

Auto Group Calls For "30-for-40"

Urges Nationwide Conference Of AFL-CIO in Fight for Jobs

DETROIT, Dec. 19 — The immediate calling of a national conference of all AFL-CIO unions to fight for the 30-hour week at 40-hours pay, and to formulate a united legislative program for the new Congress, was proposed here last week by the National Committee for Democratic Action in the United Automobile Workers union.

Socialist Slate Wins Gains in Toronto Race

The Toronto municipal election Dec. 5 was the most fruitful one for socialists in a decade. The Socialist Educational League contested for mayor and controller while the Young Socialist Alliance ran an effective ward campaign for the Board of Education. While they were hit by a news blackout in the daily press they got on radio and TV for the first time and aroused an encouraging amount of interest and support for their campaign.

Ross Dowson, SEL candidate for mayor, polled 1,656 votes in a contest heavily stacked against him.

Alan Harris, SEL nominee for controller, won 14,674 votes. John Darling, YSA candidate for board of education, received 6,043 votes, 21 per cent of the total cast in the ward.

Dowson had to buck opposition from the officials of the Toronto and District Labor Council. While these officials had declared they were not for the Tory or Liberal candidates, they said they did not feel that Dowson's clear-cut working-class program represented "the aspirations of this council."

Memorial Held For Skoglund

NEW YORK — A memorial meeting for Carl Skoglund was held here Dec. 18.

The principal speaker was Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers party and a close friend and associate of Carl's since the days when they shared in the leadership of the Minneapolis Teamsters' strikes.

The meeting also heard Sherry Finer of the Young Socialist Alliance, who knew Carl from childhood on, and a veteran Minneapolis unionist who was first introduced to socialism by Carl. Fred Halstead was chairman.

He read messages to the meeting that arrived from Socialist Workers branches and from Carl's comrades and friends across the country.

[See pages two and three for articles about Carl Skoglund.]

Uphaus, Pauling Urge New Spirit of Militancy

By William A. Price

Dr. Willard Uphaus, lay religious leader and pacifist, and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize-winning scientist, have emerged from the ordeal of prison and congressional slander to call for a new militancy in the fight against inquisitorial legislative committees.

Dr. Uphaus, imprisoned in virtual solitary confinement for 12 months, was released from the Merrimack County Jail, Bos-cawen, N.H., Dec. 13. Two days later he told 1,000 New Yorkers: "If we are to have peace, we can never give up the right to associate with others who also want peace. If I have any special message to all who love civil liberties, it would be that we must have a new realization of the preciousness of time in our fight not only for civil liberties but for life rather than death. We need a new grasp for the dimension of our problem."

A year ago Dr. Uphaus had come to New York to find all but a few organs of opinion closed to him. (See the Militant, Jan. 4, 1960.) In the intervening months, however, his imprisonment had become a sym-

bol through which many understood the continuing threat of McCarthyite legislative committees.

Dr. Uphaus spoke of the Polaris Action protests of pacifists who had boarded nuclear submarines in New London, Conn., and also of one of the many demonstrations in support of his stand against informing on the guests of the World Fellowship camp in Conway, N.H., which he directs. He recalled a 24-hour vigil in the rain in front of the ancient brick jail in which he was imprisoned and said:

"We have to bring our bodies as well as our minds and our principles into the struggle. We need an extra all-outness in 1961. This is our mission. This is our calling."

Dr. Uphaus was addressing a Dec. 15 Bill of Rights dinner of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. On the same platform, Dr. Linus Pauling, who has refused to give the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee the names of scientists who helped him circulate

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"Algeria Is Algerian!"



For the first time in the six-year struggle for independence from imperialist France, the masses in Algiers poured out of the Casbah in a mighty demonstration that brought new power to the rebel side. In the face of machinegun fire from the French army, young Algerians continued to wave flags of the National Liberation Front and to shout "Independence!" "Down with the Ultras!" and "Long Live the FLN!" Still wearing their traditional veils, women were in the forefront of the demonstration with a "You-you-you" cry that struck terror among the French "ultras" who oppose independence.

Teachers Pay Cut Off Criminal Action Urged Against Tenn. Racists

As the New Orleans crisis of token school integration entered its sixth week Dec. 19, the racist-controlled Louisiana state legislature cut off the salaries of all the city's teachers. The move aimed at forcing the closing of the two previously all-white schools now being attended by four Negro children. A possible way out for the New Orleans school board came when an heiress offered a half million dollars to help meet the payroll.

Meanwhile, eight white children continued to attend the Frantz school with the lone Negro child enrolled there. The three other Negro children were still alone at McDonogh school. Two new white children entered Frantz as one was forced to drop out. (The other absence was unaccounted for.)

The drop out was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gabrielle who were finally forced to leave town after taking a heroic stand against the racists. From the opening day of school Mrs. Gabrielle escorted her daughter through the mob of egg-hurling hoodlums. Mr. Gabrielle was fired from his job as a gas-meter reader for refusing to retreat from his pro-integration stand. The police failed to provide them adequate protection.

So they finally packed up and along with their six children returned to their former home in North Providence, R.I.

Mr. Gabrielle told newsmen, "We want people to know how the minority has poisoned people's minds. It's the ignorance of the minority that caused it all."

Mrs. Gabrielle said she was "happy to be in Rhode Island, but I hate to leave New Orleans. That was my home. I hope that integration succeeds. I still believe in the principle of integration."

Meanwhile, Ellen Steinberg of New York, who offered \$500,000 to the school board with the understanding that it might not be returned, paid tribute to the Negro children who had to face the hate mob.

"I realize I could never be able to put myself in their place," she told the New York Post. "I couldn't even try."

A psychiatric social worker by training, Miss Steinberg added: "Perhaps it is not the children who are the real sufferers. Those who jered and spit are the ones in shackles. They are loaded down with bigotry and prejudice. How can they possibly be free human beings?"

Explaining why she offered the money, which the school board says it is considering accepting, she said: "I get so impatient with all of the destructive pettiness that goes on in this world. If everybody would invest more in people instead of things, we'd all really be much happier. It's time we learned to love one another."

UN Congo Policy Scored as Racist

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 — Daniel H. Watts, chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa, charged the U.S. and Belgium and their NATO partners with trying to carry out a thoroughly racist policy in the Congo, in Algeria, and elsewhere in Africa and in the United Nations.

"Unfortunately," Watts said, "UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold appears to have become caught up in this policy. One has only to hear Hammarskjold maintain he has no mandate to use force in the Congo when African and Asian UN personnel in the Congo are molested and abused, by members of the armed gang headed by Joseph D. Mobutu, the U.S. and Belgian puppet in Leopoldville. Yet when there are merely rumors of some whites being endangered by forces still loyal to the only legitimate government of the Congo headed by Premier Patrice Lumumba, Mr. Hammarskjold frantically rushed armed forces to their aid."

Watts urged the immediate release of all political prisoners in the Congo, particularly that of Premier Lumumba, who was publicly abused by Mobutu's thugs.

Richard Gibson, secretary of the Liberation Committee for Africa, warned against U.S. racism. "These white Americans in the UN who brag that they are defending democracy everywhere in the world," he said, "nevertheless had the disgusting effrontery to vote against the resolution that would have permitted the Algerian people to determine their own future and they abstained when the Afro-Asian resolution calling for an end to colonialism came to a vote."

The CIO never recovered from that split. Its subsequent decline was so marked that at the time of the merger with the AFL in 1955 a decided shift had taken place in the relative size and power of the rival

Like a Comic Opera

In Guatemala, the trouble began Nov. 13 with an attack by junior army officers on Army headquarters in Guatemala City. The raiders quickly withdrew to the provincial city of Azacapa and the Caribbean port of Puerto Barrios. President Ydigoras personally directed a three-day aerial attack to retake the cities.

"Ydigoras later suspended the newspaper El Imparcial because its publisher reported from Puerto Barrios that the whole incident there was like a comic opera and that the rebels could have been put down by two truckloads of soldiers instead of the \$1,000,000 air attack. Other observers tended to support the newspaper account."

The campaign of economic victimization was opened last summer when a boldly organized drive by the Negroes in the area won voting rights for 1,400.

The federal application for an injunction charged that in addition to the evictions, coercive moves against Negro voters included refusal to sell them goods for cash or credit, refusal to renew various types of insurance policies and refusal to provide goods and services to Negro merchants.

The skepticism of the Negro community about the federal action was reported in a Dec. 10 dispatch to the Philadelphia Tribune. The dispatch said: "Negro leaders say that a lawsuit filed by federal officials in Haywood county has not had much effect in stopping the boycott. What is needed is criminal action for violating the rights of American citizens. Letters to that effect to the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., are in order."

Steel Production Plunges to Lowest Since the Thirties

Corporations Decide to Stop Announcing Rate of Capacity

By Tom Kerry

Bares Truth About Crisis In Caribbean

Remember how Eisenhower ordered the U.S. fleet into the Caribbean in November to "protect" the dictators in Nicaragua and Guatemala from being overthrown by "Communist" forces from abroad? Here is how Richard Dudman, in the Nov. 27 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, describes the true facts about what happened in the two Central American countries:

"In Nicaragua, the outbreak of Nov. 11 was made by a group of about 10 sons of wealthy leaders of the Conservative opposition. They had taken part in an abortive uprising a few months before and were said to be smarting from taunts that they had failed to fire a shot.

"The group, armed with sub-machine guns, took over Guardia Nacional headquarters at Jinotepe and Diriamba, 25 miles south of Managua, and ambushed government reinforcements arriving from Managua, killing 11 guardsmen and wounding nine others. . . .

"A gang of perhaps 200 members of a pro-Castro youth group, knowing something was brewing, helped out by seizing briefly the central telephone and telegraph office and a radio station in Jinotepe. By the next morning the government had regained control.

"The closest thing to evidence of Castro's participation were a few red and black flags and banners found afterward in the military post at Jinotepe. They were crudely fashioned and appeared to have been made locally, but there is disagreement whether by the conservative rebels or by the national guardsmen as fabricated evidence. . . .

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Next Week
The issues involving the Cuban Electrical Workers union.

Dec. 22 — It is estimated that the rate of steel production next week will be at 40 per cent of capacity or lower. Next week's rate, says the Dec. 20, New York Times, "may be the lowest for a nonstrike period since the depression days of the Nineteen Thirties."

The hoped for rise in steel demand by the auto industry failed to materialize. With car inventory now over the one-million mark auto producers are welcoming the holiday shutdown.

The slump in steel and auto, those sensitive barometers of the health of the economy, is reflected in the rise of unemployment and part-time employment. Unemployment is now nearing the five-million mark. The number of workers on short weeks is estimated at close to two million. And the curve in both categories is upward.

Heads in Sand

The steel barons have a rather unique solution for the problem of growing unemployment in the industry. They propose to discontinue, after Jan. 1, the publication of figures showing the rate of operation in the steel industry. This is on the theory that what the people don't see they can't know — and what they don't know can't hurt them! It's more commonly known as the "ostrich policy."

Some time ago the United Steelworkers union published figures showing that the industry can operate at 40 percent capacity and still make a profit. Technological advances in the process of steelmaking have sharply increased productivity. Today more than half the force is partially employed or totally unemployed and tens of thousands will never again find employment in the industry under the current weekly work schedule.

The same process of mechanization and automation is being introduced throughout the whole of the American economy with similar effect. Millions of workers are being squeezed out of the productive process to swell the growing number of unemployed workers. Chronic unemployment is once again becoming a characteristic feature of American social life.

What we are witnessing today is a merging of the streams of "conjunctural" and "structural" unemployment. It is estimated that the peak will be reached in February when the number of unemployed may reach seven million. It would be folly for the labor movement to wait until then before taking effective action.

Now is the time for the AFL-CIO tops to call a nationwide unemployment conference in Washington to be attended by rank-and-file delegates from unions throughout the country. Let the new administration know what the working people of this country want them to do about fulfilling their campaign promises.

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From the viewpoint of the State Department, he appears to be an ideal puppet.

Laos Dictator Fits State Dept. Specifications

"The forces of pro-American counter-revolutionary Gen. Phoumi Nosavan were in control of Vientiane after two days of fighting which set buildings in the administrative capital ablaze. . . . General Phoumi is Deputy Premier in a regime now recognized by the United States as the legitimate government of Laos."

That in a nutshell was the situation in Laos Dec. 17, as reported in brutally frank terms by Ronald Stead, Southeast Asia Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

The ousted government, which is backed by the workers and peasants, was fighting a defensive action in which the outcome still remains uncertain.

In Washington there was jubilation over "the breather," for it was not necessary to write off the \$300,000,000 of American tax-payers' money that has been poured into Laos to shore up the counter-revolution.

Appeal for Help

The revolutionary forces headed by Kong Le appealed for help in their difficult struggle. They have accepted aid from Communist-led guerrilla forces. Last week the press reported that they had received some arms from the Soviet Union, including a few heavy pieces of artillery.

But there were other reports that Soviet material aid from Soviet forces is pitifully meager. However, that may be, the Soviet Union charged Washington with intervening in the internal affairs of Laos. The State Department response was in essence "You're another!"

Meanwhile the conflict between the contending forces in Laos appears to have developed into a civil war in which the counter-revolutionaries are intent on establishing a naked dictatorship completely dependent on Washington for arms and finances.

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Kennedy Rewards Arthur J. Goldberg

By Tom Kerry

If Kennedy's appointment of Arthur J. Goldberg as Secretary of Labor is intended as a payoff for labor's support in the election the rank and file unionist is surely getting gypped.

From the beginning of his career Goldberg has been a lawyer on-the-make. He was picked up by Philip Murray in 1948 when Saint Philip was preparing to split the CIO. Goldberg first achieved prominence, Kennedy stated when he announced the appointment, as "the main instrument for preparing the way to expel those unions which had become dominated by the Communist movement."

The labor lawyer became the legal expert without whose advice, counsel and consent, no important decision of union policy was made. The union lawyer became much in evidence at all union gatherings

holding whispered consultations with the union bureaucrats on the platform and lengthier conferences in hotel and office rooms with the union brass, advising, counselling, directing.

Invariably the union lawyer identifies the interest of the union with that of the union officials.

Since the enactment of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law the legal baggages are even more in evidence than before. Government intervention in the internal affairs of the unions, federal and state regulation, expanding state control, has made of the labor movement a happy hunting ground for lawyers. As general counsel of the United Steel Workers, special counsel of the national AFL-CIO and chief counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, Goldberg's income is reportedly over \$100,000 a year.

What commended Goldberg to President-elect Kennedy was

the fact that they saw eye-to-eye on the need for increased government intervention in union affairs. Goldberg has recently been beating the drums for the establishment of a permanent "National Council of Labor-Management Advisers" based on the wartime tripartite boards with an equal number of representatives of labor, the employers and the "public."

Writing in the Sept. 15 issue of the Reporter, Goldberg opined that the War Labor Board and other such tripartite agencies were "too hastily terminated." Workers old enough to remember the strikebreaking WLB and its notorious "Little Steel Formula" under which wages were frozen while the cost-of-living index skyrocketed, must shudder at lawyer Goldberg's plea for a return to the tripartite swindle.

The true measure of the man can be gauged by his shiftness on an issue of supreme import-

ance to the working people. As an apostle of full production to meet the "Communist challenge" Goldberg has been preaching the necessity for untrammelled acceleration of the process of automation and mechanization. Because of mounting unemployment in the steel industry the United Steel Workers has been calling for a reduction in the work week to 32 hours by action of Congress. As lawyer for the USW Goldberg ostensibly supported the union demand.

But, the following exchange of question and answer with newspapermen at the time of Kennedy's announcement that he had named Goldberg as Labor Secretary is revealing.

Q.—Mr. Goldberg, do you favor a shorter work week as one of the answers to this automation problem?

A.—I think, inevitably, we (Continued on Page 2)

In Memory of Carl Skoglund

By V. R. Dunne

I first met Carl Skoglund as a regular participant at street meetings in Minneapolis in 1915. Such meetings were, in the main, organized by the Socialist party or the Industrial Workers of the World.

Joint protest meetings were also frequently called. Most all radical groups participated in these and shared the work as well as the platform or the soap-box. Solidarity in the fight against the bosses and their governmental agents was the slogan.

Carl was a Socialist, I a Wobblie. He was about as well known and as well liked in both organizations.

He and I became fast friends. Our friendship and comradely relations did not change during the following 45 eventful years.

"Skogie," as he was even then called by his numerous friends, was an active member of the Scandinavian Federation in the North Minneapolis or Camden branch. He was one of the leaders of the "left wing." After the Russian Revolution he transferred to the English-speaking branch. He was regularly elected as a delegate to the City Central Committee.

Helped Found CP

Carl was a supporter of the Russian Revolution from the first. He played a major part in the support which the rank and file of the Socialist party gave to the Russian October. He, together with thousands of comrades like him, became the founding members of the American Communist party.

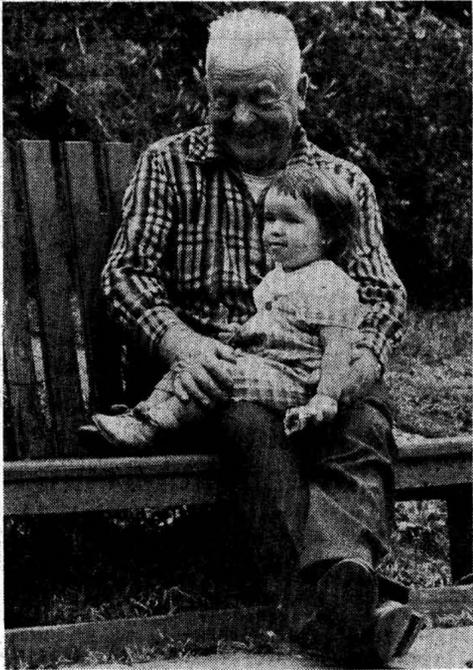
His devotion to the socialist cause, his attentive attitude to trade-union and general mass work, the fact that he made friends easily and took time to discuss and explain, made him an exceptional figure in radical and working-class circles in Minnesota.

And not only here, as the record of his activities over the years clearly shows. No one who really knew him could even think of the term "provincial" in relation to his concepts, teachings and aims. Skogie was an internationalist through and through, first, last and all the time.

Theory to him was a guide to be used when occasion or opportunity presents an opening for action in fighting for workers' demands and needs.

Carl Skoglund was a worker Marxist who attained a rather high level of intellectual devel-

"What's Your Problem?"



As Laura Halstead will testify, Carl Skoglund was able to appreciate the problems of age levels besides his own. Young friends of Carl in an older age bracket than Laura liked his talks, especially on astronomy. He stirred your imagination by telling about the vast distances in space and the amazing things discovered about the various kinds of stars. If it was a clear night, he would set up his telescope and you could look through it. It was easy to remember what he said about the evolution of galaxies, suns and planets, and people, too. Sometimes he would talk about what a wonderful world this will be for children when socialism is won.

Among older humans whose curiosity remained alive, Carl enjoyed discussing the latest discoveries in science. He kept up with developments in his favorite field, astronomy, as well as a layman can. In the current dispute among astrophysicists, for instance, he was inclined to support the "steady state" theory of Hoyle, Bondi and Gold.

opment. He read widely, and studied several branches of science as well as philosophy. He was discussing with his friends and comrades the probability of man probing outer space long before the modern science-fiction writers appeared on the scene.

Aside from the mass movement, his active interest was mainly in education, in classes which studied Marxism, discussion circles and organized

make Minneapolis a union town, Carl was an outstanding leader and fighter.

The trade-union skates would like to bury his memory and his record. These can never be expunged. The thousands of unionists who knew him and still more thousands who knew of him have already placed his name on the honor roll of American labor history. It will stay there forever.

All of his comrades pay tribute to Carl for his great work. But we honor his memory chiefly because he was an exemplary revolutionist. He never wavered when a question of principle was at issue.

He was expelled from the Communist party with that small band who chose to march with Trotsky against Stalin, who betrayed the revolution and besmirched the banner of revolutionary Marxism. He was a founding member of our party and a member of our National Committee.

Threat of Deportation
The last of the many and cruel victimizations that he had to suffer was the constant threat of deportation. This halted his regular participation in party life.

That was, indeed, the hardest blow of all. But his spirit was never broken. He managed to find his place once more. That noteworthy quality of character and understanding seemed almost an instinct with him.

Of course, Skogie would have been the first to brand the use of the word "instinct" in that connection. He learned firmness from the founders, teachers and leaders of our movement, both international and national.

Carl lived to see U.S. imperialism in great difficulties, but still a grave and sinister threat to the revolutionary workers' and farmers' bid for power on several continents.

Most gratifying to him I'm sure was the Cuban Revolution and the stirring of the youth into action right here in our country, particularly in the South.

The committee of the Wall Street crowd in Washington could not deport him. He and we won that battle.

The smiling companion and lovable comrade Skogie has gone. We will miss him much more than we can say.

We do have this bit of consolation. He died where he wanted to be, in his adopted country, and in a final friendly discussion with his close comrades.

'A Strategy Flexible as It Was Bold'

Carl Skoglund was a key leader of the militant organization strikes of the Minneapolis truck drivers in the early 1930's. The victory of those strikes gave an important stimulus to the birth of the CIO.

The Minneapolis strikes also attracted special attention because the principal leaders of the truck drivers were avowed revolutionary socialists, prominent figures in the American Trotskyist movement.

"American City," a book written by Charles Rumford Walker in 1936, gives a vivid sociological account of why and how the Minneapolis drivers union made its impact on history.

In his final chapter, Walker writes: "The most striking characteristics of the economic revolts in the Northwest recounted in this biography are their freshness, their efficiency, and their Americanism. The leadership adhered to what might be termed the 'principles' of militant class struggle everywhere."

"But they gave to those principles imaginative adaptation to the American scene. Analyzing the weight of class forces in a particular state and city, they invented a strategy as flexible as it was bold to achieve practical success. The durable nature of their aims and methods, long after the initial militancy of revolt, is a matter of public record."

The following are excerpts from American City about Carl Skoglund.

... Innumerable official biographies, personal memoirs, and public-school histories have made familiar to Americans the lives of the chief empire builders. Little or nothing has been written or preserved of the lives of individual rank-and-filers. The Paul Bunyan saga is a collective folk tale of an epoch, but there is little else. I shall tell briefly the story of one typical truck private in the imperial army as related by himself. He was a Swede named Carl who came directly from the old country to Minnesota toward the end of the Golden Age.

He is alive today at the age of 50; an active member of the truck drivers' union in Minneapolis. Carl came from one of the most backward parts of his native country. His father was a serf.

A husky young immigrant in his twenties when he arrived, Carl started his American life in the railroad camps of Northern Minnesota, helping to lay ties for the Northern Pacific. The railroad let out the work to a contractor who made his own wage scale, and the less he paid, the more he made for himself.

The worker was paid only once — when he quit. Meantime he ran up a credit at the company store. This usually reduced the total to a scale of \$14 or \$20 a month — in check form, again redeemable in goods at company stores, or cashable for a fee at a company railroad office.

To Carl the two things that stand out in his memory about Minnesota railroad camps are not the bad living conditions which most immigrants recount with bitterness, but the arbitrary powers of the camp boss and his own immigrant's inability to "answer back" in English.

"The foreman in the camps had autocratic powers. [This was as late as 1912.] Anything he told us to do, we had to do it. If he shot anybody, that was all right. I couldn't talk English to him. But, of course, when you couldn't stand it any longer you could fight — that can be understood in any language. Or you could quit. There was always work down the line — in those days. You'd pack up your little stuff in a bundle and walk, 30 miles or so to the next camp."

Notebook of an Agitator

The Man Who Had No Papers

[The following speech was tape-recorded and played at Carl Skoglund's seventieth birthday celebration. It is published here for the first time.]

This jubilant birthday celebration is testimony that Carl Skoglund has done pretty well for himself in this country, considering the fact that he got started off on the wrong foot and has been standing on it — so to speak — ever since. He picked Sweden for his birthplace, without realizing that Swedish birth does not confer the right to live and breathe in this country.

Nobody told Skogie that he had made a mistake, and he didn't ask. He arrived on these shores in 1911, and finding the gates open, just walked in. He has been travelling around the 48 states for 43 years without proper identification papers. This sort of thing couldn't go on forever.

Thirteen years ago the authorities picked him up, and checked their files, and made an alarming discovery which has been troubling them ever since. They looked through a thick dossier marked "Skoglund, Carl" — and what did they see?

They saw that his doings and wanderings had been under observation for a long, long time; and none of the previous investigators, who had left their grimy thumbprints on the records, had had anything good to say about him. The record showed that he had always worked for a living, a very suspicious occupation for a red-blooded American. Nobody ever got rich and won the right to wave the flag by chopping down trees, fixing automobiles, driving trucks, heaving coal and working on the railroad to make the trains run on time. But that's what "Skoglund, Carl" had been up to in these United States.

The record showed further that he had been a labor agitator, strike leader, Socialist, Communist, and general troublemaker, kicking and complaining all the time about the way things are run in this country. That was bad enough, for every right-thinking American knows that things couldn't be better. But while the official head-shakers were shaking their heads over the long list of bad reports about the man under investigation, they accidentally stumbled over a still more suspicious dereliction.

In ransacking the voluminous files of the Immigration Department, the Department of Justice, the FBI and the local constable, they found plenty of incriminating reports. But there was one thing they couldn't find. That was any definite proof that the subject of their inquiry had any legal existence whatever. There was no birth certificate, no entry permit, no passport, no certificate of naturalization. Nothing at all.

Tagged in Bright Red Ink

By the absence of any proof to the contrary, they established the fact that "Skoglund, Carl," who was standing right there before them, had no legal right to be there, or anywhere else. Officially, he was not in this country and never had been. He stood before his inquisitors naked, without an identification paper to his name. Nevertheless, they had to tag him some way. So they just wrote down on the cover of the dossier, under the name of "Skoglund, Carl," in bright red ink: "Has no papers."

This was an absolutely intolerable situation, for how can this country stand if Skoglund's

records are not in order? Something had to be done about it. The first thing that entered their minds, naturally, was to throw him into jail. Then his friends posted bond for him; and that created another problem for the department in charge of putting people in the right place and making sure they don't pop up in the wrong place.

The man who had no papers had no right to be foot-loose in this country; but since bond had been posted, they had no right to keep him in jail either. It was a hell of a mess, and it hasn't been straightened out yet. The whole ponderous machinery of the United States Government has been working ever since to put the man who is here but shouldn't be, in some place where he should be, but isn't. But they have never yet been able to get the time and the place and Skoglund all together.

A Living Exemplar

So it turns out, that while the mills of justice grind slowly to a final decision in his case, we have him here with us on his seventieth birthday, at a party in his honor under the auspices of the students of the Trotsky School. This is the right time and the right place and the right man all together, with more justice and more respect for the fitness of things, than the law could ever arrange.

You students of the Trotsky School do honor to yourselves and to your purpose in honoring Carl on this festive day. For he is a witness for the truth of the theory you are studying; a living exemplar of the transfusion of this theory into the green tree of life. Here is such a man as the poet, Edwin Markham, celebrated: a man who has "crammed his doctrine into deed."

Engels said of the theory you are studying that it is not a dogma but a guide to action. His reference was to the action of the masses in the class struggle; a warning that the revolutionists cannot substitute themselves for the masses, but can realize their theory only with the masses and through their action. Carl Skoglund, the Socialist mass worker who carried the living theory of Marxism into the labor movement, is the example par excellence of Engels' words.

But Engels' maxim can apply also to the individual's application of the theory in his own life, his own action. It is not enough to know the Marxist formulas. Not a few scholastic by-standers know the theory of Marxism, as it is written in the books; but that does not make them Marxists. The real Marxist, that is to say, the revolutionist, is the one who — to quote Trotsky — assimilates the formulas into his flesh and blood; who not only knows the doctrine but lives by it and for it.

Here again, comrades of the Trotsky School, your guest of honor today is your best example. In Carl Skoglund you see a man who has lived a consistent socialist life under all circumstances, and has asked no other compensation than the satisfaction of serving the socialist cause. He has lived to see his life and labor crowned by many achievements, which are lodged in the foundations of our great movement. And he is garlanded, on his seventieth birthday, with the affectionate regard of old comrades whom he has sustained in many a battle and of young comrades whom he has inspired for battles to come.

You cannot aim for higher rewards than that, for there are none.

— James P. Cannon

Calendar Of Events

LOS ANGELES
Enjoy New Year's Eve with the Militant readers. Stereo-phonographic dance music, favors, refreshments. Contrib. \$1.75 (students, \$1) includes international cuisine. Forum Hall, 1702 East 4th St. For reservations phone AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238.

NEW YORK
Welcome Home reception for Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein and Mrs. Jean Rubinstein. Just returned from a tour of Europe and the USSR. Tuesday, Dec. 27, From 5 - 7:30 p.m. at 333 Central Park West, apt. 71, at 93rd St. (96th St. Station, Ind. Subway.) \$2 contrib. includes buffet. Ausp. Independent and Socialist for Electoral Action.

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What is on "The Conscience of a Conservative"? Hear a discussion of Senator Barry Goldwater's book outlining his reactionary creed. Speaker, Claude De Bruce. Friday, Jan. 6, 8 p.m. Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. Contrib. 50 cents.

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- CHICAGO**
Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044.
- CLEVELAND**
Socialist Workers Party, 5511 Euclid Ave., Room 203.
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1412-18th Avenue, EA 5-0191. Library, bookstore. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays.

... Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

will have to come to a shorter work week in America, but right now our problem is not a shorter work week. Our problem, as Senator Kennedy correctly and properly stated to the convention of the Steelworkers Union, was to put our people back to work on a forty-hour week. At the present time they are working short hours with short pay, and I think our first task in America is to put our people back to work so that we can produce all that we need and all that the free world needs.

Q.—How do you propose to get these Americans to work, sir?

A.—I think we can get the Americans back to work by adopting the program that President-elect Kennedy has advocated in his campaign, and I am sure, as he will advocate to the Congress of the United States.

An answer that left his questioner gaping! There will be over six million unemployed when Kennedy takes office in January. What is his program for getting these unemployed back to work? Nothing more specific than soothsayer Goldberg's. Neither of which is any more reassuring than Herbert Hoover's refrain at the start of the Great Depression: Be patient, prosperity is just around the corner.

That Swede From Minnesota

[The following poem was written by Miles B. Dunne for Carl Skoglund's seventieth birthday celebration. One of the central leaders of the 1934 strikes, "Mick" Dunne was a very close friend and comrade of Carl's. He died April 30, 1958.]

When the pines of Minnesota felt the weight of Skoglund's might, The men who worked in Bunyan land knew his words were right. He told them of a new bright world and the right of common man; Many bowed their head to fate, but Skoglund had a plan. Though life had dealt him many blows, Skoglund stuck around; That man from Minnesota was a Swede they couldn't down.

When railroad men rose up in wrath and sought some small relief, Skoglund joined the front line troops, Skoglund was their chief. He told them: "Hold the picket line, the Union is your might." They listened to his sound advice, they knew that Carl was right. He rallied them in city, in countryside and town, That man from Minnesota was a Swede they could not down.

When truckers challenged bosses in a struggle grim and great, Carl Skoglund's presence soon was felt. He helped decide their fate. On the picket line a tower of strength; in counsel calm and wise. He wakened strikers to the cause; he countered bosses' lies. His spirit and his calm sure faith rallied workers round, That man from Minnesota, the Swede they couldn't down.

Carl Skoglund's given to this land, his blood and sweat and pain; He hewed the forest, built the ships and reaped the bosses' grain. This land he built, so grateful now, would cast him from the shore. No hero's badge, no great reward, just, "Skoglund, there's life door."

Through sacrifice and faith in man, he's won the world's renown, That Swede from Minnesota, they'll never get him down.

... Uphaus, Pauling Urge New Spirit of Militancy

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear test-ban petitions, said: "An agreement on nuclear test bans is so close that the forces who want to stop it are working harder than ever. Militarism is the greatest threat to individual liberties and this is the great fight in the world. The Senate Subcommittee is a disgrace to the Senate and to the United States and it ought to be abolished. There are people in the world who want to keep the cold war going. Part of it is a desire for profits. The financial interest is important to these people."

Speaking of colonialism, Dr. Pauling reminded his audience that "Our own ancestors were revolutionaries," and recalled that the Second Amendment in the Bill of Rights guarantees the right of citizens to bear arms.

Dr. Pauling hoped for "A safe way for oppressive governments to be got rid of without the

necessity of people overthrowing them by violence," he added, "I am against force and violence, but I am a realistic pacifist. There are too many oppressive governments and we need to get rid of them."

Although Dr. Pauling did not invoke the Second Amendment in his plea for action here, the need for a mobilized public was clear. He called for new efforts to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, fountainhead of the witch-hunt.

"Here in New York you have the responsibility to work on this on January 2 and later when the appropriations for this committee come up."

He spoke in support of proposals of the newly formed New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Committee and the Youth Committee to Abolish the Un-American Committees which are jointly planning delegations to Washington

the day before Congress opens to press for abolition.

These two committees are also planning a rally on Dec. 27 at 8 p.m. at the Carlton Terrace, 99th St. and Broadway at which Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden, both facing a year's imprisonment for their opposition to the House committee will speak.

"I believe we can win a big victory if we settle down to work," Dr. Pauling added, and ended with the admonition: "Revolt against the House Un-American Activities Committee and against the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee — and against all the forces of oppression."

Forty more defendants, many of whom have fought lonely legal battles over a period of years, await Supreme Court rulings in the Wilkinson and Braden cases which could decide the fate of their own freedom.

In the background for Dr. Up-

haus and Dr. Pauling as they spoke was the ominous warning of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, who said last month when the Supreme Court refused to hear a new plea in the Uphaus case:

"I think it is time for all who cherish the liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to look closely at the disastrous consequences upon those liberties which have resulted from the Court's use of such concepts."

Justice Black's challenge had seemed at the time to reach far beyond the marble walls of the Supreme Court building. With Dr. Uphaus' call for an "extra all-outness in 1961" and Dr. Pauling's invocation of the revolutionary spirit against the forces of oppression, both of these eminent Americans, steeled in the lessons of their own experience, seemed to be accepting the challenge.

ing the whole commercial life of the city, were to constitute the first major challenge for a generation by the rank and file to the empire builders.

Private thoughts and acts of individuals are conditioned if not controlled by historic trends. But individuals also embody trends themselves and occasionally change them. As historians are fond of pointing out, the most trivial of personal episodes may have a place in "the history" of empire.

One morning in the fall of 1933, Carl Skoglund a truck driver, was told by his employer that unless he stopped talking about a union for the truck drivers in Minneapolis he would lose his job.

Skoglund was the typical Scandinavian immigrant whose life we sketched briefly in a preceding chapter. As the reader knows, he had a strong predilection for unions and by 1933 he had become both a labor organizer and political revolutionist of record. In spite of the inference, Carl had not been too successful in organizing the truck drivers in Minneapolis. But—

"After that I said to myself, I got to put on my fighting clothes and organize a union here. If I don't, I lose my job in about a week. Even if you are a revolutionist and know what it's all about, you're apt to put things off. Well, right now I couldn't or I'd be out on my ear."

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Monday, December 26, 1960

"30-for-40" Needed Now

The struggle for the shorter work week has been traditional with the American labor movement. The fight for the eight-hour day is part of the glorious history of the workers movement in this country. In the years of the Great Depression and its aftermath many unions fought for and won the six-hour day. Unfortunately some were seduced by the siren song of patriotism into surrendering what had been gained in bitter battle.

A result of the movement for the shorter work week was the Wage and Hour Law, the last piece of major social legislation to be won by the American workers, enacted in 1938. That was 22 years ago. It established, for most workers, a basic 5-day, 40-hour week.

Since then the productivity of American labor has increased by leaps and bounds. Automation and mechanization in American mines, factories, offices and transportation facilities, has made possible the production, processing and distribution of an ever larger mountain of commodities with fewer and fewer workers.

Spectacular technological advances in all economic fields is creating an ever more pressing problem of structural unemployment — that is, workers who are permanently replaced by the machine and sent to join the growing army of chronically unemployed. This process is seen most graphically in the steel industry which is able to supply all the steel required by the enormous American industrial complex while operating at only 40 per cent of capacity.

The obvious answer, so obvious that even steel union president David J. Mc-

Donald is compelled to recognize it, is the reduction of the work week with no reduction in pay. Because of the deep-seated American tradition, most labor statesmen give lip service to the demand for a reduction of the work week.

With some 500,000 members of his union totally unemployed or working short weeks, McDonald has been talking a lot about leading the fight for a 32-hour week. He made a big point of this at the recent Steelworkers convention in Atlantic City. However, when John F. Kennedy, convention guest speaker and presidential candidate, went out of his way to repudiate the proposals, McDonald didn't say a mumbling word.

Nor has he said anything since his very close friend and trusted adviser, Arthur J. Goldberg, recent Kennedy appointee as Secretary of Labor, came out publicly against the shorter work week as a means of combatting unemployment. In the light of his silence can McDonald be taken seriously as a champion of the struggle for the shorter work week? We doubt it! Knowing the man, it is probably McDonald's idea to attempt to disarm the opposition in his union by appearing to be somewhat of a radical himself.

Walter Reuther, head of the United Automobile Workers, has often played that game with the 30-for-40 demand. As have so many of the other labor statesmen. In view of this record it is encouraging to see that the rank-and-file oppositions in both auto and steel have correctly advanced the struggle for the 30-hour week at 40-hours pay as central to their programmatic fight.

The Santa Claus Boycott

Not all of the decline in department store sales can be attributed to the economic downturn or other such "natural" causes, say executives in metropolitan centers throughout the Deep South. Pre-Christmas sales have skidded so steeply in a number of major cities in the area that investigators probing for the reason have come up with an answer unique in commercial history: a Santa Claus boycott!

"The Santa Claus boycott," says the Dec. 20, Wall Street Journal, "is the latest in a series of economic measures Negroes have adopted in their struggle for integration; it is aimed primarily at drug, variety and department store chains in the Deep South states of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi."

In the course of their heroic struggle against Jim Crow the Negro people have learned the effectiveness of the economic boycott. They have learned that the most

sensitive part of the white supremacist's apatomy—like that of his Yankee cousin in the North—is his pocketbook. "Hit them in the pocketbook," is the rallying cry of the Santa Claus boycott.

The boycott has proven an effective companion piece to the sitdown in the arsenal of weapons against the Jim Crow system. Businessmen of cities in the "not-so-deep-south" have felt the sharp cutting edge of the boycott weapon and have blanched at the blood-letting suffered by their profit ledgers. Many have come to see the light and some have integrated their lunch counters. Not so the merchants of the Deep South. At least not yet! But judging by the caterwauling and hand-wringing going on in the business community of the Deep South the boycott is beginning to hurt.

And the unkindest cut of all is this most unique of all economic withdrawals—the Santa Claus boycott.

Jim Crow Theaters Must Go!

A few determined individuals fighting for a principle can often achieve results in even the most conservative unions. A case in point is the news that Actor's Equity, the union representing stage performers, has called upon the League of New York Theaters, the organization of stage producers and theater owners, to end segregation on stage or before the footlights, on a nationwide scale.

A movement begun by a few members to amend Rule 23 (B) of the contract has posed pointblank the question of basic principle and succeeded in setting in motion a move to correct what is claimed to be an oversight when negotiating the current contract. Rule 23 (B) now reads:

"The actor shall not be required to perform in any theater in Washington, D.C., where discrimination is practiced against any actor or patron of the theater by reason of his race, color or creed."

The amendment is simply to delete the words "in Washington, D.C." The rule was written into the contract in 1948 when the

National Theater in Washington closed its doors to the legitimate theater for several years rather than admit Negroes. Such world-prominent performers as Marion Anderson had refused to appear at the theater because of its Jim Crow policy. Although the theater reopened after changing its policy the original clause remained in the union contract.

The question now arises as to what course Actor's Equity can take in view of the fact that the contract containing the existing clause has been signed. In the event the theater owners and producers refuse to cooperate in amending the clause and other theatrical unions refuse to join Actor's Equity in forcing the issue it promises to break through the narrow confines of contractual relations and become part of the general fight to overthrow Jim Crow in all fields.

Congratulations are due those who through their initiative have succeeded in putting the issue right in the center of the civil-rights spotlight.

"No Defense"

Some of the biggest companies in the electrical manufacturing field, including the corporate giants, Westinghouse and General Electric, have pleaded guilty to criminal antitrust charges. The indictments charged price fixing and rigging of bids on heavy electrical apparatus sold to private and government agencies. The amount involved was close to \$2 billion worth of products for each of three years from 1956 to 1959.

When a pickpocket is seized for snatching a purse, or picking a pocket, summary and swift "justice" is meted out to the culprit. A "stretch up the river" is the usual remedy prescribed for the criminal. But when some of the largest corporations in

the world are caught red-handed pilfering millions from the pockets of the public they are permitted to enter into an agreement with the public prosecutor to settle the matter on an amicable basis.

In this instance the corporate pickpockets were permitted to enter pleas of "no defense" on some of the charges and to plead "guilty" on others. The plea of "no defense" is designed to avoid payment of treble damages, provided for antitrust law violators.

A number of individuals included in the antitrust law violations come up for sentencing probably in January. No big businessman has ever been jailed for violating those laws. It will be interesting to see what happens.

One of America's First Smith Act Victims

By Ralph Powers

When Carl Skoglund was called upon to make a farewell speech in Minneapolis on Dec. 28, 1943, at a banquet given in honor of the 18 leaders of the Socialist Workers party and Motor Transport Workers Union, Local 544, convicted under the antilabor Smith "Gag" Act, his remarks were brief but prophetic:

"I can guarantee you," he said, "that we are not the last ones that will go to prison for their political opinions. Many of the best thinkers in the past have gone but I hope that such sacrifices will be reduced to a minimum and that the working class will come to understand and to prevent them."

The 18 victims of the Minneapolis witch-hunt trial were certainly not "the last" to go to prison under the notorious Smith Act, but they were the first. Before the end of the decade, the leaders of the Communist party, who had joined the pack in clamoring for the imprisonment of the 18 were, in turn, placed in the dock and hounded into prison. Although tardy in learning their lesson they later did change their position on defense of all working-class victims of the witch-hunt.

Along with his 17 comrades Carl Skoglund was sentenced to 18 months in federal prison at Sandstone, Minnesota, as the first victims of the Smith "Gag" Law.

The Smith Act was adopted in 1940, after the outbreak of World War II. It was the first law since the notorious Alien & Sedition Laws of 1798 to make thinking and the expression of opinion a federal crime.

The AFL and CIO opposed its enactment and stigmatized it as an anti-labor measure. The American Civil Liberties Union pleaded with President Roosevelt to veto the Smith Act because it violated the Bill of Rights. Its author, Howard W. Smith of Virginia, gained his notoriety as a savage foe of labor, civil liberties and civil rights.

Although Roosevelt vetoed the measure, his administration applied little or no pressure to have the veto sustained and the Smith Act became law by action of a reactionary majority in both houses of Congress.

This was the weapon that



America's first Smith Act victims leave in a body from Socialist Workers party headquarters in Minneapolis Dec. 31, 1943, to march to the U.S. Marshal's office. There they were taken into custody and sent Jan. 3, 1944, to the federal penitentiary at Sandstone, Minn. They served 13 months of their 18 month sentences. In the front rank march Vincent R. Dunne (left) and SWP National Secretary James P. Can-

non. Immediately behind them are Oscar Coover and Carl Skoglund (right).

Others in the march included Farrell Dobbs, a key figure in the great organizing drives of the Teamsters union, a number of well-known leaders of the Minneapolis Truckdrivers Union Local 544-CIO, and prominent leaders and members of the Socialist Workers party.

the Roosevelt government selected to strike down the leadership of Truckdrivers Local 544 and send the 18 to prison.

The prosecution of Carl Skoglund and his comrades arose directly out of the influence of the Socialist Workers party in the Minneapolis trade-union movement. Members and sympathizers of the SWP played a leading role in Truckdrivers Local 544. It was under the guidance of this union and its leadership that Minneapolis became transformed from one of the foremost open-shop cities in the U.S. to a strongly organized union town.

Because of the militant policy of the leaders of Local 544 they came repeatedly into collision with Dan Tobin, bureaucratic

head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and an influential labor figure in the Democratic party. With the outbreak of the war in Europe and Roosevelt's preparation to involve this country the clashes with Tobin became more acute.

The conflict came to a head in June 1941 when a committee of Local 544 leaders was summoned to appear before a meeting of the Teamsters International Executive Board in Washington, D.C. to answer charges of "radicalism" filed against them. There Tobin demanded that the 544 delegation "request" his appointment of a dictator-receiver over the union, with absolute powers, including the power to expel any union member.

Local 544 rejected this proposal and at a regular membership meeting held on June 9, 1941, attended by some 4,000 members, a practically unanimous vote was taken to disaffiliate from the AFL and join the CIO.

Tobin immediately called upon President Roosevelt for help. As a member of the Democratic party's National Committee and head of the Democratic party Labor Committee in the 1940 election, Tobin saw eye to eye with Roosevelt on the war policy of the administration.

Roosevelt quickly responded to the appeal of his friend, the union bureaucrat, faced with a membership revolt. Stephen Early, Roosevelt's press secretary, informed the

press: "When I advised the President of Tobin's representations this morning, he asked me to immediately have the Government departments and agencies interested in this matter notified." (N.Y. Times, June 14, 1941)

This was followed by raids on the headquarters of the Socialist Workers party in Minneapolis and St. Paul, indictments and arrests of 29 members of the SWP and of the newly formed Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union, Local 544, CIO.

Of the 29 originally indicted, 18 were convicted and sentenced to terms up to 16 months, among them Carl Skoglund who, as a member of the SWP and leader of the Truckdrivers played a prominent role in organizing the union and carrying forward the struggle for socialism.

The government took three weeks to present its case in the Minneapolis trial. Aside from the perjured "evidence" of government informers and stool pigeons the prosecution introduced into evidence over 150 "exhibits" consisting of official documents and articles published by the Socialist Workers party together with many of the best-known works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky. All to prove "conspiracy" to teach and/or advocate the "overthrow of the government by force or violence."

Most of these works were classics translated into many languages and for public sale in countries throughout the world, including these benighted States of America. Among them was the Communist Manifesto, a classic work translated into as many languages as the Bible and sold publicly in about as many places.

To his dying day Carl Skoglund remained true to the teaching of the great Marxist masters and neither government persecution nor imprisonment could shake his faith in the ultimate victory of the working class struggle for a new socialist world of peace, security and plenty for all.

"Don't Mourn; But Organize"

[Out of the many messages received at the memorial meeting for Carl Skoglund in New York Dec. 18, we are publishing the following selection. We have taken the liberty of condensing some of them.—Editor.]

The party has lost a true and devoted pioneer in whom the best of its tradition was embodied. The working class has lost a sterling fighter and champion.

However, on such an occasion Carl himself would no doubt follow the example of Joe Hill, and say: "Don't mourn, but organize. Organize and build the party, build for the future of mankind."

Hildegarde and Arne Swaback
Los Angeles

The world seems smaller, the human race is poorer without Carl Skoglund. Inspired in his youth by the socialist ideal, his life in turn becomes an inspiration for young people rebelling against social injustice.

He often experienced hardship and victimization, but he never complained except about being forced out of the active battle temporarily, because he lived the only kind of life worth living — the kind where you fight for what you believe, and try to practice what you preach.

Detroit SWP

Comradely Carl Skoglund, big, capable, incorruptible, personified in his lifetime the heroic role of the working class. Now a part of our heritage, Carl's example and abundant contribution to our movement continues to be for us an undying source of stimulation to progress and confidence in our future.

Chicago SWP

From those he taught their place in the class struggle to the little ones he taught about the sun and the stars and their place in the universe — farewell and thanks.

Cleveland SWP

We deeply mourn the passing of Carl Skoglund. His life-long record as a fighter for socialism will live with us as an inspiration to carry on the struggle.

Newark SWP

One of Carl's favorite sayings was, "Either you are in touch with history or — in the ditch

you go!"

He prided himself on being in touch with history and to Carl this meant consciousness of man's past, present and future — combined with the necessity to do something about it.

Denver SWP

Carl used to kid about sharing his scientific knowledge with the youngsters at the Mountain Spring Children's Camp, but he knew as well as any of us how much he helped to carry our camp program.

It was truly remarkable how he studied and prepared for his lectures to the kids. He knew that little science is given to lower grade children and he worked like the teacher of the future. He tried to help those kids zoom into the realm of knowledge. And how proud he was when one of them would throw a question at him that revealed serious interest.

The most gratifying event of the season would be the closing campfire with Skogie on a bench, telling about man. To a hushed audience, full of hot dogs and chocolate cake, he told those little tykes about the '34 teamsters' strikes, about socialism, sometimes a tale about himself. The kids, to show their love of man, sang Solidarity.

Pearl Spangler
Philadelphia

We mourn the death of Carl Skoglund, socialist warrior for over 50 years. Those who came to know Carl well feel a particular sense of loss.

San Francisco SWP

The news of Carl's death saddened all of us here in Los Angeles.

Milwaukee SWP

We were particularly fortunate at the West Coast Vacation School in September to have his warmth, strength and fresh interest to enliven our encampment. Many of the younger comrades came to know and appreciate him for the first time.

"Skogie" will live on with us as an inspiration for he was a fine example of a worker who recognized the validity of socialist ideas and dedicated his life to furthering that ideology. He was wherever that struggle required him to be; in railroad yards, driving a truck, in the unemployed organizations, in the leadership of organizing the teamsters, in prison, and at all times a thinking and acting socialist.

Los Angeles SWP

For those of us who knew Skogie, his death creates a void that cannot be filled. During his last years he found constant inspiration in the growing number of youth attracted to our movement. In turn, he inspired many of us, both by the example of his own life and by his rich understanding and optimism about the future.

The best possible tribute we can pay to Skogie's memory is by redoubling our efforts to justify his confidence in us, by working even harder to build the kind of a world that he fought for so well and couldn't live to see.

Detroit Young Socialist Alliance

It is hard to believe that the staunch fighter for workers' rights and a socialist America is gone. Carl leaves us a proud tradition and an example of unflinching devotion to the cause of workers' liberation.

Joe Ross
Los Angeles

An inspiration and pleasure to all who knew him. Though gone from our sight, our Carl will never be forgotten.

Allentown SWP

One more from the old guard of class fighters and international working-class citizens has gone. Let us bring the inspiring story of these men to the youth who now emerge in growing numbers to undertake the task of principled struggle in the American socialist movement.

Milwaukee SWP

It is hard to believe that Carl has died. Just three months ago, when Carl was in Seattle he found time to speak to a group of young friends at an informal gathering at a comrade's home. The young students told us they learned more about the world in an hour with Carl than in all their classes in the university.

Whole growing older, he kept us all young.

Seattle SWP

Carl's life represented to us everything that was decent in this filthy society that we live in today. His work represents the continuity of Marxism from the Russian Revolution up to today. He lived and acted like a Marxist at all times. All his

thoughts and actions pointed in only one direction — the socialist revolution and the society of the future.

Boston SWP

Carl was a truly great and fearless man who had the courage to live as he believed. Those who knew him and worked with him were indeed fortunate, as was my privilege for 28 years. Carl was always there. His passing leaves a numbing sadness.

Jack Maloney

We mourn Carl's passing. We remember his selfless devotion and unflinching courage. They have become a part of the basic substance of our party.

San Diego SWP

Skogie was a very polite and generous man. At times he was strict. But he was strict because he didn't want anything to harm us. Skogie also gave us lectures on science every Thursday at children's camp. We will miss him very much.

Jack and Kent Sanders
Oakland, Calif.

... Auto Group Calls

(Continued from Page 1)

period of layoff; corporation payment of expenses and costs to workers resulting from plant relocation; contracts of no more than two years duration, with wages and other economic issues to be reopened in the interim year.

On the legislative front, the NCFDA urged the UAW to seek the following program from Congress:

- (1) Amend the wage-hour law to provide the 30-hour week at 40-hours pay.
- (2) Lower retirement age to 60 and pass the Forand bill.
- (3) Increase jobless compensation and pay it to unemployed during entire period of layoff.
- (4) Repeat all antilabor laws, including Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin.
- (5) Enact a federal civil-rights law.
- (6) Pass laws to improve housing, schools, hospitals, etc.
- (7) Tax cuts for working people.
- (8) Jobs for the unemployed at trade-union wages.
- (9) Peace with disarmament. "Furthermore," the NCFDA continued, "the steel strike last

year and the dismal failure of the International Union of Electrical Workers strike at General Electric, as well as our 1958 failure, call for united and determined action by all labor."

It therefore called on the UAW board to ask the AFL-CIO executive board to "immediately convene a national conference of all AFL-CIO unions, to include rank-and-file delegates elected on a per capita basis, to:

- (1) Formulate a united labor program and utilize the entire resources of the AFL-CIO for a determined campaign for jobs for all who want to work through establishment of the 30-hour week with 40-hours pay and elimination of overtime with people laid off.
- (2) Formulate a united legislative program for the incoming Congress which will include the above legislative program [proposed for the UAW].
- (3) Establish a united AFL-CIO and all-inclusive labor strike fund, democratically controlled, which will guarantee the implementation of the united labor program through immediate collective bargaining and congressional action."

Kennedy's Billion-Dollar Cabinet

By Joseph Keller

All sectors of the American press are making their appraisals of President-elect John F. Kennedy's cabinet. One of the very few dissents from the almost unanimous approbation is voiced by that melancholy liberal columnist Murray Kempton in the Dec. 12 New York Post. He called it "the dimmest cabinet since Buchanan's" and asserted that with a single exception "there is not a man on it to whom the slightest response is possible." This may be an accurate psychological appraisal. As a sociological appraisal it is dead wrong.

Kennedy's choice is the most glittering, blue-chip, 24-carat, diamond-studded, billion-dollar cabinet ever to be assembled. By comparison, Roosevelt's wartime cabinet, headed by U.S. Steel Chairman Edward Stettinius as Secretary of State and President Eisenhower's first cabinet, starring General Motors' Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense, were poor men's clubs.

The new team contains direct agents or heirs of the greatest aggregate of wealth ever to be given joint control of the federal administration. The list speaks for itself:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, set up by the billionaire Standard Oil family.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Republican and president of the Ford Motor Company.

Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, son of the founder of the Wall Street investment-banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co. The new Treasury Secretary was chairman of Dillon, Read & Co. before acting as ambassador to France and then Undersecretary of State in the Eisenhower administration.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, younger brother of the President-elect and like him a principal heir to one of the ten greatest American fortunes, estimated at more than \$400 million, with financial holdings in a vast ramification of corporations.

The appointee first made his mark as the Democratic counsel hired by the late Senator McCarthy for the infamous witch-hunting Senate Subcommittee. Subsequently he was counsel for the Senate



Did Kennedy select "the dimmest cabinet since Buchanan's"?

union-probing committee headed by Senator John L. McClellan, which initiated the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act.

Postmaster General J. Edward Day, vice president of the \$11-billion Prudential Insurance Co. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, governor of segregationist North Carolina and former vice president of one of Marshall Field's largest Southern textile plants — nonunion.

Even the Republican press is hard put to pick flaws in Kennedy's cabinet as reliable, devoted defenders of the ruling capitalist interests. Walter Lippmann, political savant of the Republican New York Herald Tribune, writing in the Dec. 20 issue on "The Cabinet Completed," candidly admits:

"The selection of Douglas Dillon confirms the view, which some of us expressed during the campaign, that in general economic philosophy there is no serious difference between Kennedy and such modern and

progressive Republicans as Gov. Rockefeller.

"Mr. Nixon, I think, understood this. But President Eisenhower did not, and when he intervened in the campaign he misrepresented wholly the economic philosophy of Kennedy in regard to the budget, spending and saying, gold and the balance of payments. The truth, as was evident to anyone who cared to seek it, is that Kennedy is a conservative of the age he lives in..."

Eisenhower, it has been revealed, now regrets his great error in judgment about Kennedy. The "Heard in Washington" column of the pro-Nixon Scripps-Howard newspapers on Dec. 17 reported Eisenhower's changed views after his three-hour conference with the President-elect. The president's remarks are directly quoted:

"I didn't know this man [Kennedy] at all. I've been misinformed about him. I feel more comfortable now about the future of this nation."

If Eisenhower still has any lingering regret that his candidate Nixon lost, he can console himself at least in one respect. As the Dec. 26 Newsweek notes:

"If Vice President Richard Nixon... had been elected instead, registered Republican Dillon [Kennedy's Treasury Secretary] probably would have been his selection for Secretary of State."

But Eisenhower wasn't the only person misinformed about Kennedy. The American workers were even more deceived. They were told by most of the union leaders that this cold, calculating, power-hungry, class-proud, supermillionaire Kennedy was a "friend of labor," a "liberal," a political figure "in the mold of Jefferson, Lincoln and FDR."

These were lies on the face of it and American labor during the next period is going to learn that truth in its flesh and bones. Kennedy's cabinet already suggests what an aggressive, ruthless, anti-labor capitalist gang holds the summit of political power in Washington.

This cabinet may well be, in columnist Kempton's words, the "dimmest cabinet" — for the workers. It will certainly seek to be the most brilliant ever for big business.

They Stole My Vote For Dobbs

By George Breitman

On Nov. 8 I entered a church at Linwood and Hogarth, a block from my home in Detroit, in order to cast my ballot as a registered voter in the 10th ward, 22nd precinct.

Wanting to express my opposition to social injustice, war, recessions and racial oppression, I naturally did not vote for any candidates of the Democratic or Republican parties.

Instead I voted for the ticket of the Socialist Workers party, beginning with its presidential candidate, Farrell Dobbs.

I also voted against increasing the state sales tax and against holding an unrepresentative constitutional convention — two referendum measures which unfortunately were adopted that day.

I don't know, if my votes against the sales tax and constitutional convention were counted. But I do know that my vote for Dobbs was not counted.

How can I be so sure? Because I went to the county clerk's office and asked how many votes Dobbs had got in the 10th ward, 22nd precinct. The answer was "None."

I know another voter in this precinct who worked for many long weeks collecting petitions to put Dobbs on the ballot, and who campaigned actively for him from the first to the last day of the campaign. If anybody in this state voted for Dobbs, she did.

In addition, she and I have been told by some other voters in this precinct that they voted for Dobbs too.

But I leave them all aside. The point I am making here is about the vote on which I can have no possibility of a doubt — mine.

I cast it for Dobbs. The election officials did not count it. I therefore accuse them of fraud.

Remember, I am talking about just one little precinct. At least two, maybe four or five, Dobbs votes were stolen there.

There are 5,075 precincts in Michigan alone. I don't know how many hundreds of thousands there are in the country.

Typical Thieves

Figure out for yourself how many votes were robbed if my precinct is typical; and I have no reason to think the Democrats and Republicans counting the votes in my precinct are different from those in other precincts.

I am not suggesting that Dobbs would have been elected if there had been an honest count; I know as well as anyone else that socialist voters are still a small minority in this country.

What I am saying is that while they are a minority, they are more numerous than "the official vote" indicates. And what I am thinking, as I try to control the indignation I feel about my vote being stolen, is this:

If the Democrats and Republicans don't hesitate to commit fraud with the voters of a small workers party, how far will they go, what crimes will they commit, in order to prevent a big workers party from being elected to office and taking power?

he knows one attorney "who absolutely will not allow a curly-headed man" to sit on a jury. Huseby said, as for himself, "I like the stern, Nordic type of juror." He tends to avoid jurors of Jewish or Irish descent because, "I believe they have too much compassion for their fellow man."

Advance Warning — Discovery of life on other planets could lead to the collapse of civilization as we know it, particularly if we are "confronted by a superior society," the National Aeronautics and Space Administration warned in a 190-page report prepared at a cost of \$96,000.

Jim Crow Judge — In an opinion on a suit brought by a Seattle Negro couple against a Jim Crow cemetery, Washington Supreme Court Judge Joseph Mallory declared: "This lawsuit is but an incident... in the over-all Negro crusade to judicially deprive white people of their right to choose their associates in their private affairs."

Thought for the Week — "Milk cows before fallout occurs. You may not be able to do so for a day or two afterwards." — The United States Department of Agriculture.

By Harry Ring

The 1960 socialist presidential vote represents an encouraging trend. A total of 87,723 votes were cast for Dobbs and Weiss of the Socialist Workers party and Hass and Cuzzini of the Socialist Labor party. It was the largest total socialist presidential vote since 1948.

Official returns credited the Socialist Workers ticket with 40,174 votes in 12 states. The Socialist Labor party, which ran in 16 states, were credited with 47,549 votes.

[The UPI listed 39,692 votes for the SWP and 48,031 for the SLP. The discrepancy appears due to transposition by the UPI of the SLP and SWP votes in Wisconsin.]

For the SWP it was the biggest vote since it first contested for president in 1948.

In that year, out of a total socialist vote of 182,271 Norman Thomas of the Socialist party received 139,414. The SWP polled 13,613 votes in 11 states.

In 1952, the SWP vote dropped to 10,312 and in 1956 it was down to 7,233.

The 1960 returns for SWP state tickets were also encouraging. Like the national vote, they represented gains over previous years.

In New Jersey, Gladys Barker Grauer, candidate for the U.S. Senate, polled 11,784 votes. The SLP candidate for the same office was credited with 3,840 votes.

In Michigan, where the SWP, polled its best presidential vote so far and won a higher vote than any of the four other minor parties on the ballot (SLP, Tax Cut, Prohibition, Independent American), these returns were reported for statewide candidates:

Robert Himmel, for governor, 3,387; Frank Lovell, for U.S. Senator, 3,282; Evelyn Sell, for lieutenant governor, 2,967; Larry Dolinski, for secretary of state, 3,225; Rita Shaw, for attorney general, 3,096; Harriet Talan, for treasurer, 2,679; Edith Gbur, for auditor general, 2,635. We have not received returns for the SLP candidates in Michigan.) In Minnesota, Carl Feingold drew 4,085 votes for U.S. Senator in a contest that included Hubert Humphrey, a top Democratic vote-getter. The SLP gubernatorial candidate polled 5,518 votes.

Jack Wright, Socialist Workers candidate for governor of Washington, was officially credited with 992 votes.

Returns for the Pennsylvania state SWP ticket have not yet been received. Nor has there been a report of the write-in votes for Erroll Banks, Congressional candidate in Los Angeles, and Howard Mayhew, U.S. Senatorial candidate in Illinois.

The modest gains in the so-

Robot Era Hits Paris And Tokyo

Robots, mechanical and human have been in the news in France and Japan.

In Paris, a storm of angry protest was kicked up at the Renault auto plant when an electronic computer was used to select 3,000 workers to be fired.

When management decided to cut back production, it fed punch cards summarizing the dossiers of 40,000 workers into the "magic brain." The cards were said to contain such information as quality of work, ability, attitude toward rules and regulations, plus tardiness and absentee record. (Plant spokesmen insisted to newsmen that political outlook was not one of the factors fed into the machine.)

At any rate, in a matter of minutes the electronic pink-slip dispenser sifted out the names of those to be fired.

While union representatives met with management to protest the electronic-age layoff, old-fashioned hell broke loose. Enraged workers stormed the lobby of the plant office, smashed windows and overturned furniture.

A battery of guards managed to prevent them from getting into the hall where the computer is kept.

Battle Briefings

Meanwhile, a Tokyo ball-bearing plant reported that it had hiked production on a military basis.

"The whole operation... is carried on like a battle campaign," said a Reuters dispatch. "The workmen dress in uniforms which closely resemble the old Japanese imperial army uniforms and they wear shoulder emblems or gold stripes according to rank. Workers literally march to their job. Orders are barked out in true sergeant-major style. The lower ranks salute their officers and get battle briefings in wartime jargon."

1960 Socialist Presidential Vote

STATE	SOCIALIST WORKERS	SOCIALIST LABOR	TOTAL
Arizona		469	469
California		1,050	1,050
Colorado	572	2,803	3,375
Delaware		110	110
Illinois		10,560	10,560
Indiana		1,136	1,136
Iowa		230	864
Massachusetts		3,892	3,892
Michigan	4,347	1,718	6,065
Minnesota	3,077	962	4,039
Montana	391		391
New Jersey	11,402	4,262	15,664
New Mexico		570	570
New York	14,319		14,319
North Dakota	158		158
Pennsylvania	2,678	7,185	9,863
Utah	100		100
Virginia		397	397
Washington	704	10,895	11,599
Wisconsin	1,792	1,310	3,102
TOTAL	40,174	47,549	87,723

cialist vote on a national and state basis reflect the revival of socialist consciousness that has been apparent in the country the past several years.

The gain at the polls had added significance in view of the fact that leaders of two radical groupings — the Communist party and the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation — gave shamed support to Kennedy and Johnson.

However, some members and supporters of these two tendencies ignored the treacherous advice to support capitalist politicians and voted socialist.

Some of the votes cast for the socialist tickets were general protest votes by people who don't subscribe to socialist beliefs but correctly view both major candidates as unworthy of support.

This sentiment was also registered in the "abstention" column. According to official reports, 224,931 people across the country did not mark the presidential column of their ballot, yet voted for other candidates.

In Ohio, where arbitrary peti-

tion requirements restricted the ballot choice to the two major parties, 46,952 people who went to the polls didn't vote for either presidential candidate.

In Illinois 54,599 voters didn't see enough difference between Kennedy and Nixon to make it worth while to vote for either.

These abstentionist votes might have gone into the socialist column if the socialist candidates had had adequate means to bring their message to the entire public. But the general news blackout on socialist candidates in the daily press and the absolute minimum of air time granted them excluded a big part of the electorate from learning that an effective means was open to cast a protest vote against both Nixon and Ken-

ney. It should also be noted that the vote officially credited to the socialist tickets is not a complete one.

For example, in one Wisconsin district where a recount was made, 61 SWP presidential votes were "discovered" that had not been included in the first official count. From certain Montana and Minnesota districts where

SWP campaigners definitely knew that votes had been cast for Dobbs and Weiss, not a single vote was reported in the official return. The SLP reports similar experiences.

Nevertheless, even the official count is heartening. For the Dobbs-Weiss ticket, it reflected the growing desire for united socialist political action that was so impressively registered in the declaration of support to the ticket by 65 prominent independents and unaffiliated socialists from New York to California.

These included such noted figures as Vincent Hallinan, Dr. Otto Nathan, Rev. William T. Baird, Warren K. Billings, Conrad J. Lynn, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein and Rev. Joseph P. King.

Finally, the vote won for the Socialist Workers ticket by its hard-working campaigners, proved to be but one expression of the gains registered for socialism.

While they had less radio and TV time than in previous campaigns, the appearances of the SWP nominees drew more mail responses than in any previous election. Their vigorous defense of the Cuban Revolution brought many requests for further information about the SWP platform and an unprecedented number of requests for campaign literature for distribution.

Both Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss spoke to more audiences and larger ones in this campaign than in any previous ones and, particularly heartening, these audiences included a greater number of young people.

That the interest displayed in the campaign was not simply an election-time phenomenon is indicated by the significant number of new regular readers which the Militant gained.

Ersatz Vanilla

Bowing to industry demands, the Federal Food and Drug Administration has authorized the use of artificial vanilla in ice cream. It also approved the use of artificial flavors in fruit sherbets.

Letters from Our Readers

Escalator Clause For the Aged

Editor: The aged, unlike the worker, is completely powerless to fight the disastrous effects of inflation upon his living standards.

Yet there has been no effective legislation to come from our government bodies, state or federal, which would allow the aged to weather an economic storm.

I believe it is necessary that they be given a program which would allow the amount of their pensions to rise or fall in relation to the cost of living.

Such a program would assure our aged the economic security they are now denied under existing legislation.

It is our obligation to see to it that the aged are free from any financial worries. As Senator Barry Goldwater so aptly put it: "If my kids don't take care of me when I'm old, I'll whale the tar out of them."

D.M.T.
Fresno, Calif.

Still Time to Send A New Year's Card

Editor: There is currently a movement underway to support the courageous antiwar stand of Robert E. McGrath, a pacifist who is now serving two years in prison for "draft evasion" and we would like Militant readers to help in this campaign by just adding one name to their Christmas card list. His address is:

Robert E. McGrath
Box 1000
Sandstone Prison
Sandstone, Minn.

We hope you will print this information in the next issue of your paper.

Brian Peterson
Iowa City, Iowa

Puerto Ricans Under Harassment

Editor: For eleven years a Puerto Rican friend of mine has had to deprive himself of his civil liberties, including his right to vote. Since 1949 he has been afraid to speak to anyone about any political question and to this day he is afraid of reprisals.

In 1949 he attended a "Free Puerto Rico" rally in Puerto Rico. Shortly after, he and a number of his friends were visited by the FBI. He and his family were warned to cease and desist from this political protest. ("Show of ingratitude toward the United States," one agent said.)

He was told that he and his friends, all of whom are veterans, would be deprived of their

interests of the Working People," is more important to emphasize than the more abstract, less concrete "The Militant" part of the title.

G.L.
New York

The Four P's

Editor: When you see the photograph of battle scenes of the last war you rarely see our own men dead or dying. No bulldozers covering American dead.

How Hollywood jams the chaplains into every war picture. But in reality war causes men to curse God. Fox holes multiply atheists.

The preachers, politicians and press conceal the truth in order to justify enlistments and justify the draft.

How can one ever have faith or believe in the politicians who promote wars in the interest of the capitalists who profit from patriotism, the forerunner of war?

Without the three prostitutes — press, pulpit and politician — there would be no war. And to the three "P's" we can add the fourth, the profiteers.

Paul Dennis
Los Angeles

Disappointed By SWP Vote

Editor: As a student I am deeply grieved at the showing of the Socialist Workers party in the election, but nevertheless we should strive to get the party where it belongs. I hope the time will come when we shall see a Socialist America.

I am enclosing payment for a subscription to the Militant.

M.C.
New York

"A New Era"

Editor: We live in an eventful age when social changes develop with great and growing speed.

Old social forms which have always been considered natural, immutable and everlasting, are crumbling right before our eyes.

A new world, the world of socialism, has succeeded capitalism over a large section of the earth. This new society is gaining strength from year to year. New socialist states are coming into existence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mankind has already witnessed the fall of capitalism in most regions of the world. It now becomes clear that the world has entered a new era, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism.

D.E.
Chicago

The American Way of Life

Girls Break Out of Jail

On Tuesday, Dec. 13, while New York City lay prostrate under its first winter storm, with 30-mile northwest winds swirling the dry snow into a blizzard, 17 young inmates of the Bronx Youth House for Girls overpowered their guard, took his keys and escaped into the bitter cold. Most of them were dressed only in their shoddy uniforms.

While the police were rounding up the shivering children and herding them back, another 13 broke out and scattered into the snow. It was not hard for New York's "finest" to capture these children, too, and soon they were back behind locked doors.

When word seeped through the prison that all the girls had been captured, rioting spread and once again the cops were called.

It is reported that the police had their hands full — they were bitten, scratched and had their uniforms torn.

Youth House for Girls is a private agency, run by the boards of directors of Protestant, Jewish and Catholic charities. It is a temporary jail for children already committed to "correctional" and custodial institutions — prisons, that is.

The inmates are girls from seven to 16 years old. Mark that, seven-year-old tots! In this whole sordid story, that is the single most shocking fact.

What "crimes" can seven-year-old babies be guilty of? Are they "dependent" children, snatched from their parents and made wards of the state — disturbed babies already in revolt against this society — who cannot be placed in foster homes?

Is prison the answer to a problem which should be dealt with by raising the standard of living to a decent level, or, if necessary, by psychiatric or medical help as would be done in a society which loves its children instead of being afraid of them?

Youth House was designed

to hold 105 inmates. Its present population is 180 — almost double its capacity. A fire on Monday aggravated this overcrowding.

But whatever the facts of this story are, they are incidental to the horrifying conditions which they revealed. Why — in this largest city in the country, its boasted cultural center, the home of the United Nations, the financial heart of the richest capitalist country in the world — why do we treat our children with such cruelty?

What is a "juvenile delinquent"? Is it the youth of today who is delinquent, or the society he was born in? Most sociologists blame the parents for the rise in juvenile crime. What then makes the parents delinquent? Didn't the same society shape them?

Under capitalism, profits are sacred, humanity expendable. It is long past time to reverse that relation.

—Marvel Scholl

It Was Reported in the Press

TV Dinner Anyone? — A federal survey of plants producing frozen precooked foods generally "revealed sanitary conditions and operating practices [and] were considerably below the level desired." A government spokesman said that "up to now" no outbreaks of food poisoning have been traced to this type of food.

Definition — A West German official gave this definition of a railroad inspector: "Inspectors are civil servants assigned to assist chief inspectors and to oversee the work of assistant inspectors." Which recalls a paragraph from Pat Frank's novel, "Mr. Adam": "I recognized Klutz as one of the public servants who has no equals. He has only superiors or inferiors. Everybody is neatly tagged either above him, or below him. He keeps his nose nestled close under the coattails of those above, and his feet firmly planted on the heads of those underneath, and if he maintains this balance for 30 years he gets a pension..."

Tough Situation — When Dean Rusk leaves his job as head of the Rockefeller Foundation to become Secretary of State, he will be giving up a job that is rumored to pay between \$50,000

and \$75,000 a year for one that pays a piddling \$25,000. It's tough on him but good for the country," said a fellow officer of the foundation.

Pollution — Describing the polluted state of this country's streams as a "national disgrace," U.S. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney declared Dec. 12: "It is tragic for the world's richest, most powerful and most technologically advanced nation to foul its own nest, limit its own growth, and threaten the health of its people."

Contempt in Mississippi — Clyde Kennard, a Negro poultry farmer, was sentenced to seven years at hard labor by a Forest County, Miss., court on a charge of "agreeing to the theft of \$25 worth of chicken feed." Kennard had previously applied for, admission to the state's all-white Southern University. Medgar E. Evers, NAACP field secretary, called the conviction a "mockery" of justice. He was immediately tried for "contempt of court" and sentenced to 30 days in jail and \$100 fine.

Rights Fighters — Analyzing the prospects for revision of filibuster Rule 22 when the Senate convenes in January, a

Dec. 15 New York Times article concluded: "Prospects at present are for a flurry of maneuver on the floor when the Senate meets but for inadequate Democratic support to make it more than a token battle."

TV Poll — A Gallup poll reports that 54 per cent of the people queried in a study said they would prefer their television without advertising. However, 29 per cent were in favor. The remaining 17 per cent weren't accounted for in the published report, perhaps because they were in such a state of commercial-induced stupor that they couldn't answer. The poll did provide a clear-cut answer to whether the opportunity to see commercials was one of the reasons why people watch TV. Thirteen per cent replied "yes" and 87 per cent "no."

Job Opportunity — The Florida State Employment Service has a job open for a sender for the inside of the cones of space missiles. The job pays \$3 to \$4 an hour, plus transportation. The applicant must be a midget who can squeeze through a ten-inch hole in the missile.

Public Defender — Cass County State Attorney Lyle Huseby told the North Dakota States Attorney Institute that