

Those 40-Ton Earth-Movers Wake Me Up Each Morning

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 — Each morning at six, six days a week, regular as an alarm clock, I'm awakened by the roar of giant 40-ton earth-movers as they gouge into Lookout Mountain, which stands just beyond my windows. The earth-movers pick up their 40-ton payload of dirt and speed down the hill at an unbelievable 40 to 50 miles an hour.

Chavez Ravine, close by the civic center, but wild and neglected, is at last being developed. But not into the beautiful low-cost housing project planned by architect Richard Neutra. Lookout Mountain is now called O'Malley's Hill and the Euclid scrapers race to level the land for a "beautiful ballpark," like the official statement said, and even more beautiful profits for Walter O'Malley and the Dodgers Baseball Corporation.

In 1937 federal assistance was granted to states for public housing, supplemented by additional funds in 1949.

In August of 1949 the Los Angeles City Council authorized the City Housing Authority to build 10,000 low-cost units, with 3,360 units in Chavez Ravine.

The land was condemned for that purpose. Mexican-Americans who had bought little homes and lived quiet rural lives there for generations were told to get out.

Toward the end of 1951, the City Council, by a majority of one, repudiated the housing contract. It is felt here that this was brought about by the pressure of real-estate interests.

The following year the state Supreme Court ordered the city to honor the contract and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld this decision.

This was followed by city-wide balloting on a proposition worded in "a jumble of legalistic phrases," as Frontier magazine put it. The result, which had no legal bearing, showed 59% of the voters against the housing project.

In the spring of 1953 Norris Poulson, an accountant put up by the Los Angeles Times, took the mayor's job away from Fletcher Bowron, with Chavez Ravine a top issue in the campaign.

Poulson worked fast. By August the City Housing Authority sold Chavez Ravine to the city, but with a sale deed that read, "to be used for public purposes only."

This clause didn't stop Poulson and a large part of the City Council from negotiating with O'Malley to turn Chavez Ravine into a Dodger stadium.

The contract calls for handing O'Malley

315 acres, located 10 minutes from the central business area, in return for the old 12-acre Wrigley Field, valued at \$2 million. Generally accepted estimates are that after grading and roads are in (all by the city and county at an expense of nearly \$5 million) O'Malley's 315 acres will be worth \$15 million.

The gigantic O'Malley profits-play doesn't stop there. A parcel of 180 acres will be used for the stadium. The contract calls for rezoning the remaining area to C-3, the most coveted zoning in the city, permitting the tallest buildings, with stores, hotels, and almost anything of a commercial nature. The contract names O'Malley "or his nominee" so that he is free to sell this area for commercial exploitation.

In order to shove aside the "for use for public purposes only" clause in the Chavez Ravine deed, and in answer to 50,000 signers of a petition protesting the contract, the give-away was put on the ballot as a referendum.

Then all the major means of communication were turned loose. The contract was thoroughly distorted. The issue was baseball or no baseball, they said. Headline readers were thoroughly mesmerized by the "hidden persuader." Even then the vote was close — but O'Malley got his contract.

In the month following the June 1958 referendum, Superior Judge Arnold Praeger ruled the Dodger contract illegal. Encouraged, Attorney Phill Silver filed 12 briefs on behalf of taxpayers and the "Citizens Committee to Save Chavez Ravine." Last week the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

Cocky O'Malley, anticipating the Supreme Court decision, had already started his earth-movers roaring on a 10-hour day, with generous permission from city officials to work them on a 24-hour basis. Surveyors have already left their mysterious marks around the neighborhood. Today's papers announced that one access to the stadium will go right through the house I live in.

About half the city has protested the Dodger Corporation contract and the huge land grab. Some feel so strongly about the steal that they couldn't even get excited when the Dodgers were battling the White Sox.

Mostly the protests are mild. Full implications have not yet sunk in. Unions like the Hotel and Restaurant Workers are happy about it. But it will be many years before it is forgotten. Not even a Supreme Court decision can convert a business into a sport.

Secret Police Art of "Hi-Fi" Eavesdropping

By Harry Ring

The development of electronic engineering has brought high-fidelity music systems, tape recorders and television into the American home.

It has also brought "electronic eavesdropping," an extension of the invidious practice of telephone wiretapping, which according to technicians in the field, is being superseded in the art of secret surveillance.

Tiny but highly sensitive microphones are now slipped behind an innocent picture on the wall or back of a radiator. Others are inserted in telephones to record all conversations in a room when the phone isn't in use. Concealed cameras and even closed circuit television are also in the arsenal of professional snoopers. Tape recorders take down conversations and tests have demonstrated they can be "edited" to convey a meaning the exact opposite of what was actually said.

Along with wiretapping, use of the new electronic devices is widespread in this country and the practice is on the increase, according to a 16-month study directed by Samuel Dash, a former Philadelphia district attorney.

Covering nine major U.S. cities, the study was made by the Pennsylvania Bar Association Endowment under a grant provided by the Fund for the Republic. The findings have just been published by Rutgers University in a book entitled, "The Eavesdroppers."

The Federal Communications Act of 1934 prohibits the interception of any message, verbal or written, and the U.S. Criminal Code provides stiff fines and imprisonment for violation of this law.

But at an Oct. 25 New York press conference, Dash said his study had demonstrated that the great bulk of illegal electronic spying is done by law enforcement officers, employers and licensed private investigators.

"Business officials," he said, have been authorizing installation of concealed microphones in ladies' rooms and mens' rooms in his business office or plant."

29,000 Law Violations

Among policemen, he added, the prize winners are the New York City cops. He estimated that in the year 1957 New York police tapped more than 30,000 phones and that less than a thou-



That isn't a disguise being worn by secret police chief J. Edgar Hoover. He uses more modern methods of snooping, including telephone wiretaps.

sand of these taps were authorized by court orders.

Dash said that at a later date he hopes to undertake a similar study of the wiretapping activity of federal agencies. If he gets to do it, the results will certainly be useful — and to many people, startling.

On the basis of already existing evidence, it is entirely safe to predict that such a study would reveal that the principal violator of the anti-wiretap law is none other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is supposed to be responsible for enforcement of that law.

Almost a decade ago J. Edgar Hoover told a Congressional committee that the FBI was tapping "only" 170 phones at that particular time and that it would continue doing so "when the circumstances warrant it."

How is it possible for the head of the country's top law-enforcement agency to freely admit that he is breaking the law? It's all very simple. The "red menace."

It is necessary, Hoover asserted, "to utilize this technique to protect our country from those who would enslave us and are engaged in treason and subversion."

And besides, he had top authorization for ignoring the law

of the land. "The policy we follow on wiretapping," Hoover said, "was set by the late President Roosevelt on May 21, 1940."

Hoover made these admissions in a bold move to make capital out of the worst black eye his agency had yet received. At the time a major scandal over FBI wiretapping was making headlines in every front page in the country. Hoover followed the military dictum that the best defense is the offense. He demanded that Congress legalize wiretapping.

Coplon Case

The exposure of the FBI's flouting of the law came at the end of 1949 during the trial of Judith Coplon, a government employee. Along with Valentin Gubitchev, a Russian engineer at the UN, she was charged with espionage.

Defense attorneys established that the FBI had violated the law on three counts. Its agents had planted a microphone in Miss Coplon's office and had tapped her phone prior to her arrest. Evidence obtained through this unlawful activity was used in court despite the legal ban on such tainted evidence. And, as the record made clear, FBI agents had committed perjury by swearing they had "no knowledge" of wiretapping in the case. Some of them were later compelled to admit they not only knew about it but had participated in doing it.

But a really powerful stench hit the public nostril when it was revealed that the FBI had not only tapped Miss Coplon's phone before her arrest but had gone so far as to tap telephone conversations between her and her lawyer after her arrest!

Exposure of these outrageous secret-police methods, as Miss Coplon's conviction was reversed, brought bitter denunciations of the FBI from prominent public figures. The most outspoken blast came from former Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes.

Writing in the Jan. 9, 1950, New Republic, Ickes declared: "If the FBI so disregards legal propriety — to say nothing of common decency — as to tap telephone wires in order to hear what a lawyer and client may say to each other, then it is time for a free people who never have, and it may be hoped, never will, tolerate a secret police, to abolish the FBI if nothing short of



Roosevelt found it compatible with his "Four Freedoms" propaganda, to give the FBI the green light on tapping people's telephones.

that will keep it within proper bounds."

Condemning the agency's "cynical breach of the law," Ickes added that its gang-busting record could not "serve as justification of the Bureau's 'Peeping Tomism' and door-crack listening in order to pick up envious or malicious gossip to be used against government employes and others who are denied their constitutional right to defend themselves."

With fierce denunciation of Hoover's "I-am-above-the-law" attitude, Ickes wrote: "In the circumstances it is proper to recall that whereas every other police official of high or low degree is responsible to someone else, the FBI alone seems to have a dangerous immunity from responsibility to some higher authority. . . It is undemocratic and dangerous for one man, whoever he may be, to have such power as J. Edgar Hoover has arrogated for himself."

"The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes called wiretapping a 'dirty business,'" Ickes concluded. "Today it is even dirtier."

That was almost ten years ago. It has become a lot dirtier since.

Catch Cops In Thefts

Eight cops in Columbus, Ohio, were arrested Nov. 2 on charges of theft. Two of them were accused of safe crackings.

For the past year, the eight uniformed thieves helped themselves in stores found unlocked as they made their rounds or as they investigated burglaries committed by professionals.

Included in the loot were boots, lamps, camera equipment, garden tools, stove parts, floor tile, lawn seed, fertilizer and a power mower.

Seven of the accused members of Columbus's finest were said to have made damaging admissions about their forays.

... New Crisis Looms in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

political activity and elections would make its strength and the weakness of the other two parties — the conservative Islamic party and the middle-class National Democrats — all too apparent.

Such revelation of the true relationship of class forces could be a new goad to the masses of workers and peasants. And it would undermine the basis of Kassim's classically Bonapartist rule; i.e., balancing on two opposing forces of supposedly equal strength.

There are two schools of thought among the leaders of the pro-capitalist and feudal elements in Iraq. One distrusts Kassim's ability to restrain the masses indefinitely and favors an outright counter-revolution. Such an attempt was made last

March. Its failure impelled Iraq further to the left.

The other considers counter-revolution too risky at present. Its failure might push Iraq over the brink of socialist revolution. It favors utilizing Kassim to gradually check the workers and peasants organizations until they no longer constitute so grave a danger.

The immediate tactic of this group is to call upon Kassim to form a De Gaulist-type party, headed by him and having as its program confidence in Kassim. Al Thawa, one of Baghdad's most virulent anti-Communist newspapers, launched the appeal for such a party.

Prominent Iraqis all over the country have taken up the cry. Such a party, it is said, would immediately have the support of practically all Iraqis, would swamp any rival in elections,

and would "curb the anarchists" (as the CPers are often called).

So far Kassim has remained silent about such a party — but the movement appears as contrived as the "draft" of an American politician for a nomination. Unless the Communist party leadership sharply breaks with its past policy, the creation of a Kassim party would hoggie it.

Henceforth the CP has not dared criticize or oppose Kassim on anything. When he cracked down on it early last summer, the CP apologized profusely and repudiated those of its leaders who had been "guilty." For the CP to present a program seriously differing from that of a Kassim party or to contest it in elections would constitute an open challenge to him.

Peking's Indian Border Moves Alienate Asian Working People

By Daniel Roberts

All available evidence indicates that the Indian capitalist class, by exploiting the border conflict with China, has been able to weaken the working-class movement and to check independent working-class struggles in India.

In Calcutta a few weeks ago, the Indian government used the pretext of China's "aggression" to shoot into a crowd demonstrating for bread. The alibi offered by the government for its wanton action was that the demonstration was led by the Communist party and therefore fitted into the Chinese scheme of "taking over" India.

The Indian Communist party has become a heavy casualty of the border dispute. It is splitting in three directions and many members are leaving the party in protest over the Chinese firing on an Indian border patrol. The genuine socialist current in India, which on principle defends the Chinese revolution and the Chinese workers' state, must now buck a chauvinist hysteria whipped up by the capitalist class.

Nehru has been able to play a deceitful game, posing as the apostle of reasonable solutions of the border conflict, while his fellow Congress-party members demand stern action against China. Inside India, as well as throughout the West, Nehru is criticized only for his "naiveness" in previously championing China's cause internationally and not at all for abetting a jingoist campaign designed to prop a crisis-ridden bourgeois regime.

The Main Issue

The reactionary domestic uses to which the Indian capitalists managed to put the Chinese firing on Indian border troops is the most important aspect of the Sino-Indian dispute. It is true that even some pro-Western propaganda organs have conceded that Peking's case is cogent. The Sino-Indian boundary issue, as Premier Chou En-lai said in his Sept. 11 speech to China's National People's Congress, is "a complicated question left over from history." Chinese cartographers give a long list of in-

ternationally accepted attitudes, which as late as 1936, showed the boundary at the line claimed by Peking instead of at the McMahon line, some 50 or 100 miles to the north, which New Delhi contends is the correct frontier.

But does it really benefit the Chinese revolution to assert the country's claims in such a way as to alienate the Indian working people? Or for that matter to assert these claims at all if they can be used by Nehru to blunt the socialist consciousness of the Indian masses?

"We will never recognize the McMahon line," declared every speaker at the National People's Congress session following Chou En-lai. It was fixed by British imperialism and represented aggression against Tibet and China. This is very true. But the boundary line claimed by the Chinese was fixed by the old Manchu emperors.

Is it really worthwhile for China to keep alive a complicated dispute with nationalist India now that both the Manchus and British imperialism have been removed from the scene? Why shouldn't Peking simplify the question by pulling its border patrols well out of the disputed zone and by negotiating a speedy settlement, even one that gives the Indians the best of the agreement?

Peking's course plays into the hands of the Indian capitalists, and this is criminally stupid. The defense of China against imperialism or its agents does not depend on clinging to Himalayan wastelands, populated by non-Chinese nomads, nearly as much as on the extension of the socialist revolution throughout Asia. This requires Peking to bend backward on the border question so as not to affront the nationalist feelings of the Asian masses and so as to win them firmly to China's side.

Stalinist Policy

The policy of the Mao regime in the border dispute is not an episodic tactical error but flows from its ingrained nationalistic course, embodied in the policy of building "socialism in one country." This policy is essentially the same as the one pursued in the Soviet Union by Stalin

and his successors. The Stalinist course reflects the narrow and reactionary outlook of a privileged bureaucratic caste that rules dictatorially in Russia and in China.

The Stalinist bureaucracy constantly brushes aside the feelings of the working people in other countries instead of attuning its diplomatic and military moves to their political consciousness. Unlike Lenin and Trotsky who regarded the pro-Soviet sympathies of the working people in other lands as the best weapon in the arsenal of the workers' state, the Stalinists readily squander these sympathies. On numerous occasions, they have traded the good-will of the masses abroad to further diplomatic moves or acquire territory. To the nationalist bureaucrats a 100-mile "buffer zone" seems to be a far better military guarantee than the friendship and support of the international working class.

Thus in 1939, Stalin violated the national feelings of the Polish people and antagonized working people throughout the world by his cynical deal with Hitler. He transformed eastern Poland into a buffer zone and added the Baltic countries and part of Rumania to it — all without taking the wishes of the population of these countries into account.

When Hitler's armies struck eastward in 1941, the peoples of the buffer zone, alienated from the USSR by Stalin's brutal disregard of their feelings, remained passive. The buffer territory proved to be of little value militarily, whereas the working people's pro-Soviet sympathies, if they had not been squandered might have been enlisted to help slow down the German armies.

Again, today, the Kremlin doggedly occupies East Germany regardless of the fact that this keeps the sympathies of the German working-class alienated from the Soviet Union.

Advertisement Advertisement

Xmas Book List

To be sure you get what you want, buy your holiday gift books now. Prices include postage and mailing cost.

LIKE ONE OF THE FAMILY, by Alice Childress. Looking at the world through the eyes of a Negro domestic worker. Short stories, sensitively and beautifully written. Paper, \$1.25.

ON THE LINE, by Harvey Swados. A moving portrayal of nine men who work on an automobile assembly line. Cloth, \$1.25. Originally \$3.75.

PORTFOLIO OF KAETHE KOLLWITZ DRAWINGS. Nine deeply moving studies of peasants, mothers and children, including an exquisite self-portrait. \$1.25. Originally \$3.

JACK LONDON: AMERICAN REBEL, by Philip S. Foner. A collection of London's social writings together with a study of the man and his times. Paper, \$1.25.

FRANCIS BACON, Philosopher of Industrial Science, by Benjamin Farrington. Biography of a materialist thinker placed in his social-economic setting. Cloth, \$1.25. Originally \$3.50.

WHAT HAPPENED IN HISTORY, by V. Gordon Childs. A Marxist interpretation of the story of human society through the decline of the Roman empire. Paper, \$3.50.

THE PROPHET UNARMED, Trotsky: 1921-1929, by Isaac Deutscher. A fascinating blow-by-blow account of the struggle against the rise of the Stalinist bureaucracy. Cloth, \$9.50; special, \$8.

BASIC WRITINGS ON POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY. Collected writings of Marx and Engels, edited by Lewis S. Feuer. Paper, \$1.45.

MARX-ENGELS SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE. Moscow edition. Contains a somewhat different collection from the American edition. Cloth, \$1.50.

LETTERS TO AMERICANS, by Marx and Engels, 1848-1895. A selection. List, \$4; special, \$3.50.

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL STRUGGLES, by M. Beer. Five volumes bound in two. List, \$12.50; special, \$5.50.

Books by Leon Trotsky: HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Three volumes in one. List, \$12.50; special, \$10.50.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. A good abridged edition of the History of the Russian Revolution. Paper, \$1.45.

THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED. Special for the holidays: cloth, \$2; paper, \$1.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AFTER LENIN. Special for the holidays: cloth, \$3; paper, \$1.50.

NOTEBOOK OF AN ACITATOR. Socialist journalism at its best — humor, irony, sadness, anger, the inspiring vision of the America to be. A collection written in the heat of the class struggle. About the best present you can give someone who has never read socialist literature before. Special for the holidays: cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.05.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM. The founder of the Socialist Party tells about the difficult early days in the struggle to build a revolutionary socialist party in America. Cloth, \$2.75; paper, \$2.

STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY. Documents written in the fight against the anti-Soviet faction headed by Shachtman and Burnham. A must for students of socialist politics. Cloth, \$2.75; paper, \$2.

Classics everyone should own: FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, List, \$5.50; special, \$3.

THOMAS MORE AND HIS UTOPIA, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, List, \$4; special, \$3.

COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, List, \$6; special, \$4.50.

THE LABOUR REVOLUTION, by Karl Kautsky. Not a classic, but the exposition of later views which were criticized by Lenin and Trotsky. Cloth, \$1.

THE HISTORY OF THE HAY-MARKET AFFAIR, by Henry David. A conscientious study of one of America's most famous labor cases. Cloth, List, \$6.75; special, \$5.50.

PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Pl. New York 3, N. Y.

FUND SCOREBOARD

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
Twin Cities	\$1,700	\$ 954	56
Boston	350	190	54
Denver	40	20	50
Newark	265	132	50
Connecticut	100	45	45
Detroit	600	265	44
Bay Area	800	309	39
St. Louis	80	30	38
Milwaukee	300	104	35
Los Angeles	4,400	1,475	34
New York	4,200	1,436	34
San Diego	245	82	33
Allentown	110	35	32
Philadelphia	400	123	31
Chicago	1,000	300	30
Cleveland	750	156	21
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
Seattle	500	0	0
General	150	16	11
Total through Nov. 3	\$16,000	\$5,672	35

... Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

belongs to the socialist movement, let me quote from a letter from Chicago fund director Ray Follett:

"Some comrades are giving awe-inspiring examples in contributing to the fund. Belle has been ill for a long, long time. She walks with difficulty, struggles to get to meetings and is in constant pain. In the spring drive she went back to work to earn \$50 for the fund. This time, unable to get to her old job, she arranged to take in some needle work in her home and the payment will go to the fund. "Pat has been out of work for about as long as I can remember. I honestly expected no pledge from him. He made a pledge of \$10 and turned in \$15. Heaven knows how."

A SLIGHT DELAY

Three Negro cadets, the first ever to be enrolled, are now at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Subscribe!

To keep up with the real meaning of big events at home and abroad, you need the Militant. Try it for six months. Send your name and address and \$1.

The Militant
116 University Pl.
New York 3, N.Y.

Enclosed is \$1 for a six-months trial subscription.

Name

Street

City

Zone

State

Alienation

In the field of psychology, the increasing number of nervous breakdowns is ascribed to the alienation of man's needs from the dominant values in society today.

In politics, alienation is pointed to in the reaction of the voters to the two parties. Alienation exists between Soviet bureaucrat and Soviet worker, between employer and employee in capitalist countries, between union official and rank-and-file member. Finally, economists talk of the alienation of the producer from the product of his labor, the worker from his job.

What is alienation? How did it arise in history? How will mankind overcome it? For a thorough examination of this concept, read William F. Warde's penetrating study in the fall issue of International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

International Socialist Review
116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50. **THE MILITANT** Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y.

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN Managing Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY
Published weekly by the Militant Publishing Assn., 116 University Pl., N.Y. 3, N.Y. Phone: CH 3-2140.
Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's policies. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. XXIII — No. 45

Monday, November 9, 1959

"In Re Debs"

"The circumstances of the case at bar are somewhat analogous, albeit in different terms, to those in re Debs..."

That was a major point of legal precedence in the Oct. 27 majority opinion of the Court of Appeals upholding the issuance of a Taft-Hartley injunction in the steel strike. And "In Re Debs" was point number one in a series of precedents cited by the government in reply to the Steelworkers appeal to the Supreme Court against the injunction.

Judges and lawyers are well known for their ability to pluck a precedent out of thin air to bolster a bad case. But they did have reason to look back to the notorious 1895 Supreme Court decision which appears in the law books under the name of the famed pioneer socialist leader, Eugene V. Debs.

That was the decision in which the Supreme Court upheld the first federal injunction ever issued for the purpose of smashing a strike — the strike of the American Railway Union, under the leadership of Debs, against the Pullman Company. At the same time the high court upheld a six-month contempt-of-court prison term for Debs for defying the injunction.

The present Taft-Hartley steel injunction was issued in the name of safeguarding "national health and safety." In the Pullman strike, it was put more crudely — "abatement of a public nuisance." But government strikebreaking in the 1890's lacked today's polish.

The workers at the company town of Pullman, just outside of Chicago, had joined the year-old American Railway Union organized by Debs. They struck May 11, 1894, after some of their leaders

were fired for protesting wage cuts of 25 to 40%.

The rest of the membership of the ARU then voted not to handle any Pullman cars. This shut down virtually all rail traffic out of Chicago. The strike spread and the well-organized rail magnates threw their weight behind Pullman and quickly paved the way for government intervention.

With federal authorization, several thousand men were hired both as company employees and U.S. deputies. Mail trains were hooked on back of Pullmans so that strikers could be charged with "obstructing" U.S. mail.

Federal troops were dispatched to Chicago and other rail centers. Twenty-five strikers were killed and 60 seriously injured. Hundreds were jailed. The Grover Cleveland administration assigned a railroad lawyer as Assistant Attorney General to prepare its first anti-labor injunction. It was quickly issued. Then union headquarters were raided and Debs and other officials arrested. The combined government-employer assault proved too much for the young union which was fighting without support from the AFL leadership. The strike was broken and the American Railway Union smashed.

"The circumstances are somewhat analogous, albeit in different terms," now says the Court of Appeals. True enough. The intent of government intervention in the steel strike is quite recognizably analogous to its intervention in the Pullman strike. The difference in terms is that it confronts a powerful, well-established union that has the backing of the entire labor movement. Otherwise the outcome might be much the same, too.

The UI-SC Dissolves

The United Independent-Socialist Committee at its meeting Oct. 29 decided to dissolve "because of substantial differences over electoral policy in 1960." It was further decided by unanimous agreement that the members of the committee would continue to cooperate in winding up the organizational affairs of the body and in holding a testimonial dinner in honor of William A. Price who worked so energetically and effectively as Executive Secretary.

The UI-SC was the continuations committee of the coalition that ran the Independent-Socialist party campaign in the 1958 New York state elections.

Following the election, the UI-SC conducted a lively discussion on socialist electoral policy for 1960. The different viewpoints on the committee were faithfully reported to the radical public in a Newsletter and at public conferences.

At its concluding conference Sept. 26-27, representatives of all radical organizations were invited to present their views. The Communist party and the Socialist

Workers party debated their positions at this two-day gathering along with the members of the UI-SC.

It is clear that the SWP will continue to do everything in its power to assure a socialist presidential campaign. Among the independents who are not affiliated with organized socialist parties, there is a close division. Some, like Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, vigorously favor continuation of the united efforts that had such a promising beginning in 1958. Undoubtedly these independents will make their own proposals for further action, now that the UI-SC has dissolved. Other independents hold various views on what to do.

At this point we wish to congratulate the members of the committee on the way they engaged in fruitful united action, in the way they honestly debated differences, and in the way they dissolved the committee when differences became too great for united action. The UI-SC has provided a model to the radical movement on how differences as well as agreement should be handled.

Disarmament Moves?

What does Eisenhower intend to do about Khrushchev's offer of mutual total disarmament? In some circles of the radical movement the hope appears to be high that the president will put the interests of mankind above those of the capitalist class which he represents and accept Khrushchev's offer, or at least Khrushchev's alternative proposal of disarmament on the installment plan.

Two recent moves by Washington might be taken as providing grounds for this hope. (1) The Pentagon seems to be receptive to a plan to neutralize Antarctica. (2) The State Department announced Oct. 30 an agreement to negotiate as soon as possible on withdrawal from five U.S. Air Force and Naval bases in Morocco.

Anyone inclined to view these two moves as concessions to the pressure for disarmament would do well to consider these interpretations:

C. L. Sulzberger, well-known correspondent of the New York Times, wrote from Scott Base (Nov. 2), "Our leading generals are convinced that the great south polar land mass has far less strategic value than the great north polar water mass. For it is in the latter icy wastes that our Polaris submarines can find their most convenient hiding places."

"America's major Antarctic concern, militarily speaking," continued Sulzberger, "is to deny this continent to Russia as a base. . . . It is . . . in our interest to insure that this vast region should never be turned by the Russians into a kind of Antarctic 'Albania.'"

The Pentagon calculation is painfully clear. The American generals see no reason for putting any of their nuclear eggs into deep freeze at the South Pole. They

want them at the opposite side of the globe — near the Soviet Union's Arctic beaches. So the demilitarization of Antarctica would constitute a military gain for American imperialism so long as the Arctic remains open to nuclear pig boats.

On the Moroccan move, Courtney Sheldon of the Christian Science Monitor wrote from Washington Oct. 31: "Advances in military technology underlie the contraction of United States bases. . . ." The advance is in developing "6,500-mile Atlas missiles which can be fired from American soil and in building the 1,500-mile Polaris missile which can be fired from submarines."

Thus like the move in Antarctica, the withdrawal from Morocco really reflects a step-up in American armaments — not disarmament.

The withdrawal from the Moroccan bases also entails other cold-blooded calculations. The five bases cost about \$500,000,000; maintenance runs about \$35,000,000 a year and accompanying "aid" to the Moroccan government is about another \$30,000,000. The "cutbacks" can thus be interpreted says Sheldon, "as a victory for those in Washington who are worried about the United States balance of payments — the outflow of gold from the United States."

In addition, the State Department has indicated that the move gives visiting Moroccan Premier Abdallah Ibrahim a timely present to take back to a people inclined to display restiveness over American imperialist activities in their country.

The Militant has maintained that Eisenhower is not likely to grant any substantial concessions in the way of disarmament. Washington's two current moves would seem to confirm this view.



"High time they stopped them from featherbedding. It's much too good for the common people."

How Communist Party Helped Soekarno Set Up Dictatorship

(The following article, written "by an Indonesian student," appeared in the Socialist, a monthly paper printed in Australia. We reprint it for the information of our readers. — Editor.)

On July 5 Pres. Soekarno of Indonesia proclaimed a return to the 1945 constitution which makes him absolute ruler of Indonesia. At the same time he dissolved the democratically elected Constituent Assembly and proclaimed the formation of an appointed Consultative Congress.

At the last general elections held in 1955, Soekarno's own party, the PNI (Partai Nasional Indonesia), a bourgeois nationalist party, polled eight million votes — about 26% of the total. The other three major parties were the PKI (Communist) six million, the NU (Nahadatul Ulama), a Moslem peasant party, seven million, and the extremely reactionary Masjumi, a Moslem feudal party, seven million.

On Feb. 21, 1957, Soekarno proclaimed his attachment to a system of "guided" democracy or government by a National Council composed of representatives of all parties plus persons appointed by the President. The Stalinist PKI leadership fell over itself with eagerness to accept the proposition. The opposition of the feudal reactionaries who did not want to be dominated by the bourgeoisie prevented complete adoption of the scheme.

Finally, in July 1957, Soekarno established a "Cabinet of Experts" to run the government and appointed a National Council with limited powers. As might be expected, Soekarno "dumped" the PKI and did not include any representative of the PKI in the Cabinet. This fact did not prevent the PKI from continuing to support Soekarno.

To divert the attention of the masses from their economic problems all Indonesian parties have waged a fervent nationalist campaign for the incorporation of Dutch-occupied Irian or West New Guinea in Indonesia. In the course of the campaign in December 1957, in a series of largely spontaneous actions, led principally by rank-and-file PKI members, the workers of Indonesia occupied and took control of all Dutch enterprises in Indonesia. The PKI leadership quickly intervened to hand the factories and plantations over to the army as nationalized state property. At the same time they took steps to ensure that the movement did not spread to the expropriation of any other capitalist property.

In February 1958 a part of the army, representing principally the feudal landlords, and with some United States back-

ing, attempted to launch a coup d'etat against the government. Under pressure from the PKI leadership, who threatened to withdraw support from the government, Soekarno ordered the small 300,000-strong army to crush the revolt. Lacking mass support, the revolt was easily crushed.

Local elections in 1958 showed an increase in the PKI vote to a total of eight and a half million. Principally this was due to the deteriorating economic situation — unemployment is estimated at figures ranging from 10 to 25% of the population.

In September 1958, Indonesian Premier Djuanda launched a five-year plan — which at date of writing, has been a complete failure. The PKI leadership gave their support to the plan. D. N. Aidit, the general secretary of the PKI, went to the country "to take part in manual work with the peasants." He told the peasants that the PKI "would try still harder to enable the peasants to retain a minimum 60% and the landlords a maximum 40% of the crops."

Return to 1945. Despite its meek policy, the election successes of the PKI caused concern amongst large sections of the bourgeoisie. Speaking for these sections, General Nasution, the army chief of staff, and other prominent army officers began to call in 1959 for a return to the 1945 constitution, which provided for presidential rule by decree. Instead of organizing the mass following of the PKI against this threat to its own existence, the PKI leadership stated that they would accept the 1945 constitution provided they could participate in the government.

Of course Soekarno and Nasution have not included the PKI in their Bonaparte-type government — the key positions now being filled by representatives of the army. The net result of the return to the 1945 constitution is that the workers and peasants of Indonesia have suffered an overwhelming defeat and the bourgeoisie in spite of their weakness have gained absolute power.

It might be noted that Ibnu Parma, the leader of the small Trotskyist Partai Acoma, which was urging the PKI to struggle for power, was arrested in February 1959, despite his parliamentary immunity, for publishing a pamphlet denouncing the dictatorship of General Nasution.

In 1949 the Chinese Stalinists were forced to take power against the express orders of Stalin because the alternative to this action was their actual physical extermination. Many revolutionaries then thought that the 1926-27 betrayals in

China, the 1932 betrayal in Germany and similar sell-outs in Spain in 1936 and in France and Italy in 1945-46 would never again be repeated. The recent experience of Indonesia shows how wrong such ideas are. The need of the day, in Indonesia as elsewhere, is to build a Marxist party which will give leadership to the workers in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist governments.

Difficult days lie ahead for the workers and peasants of Indonesia. Fortunately Soekarno is not Hitler (although not for want of trying) and Indonesia is not Germany. Mass struggles will arise against the Bonapartist dictatorship and it is apparent that the American, British, Dutch and Australian imperialists will once more attempt to take advantage of any crisis.

Indonesian workers and peasants remember with gratitude the magnificent stand of working-class internationalism taken by Australian workers when they banned Dutch ships in 1945-46. Thanks to the latest treachery of the Indonesian Stalinists this help may again be a vital-necessity in the near future.

Headlines in Other Lands

Opposition Protests Ghana Jailings

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana exercises dictatorial powers in ruling Ghana. These include a Preventive Detention Act, passed last fall, under which about 45 persons have been imprisoned for terms up to five years without hearings, trials or appeals. The act is one of several "security" measures protested by the Opposition United Party.

Nkrumah heads the People's Convention party which holds 86 out of 104 seats in Parliament. His supporters say the tough "security" measures are needed to prevent overthrow of the government by a discontented minority.

Communist Party in Iceland Polls Strong Vote

The Communist party surprised its opponents in the Icelandic elections on Oct. 27 when the CP-led Labor Alliance won 16% of the popular vote and ten seats out of 60 in Parliament. Labor Alliance campaigned on the issue of closing the NATO base at Keflavik airfield.

Because of its strong showing in the vote, some leaders of the conservative Independent party and of the Social Democratic party are thinking of including the CP in a coalition government, according to the Oct. 29 New York Times. The Independents and Social Democrats were allies in the previous government and will in all likelihood form the new government. They want to promote "anti-inflation" curbs. Because the CP controls the Icelandic Federation of Trade Unions, it might be included in the coalition for the sake of labor peace.

But Who Will Protect Them From Hertzog?

The South African government is going to keep television out of the country in order to protect its white children and all its colored people. "The effect of wrong shows on children, less-developed people

The American Way of Life

Where Van Doren Really Slipped Up

Van Doren's confession of collusion in the rigging of the TV quiz show on which he starred, along with his equally shocking confession of how he lied about it until he couldn't lie any longer, has inflicted a wound in public confidence so profound that it is difficult to find an analogy.

One hesitates to suggest such a grave comparison, for it seems almost beyond imagination, but perhaps it is the only thing that fits. It is as if the vast audience that sits enthralled before 58,000,000 TV screens night after night, week after week, year in and year out, were suddenly to see the hero in the Western turn out just as vile, crooked and hateful as the villain.

Could anything more outrageous than that be conceived in this high-minded, moralistic, dollar-scoring America which sets such high store in its geniuses and the value of an education?

Van Doren's most serious, most reprehensible, most unforgivable crime was to get caught. All the moralists of the pulpit and press, not forgetting his employers at NBC and Columbia, who have nailed him to the pillory and skinned him alive are doing the right thing. He deserves exactly what he's getting as a moral lesson; that is, to be turned into a scapegoat. None of them, you can be sure, will ever get caught like that. Not while they're able to stay smart!

Great Moralist

Some of the profoundest lessons in this "national tragedy," as he puts it with rare feeling for the exact word, have been drawn by the famed moralist and columnist Marquis Childs. "As with everything that happens on the American stage," he writes in a deeply moving and pregnant passage, "this cannot help but have international implications."

Need we go on? Childs puts it with almost brutal frankness in the very next sentence: "The enemies of America around the world, and the roster is by no means limited to the Communists, will find it useful ammunition."

This is going to be bitter; but as participants in the great moral reawakening now going

on from coast to coast let's face our moment of truth. "For our friends it is a source of great sorrow."

Yes, it's not only a national tragedy, it's one of those nightmares that bring whole hemispheres to chagrin and tears. . . . They know the uses that will be made of it by enemies of America on the left and right. It will be held up as another bit of evidence that despite all the protestations about spiritual values, so often articulated by President Eisenhower, the values of the mind and the spirit take second place to money." Van Doren "betrayed" our society.

There you have it. How could you be so "like a child," as you phrased it, Charles Van Doren, when you are 33 years old? How could you get tied up with an advertising agency that couldn't come up with any better script than the one you recited before the congressional investigators?

Slipped His Mind

Why didn't you recall, with all your intelligence and phenomenal memory, how Nixon, another American hero with child-like taking ways, got out of an even worse jam? Wasn't there anyone around those rigged TV shows to remind you of how Slippery Dick was running for vice president in 1952 and how right in the middle of the campaign he was exposed as having been fixed by a Southern California gang of private enterprisers?

All you had to do was rent a cocker spaniel, the way Nixon did, name him Checkers, get a cloth coat for your wife from a costume house, and put the whole family on TV.

You would have come out of the quiz mess clean as a hound's tooth, our boy again, a finer, brighter, more lovable hero. In a few years, with such a demonstration of political sagacity, you might even have become a leading contender for presidency of the United States.

Wouldn't that have been the truly American Way? — Paul Abbott

Japanese Capitalists Abandon Drive for Trade with China

Interest of Japanese businessmen in trade with mainland China is on the wane, says Takashi Oka in the Oct. 29 Christian Science Monitor. The reason is that they find no encouragement from Peking. In May 1958, the Mao Tse-tung regime abruptly suspended trade with Japan, because the Kishi government refused to extend diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China.

Up to then Japanese businessmen were pressuring their government to extend the scope of economic relations with the People's Republic. "If Peking were to . . . start up a brisk trade with selected Western countries, we might become a bit more restive than we are now," one business leader told Oka. But for the present Japan's capitalists are resigned to doing without Chinese mainland markets.

British Socialists Protest Ban on Union Conference

The Socialist Labor League is protesting a ban placed by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union on a shop steward's conference organized by prominent members of the Communist party.

"This decision follows logically from the ban placed upon the national industrial rank-and-file conference organized by the Newsletter last November," says the Oct. 31 Newsletter, weekly publication of the SLL.

"The Communist party supported the witch-hunters last year in their attacks on the Newsletter Conference. Now the chickens have come home to roost as we said they would; the Communist party itself is under fire."

Nothing daunted, the CP launched a broadside against

another national rank-and-file conference called for Nov. 15 by the Socialist Labor League. J. R. Campbell, a CP spokesman, denounced the SLL-sponsored National Assembly of Labor, claiming that the SLL is a "disruptive" organization and that it promotes dual unionism.

Campbell then incants the ritualistic Stalinist slanders against the Socialist Labor League. He equates the League's criticism of "peaceful coexistence" with opposition to peace and its stand against the Soviet bureaucracy's suppression of democracy as "anti-Soviet."

Arms Build-Up Puts Trujillo In Deep Hole

Dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is secretly negotiating with several Canadian banks for \$40 million in loans to finance recent arms purchases, according to Tad Szulc in the Oct. 27 New York Times.

The government has conceded that "defense" expenditures for the first half of 1959 exceeded \$50 million in addition to regular budget appropriations of \$25 million. The heavy arms build-up is directed against a "plot" by Cuba and Venezuela to "communize the Caribbean," Vice-President Joaquin Balaguer said Oct. 31. Dominican arms purchases include new French tanks and French Mystere jets.

Trujillo's outlays for weapons appears "to have deeply injured the Dominican economy," says Szulc. It ate up financial reserves which otherwise would have helped to cover losses from drought and from low sugar prices on the world market.

Though Dominican officials deny that the government is seeking foreign loans, they admit to an increase in commercial credits to cover foreign-trade losses. Recently, too, Trujillo warned that the government might not have enough money to pay the usual Christmas bonus of a month's salary to government officials. The cost of living in the Dominican republic rose 20% between July and October, says Szulc.

Anti-regime underground activities are also reported on the increase after last summer's abortive invasions from Cuba.

The Manceri Case

By Lillian Kiezel

This is a story of a boy who narrowly escaped being railroaded to the electric chair by corrupt "law enforcement" officers and by a judge seeking political capital in juvenile delinquency. It is Peter Manceri's story.

He is a 15-year-old high school student who lives with his family in East New York (Brooklyn). Last July 30 Manceri and Dorothy Stauff, 13, were in Highland Park when the brutal "stomp" murder of Edward Butler occurred.

A few days later Manceri was charged with Butler's murder. The police had "discovered" an "eye witness" in Dorothy Stauff who claimed she saw Manceri beat the 65-year-old man to the ground and stomp on him in a fit of anger.

Another youth, Robert Lashinsky, 14, intimidated by police officers who threatened to lift his probation, signed a statement implicating Manceri in the crime. Although young Lashinsky later recanted his statement, Dorothy Stauff stuck to her story.

When Manceri protested his innocence in Brooklyn Week End Court on Aug. 3 Magistrate Benjamin H. Schor reduced the youth to tears when he told him, "You might face the electric chair." Thus the noose was tightened around Manceri's neck.

From the beginning the case against Manceri appears to have been a frame-up. When the trial began before Judge Leibowitz Oct. 19, Dorothy Stauff testified as the prosecution's only "eyewitness." Defense attorney, Abraham Brodsky, succeeded in weakening the girl's story.

However, the real break in the case came when Brodsky cross-examined Detective Frank

Boccio. Brodsky forced Boccio to admit that the victim had made a death-bed statement. The prosecution had never mentioned this statement although it was on file in the District Attorney's office before Manceri was arrested.

Boccio revealed parts of the victim's statement which decisively proved that Dorothy Stauff was lying. The New York Post reports Oct. 29: "He said he had been attacked from behind; she said the first blow was to the face. He said he was seated when the assault began; she said he was walking away." Butler also told Boccio that he had been attacked by two youths. The detective withheld this information at the trial and insisted along with the prosecution that one person committed the murder.

At this point, instead of throwing the case out of court, Leibowitz merely threw out the charge of first-degree murder. Brodsky then put three of Dorothy Stauff's friends on the stand to testify that she told them, "I lied that Peter had killed a man."

After the "blue ribbon" jury acquitted Manceri on Oct. 26 Judge Nathan Sobel, who had arraigned the youth last summer, denounced Leibowitz and District Attorney Edward S. Silver. His charge that they are equally guilty of withholding evidence of Manceri's innocence is now being investigated by the State Judicial Conference.

Judge Leibowitz responded to Judge Sobel publicly to "keep his filthy mouth shut."

Young Peter Manceri is lucky. But what about other young people victimized by venal cops and notoriety-seeking judges?

Is McCarthy Dead or Alive?

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 — McCarthy may be dead but he left a substantial witch-hunting legacy. Thirty American citizens who now face jail are particularly aware of this fact. Their sole "crime" is that they defied national or state inquisitorial committees which sought to pry into their beliefs and associations. Defense of the First Amendment by the 30 has been labelled "criminal contempt."

At a rally slated here tonight, the newly organized Committee of First Amendment Defendants will open a drive to develop a wide public defense of the First Amendment freedoms placed in jeopardy by Congress and the Supreme Court.

The committee is already winning support. This was reflected in a telegram addressed to tonight's rally from Irving Dilliard, Editor of the Editorial Page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Dilliard wired: "Friends of freedom at November 5 meeting; From Runnymede till this very night our liberties have been in the keeping of the perceptive and heroic few who care enough about human rights to stake everything in their own lives with calm assurance that history will vindicate them and the risks they run and the sacrifices they make. May God bless and sustain every front-line soldier in

the defense against tyranny over the mind of man."

One of those prepared to "stake everything" is Dr. Willard Uphaus, a principal speaker at tonight's rally. Dr. Uphaus, 68, faces what could well be life imprisonment. He is the director of World Fellowship Center, an inter-faith, inter-racial summer camp in Conway, New Hampshire. Dr. Uphaus was convicted of "contempt" for refusing to turn his camp's guest list over to a state witch-hunting committee. According to the sentence, he will remain in prison until he "purges" himself by yielding the list.

Tonight Dr. Uphaus' theme will be "Why I Will Say No Again."

The rally will also hear Lloyd Barenblatt, the young psychologist who is about to enter prison for six months for his defense of the First Amendment against the House Un-American Activities Committee.

In an advance text of his speech, Barenblatt hit at the assertion that it is only the accused who suffer from the witch-hunt and that the "respectable" community is left untouched. "It is this 'respectable' community which is indeed the true victim," he declared. "And it is only the re-awakening courage and good sense of the public which puts an end to periods of inquisition."

Notes in the News

URGES PUERTO RICANS PICKET HOUSE COMMITTEE — Puerto Rican Senator Lorenzo Pinero Rivera has called upon his people to picket hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee slated to open in Puerto Rico Nov. 19. The hearings, to be preceded by others in New York, are supposed to investigate the "influence of Communist ideology" on Puerto Rico. Branding the move "an insult to Puerto Rico and a violation of the fundamental rights of the Puerto Ricans," Rivera suggested that instead the committee "investigate the subversive activities of Southern racists." Joining the protest, La Prensa, New York Spanish-language daily, added that perhaps the committee "is basically interested in freeing itself for a few days from the cold weather that is coming on."

FALLS OUT OVER SHELTER — Perry J. Lantz, a New York real estate operator, decided to build a fallout shelter in a house he was remodeling last spring. And then his troubles began. The City Building Department, which never saw one before, wouldn't issue a certificate of occupancy for the house without Civil Defense approval of the structure. Because City approval was long overdue, his bank began putting on the squeeze about the mortgage. After complying with Civil Defense proposals for changes in structure he finally got his certificate more than two months late. The deal cost him almost \$10,000. "I'm amazed that I'm so foolish," Lantz said. He also feels bad about the tenants' attitude. "They are indifferent," he reported.

A RIGGED SUPREME COURT HEARING? — At the Supreme Court hearing on the Taft-Hartley steel injunction, union attorney Arthur Goldberg was subjected to intense questioning by the justices. He handled the questions so well, reported the New York Times, that one spectator whispered: "Gee, Goldberg knows all the answers. Do you think it was rigged?" "Sure, it was rigged," another replied. "He read the Constitution the night before."

ROUGH GOING FOR VIRTUOUS — In paid advertisements and statements by Phillip Cortney, its president, Coty, Inc., has demanded that business firms involved in rigged quiz shows be called before Congress. It was also suggested that such firms contribute their "ill gotten gains" to charity. Since then, Coty reports, the heat's been on. It has been charged that efforts were made to suppress the Coty ad and to sabotage a business luncheon where Mr. Cortney pressed the campaign for moral rearmament. At the luncheon Mr. Cortney bitterly complained that on advice of counsel he had to read a prepared speech and declared it "scandalous that a man can't defend morality spontaneously." Coty is a cosmetics firm. A major competitor is Revlon whose sales skyrocketed as a result of quiz show sponsorship.

DEMOCRATS GET DOUBLE SQUEEZE — The Democratic party didn't do so well with a \$10-a-plate dinner in Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 30. Negro Democrats, scheduled to attend, decided to boycott the affair when they learned they would be fed at segregated tables. Meanwhile extreme racists in the party boycotted it be-

cause Negroes were invited. Party officials had originally estimated 5,000 people would attend but only about 1,300 showed up.

RACISTS ADMIT TRUTH ABOUT HIGHLANDER — In a campaign of legal harassment, Tennessee officials have tried to shut down Highlander Folk School, an adult interracial educational institution, under such fake charges as illegal sale of beer and "operating a public nuisance." Throughout they insisted integration had nothing to do with the case. But in a new trial, slated to begin Nov. 3 at Altamont, District Attorney A. F. Sloan filed a charge of "continually operating an integrated school" in violation of a 58-year-old state segregation law. The U.S. Supreme Court has invalidated such laws. The trial is being held in the same district as the famous Scopes "monkey" trial, which arose out of a Tennessee law banning the teaching of Darwin's theories of evolution.

GRIM PICTURE FROM MOON — U.S. businessmen are taking a far too complacent view of the "gigantic feat" of the Soviet moon photo, warned New York Herald Tribune business editor Donald I. Rogers, Oct. 30. If the Soviet Union can transmit a televised photo nearly 25,000 miles from a rocket, he said, they may one day turn their attention to such "economically disastrous chores as the mass production of television sets." Pointing to a rise in Soviet production of machine tools, he said that Soviet technical strides coupled with its nationalized economy will one day put it in a position to "provide formidable competition in the field of consumers goods."

FARM INCOME DROPS — The income of farmers dropped \$1 billion more than expected in the third quarter of this year. It was the lowest quarterly income for farmers since 1943. The drop was attributed to continuing overproduction and a price decline. Wholesale hog prices went down 6% in the month ending Oct. 15, down 32% from a year ago. Beef dropped 5% in the same month. We didn't notice it at the super-market.

WHERE THAT WITHHOLDING TAX GOES — The Navy has asked for \$1.9 billion for its Polaris missile-submarine project for the coming fiscal year. This would make a total of \$4.5 billion spent on the nuclear submarines and their weapons since the program was announced Jan. 1, 1957. Three such submarines are expected to be ready for missile operation by the end of 1960.

FEDERAL JUDGE LAMBASTS FBI — On Sept. 10 the FBI arrested Henry Nevares, 24, in Los Angeles, accused him of impersonating a Navy enlisted man and held him in jail for 32 days before bringing him into court. What was it all about? Nevares, a dishwasher, was wearing Navy pants and a Navy hat bought in a war surplus store. He wore no insignia or service stripes. U.S. District Judge Ernest Tolin declared that a grave injustice had been done and that the FBI had treated the defendant in a "shabby way." Nevertheless, he found Nevares guilty, but suspended the ten-day maximum sentence which Nevares had already served more than three times over.

VOLUME XXIII

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1959

NUMBER 45

... Canadian

(Continued from Page 1)

porters to discuss policy and organization of the new movement.

At a three-day National Seminar at Winnipeg Aug. 28-30, some 300 participants declared that the time had come to establish the new party.

Previously, the labor-party proposal had been endorsed by every regional body of the CLC except Newfoundland. In that area a strikebreaking assault last year on the Woodworkers Union under auspices of the Liberal party administration brought a change of thinking. Only 17 days before the last election, the unions there organized the Newfoundland Democratic party, nominated 19 candidates and polled 9.3% of the vote.

At Winnipeg, Ed Finn, Jr., youthful leader of the Newfoundland party, declared: "I can assure you that when this new national party is formed, you will have in Newfoundland an active and enthusiastic group ready and eager to participate in this great political movement."

Before the August seminar, Pres. Jodoin had declared that the national Congress would not affiliate directly to the new party. This statement was taken by the capitalist press as proof that the CLC was "lukewarm" in its support of the venture.

But at Winnipeg Jodoin said that he had in mind the organizational structure of the British Labor party and that local CLC bodies would be urged to affiliate.

He declared that the CLC has given "the task of laying the groundwork for the new political instrument top priority. This... has had my unreserved approval."

"The Congress, and I as its President," he added, "believe that the need for a new party is greater today than it was even a year and a half ago. Recent anti-labor legislation has brought home to us, more strongly than ever, the fact that neither the Liberal nor the Conservative Party want to give justice to or protect the rights of the labor movement and the people of Canada generally."

Participants at the Winnipeg seminar included 119 representatives of the CCF, 116 of the CLC and 33 farmers, the balance consisting of university people and individuals of varying backgrounds, according to the report in Canadian Labor.

The conference held panels on various subjects. The labor panel discussed automation and reported back that any effective program for dealing with the problem "must be based on a planned economy. Trade unionism alone is not enough."

It was the consensus of a panel on public ownership that the issue is again "a vital one"

... 'Air-Conditioned Cab'

(Continued from Page 1)

in perpetuity under the terms of the contract. It is this strait jacket the companies seek to relax."

It may have been an interesting conversation but the "insidioso" Canham dispenses is as phony as a television quiz show. There is nothing in the steel union contract that deprives the corporations of the "right" to eliminate workers "rendered redundant by new machines." There certainly should be but unfortunately there is no restriction whatever imposed upon cutting the work force through the introduction of what is delicately referred to as "labor-saving devices."

In its report to Eisenhower, the special Board of Inquiry, set up under the Taft-Hartley Act had this to say on the subject: "Although the parties are in full agreement that Section 2-B does not prevent or interfere with adjustments when the basis for the existence of the local working condition is changed or eliminated, such as the introduction of technological changes, changes in equipment or manufacturing processes, the companies argue that Section 2-B is a serious hindrance in other circumstances, for example, where there has been no investment in new facilities."

In other words, what the companies are demanding is the right to increase the work load on the existing labor force where there has been no change in "technology, equipment or manufacturing process." The workers understand very well what the employers are after. Especially those who were in the mills before the union was organized.

The words correctly used to describe the employers' demand for the "right to run its business efficiently" have become part of the vocabulary of every



Bereaved friends of Mississippi lynch victim Mack C. Parker at his funeral May 5. A wide public outcry compelled the FBI to investigate the murder. But it turned names of killers over to state authorities and has kept silent since.

in Canada. They proposed an educational program to convince the public of the merits of public ownership.

At the same time, the long years of participating in capitalist politics gave a conservative cast to the decisions of the top union leadership even as they took a radical step forward.

Jodoin, for example, declared: "It must be clearly understood that in making this choice we exclude both the extreme fascist-Nazi right and the extreme Communist left — we have no use for either of these extremes." The new party, he asserted, will be "moderately left of center."

The Canadian Communist party (until recently known as the Labor Progressive party), which like its American counterpart favors collaboration with liberal capitalist politicians, seized Jodoin's exclusion statement as a pretext for throwing cold water on the entire labor party development.

In the Sept. 7 Tribune, voice of the CP, labor columnist William Kashtan wrote gloomily that "it is fairly clear that the die has been cast for the formation of a 'new party.'" Without the CP, he added, "a truly effective anti-monopoly coalition cannot be achieved."

In sharp contrast, the mid-September issue of the revolutionary-socialist paper, Workers Vanguard, hailed the move toward a labor party while declaring its opposition to exclusion of any section of the labor movement.

"Socialists have no interest of

their own — no interests separate and apart from their class. That is why we rejoice that the die has been cast for the labor party. Now all forces must be mobilized to give this class party not a reformist program but a class-struggle program," the paper said.

ment it was unwise to stress the work conditions (clause 2-B) issue. He argued that this might lead to demands by the steelworkers union for control over the introduction of new automatic labor-saving machinery. This is a power some unions now have, but not the steelworkers."

One could go on indefinitely citing page, chapter and verse, exposing the fraudulent claim that work-rules clause 2-B imposes intolerant restraints upon "free enterprise" efficiency in the steel industry. It will have no effect on the practitioners of the big lie. They operate on the premise that if repeated often enough, circulated widely enough, and brazenly asserted emphatically enough, it will come to be accepted as the truth.

The fact is that the steel industry has rendered 250,000 workers "redundant" in the last decade. A larger tonnage of steel is now produced with fewer workers. This has resulted in the most phenomenal profits in all history. The steel industry can now produce the nation's current annual steel requirements in a period of nine months. Although the strike has entered its fourth month, the huge inventory piled up in preparation for the forced strike has been sufficient to keep the wheels of industry turning at top speed. It is only in the past week or so that big users have begun to feel the pinch.

Unfortunately, the false policies of the union leadership permitted the employers to take the offensive on the trumped-up issues of inflation and work rules. Instead of taking the initiative in the very beginning and conducting a fight for a shorter work week to meet the threat of automation "redundancy" the steel workers are now fighting for the very preservation of their union. This is the payoff for McDonald's policy of "mutual trusteeship."

They Wait for Justice

Jury Expected To Spurn Action In Parker Case

By Flora Carpenter

NOV. 4 — A Pearl River County grand jury is expected to take no action in the case of Mack Charles Parker who was lynched last April 25 in Poplarville, Miss. The

18-man white supremacist jury, it is expected, will reach its "decision" without calling a single witness or asking to see the 400-page report of the FBI investigation into the lynching that horrified the whole country.

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who deliberately canceled the spring criminal term of the grand jury after Parker was kidnapped from the Poplarville jailhouse and brutally murdered, supervised the selection of the jurors. Negroes make up 25% of Pearl River's population. Yet no Negro has ever served on a jury there. Mississippi makes it mandatory for a person to be a registered voter in order to act on a jury, then bars Negroes from registering.

Before the jury met on Monday, District Attorney Vernon Broom and County Attorney William Stewart announced that they would not subpoena any witnesses nor would they read the FBI's report to the grand jury. In effect, they refused to prosecute the case.

The jurors have refused to talk to the press during their two-day "deliberation" but they have talked to their relatives. The relatives "gossiped freely" according to N.Y. Post reporter, Stan Opatowsky. "They were unanimous," he said, "that the grand jury will reveal tomorrow that it has taken no action in the lynching case... actually there are few persons in Pearl River County who cannot reel off the names of those the FBI said were involved in the lynching."

It is public knowledge in Poplarville that the FBI not only cited the names of between 15 and 20 men whom it alleged formed the lynch mob but a deputy sheriff was also named. These facts prove that the Justice Department was stalling when it withdrew from the case May 25 on the grounds that no federal statutes were violated in the Parker lynching. Any state official (in this case a deputy sheriff) who conspires to deprive a citizen of his civil rights is violating federal law.

It is feared by some racists that attorneys of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division might press to take over the case. Parker, accused of raping a white woman, had been removed from the comparatively safe Jackson jail to the Poplarville jail a week before his trial was to begin. The long-premeditated lynching caused a cry of outrage from all parts of the country.

Militants like Robert F. Williams, president of the Monroe, N.C., branch of the NAACP began pressing for organized and armed self-defense of Southern Negroes. When he was arbitrarily suspended by NAACP Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins, Williams won support from Negroes all over the country. The New York Age said:

"Few will deny that Mr. Williams spoke the feelings of the overwhelming majority of American Negroes. Whether Mr. Wilkins likes it or not, a whole lot of Negroes are beginning to get rather tired of being killed, raped and blown apart with the courts doing nothing about it."

CLEVELAND
Top-notch socialist lecturers—on tape—will be presented every Thursday evening, 8 to 10, beginning Nov. 12. Discussion period after each. Place: 10609 Superior Ave. Taped recordings of lecturers presented at the Socialist Vacation School last summer by William F. Warde, Arne Swaback, Evelyn Reed and others make these stimulating talks available for Clevelanders.

LOS ANGELES
School of International Socialism presents its fall lecture series:
"Resolving the Contradictions Between Bureaucracy and Democracy." Sun., Nov. 15, 11 a.m.
Lecturer: Arne Swaback, National Committee Member, Socialist Workers Party.
Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4th St., ANgelus 9-4953.

Further lectures to be announced.
MINNEAPOLIS
"The Supreme Court and the Taft-Hartley Act." Speaker: V. R. Dunne. Fri., Nov. 13, 8 p.m., 322 Hennepin. Auspices: Twin Cities Labor Forum.

NEW YORK
"Poetry and Politics." You enjoy good poetry and are interested in politics, but don't quite see the connection? Then be sure to hear Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, noted authority on English and American literature. Sat., Nov. 14, 8 p.m., 116 University Pl. (near Union Square). Social evening follows. Dancing and refreshments. Contrib. \$1.

SEATTLE
Fall and winter session of the Marxist School offers two courses, each of ten weeks duration:
History of the Civil War Period. Lectures by Dick Fraser. Attention will be directed to a wealth of little-known information and a new concept of the role of the Negro people in winning their freedom.
Fundamentals of Marxism. A discussion class to be led by Clara Kaye. Open to both beginning and advanced students.
Classes to be held once a week, beginning Fri., Nov. 13, at 7:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at modest cost from 6 to 7 p.m. for those who find it difficult to make the classes otherwise. Auspices Seattle branch of the Socialist Workers Party, 1412 18th Ave.

Local Directory

BOSTON
Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.

CHICAGO
Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.

CLEVELAND
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Thursday nights 8 to 10.
The Militant, P.O. Box 1904, University Center Station, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

DETROIT
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6155.

LOS ANGELES
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238.

MILWAUKEE
150 East Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS
Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.

NEWARK
Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J.

NEW YORK CITY
Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY
P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA
Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house, Call PO 3-5820.

SAN FRANCISCO
The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 8-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.

SEATTLE
1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore.

ST. LOUIS
For information phone MO 4-7194.