in Alexandria, Virginia. Ezra Pound is in Rappallo. Is it up to the State of Israel to decide whether they are to continue to live there—or be kidnapped for trial in Tel Aviv?

And finally, who will undertake to give as much publicity to those wretched persons, Jews and non-Jews, who are alive today, but will be dead before this trial is over—the continuing victims of Communist persecution, in China and Russia and Laos and Indonesia and Tibet and Hungary? If the Eichmann trial could spare the life of a single Jew unjustly condemned, there would be ample justification for the lurid extravaganza. When shall we have a show trial aimed not at avenging the dead, but at sparing the living the ordeals they suffer even now, as we talk and talk and talk?

Higher, and Higher, and . . .

Five, six, seven million shares of stock are trading daily on the New York Stock Exchange. Market prices are at all-time highs for the majority of issues. Unknown stocks burst into the spotlight, soar dizzily, and pass into oblivion as the fashion changes. The president of the Stock Exchange has cautioned the public against blind speculation. Gold has come back—a little. Foreign observers are buying American stocks to cash in on the coming inflation. Professional investors, who were bearish last year, are bullish this year—not because the economy is more obviously healthy (it is, but only slightly), but because they think the Kennedy dollar is going to be worth less than the Eisenhower dollar.

The little man, fifteen million strong, has been buying stocks with his savings, having discovered that the cash salted away a few years ago has lost an astonishing portion of its buying power. Rail stocks at twelve times earnings, steel at twenty times, public utilities at thirty times, blue-chip growth stocks at forty and fifty times, electronics stocks at sixty times earnings—the head swims.

But between 1961 and 1929 there are important differences. There's very little borrowed money in the market now. The price rise has not swept everything upward; many stocks are far down from prices established five years ago. More information is available to analysts and investors; less manipulation is possible under the securities laws; the exchanges exercise better control of price fluctuations; and the yearly volume of trading is a small fraction of what it was in 1929, when compared with the total number of shares now listed. These things are true, and they give support to the bulls. But a society cannot manage its affairs forever on the maxim that a