

Negro Paper Forced to Quit

Crusading Little Rock Editor Victim of Advertising Gang Up

By George Lavan

Daisy Bates, militant Negro leader in Little Rock, and Ellis Thomas, the father of one of the integrated Negro students there, have been dealt severe economic blows by Arkansas white supremacists.

The campaign against the Arkansas State Press, which has been edited and published by L. C. Bates for the past 18 years, was organized by the White Citizens Council as a reprisal for Daisy Bates' steadfastness in the fight for school desegregation.

Jefferson Thomas's father, a janitor at the Little Rock office of International Harvester Co., was arrested by Faubus's cops on Aug. 12 (the day Central High School opened) and charged with carrying a gun.

On Nov. 1 Thomas was called into the office and informed his job had been terminated. He then wrote Brooks McCormick, executive vice-president of International Harvester, of his conviction that he had lost his job because of his son's attendance at Central High.

Socialist Fund Campaign Scores Its Best Week

By Reba Aubrey, Campaign Director

"OPERATION UPTURN," I'm happy to announce, has really picked up the lag in our Socialist Publications Fund Campaign.

The Dobbs meeting for aid to our fund campaign (which another comrade reports was really eloquent) netted \$150.

So at the height of the festivities that followed the meeting Bob took time out to write: "Just a note in the midst of the party for Farrell to let you know that I think the fund will be met on time."

And Detroit, which was collecting its quota while also collecting thousands of petitions to put a socialist presidential candidate on the 1960 Michigan ballot, took a big leap forward and joined our select meet-the-deadline-ahead-of-schedule club.

From Fund Director Bob W. in the Twin Cities came an equally heartening message dated, "Midnight, Dec. 5-6." Bob isn't an insomniac. He was just a jubilant Twin Cities comrade, excited over the wonderful welcome extended to Farrell Dobbs in his home town (see story this page). Bob had a special reason for feeling good. His appeal at

That's the Way They Stand



This scene, taken during a demonstration Nov. 29 in the Canal Zone, looks almost like a tableau of rich, powerful America and the poverty-stricken, insurgent colonial people of the world.

That Winning Payola Refrain In The 'Featherbedding' Tune

By Alex Hart

Is it possible to make a cash purchase of editorials in the daily press? Apparently it's the easiest thing in the world if you have enough cash to spread around and if the message you want to spread is aimed against labor.

For example, the Association of American Railroads recently bought advertising space in virtually every daily and weekly paper of general circulation in the country as part of its campaign against union job conditions, which the railroad bosses call "featherbedding."

It is safe to assume that the AAR's "requests" will be honored in many cases. The association conducted a study of how previous ads in its campaign against "featherbedding" paid off.

The campaign of the rail magnates to buy editorial space for its smear of the railroad unions has been so crude that a few newspapers have spoken out against it.

The Salem Special, a weekly in Salem, S. Dak., recently disclosed editorially that a paid ad

Sharpening Class War Seen for Next Decade

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6—The city's most influential paper, the conservative Los Angeles Times, today printed a survey of opinion among local businessmen and labor leaders that forecast "stormy" labor-management relations for the next decade.

"Asked whether labor and management will be more friendly and co-operative in 1969 than they are today, every one of the contacted union representatives said no," reported the paper's labor editor Howard Kennedy.

The local bosses, apparently in a more congenial mood, "were

TV Interviews Dobbs at Scene Of '34 Strike

By Farrell Dobbs

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6 — There were no television cameras around during the historic 1934 truck drivers strike when pitched battles were fought in the market against armed deputies.

Last night 72 people attended a meeting where Dobbs spoke on "Labor's Role in the 1960 Elections." Others came down later for the welcome-home party that followed the meeting.

It was a spirited meeting and there was solid applause when Dobbs declared that the SWP was determined to field a 1960 presidential ticket.

Can Labor Head Off the Attack?

Congress of Labor Could Do the Job

By Tom Kerry

The leaders of American labor look with nervous trepidation toward the day when the eighty-sixth Congress reconvenes for its second session the latter part of January. And with good reason.

In an attempt to ward off the impending anti-labor assault by Congress, AFL-CIO President George Meany proposed a few weeks ago that Eisenhower call a top-level union-industry conference to establish "harmonious" labor-management relations.

Last week, the AFL-CIO heads issued a call to its affiliates for a legislative conference to meet in Washington, prior to the opening of Congress, to head off "passage of further 'unfair, restrictive' labor measures."

The conference call, says the December 5 AFL-CIO News, "urged that all affiliates send delegations roughly equal to

Democratic Candidates Push Antilabor Drive

On Tour It's Getting Easier to Talk Politics

By Farrell Dobbs

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor: For several weeks I have been traveling about the country to promote support for a Socialist Workers party ticket in 1960.

Up to now I have discussed with a considerable number of people in a dozen cities either in meetings or in conversations. They have included workers, union officials, members of racial minorities, students, teachers and others.

Some belong to the SWP. Others are political sympathizers who show quickened interest in the party as the 1960 campaign approaches.

A significant number of those with whom I have talked are just becoming interested in socialist ideas. They want to hear about socialism from a socialist instead of from capitalist propagandists.

One gets a growing impression that the general political complacency of recent years is being shattered by changing reality. Feelings of economic security, national self-righteousness and American superiority are giving way to uncertainties about conditions at home and curiosity about social forces in motion elsewhere in the world.

War has assumed a new dimension in the popular mind. Gone is the atomic monopoly held by the United States

Stevenson Says New Powers Are Needed to Curb Unions

By M. L. Stafford

How the liberal Democrats — including the presidential candidates touted as "friendly to labor" — stand on the big-business drive for stiffer anti-labor laws was indicated on Dec. 6 when the National Democratic Advisory Council issued its stand on the 1960 issues.

The following Democratic presidential contenders participated in drafting the Council's program: John F. Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Stuart Symington, Edmund G. Brown, G. Mennen Williams and Adlai Stevenson.

Although the Advisory Council's program is cast in guarded language, it is clear how Sen. Kennedy, for instance, will spell out its hints for new labor "regulation."

Stevenson's Stand Humphrey, Symington and Johnson voted for Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin in the Senate. And Adlai Stevenson, voicing alarm over the "infirmity" of U.S. military "defenses," called on Dec. 8 for legislation authorizing the President "to require in one form or another that production be continued" in any major industrial dispute.

In his speech before the Institute of Life Insurance at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Stevenson left no possibility of doubt in anyone's mind that he will push for more laws against labor if he is elected president.

War has assumed a new dimension in the popular mind. Gone is the atomic monopoly held by the United States

Top Gov't Brass Flays Unions at NAM Parley

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 — Top government brass used the annual gathering of the National Association of Manufacturers, which ended here yesterday, as a forum to beat the drum for a stepped-up big-business drive against labor at home and abroad.

In a fierce attack on the Steelworkers, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller called for two new union-curbing laws. One would ban industry-wide bargaining and a second would make industry-wide strikes a crime under the antitrust law.

Kennedy-Griffin Act OK'd by Stevenson

Adlai Stevenson, favored candidate of the liberals for the Democratic party presidential nomination, in effect endorsed the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act in his Dec. 8 speech in New York. He said: "In September it proved necessary, for the first time in our history, for Government to establish controls over the internal affairs of the labor unions — their constitutions, their elections, the administration of their offices — because of the irresponsibility of a comparatively few labor leaders."

"Everyone is agreed that [the steel strike] cannot happen again; that the public interest is the paramount interest, and that irresponsible private power is an intolerable danger to our beleaguered society."

"Where private groups — like big business and big labor — are performing public functions, they must be held to public responsibility . . . And if there are more stoppages, Congress may be expected to reflect the public temper in legislation, which would not only stop strikes but might stop or seriously cripple collective bargaining, too."

Thus Stevenson and the National Democratic Advisory Council have made it plain that the liberal Democrats will not be campaigning in 1960 to remove the legal shackles on labor, but on the contrary, will be competing with the Republicans for the privilege of adding new ones.

The policy of the top labor officials, which binds the working people to capitalist politicians, at election time will therefore insure the passage of new labor-curbing laws — unless that policy is scrapped and replaced by one that provides for the building of labor's independent party.

to the demagoguery of ward-heeling politicians and then wander hat-in-hand through the corridors of Congress, pleading with "labor's friends" to refrain from cutting labor's throat.

To foster the illusion that such conferences are an effective means of countering the union-wrecking offensive is to perpetrate a cruel hoax.

Allen W. Dulles, chief of the U.S. international espionage network, warned that the main danger of "peaceful coexistence" lies in sinister Soviet plans to disarm in order to destroy capitalism through "secret" and "subtle" tactics of engaging in world trade.

Secretary of the Army Wilbur Brucker, echoing the theme of Soviet "duplicitousness," declared it "indispensable" to keep U.S. troops deployed in Europe.

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China's Reaction to the Tour

The reaction of the Communist parties throughout the world to President Eisenhower's eleven-nation trip falls into two sharply opposed categories. On the one hand, the Italian and Indian Communist parties have welcomed Eisenhower's visit and expressed the opinion that he is contributing to the relaxation of world tensions. Most of the parties in the Soviet bloc have also made favorable comments on Eisenhower's tour. This follows Khrushchev's example of crediting Eisenhower with genuinely seeking peace. On the other hand, the powerful Chinese Communist party has denounced the President as a salesman of "false peace."

business and in not joining Khrushchev in creating treacherous illusions about Eisenhower's aims. By exposing Eisenhower's "peace" maneuvers as false, they are, in fact, performing a service in the struggle for genuine peace. By demonstratively rejecting Khrushchev's policy of painting up Eisenhower as a partisan of peace, the Chinese Communist leaders are talking up to both the Kremlin and the White House. They are saying to Eisenhower, in effect: "China has become a world power. It is high time to dump Chiang Kai-shek and to recognize the government put into office by the Chinese people in one of the biggest revolutions of our time. In the absence of recognition and an invitation to participate in summit conferences, we refuse to be bound by any deals, even those Khrushchev may make with you." This stand, it appears to us, is unassailable. American recognition of China is long past due. To the Kremlin, Mao is saying in effect: "Khrushchev, we don't trust you to represent us at any summit conferences. So long as we do not have our own representatives there it looks like we're being sold down the river. We're not co-operating in any rotten 'peaceful coexistence' deal at the expense of China. You'd better put up a stiffer fight for American recognition of the Chinese People's Republic." This, too, appears to us to be a reasonable position which every socialist should thoughtfully consider in examining the content of the alluring slogan of "peaceful coexistence" which Khrushchev and the Communist parties under his control are now pushing so assiduously. The cry for peace is on everyone's lips today. But how can a single real step toward genuine peace be taken until China, representing one-fourth of humanity, is recognized as existing and her government brought into consultation? Let's end the economic and diplomatic blockade of China! Let's listen to what the Chinese government is saying!

Sobolev Backs De Gaulle

"The Soviet delegation considers that the proposal of President De Gaulle can play an important role in the settlement of the Algerian problem, provided it does not remain a declaration, and provided it is bolstered by concrete measures which, while taking account of the legitimate right of the Algerian people to free and independent development will, at the same time, secure the accommodation of the mutual interests of the parties." This declaration was made by Arkady Sobolev, head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations on Dec. 3. Sobolev read his statement during the current UN debate on Algeria. In past debates on the question, the Soviet delegate denounced French imperialism and sided with the Algerian people in their struggle for national independence. But this year the Soviet representative not only certifies De Gaulle's patently fraudulent "self-determination" scheme as genuine, but seems alarmed that De Gaulle might overdo his magnanimity toward the Algerians and sacrifice French interests. Or do we misunderstand that part of Sobolev's statement which calls for De Gaulle's not only to take into account the Algerian people's rights but to "secure the accommodation of the mutual interests of the parties" as well? What Khrushchev means by "peaceful coexistence" stands out somewhat more glaringly in the light of his new Algerian policy. Khrushchev, like Stalin before him, is proposing a status quo deal to imperial-

ism through which the Soviet bureaucracy will help prop imperialist rule in the colonial world (and wherever else the masses challenge it) in exchange for a pledge by the capitalist countries of non-aggression against the USSR and of increased trade with the Soviet-bloc countries. For their part, the imperialists are seriously inspecting Khrushchev's package. For instance, on Nov. 4, Joseph Harsch, special Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, revealed that as far back as the fall of 1956, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles began experimenting with "the doctrine of admitting Moscow to a responsible voice in Western councils, in the hope that [Moscow] might become more responsible in the exercise of responsibility." In connection with De Gaulle's proposals on Algeria, Moscow's stand, first announced by Khrushchev in his foreign-policy speech Oct. 31 impressed Harsch "as the nearest thing yet to some evidence that the experiment may be working as the Washington planners . . . hoped it would." The Soviet leaders, he says, are behaving as though they "belonged consciously to a concert of great powers linked together in a common effort to maintain peace, stability and order in the world." Sobolev's speech in the UN was designed, we believe, to strengthen the impression in Washington that Moscow is truly "responsible" in matters affecting imperialist interests.

"The Shame of New York"

On Oct. 31, the Nation published a special issue entitled "The Shame of New York" — an exposure of the city's "multi-billion-dollar rackets, its executive suite deals for power on the political, the business and the underworld levels." It was written by Fred J. Cook and Gene Gleason, a crack writer-reporter team on the New York World-Telegram. Cook had been commissioned before by the Nation to write special issues, including one last year on the FBI. He invited Gleason to collaborate with him on "The Shame of New York." On Nov. 23, Gene Gleason "confessed," after long grilling at the District Attorney's office, that a charge of attempted bribery, which he had leveled against an unnamed city official was false. Public mention of the bribery incident was actually made by Cook and confirmed by Gleason on a Nov. 22 TV program. Gleason had told Cook about the bribery offer when it allegedly was made and Cook had told his city editor about it at the time. When Gleason admitted, after the broadcast,

that the incident did not occur, the World-Telegram fired both him and Cook. The Nation, in a Dec. 5 editorial states: "There is no doubt that somewhere along the line Gleason told an untruth; but it is by no means clear whether the sudden and unexplained retraction is more to be believed than the original accusation." The Nation, however, emphatically declares that "Our confidence in Fred Cook is wholly unimpaired" and that "The facts set forth in 'The Shame of New York' remain to be challenged. . . ." It appears clear to us — as it did also to the National Guardian (see its Dec. 7 issue) — that Fred Cook and the Nation are the victims of a dirty move to discredit their indictment of New York rackets, politics and big business. The indictment thereby becomes all the more pertinent. We recommend that our readers obtain and circulate the Nation's special issue. They can do so by sending 50 cents to the Nation, 333 Sixth Ave., New York 14. Ten copies are \$4 and 50 copies \$7.50.



"Roll out a red carpet? Of all people, you'd think General Franco would have sense enough to choose a free-world color for the President's visit!"

Unionists Voice Militant Ideas At Australian Peace Congress

(The following is a condensation of an article that appeared in the December issue of the Socialist, published by L. Anet at 13 Bindea St., Jannali, Australia. — Editor.) The holding of a Peace Congress in Melbourne Nov. 7-14 despite witch-hunting was a defeat for the Australian capitalist class and particularly for the leading representative of that class, Mr. R. G. Menzies. The gathering, called the "Australian and New Zealand Congress for International Co-operation and Disarmament," was divided into eight conferences: Trade Union, Scientific, Artists and Writers, Citizens, Youth, Churchmen, Municipal and Educationalists. Attendance was 1,081 of whom approximately 600 were delegates from various organizations and the balance were observers or individuals.

The most representative conference was the Trade-Union conference with 368 in attendance of whom 81 were observers and 287 were delegates from trade unions and jobs. Whilst full time trade-union officials were in a minority amongst delegates they dominated the trade-union conference. The Youth conference, generally agreed to be the poorest organized, produced platus disarming calling for universal disarmament under the United Nations and free co-operation between the world's peoples. The Churchmen affirmed that all war is civil war and called for forgiveness of each nation, universal co-operation and world brotherhood. The Educationalists called for improvements in national educational facilities and the international flow of ideas. One revealing incident was the carrying by 56 votes to 49 of a resolution calling for uniform world copyright laws against the vehement opposition of Communist party members.

The call for militant action was carried a step further the following day by Mr. A. Greenhalgh from Cockatoo dock. He asked, "How many workers work on war jobs? How many of us are lending our muscles to the cause of war? Let us take steps now to progressively withdraw our labor from war plants." The same point was taken further by Mr. E. McCormick, a Melbourne wharfie, in the finest speech of the conference. He cited the example of Japanese dock workers who had refused to unload war heads, and how when those war heads were finally unloaded they had lain in a warehouse for 18 months because Japanese workers had refused to touch them. Delegate McCormick wanted all equipment and weapons for Woomera similarly declared scab by the Australian trade-union movement. However, militant speeches were in a minority and the final trade-union resolution made no

reference to independent working-class action. In the name of "unity" the militant demands were left out and an appeal was made for "complete and general world disarmament with suitable and related control measures." AGAINST THE TREND An executive of the Olivetti typewriter company of Italy has been elected president of the Underwood typewriter company in this country. Olivetti is reported to have gained control of Underwood's common stock. The majority did not accept this addendum, and it was included in the final resolution as a minority opinion. The foolishness of the majority's stand was demonstrated by the fact that the minority opinion was endorsed not only by J. B. Priestley and his wife Jacquetta Hawkes, but also by the Indian Communist party member, Mulik Raj Annand. The Scientists conference was a great disappointment. The 62 present included some of the cream of scientists in this country; unfortunately insufficient time was provided for discussion. They endorsed the 1958 Pugwash declaration and the 1959 Vienna declaration of 70 scientists from 19 nations. The Trade Union conference was spread over six sessions. The theme was how trade unionists could work for peace. With the exception of several militant speeches, the conference did not come alive until the second evening when Mr. D. Rydstrom called for a 24-hour stoppage to celebrate as disarmament day the day after De Gaulle tests the French nuclear bomb in the Sahara. He made the very important point that the proposed Charter of Hope would be a Charter of No Hope unless it had some constructive proposals for militant union action. This short speech received the greatest applause of the evening and the proposal was enthusiastically endorsed by several supporting speakers. The call for militant action was carried a step further the following day by Mr. A. Greenhalgh from Cockatoo dock. He asked, "How many workers work on war jobs? How many of us are lending our muscles to the cause of war? Let us take steps now to progressively withdraw our labor from war plants."

The Citizens conference resembled the old-time "Peace" congresses. It was a hodge-podge agglomeration of 454 delegates who mostly agreed that Mr. Khrushchev had the answer in his disarmament proposals although some delegates did call for independent working-class action. The conference reported a survey of 4,000 people showing a majority of six to one in favor of a total ban on nuclear weapons and stopping all nuclear tests immediately. Among otherwise vague declarations was a proposal to organize a march to Canberra, specially seeking the support of the trade unions, to call for a ban on nuclear tests. The Writers and Artists conference included persons who could be termed, at best, dilettantes. It was politically divided into a majority of Communist party supporters, a minority of other socialists and a small grouping not at all associated with the left.

The former resident was very favorably impressed by the changes although he noted some of the difficulties. "Food is still short in the city which 10 years ago had plenty of everything. Housewives can be seen standing in line at midnight for things such as pork, which is rationed at two ounces a week per person. Sugar is issued at the rate of four ounces per head per month, and the soap allowance is one-and-a-half pieces." People in Shanghai, he said, "still stay up late at nights. . . . But instead of thronging night spots they are busy making a living. . . ." The government crisis in Ceylon deepened considerably last week. As a result Prime Minister Dahanayake dissolved the Ceylonese parliament Dec. 5 and scheduled a new election for March 19. Dahanayake's move was precipitated by growing criticism from all sides and dissension within the ruling Sri Lanka Freedom party. Dahanayake had headed Ceylon's "caretaker" cabinet since the assassination of Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. Among the opposition, the Lanka Sama Samaja (Trotskyist) party has gained in the last two months, the New York Times notes, "for leading the agitation for a fair inquiry into Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination." "Dr. Perera, Trotskyist parliamentary leader, has considerable standing in the country as a leader and his party workers have gained a reputation for high integrity, which should help them in view of the public demands that corruption be wiped out."

A committee of 14 professors from nine departments of the University of Toronto, who "rarely get riled up about anything," and one graduate student, published a petition Nov. 23 pleading for a total ban of nuclear weapons. As the next step, the committee planned to circulate the appeal among the 1,500-member faculty and present it at a student meeting for signatures. The completed petitions will then be taken to Ottawa for delivery to Prime Minister Diefenbaker. The petition reads in part: "We, the undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Toronto, consider it our duty to emphasize the continuing and increasing danger of nuclear war. Such war would cause incalculable suffering, and destroy the present basis of civilization. The major powers are now involved in an armaments race, despite the proved tendency of such competitions to provoke, rather than to prevent, conflict. "To maintain a balance of power, East and West threaten each other with instant retaliation, risking the fearful danger of accidental war. . . . "We therefore urge the Government of Canada to press, in the councils of the world, for an immediate and permanent end to the testing and production of nuclear weapons, and for measures to prevent the spread of such weapons to countries that do not have them. . . ."

The American Way of Life

The Late Late Show You think the exposure of rigged quiz shows, payola, kickbacks, dubbing in of canned laughter after soggy gags have about exhausted the field for TV investigations? In that case you not only have tired blood but tired brain cells. Do you realize that TV is putting on countless hours of the most blatant subversive propaganda? I'm referring to the movies. I have long been personally monitoring the Late Show and Late Late Show. But some patriotic housewives of my acquaintance tell me that things are just as subversive on the Early Show and Afternoon Show. And before his physical and mental collapse, a colleague in Philadelphia, where they run old movies from midnight till dawn, gave me the most horrendous accounts of TV propaganda there.

The sinister forces behind this conspiracy to brainwash America try to disguise their programs by showing a certain number of Westerns and musicals, but the bulk of the shows are war and spy movies. The war is between good nationalities and bad nationalities, and the spying, naturally, is done by agents of the bad ones. No patriot can object to that, of course. Where the sinister part comes in is that the Russians and Chinese are always shown as good people, almost as good as us. (Americans, of course, are the goodest of the good people.) On the other hand, our free-world allies, members of NATO and SEATO, the Germans and Japanese, are invariably portrayed as villains.

Why doesn't the TV industry show these modern movies, thus strengthening the defense effort by showing the moral superiority of our new free-world allies over our new foes? Why do the TV tycoons doggedly persist in showing old movies which have the moral qualities of nations 100% reversed? Is everyone asleep? Am I the only one alert to the danger? Wake Up America and Take a Look at the Late Late Show! —G. L.

DEMOCRATIC TAXATION U.S. corporations had total sales and receipts of \$685 billion in 1958 and paid income taxes of just over \$20 billion—about 3% of the total. A worker with two dependents who earns \$3,000 a year will pay about \$240 in income taxes, about 8% of the total.

Headlines in Other Lands

Ceylon Government Resigns as Crisis Hits Ruling Party The governmental crisis in Ceylon deepened considerably last week. As a result Prime Minister Dahanayake dissolved the Ceylonese parliament Dec. 5 and scheduled a new election for March 19. Dahanayake's move was precipitated by growing criticism from all sides and dissension within the ruling Sri Lanka Freedom party. Dahanayake had headed Ceylon's "caretaker" cabinet since the assassination of Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

Toronto Professors Get Riled About Atom-Bomb Tests A committee of 14 professors from nine departments of the University of Toronto, who "rarely get riled up about anything," and one graduate student, published a petition Nov. 23 pleading for a total ban of nuclear weapons. As the next step, the committee planned to circulate the appeal among the 1,500-member faculty and present it at a student meeting for signatures.

The New Shanghai Amazes Traveler An interesting report on changes in Shanghai appeared in the Dec. 5 Christian Science Monitor. A former resident, who lived in the city for many years, returned during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Chinese Revolution. He was "amazed" at what he saw. Shanghai had "grown greatly, with long rows of two- and three-storied houses being built at a rapid rate. For there is still a housing problem, with seven or eight people living in one room. Industry, too, has expanded and every piece of spare ground in the city and suburbs is now occupied by factories, large or small.

State Dept. Blocks Cuba from Buying British Jet Planes Striking confirmation of the truth of Castro's charges that the U.S. government is intervening in Cuba's domestic affairs appeared in the news last week when the British Foreign Office refused to exchange 17 propeller-driven planes, sold to Batista last year, for an equal number of jets. The State Department informed the British Embassy Oct. 16 that it objected to sale of the jets to Cuba. "It is no secret," the British were told, "that the United States does not like and is unhappy about the arms shipments into the Caribbean area." Castro assured Britain that Cuba wanted the jets for defensive purposes only. And it was known in London, according to Lawrence Fellows of the New York Times, "that the Foreign Office had favored selling the jets to Cuba, contending that the fighters would modernize the Cuban Air Force but not enlarge it."

When the final decision was announced Dec. 2, Viscount Alexander, Labor party leader in the House of Lords, asked Lord Lansdown, Foreign Office Under-Secretary, whether the decision was made "after special representations by Washington." Lansdowne replied: "We acted independently of the United States, but reached a decision which they also share." Meanwhile Dr. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, director of Cuba's Agrarian Reform Institute, announced that he had obtained \$100 million worth of credits from France, the Netherlands and Germany. But he said that he found European countries were under the same kind of coercion that prevented Britain from selling jets to Cuba. "There is a great pressure on European countries by North American interests," said Nunez, "to prevent these credits from being granted to the Cuban revolutionary government." Nunez said that the credits would be used to buy agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment to drain the Cienega de Zapata, a vast swamp, to enable Cuba to grow the rice she needs.

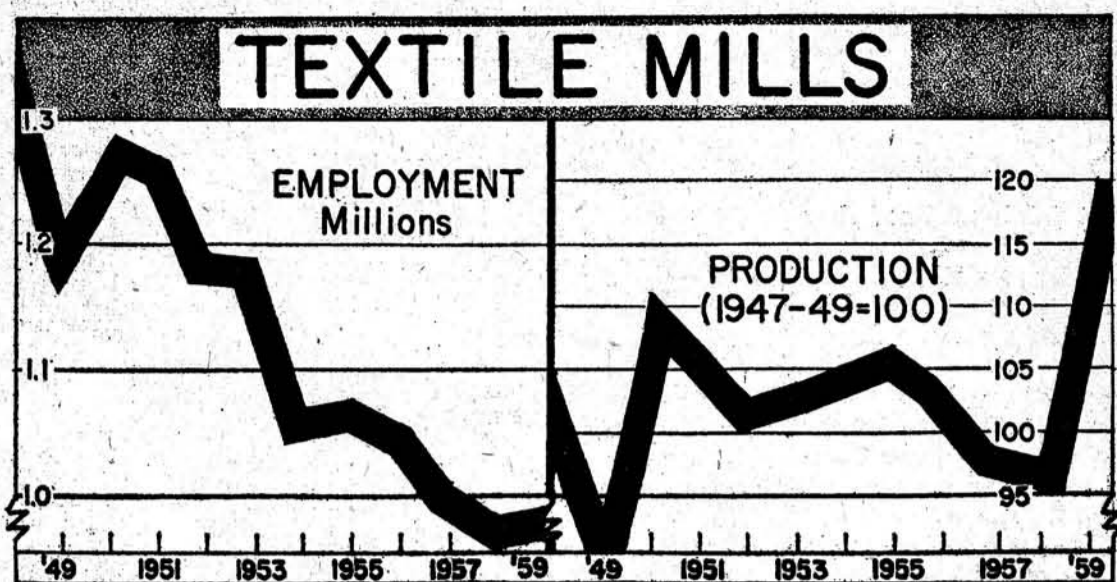
1952 Wasn't Taft's First Experience With 'Eastern' Rule

Editor: It might be added that Taft's defeat at the 1952 Republican convention by the "eastern financial interests," commented upon in the last issue of the Militant, was not his first experience of the kind.

Eastern business men and publishers, a veritable blitzkrieg of propaganda was mounted in his behalf all across the country. The importance of this force in the calculations of the Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination in 1960 is indicated by Joseph Alsop in his Dec. 6 column. Nixon, he says, has been "apprehensive, too, about the strong combination that fought Taft and backed President Eisenhower, forming again to fight Nixon and back Rockefeller... [but]... the dangerous combination has also quite signally failed to form. The Eastern international press," that Sen. Taft blamed so heavily for his defeat, is either silent on the subject, or positively pro-Nixon. The Eastern financial interests, also mentioned in Sen. Taft's famous memorandum, have not lined up behind Rockefeller either.

how the ruling oligarchy selects candidates for both the Republican and Democratic parties — sometimes years in advance, — let me recommend Ferdinand Lundberg's "America's 60 Families."

O. T. Road New York City Suggests Christmas Fund for Victims Of the Witch-Hunt Editor: Christmas is coming, and there are still a number of witch-hunt victims in prison. For instance Lloyd Barenblatt is serving a term for contempt of court for having invoked his rights before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Henry Winston, Robert Thompson and Gilbert Green are Smith Act victims still in prison. Morton Sobell is in Atlanta penitentiary, Hugh Bryson is in a West Coast prison, etc. It would be a good thing if the radical movement had a fund to send gifts to all of them and their families at Yule time.



A New Example for Marx

"The textile industry, where the industrial revolution began, is quietly making big news with new industrial efficiency." That's the opening paragraph in an instructive "News Roundup" in the Dec. 4 Wall Street Journal. The editors of the big businessmen's favorite paper are probably not students of Karl Marx, but they offer some striking facts confirming the laws of capitalist production which Karl Marx established. "As recently as 1948 there were 1,368,000 people on textile mill payrolls. Today there are only 983,000. The total has thus been slashed nearly 30%. And textile production is 15% greater than in 1948."

The Real Miracle in Drugs

Schering used to be one of those notorious German drug manufacturers that operated strictly for profits and sneered at human welfare. Then came World War II. The United States government took over Schering and in 1952 sold it to a group of Americans who could be counted on to make the healing of the sick their primary concern. The purchasers were the well-known Wall Street philanthropists Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Drexel & Co. But now the Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), is presenting facts and figures which could be construed to show that Schering and other major drug firms are engaged in illegal monopoly practices to rig prices at fantastic levels. The only real miracle about some of the drugs is the profits in them.

Labor

(Continued from Page 1) mand that Congress take action to provide relief for the unemployed. The conservative AFL-CIO tops were horrified at the idea. Yet, the pressure for action was so great, they were compelled to compromise and call an unemployment conference in the nation's capital. They then proceeded to emasculate the conference by limiting rank-and-file attendance and frustrated any genuine discussion by devoting a major portion of the gathering to speeches by visiting dignitaries. The result: A lot of worthless promises by Congressional windbags and apologists for the two capitalist parties. Not a single measure to benefit the unemployed was enacted despite intensive lobbying by the union tops. The proposed legislative conference, even more restrictive, can produce no better results.

Use Kennedy-Griffin Act In San Francisco Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 — The first attempt to apply provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law has occurred in the small but important strike of the lithographers here. NLRB attorneys are seeking an injunction under the new anti-labor law to force the union to drop its traditional ban on struck work. At the same time the International is giving full support to the strike, other locals are sending financial help, and other printing-trades and graphic-arts unions are expressing solidarity with the strikers although the Amalgamated Lithographers are independent at present from both the Allied Printing Trades Council and the AFL-CIO. The clause under attack by the government has been part of the union's standard contract for years. It declares that lithographers may not be forced to work on jobs that have been sent in from a plant where a strike is in progress. The government claims that this violates the so-called hot cargo clause of the new antilabor law.

Notes in the News

YES, VIRGINIA, THERE IS A SANTA — But not all bearded, fat, jolly, traditionally costumed Clauses are what they seem. At least not in Harlem. For four days Narcotics Squad Detective Edward Egan, looking like the real thing, handed out cookies, candy and toys. He bounced children on his knee and even went so far as to promise dolls and bikes. In a booming voice he led the youngsters in song. "Jingle Bells" was a signal to two detectives disguised as "idling laborers" that a suspected dope pusher was in the vicinity; "Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer" meant an "addict" was about to run. Arrests were made. In Harlem this year, little Virginia, who once asked a newspaper if there was really a Santa, might well be told, "Yes, there is, Virginia. Santa's a cop!"

... Easier to Talk Politics

(Continued from Page 1) when the capitalists started the cold war. The Soviets also have H-bombs and if they can hit the moon, their rockets can surely hit the USA. Knowing this, people realize that another war would mean a horrible slaughter in this country. Earnest hopes arise that the present slowdown of the cold war lead to lasting peace. Playing on these emotions, the capitalist demagogues mouth phrases about peace, only to trick people into continued support of the capitalist government's basically unchanged war policy. Socialists have both the duty and an opportunity to expose the capitalist foreign policy fraud during the 1960 election campaign. None of the bipartisan gang in Washington has suddenly become peace lovers. Their war policy has simply been dealt a setback by revolutionary struggles abroad and by the growing military power of the Soviet bloc. They are compelled to make some tactical adjustments in policy but they haven't given up the cold war by a long shot. Washington's real foreign policy finds new expression in current domestic policy. A temporary slowdown in the cold-war offensive abroad is accompanied by a developing hot war against American labor. The bipartisan govern-

ment, which supports capitalist interests and opposes labor's interests abroad, is openly ganging up with the monopoly corporations against labor at home. Whenever I go I find growing concern in the union movement over the tough corporation policy in collective bargaining and the harsh anti-labor measures taken by the capitalist government. As a result political thought appears to be deepening. Capitalist ability to hold labor's political support through foreign policy deception becomes partially offset by new domestic pressures toward a labor break with capitalist politics. Expression of the shifting political mood can't be expected in terms of the 1960 vote, due to lack of a labor party vehicle. But socialists will get a hearing on the class issues among many thinking people. New opportunities will appear to explain the class-struggle program in opposition to imperialist war and in defense of labor's interests in this country. Weighty arguments for a labor party can be advanced. Rising interest can be developed in a socialist perspective for the United States... There's more to be said and when I get the chance I will write further from along the road. Fraternally, Farrell Dobbs

Police Brutality Under Spotlight In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1 — Local authorities have finally been prodded into taking some measures to curb widespread police brutality and violations of civil rights. Mayor Peterson, Police Chief Winslow and two representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union are slated to meet today to discuss plans for establishing a board of review to handle complaints against the cops. Saturday, State Attorney General Lord warned all police officers to respect constitutional rights in the performance of their duty. An important factor behind these moves was a series of broadcasts on the problem of police brutality and violations of civil rights over KSTP, a major Twin Cities radio station. One of the cases KSTP reported was that of Captain Robert O'Connor. He was arrested for the murder of a policeman because he possessed a properly registered .45 caliber revolver and the clues pointed to a man with the initials "R. O." and armed with a .45 caliber gun. After being held in solitary for two days, with the press informed he was a prime suspect, O'Connor was released when the cops discovered they had the wrong man. Since then O'Connor's persistent requests for a public statement of exoneration have been ignored by the police and he has suffered difficulty in finding employment or establishing credit. He is now suing for wrongful arrest. Another case was that of two cops who entered a pizza parlor, became angry because there was no pizza immediately available when they ordered it, and simply to give vent to their anger allegedly beat up two university students who were in the restaurant at the time.

Twin Cities Busmen Gain Higher Wages

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1 — A 22-day Twin Cities bus strike ended yesterday with a victory for the union. The new three-year agreement provides for wage increases of 17 cents an hour. Union work rules remain unchanged and some fringe benefits were won. However, the union dropped its demand that the contract retain the cost-of-living escalator clause. The company originally offered seven cents an hour and demanded revision of the work rules as well as the scrapping of the escalator clause. Members of Transit Employees Division 1005 voted 804 to 98 in favor of the new pact.

Calendar Of Events

- NEW YORK Xmas Eve Social at 116 University Place. Join the "staff" in a celebration of the holiday. Thurs. Dec. 24, from 3 p.m. Xmas buffet at 6 p.m. Contribution \$1. Celebrate New Year's Eve in a congenial and friendly atmosphere at 116 University Place. Dancing and refreshments. Date? Dec. 31, from 9 p.m. until the whistles blow. Contribution \$1.50. "Send-Off" Reception For Bill Price Join UI-SC friends and others wishing Bill well in his new job with the Committee for First Amendment Defendants. Lloyd Gough and his concertina, refreshments, gourmet buffet served at 5:30 p.m., Sunday 4-7 p.m., Dec. 13, at The Weissmans, 325 East 17 St. \$2.50 at the door.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 285 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9738. 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 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-1953 or WE 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneeu 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 3-5520. SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

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