

# NAACP to Aid In Carolina "Kissing Case"

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — Robert Carter, head of the NAACP's national legal department, will collaborate with Conrad Lynn, general counsel of the Committee to Combat

Racial Injustice, in legal moves to release James Hanover Thompson and David "Fuzzy" Simpson from a North Carolina reformatory. The two boys, aged 10 and 8 respectively, were committed for an indeterminate sentence on Nov. 4, on a charge of "molesting a white female" because one of them had been kissed by a seven-year-old white girl. The new development in the case was announced at a press conference here today by Lynn and Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County, N.C., NAACP, and chairman of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. They said the NAACP decided to support the fight for

the release of the two boys after Lynn and Williams met with the organization's national officers yesterday.

Lynn will now move in the North Carolina courts for a writ of habeas corpus to release the Thompson and Simpson boys. If the writ is denied in the State Superior Court, Lynn will appeal to the State Supreme Court. If necessary, these moves will be followed by action in the federal courts.

Pointing to the need for a wide protest on the "kissing case" and other instances of racist persecution in Monroe, N.C., Robert Williams charged, "This whole thing is being whitewashed by the white officials, right up to the Governor. I was surprised when I got up here to learn he's considered one of the 'liberal' Southern governors."

### WHITE REPRISALS

A soft-spoken man in his early thirties, Williams explained that the incarceration of the boys was part of a campaign of reprisal against the Negro community of Monroe for its militant fight for equal rights.

Under his leadership, the local NAACP has pushed for integration on a series of fronts. He said the case of the boys was most directly linked to the fact that just prior to their arrest he had made application for his own two children to attend an all-white grammar school.

"We've reached the stage where the white officials aren't speaking terms with us," he said. "But after the kids were arrested, the Mayor called me up to tell me about it. He said the boys were being held because they tried to rape the little girl. I felt he was trying to tell me what would happen to my kids."

Giving some of the background of the Monroe fight, Williams said, "When the NAACP started demanding some of our rights in Union County, the first reaction of the bigots was to join the Klan and try to scare and terrorize us. But Negroes aren't frightened by hooded figures any more. We stood our ground, armed ourselves for self-defense and when the Klan realized that

(Continued on Page 4)

# Ind.-Socialist Conference to Meet Jan. 24

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 — The Independent-Socialist Party, which ran the only statewide ticket in opposition to the Republicans and Democrats in New York in the recent election, announced today that a conference to consider proposals for future activities has been scheduled for Jan. 24.

As part of the preparations for the discussion, an assessment of the election results will be mailed to supporters of the ticket. Place of meeting will be announced later.

Immediate action on two questions was requested:

(1) Write Senator Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C., demanding that they vote, when Congress convenes, for an end to the anti-democratic rule permitting filibusters.

(2) Write or phone your Congressman, demanding that he vote against continuing the reactionary House Un-American Activities Committee.

Funds to help initiate the work of the Jan. 24 conference are urgently needed. Henry Abrams, chairman of the committee, said.

These can be sent to the United Independent - Socialist Committee at 799 Broadway, Room 238.

# Best Strategy, Racist Holds, Is Stay in Democratic Party

Alabama's racist Democrats feel good about the electoral sweep their fellow party members made in northern states in the 1958 election. The victory, they think, strengthened their one-party system in the South and Bourbon power in Congress.

An instructive example of such opinion was provided Dec. 21 when Rep. Kenneth Roberts advised against a "third party revolt" when interviewed on a program sponsored by the Birmingham News and stations WAPI-TV and WAPI.

"It is better to fight these things out within the Democratic Party," the racist politician said.

"I have great faith in House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, chairman of the House rules committee, and in our senators from Alabama and other Southern states in helping us beat down these anti-South civil rights measures."

Roberts expressed confidence, the Birmingham News reported, "that Southerners, with the aid of newly-won friends from other sections of the country, would hold control of the powerful House rules committee and be able to preserve the filibuster rule in the Senate."

The Negro-hating Democratic leader also predicted that Fausb's lieutenant, Dr. Dale Alford of Little Rock, whose write-in victory has been challenged as fraudulent, would be seated. The decision would be made, he said, at a caucus of Democratic Party members of Congress on Jan. 6, the day before Congress reconvenes.

"I believe that if the Demo-

cratic caucus votes to seat Dr. Alford, then he'll be given committee assignments."

### NEW SCHEMES

Meanwhile, at Montgomery Democratic Party leaders indicated some of the new strategies they are cooking up to increase the difficulties federal officials are running into in attempting to gather evidence on civil rights violations in registration of Negro voters.

New registrars will be screened even more carefully than previously to make sure they meet racist specifications. If a single appointee cooperates with federal investigators he will be subject to instant dismissal.

Additional laws are scheduled for passage protecting registrars from legal suit. "And there is a strong likelihood," according to the Birmingham News, "that at the first available moment legislation will be introduced to give registrars the right to destroy records of registration rejections 30 days after the decision has been reached" on applications of prospective Negro voters.

### DISTRESS AREAS

During September and October, despite the business upturn, 18 additional places were classified as areas of substantial labor surplus (high unemployment), while none of the formerly classified areas of distress has been removed from the list.

# High Court Shifts Stand On Segregated Schools

## Protests Nuclear Missile Base



Will Warr, British pacifist, is being dragged away from site of proposed U.S. Thor missile base near Swaffham, England. Warr was part of group of demonstrators that invaded the site in an attempt to halt building of the supposedly secret base.

## \$7 Settlement Ends N.Y. Newspaper Strike

On Dec. 28, New York newspaper deliverers voted 2,091 to 537 to end a 19-day strike against the city's nine daily newspapers. The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers

Union accepted a new contract which contains a \$7-a-week package over a two-year span. This package, twice rejected by the union ranks, was accepted on the grounds that it now contains gains in the form of better working conditions.

Under the new contract newspaper deliverers will receive a weekly cash increase of \$3.55 in 1959 and \$1.75 in 1960. An additional 45c per week will be allocated to a newly won paid holiday this year. In 1960, \$1.25 more will be applied to meet the cost of three-day sick leaves. That's the package. Also included in the contract is a reduction of the size of newspaper bundles from 53 to 50 pounds, an expansion of the union's jurisdiction to include additional portions of New Jersey, and three days paid leave in the event of a death in the family.

### MINIMAL GAINS

Whatever gains were made from the strike were minimal in relation to the original demands of the deliverers. On Dec. 9, when the deliverers rejected the \$7-package the first time, they reaffirmed their demand for a \$10-package in a two-year contract. Of this, \$9 would be an actual salary increase and \$1 would go for pensions and other fringe benefits. Another key issue in the strike was the demand for a reduction in the work week from 40 to 35 hours in order to take care of growing unemployment due to automation in loading the trucks. All that the drivers got was verbal assurances from Asher Schwarz, union attorney, that the contract would protect them thereafter from this threat. They also asked for three additional paid holidays, four weeks' vacation instead of three, sick leave, and reduction in weight of newspaper bundles from 53 to 40 pounds.

The employers refused to budge from the \$7-package offer. Last month they signed a contract with the Newspaper Guild for the \$7 figure. The publishers were primarily concerned with establishing this contract as a pattern for the ten unions in the industry. They prevented the deliverers from breaking this pattern. All the newspapers maintain that

the deliverers settled for the same \$7 package which is simply distributed differently than when it was first offered.

The publishers were assisted by the leaders of the other unions who refused the deliverers any support whatever. The contracts of the Newspaper deliverers and seven other newspaper unions expired at the same time. As reported in last week's Militant the rank and file of these unions, which include the International Typographical Union and the Pressmen, did support the strike by refusing to cross the picket lines. If this basic show of solidarity had been allowed to develop into full support by the leadership of the unions the strike could have ended in a significant victory for all newspaper workers.

## Find More Strontium in N.Y. Smog

New Yorkers who have been complaining about the throat-catching sulfurous compounds which have made their smog increasingly unpleasant to breathe in recent years can now worry about something still more serious.

In the first eight months of this year radioactive strontium 90, one of the fallout products of nuclear weapons tests, increased 25 per cent.

Strontium 90 cannot be detected by the ordinary human as he samples the chimney and exhaust pipe wastes that pollute the atmosphere of the world's largest and wealthiest city. The highly diluted poison is odorless. Deadly amounts can drift down undetected in air as sparkling as the world once enjoyed before the days of capitalism. Its effects show up later in the form of cancer of the bone or of the blood.

The Atomic Energy Commission, however, has officially admitted that its surveys show that New York's seven million inhabitants have been receiving a steadily increasing dose of the nuclear poison since 1954, with a sharp jump since the latest tests.

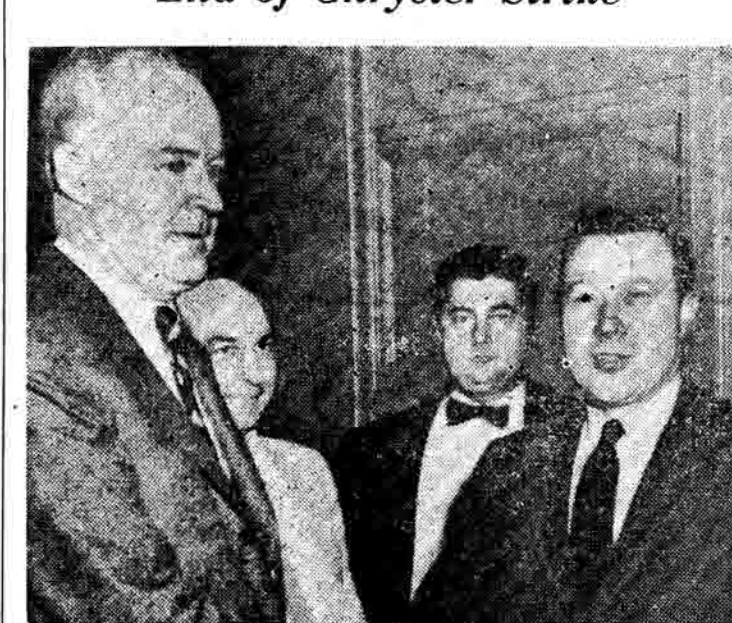
Since it takes years for the cancer-inciting chemical to drift down from the stratosphere where the tests place it, further increases can be expected for a long time to come.

### CHEERS, FELLOWS!

The Atomic Energy Commission took a cheerful view of the situation, however. Its tests showed that the amount of strontium 90 which New York's babies get with their milk has remained the same. The Commission was puzzled over this favorable indication since the insidious poison, to which infants are especially vulnerable, has been steadily accumulating on the ground where cows graze.

Still more comforting in the Commission's view was an actual decline in the amount of strontium 90 that New Yorkers are dosed with in the water they drink. Although rain is the principal factor precipitating the poison, New York's water supply for some unknown reason showed less contamination than previously.

## End of Chrysler Strike



A few days after Chrysler office workers' strike was settled between company vice-president John D. Leary and United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther (shown shaking hands above), Dodge Main plant workers struck and again closed Chrysler system. (See story this page.)

## Reuther Leadership Settles Dodge Strike with Few Gains

DETROIT — An agreement reached Dec. 19 ended the strike of 7,100 Dodge Main plant workers, members of Dodge Local 3, United Auto Workers. The strike lasted 18 days.

It took place primarily over conditions in Department 76 — the body shop. Past practice over some 20 years called for the lines to shut down ten minutes every hour because of fumes, heat, heavy labor and generally hazardous and difficult jobs such as welding and soldering. In early 1957, in one of the company's speed-up drives the relief time was cut in half to five minutes each hour. Last January another speed-up was instituted and the relief time was cut to 12 minutes in the morning and 12 minutes in the afternoon.

### 'FIGHT' BY STAYING ON THE JOB

That speed-up drive began Jan. 20, and because workers resisted new work quotas, they were sent home after one or two hours of work per day. Many workers in the trim shop were fired at the time. The advice of the international officers was to show "militancy" by staying on the job. Then came the no-contract period from June through September during which the company launched more production - standard

drives. The International officers gave the local the same stay-on-the-job advice. The September contract with Chrysler did not give Dodge Main workers their relief time back. Nor did it restore manpower to jobs that had been speeded up. Dodge Local 3 members then voted to strike, and the international officers authorized it. On Dec. 2 at 10 A.M., Dodge workers hit the bricks.

Their demands included the following: (1) Relief time of five minutes at the end of each hour for Department 76; (2) Two hundred and nine people to be recalled to work at the Dodge Main plant. (The figure is a long way off from actual manpower lost in the past year through speed-up.) (3) No overtime on production while there is unemployment among Dodge workers.

### RELIEF ISSUE

At a ratification meeting on Dec. 19, union representatives Jim Solomon and Jack Conway announced terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (Continued on Page 4)

## Racists Get Tip Off on What to Do

By Daniel Roberts  
Top Southern officials view a Nov. 24 Supreme Court decision — upholding the Alabama Pupil Placement Law — as a shift in the court's stand in the school integration fight. According to Arthur Krock's Dec. 30 column on the editorial page of the New York Times, these officials believe that the ruling shows them "a means whereby most all-white schools can be constitutionally preserved."

This is not a flash-in-the-pan show of enthusiasm over the court's decision, but calculated judgment of its political meaning. Krock's report is undoubtedly accurate. For many years head of the N.Y. Times' Washington Bureau (now semi-retired), he is on close personal terms with the nation's leading politicians, Supreme Court judges included.

Krock says: "Reports from private discussions now current in the inner councils of Southern states where school racial segregation is still mandatory by law are that officials there recognize, though their constituents as yet do not, that the constitutional crisis over these statutes has passed into history. The end of the legal phase of 'massive resistance' came so quietly . . . that the country at large also remains unaware of it." The Supreme Court ruling ". . . supplanted the legal constitutional crisis with a new phase. . . — the court showing the racists how constitutionally to maintain most all-white schools."

### NATURE OF CRISIS

The crisis Krock refers to is the struggle of Southern racist officials to prevent public school integration, following the Supreme Court's 1954 decision declaring segregation unconstitutional. Claiming violation of "states' rights," the racists declared that they would not recognize the Supreme Court ruling as law of the land.

Southern states passed more than 200 laws, some explicitly reaffirming segregation, others designed to uphold it by legal indirection. The Alabama school placement law was a measure for maintaining segregation indirectly. By upholding it, the Supreme Court says in effect that although it will not tolerate open defiance of its 1954 and 1955 rulings it will look the other way if racists subvert their intent through legal subterfuge.

The Alabama law, passed in 1955, empowers local school officials to assign students to schools on the basis of 17 standards. These include "psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and association involved; effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof; . . . the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school; the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill-will or economic retaliation within the community; . . . the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers; moral conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil. . . ."

The December issue of Southern School News states, "At the time the act was passed, it was frankly discussed in the Legislature as a measure to keep Negroes out of white schools, though race is not one of the criteria for assignment listed in the act."

Last year, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth sued in Federal Court, in the name of four children, to

# U.S. Govt. Wants Divided Berlin To Maintain Cold-War Base

By Harry Ring

Edward G. Robinson once starred in a film satirizing the gang warfare of Prohibition days. In one scene a lieutenant is dispatched to inform the owner of a local brewery that Robinson is taking over. He returns with a report that the owner couldn't seem to grasp that "just because he built the brewery he don't own it no more."

The memory of that scene is evoked by the attitude expressed toward the German people by John Foster Dulles in his speech to the NATO Council of Foreign Ministers when it met Dec. 16 on the Berlin crisis.

Standing before a large map of Germany that he had placed on the wall, Dulles pointed first to the East-West border that was established.

### 'WE ONLY GOT RUBBLE'

"By solemn written agreement with the Soviet Union," Dulles declared, "we fell back thousands of square miles from our advance line at war's end in Germany, for which we re-

ceived a few square miles of rubble!"

"The Soviet Union does not offer to exchange this area in return for West Berlin," he continued. "No indeed. It thinks the West should simply surrender West Berlin. The Soviet Union does not intend to disgorge the advantages it obtained under those agreements." Germany, it appears, is but a piece of real estate to be cut up and swapped around by its conquerors.

This brazenly expressed imperialism bears little relation, of course, to the pious declarations that the stand of the Western powers on Berlin is motivated by concern for preserving freedom in West Germany.

Besides, Dulles doesn't really look upon West Berlin as "a few square miles of rubble" that the West got stuck with. West Germany is vital to the plans of U.S. imperialism for eventual war against the Soviet Union. West Berlin, in the center of German territory occupied by the Soviet Union, is as choice a point of penetration as the West could hope to achieve.

Recent testimony on how the U.S. government and its allies use the occupation of West

Berlin is given by Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, who just returned from a tour of Germany. He is writing a series of nine articles about it for his paper.

### SOMETHING OF VALUE

In the course of arguing that the West should concern itself more with freedom for the German people, Canham writes, Dec. 23, "Not that it is absolutely necessary for the West to maintain an outpost deep in Communist territory. Least of all is it necessary for Berlin to be a jumping-off point for propaganda and espionage. . . . Some of these things are very valuable. . . . But the real obligation. . . ." etc. The jumping-off point for propaganda and espionage are valuable all right, and they strongly shape the State Department's determination not to quit West Berlin.

To provide an effective European base against the Soviet Union, the U.S. has been instrumental in reviving the West German productive machine. Long forgotten are World War II proclamations about smashing Hitlerism and the big capitalists that put 'em in power. The most notorious of them

were the Krupps, owners of a giant armaments trust. The Allies ordered Krupp "deconcentrated" when the war ended. Thirteen years later, Canham describes his trip "to the heart of the Krupp empire in Essen."

"Krupp has not been totally deconcentrated, and it probably never will be," he writes. "It is benefiting now by Allied support of German industry as part of Western defense. And its old skills are coming again to the fore. . . . As designer and supplier of heavy industrial plants, Krupp is riding the crest of a vast global wave."

Along with German war industry, the U.S. government has also been building up Germany's armed forces. A Dec. 18 Associated Press dispatch speaks of "West Germany's emergence as the West's major continental military power."

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# Do You Lie To Your Boss?

By Neva Keesemeti

Here I am sitting with a large rubber covered coil around my chest and a stethoscope attached to my arm. I am being given a lie detector test. Why am I here? This is the true story. This morning the man came over and said: "We'll want to talk to you." An hour later he and a young girl came back and told me to follow them. Down two flights of dimly lit stairs into the basement through a long corridor with low pipes, into a brightly lit bare room.

"Sit down." I sat in a straight wooden chair with curved arms that my hands fit into. The woman asked if I knew what a polygram test was. I answered: "I don't."

"It is a lie detector test. It will give us the facts in your case." She read out a few sample questions. "These are the questions you will be asked." She gave me a release to sign for any physical or mental harm that might come from the test. I signed it. She then strapped the large rubber-covered coil around my chest and the stethoscope around my arm. The man in the room didn't say anything but watched from behind the light. The light was turned on. It blinded me.

"Keep your feet on the floor, your hands flat and your eyes straight ahead."

The questions started. "Have you ever stolen? Is the information you gave us about yourself true? Is your name Neva? Do you object, in any way, to this test? Do you drink? Are you loyal? Do you live up to our rules? Do you live in Buffalo?"

I answered the questions that kept coming. "Do you feel that you are being taken advantage of in any way on your job?" I clenched my fist and yelled: "You didn't read that question to me before." She snapped back that I had ruined the first part of the test, and we'd have to start over.

"This time keep your hands flat."

## What's This All About?

Questions came at me again. I suppose the question about the job made you wonder what this was all about. You see, I'm not a criminal. I'm not even in jail. I work for the largest dry cleaners in western New York state as a silk presser for \$1.15 an hour. The plant is a two-story brick building. Inside, the paint is peeling, the plaster is falling, the second floor has been declared unsafe for more than twenty-four girls. There are at least thirty-six of us at work there now.

The union did organize the plant. Three years ago they were able to sign up all the employees and force an election. A contract providing for higher pay, better working conditions and fringe benefits was signed. Within a month all workers who favored the union were fired and the employer refused to live up to the contract. The case went to the State Labor Relations Board. After twenty-six months the Board ruled for the union, stating that the signed contract must be observed by the company.

The following day a notice was posted in the plant. It said that the plant would be closed before they would recognize the union, and that the union representatives are thugs and gangsters.

The man behind the light was my boss. The young woman had a conference with him. She then returned to the machine and asked me the same questions as before plus some new ones. "Are you in favor of unions in large shops? Are you in favor of unions in small shops? Are you in favor of craft unions? Have you ever participated in any union activities? Have you been contacted by the AFL Dry Cleaners and Dyers Union?" Then she gave me some anti-union literature to read and told me that I'd be talking to her again in a short time.

Advise to all good unionists who might confront this latest union busting method — take two tranquilizers and beat the lie detector.

## Calendar of Events

**SEATTLE**  
Reconvened Convention of United Liberals and Socialists. Sat., Jan. 10, 2:30 P.M. Banquet at 6 P.M. At 7:30 P.M., Discussion of Cleveland Conference and Socialist Political Action. Reporter, Dr. Holland Roberts of San Francisco. Chairman, Terry Pettus. Dinner \$1.25. Washington Hall, 14th and East Fir. A.s.p.: United Liberals and Socialists.

**NEW YORK**  
Debate! Fri., Jan. 9 — 8:30

P.M. "Revolutionary socialists and election campaigns: Should they participate? If so, to what extent?" Betty Lux and Bert Deck. 116 University Place, near Union Square. A.s.p.: Militant Labor Forum. Contribution 50 cents.

**CHICAGO**  
Fri., Jan. 16, 8:15 P.M. — James Nash Sr. reviews "Black Reconstruction" by W. E. B. DuBois. Also a report by Clifford DeBerry on the Carolina Cases of Racial Injustice.

## Two Timely Books About the Soviet Union

By Leon Trotsky

### The Revolution Betrayed

The economic roots of Stalinism and why worker's democracy has become an overriding necessity for the USSR.

Cloth \$3.00 Paper \$2.00

### Stalin's Frame-Up System And the Moscow Trials

With Foreword by Joseph Hansen \$1.00

Pioneer Publishers 116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

# The South's Dilemma

Education is more important than segregation, say increasing numbers of white parents and students in the South. As doubts begin to assail racists over the tactic of "massive resistance," a favorable turn is registered in the struggle for integration in the schools. But the bigots are not willing to give up yet. They intend to defy the Supreme Court as long as they can get away with it. What can be done to speed final victory?

This timely study offers the latest facts necessary for a realistic answer. In the winter issue of International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

## International Socialist Review

116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

# ... High Court Shifts on Integration

(Continued from Page 1) have the Alabama law declared unconstitutional. He argued that it was designed to evade the Supreme Court integration decisions.

On May 9, a three-judge federal court, convened specially to rule on the suit, decided that the school placement law is not unconstitutional "on its face" although it might later be "declared unconstitutional in its application." In rejecting Rev. Shuttlesworth's contention that the law was designed to maintain school segregation, the court ruled, "In dealing with an

act of the legislature of a sovereign state, we cannot lightly reach such a conclusion, nor, indeed, are we permitted to do so except upon the most weighty and compelling of reasons."

On Nov. 24, the Supreme Court, affirmed the three-judge lower court ruling, without giving reasons of its own. The high court thus upheld the lower court's reasoning. As late as last September, when the Supreme Court refused to allow a two-and-a-half year suspension of integration at Little Rock High School, the judges declared unanimously that their integra-

tion rulings "... can neither be nullified openly and directly by State legislators... nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously.'"

### HOW MUCH SHIFT?

Now the court sanctions an "ingenious and ingenious" evasion. What is the extent of the shift? How much has the Supreme Court conceded to the racists? First, the supposed time element. As Krock says, "By validating the Alabama admission criteria, [the court] accepted by plain inference the prospect that, in many Southern areas, generations, not years will elapse before Negro pupils in general can no longer constitutionally be excluded from white schools on at least one of these criteria."

But "deliberate speed" and not delay were to be the norm of desegregation. The school placement ruling changes the time norm.

Second, under its 1955 decision, the burden of proof for holding up integration was placed on Southern officials. Of course, federal judges were lenient with the racists, but last September, in the Little Rock decision, the high court refused to sanction a delay on grounds now validated in Alabama's student placement law. Instead of Southern officials having to prove that a proposed delay is warranted, Negroes will have to prove that they are being discriminated against because of race, in contesting individual exclusions from white schools under the placement law. According to Krock, the same rule as in jury cases will obtain. "This was that the exclusion of Negroes from a jury did not in itself sustain a charge that racial discrimination was the real reason. What had to be proved was an enduring and deliberate pattern of exclusion."

Finally, the goal itself has been changed. The high court had ordered school boards and federal judges to proceed with all "deliberate speed" to integration — and led the Negro people to believe that this meant nothing short of total integration. As Krock says, the Alabama school placement decision "amounted to notice by the Supreme Court that it will not strike down any state school law, which it is possible to apply so as to admit qualified Negroes to non-segregated schools..."

Anticipating the court's school placement decision Ralph Odum, Assistant Attorney General of Florida, wrote in the Nov. 23 U.S. News and World Report. "I think it is clear that the Florida pupil-placement act, which is similar [to the North Carolina act on which the Alabama law, in turn, was patterned], will be upheld if some integration takes place..." He says further, "This law was designed to permit some integration, but the various scholastic, psychological and sociological standards involved would tend to reduce the amount of integration which would be in its operation to a bare minimum — at least for a foreseeable future."

**NO. CAROLINA PATTERN**  
In North Carolina, whose "solution" is held forth as acceptable to the Supreme Court, ten Negro pupils enrolled in five white schools in three cities. There are 322,000 Negro pupils in North Carolina still attending all-Negro public schools. Yet racists are confident that under the school-placement decision, this token integration will be legally acceptable as proof that North Carolina's pupil placement law is not discriminatory in its application.

The Negro press has commented very sparsely on the



Chief Justice Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court (top) and Arkansas Governor Faubus. Last fall Warren led court in unanimous ruling upholding school integration against Faubus-inspired move to put off continuation of Little Rock integration for 2 1/2 years. However, racists see in court's Nov. 24 decision upholding Alabama student-placement law a means whereby they can legally circumvent the court's 1954 decision.

Supreme Court's Nov. 24 decision. The Dec. 6 Pittsburgh Courier sounds the alarm editorially, however.

"Instead of segregation being a matter of race or class," says the Courier "it is one of the individual; and since color will, of course, not be mentioned in making or refusing a transfer, nothing can be done about it when only colored pupils are assigned to certain schools where there are no white pupils, and vice versa."

"Other Dixie states' governments are sure to follow Alabama's lead, and soon the clear intent of the 1954 ruling will be evaded and nullified — unless the NAACP lawyers can find a new gimmick."

# McReynolds Challenges Militant On What It Says About SP-SDF

Editor, the Militant:

The story by Murry Weiss in the December 15th issue of the Militant — "Which Side in the Unions Are You On?" — is interesting for the misinformation it carries. Certainly the Socialist Party makes mistakes and these mistakes should be discussed and the Militant has the right to discuss them. But it is one thing to attack us for mistakes we have made, and quite another thing to attack us for mistakes we have not made but which the Militant has invented all on its own.

Murry Weiss states "And like the Communist Party, the Social Democrats advised the radical

workers to vote for the candidates of the ruling class rather than the only socialist ticket on the ballot. We cite these known facts... to understand the terrible breach of elementary socialist and working class solidarity..."

What "known facts"? Would Murry Weiss please give the official source in which the Socialist Party urged anybody to vote for Harriman or Rockefeller? And if he cannot give such a source, then why did he make such a charge? It is true that we did not support the I.S.P., because we have political disagreements with it. Nor do I recall the Militant giving any support to my own campaign

for Congress in the 19th District and I assume that is because of political disagreements and not because the Militant was supporting the Democrat or Republican in my district.

And again Murry Weiss goes back to January 1957 — almost two years ago — to quote a statement from Louis P. Goldberg stating we would "never run candidates in opposition to those endorsed by the legitimate labor movement. And yet events prove that the Socialist Party has retained its right to choose who it will support and who it will not support. Certainly Congressman Farberstein here in the 19th District was supported by labor and it is

equally clear that the Socialist Party ran a candidate against him. Murry Weiss should not quote sources two years old which have been refuted by later events.

There is no time here to discuss the fundamental misconception the SWP has of a Labor Party and how to achieve it. But it is worth pointing out that any discussion among radicals is infinitely more difficult when some of those taking part in the discussion show a woeful lack of information or, worse, a complete disregard for facts when they do not fit a pre-determined line.

Sincerely,  
David McReynolds

## We Cite Party's Official Policy in Reply

Militant Editor's Reply:

David McReynolds appears to have interpreted Murry Weiss as stating that ALL Social Democrats advised the radical workers to vote for the candidates of the ruling class. But Murry Weiss did not say that. Like the other members of our staff, he is aware that SOME Social Democrats are against voting for candidates of the ruling class.

For instance, a month before the election the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the Local Berks County (Pa.) Socialist Party, called for opposition to both Republican and Democratic parties. "Both of these parties are ardently anti-Socialist. For Socialists to aid in the election of candidates of such parties would be a betrayal of their Socialist principles."

The Oct. 27 Militant took note of this editorial declaration, approved it in a front-page statement of policy and added: "We should like to call this editorial to the attention of members of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in New York, where the SP-SDF has no state-wide candidates."

If we interpret McReynolds' letter correctly, he sees eye-to-eye with the Reading Labor Advocate on this question. He holds that for Socialists to aid in the election of candidates of either the Republican or Democratic parties would be a betrayal of their Socialist principles.

**WHAT IS OFFICIAL STAND?**  
The fact remains, however — and this is what Murry Weiss was talking about — that the actual policy of the SP-SDF is not to encourage Socialist electoral campaigns but to go along with the trade-union bureaucracy even if this means voting for candidates of the ruling class.

McReynolds appears to be of two opinions on whether this policy is a fact: (1) It has existed nowhere except in the columns of the Militant which invented it "all on its own" (2) It existed two years ago, as indicated by Goldberg's statement, but it has been dropped since then. Proof? McReynolds' campaign in the 19th District.

However, the policy was codified as follows at the May 1958 National Convention of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation:

"We must encourage a flexibility of electoral approach which, while not committing the Party as such to support for old-party candidates, can consider socialists or other independent candidates, entrance

into primary election, and action by individuals in support of labor or avowedly progressive candidates." (The Socialist Call, June 1958).

No great legal talent is required, it appears to us, to interpret this language. Out of deference to those who think it a betrayal of socialist principles to aid in the election of Democrats or Republicans, the SP-SDF Party "as such" will not support them. However, in accordance with the policy of supporting labor-endorsed or avowedly progressive candidates of the Democratic or Republican machines, "we" (Social Democrats) as individuals can aid in their election. "We" can also "consider" socialist or other independent candidates (such as McReynolds) and run socialists in the Democratic or Republican primaries.

Thus both the upholders of principles and the betrayers of principles can peacefully co-exist in the same party. Clever, isn't it?

### PARALLELS CP LINE

This policy, as Murry Weiss pointed out in his article, parallels that of the Communist Party which has been supporting capitalist candidates since 1936 — even while running occasional token candidates of its own to appease those in its orbit who think it a betrayal of socialist principles to vote for Democrats or Republicans.

The SP-SDF National Convention resolution cited above declares that "for various reasons, we are in most cases unable to offer potential members an electoral alternative..." This might be taken as a justifiable plea of weakness and isolation; but the fact is that the policy of refusing to contest office against "labor-endorsed" candidates began in the thirties when the Social Democracy was relatively strong.

What shattered the Socialist Party, if one were to select a main reason, was initiation of this class-collaborationist policy in the New Deal days of La Guardia and Roosevelt. Its continuation and extension over the past decades finally virtually eliminated the SP from the electoral arena.

How the policy operated in the 1958 elections can be judged from the role played by the Socialist Call, official publication of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. The October issue devoted a three-paragraph editorial to the New York contest. That's right — the Call participated in the election to the extent of just three paragraphs in one issue!

The first paragraph took up the two millionaires running on the Democratic and Republican tickets. The second paragraph reads as follows:

"For those voters who want a millionaire who is also a staunch advocate of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union there is Corliss Lamont, candidate for Senator on the so-called Independent-Socialist ticket a coalition of former Communists, fellow-travelers, former members of the American Labor Party, and the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group."

**HOW IT'S ANGLED**  
Paragraph three follows the formula of no endorsement from the SP-SDF "as such" but of

indicating which way Social Democratic "flexibility" should lean: "What is not, unfortunately, unusual is that the Liberal Party and the trade unions in the area have given their support to a Democratic candidate without exerting a demand for a program which would serve the labor movement in the state more emphatically." In straight English, it would have been better had millionaire Harriman's program served the labor movement "more emphatically," but emphatically or not, it does serve.

The editors of the Call kept discreetly silent about the statement of the Reading Labor Advocate calling it a betrayal of socialist principles to vote for either Democrats or Republicans. They kept silent about our memo calling the statement to their attention. They remained silent, we are forced to conclude, because they do not consider it a betrayal of principles to vote for candidates of the ruling class.

As for McReynolds' campaign in the 19th District, it was not supported by a single sentence, even by three words such as "Vote for McReynolds" in any issue of the Call that crossed our desk.

We found a two-inch advertisement among the Labor Day greetings in the September issue, two months before the election, where the name of David McReynolds appeared. There he was mistakenly listed as a candidate in the "10th C.D." Or was the Call right and McReynolds mistaken about running in the 19th C.D.?

While we are at it, if McReynolds protested this oversight in the Call and the Call refused to publish his letter of protest, we would be pleased to print a copy in the columns of the Militant for the information of the radical public.

This does not complete the record of the electoral activity of the SP-SDF in 1958. The leadership did what it could to increase the difficulties of the United Independent Socialist ticket in getting on the ballot. It threatened court action over the use of the word "United" in the name of the party.

And, as the paragraph quoted from the Call above indicates, it sought to smear the ticket as "Stalmoiid."

Since the SP-SDF was not running its own statewide ticket, whom did these actions help if not the candidates of the ruling class?

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**THE MILITANT**

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## 'For a United States of Africa'

The All-African Peoples Conference, the first such gathering to be held on African soil, marks an important new development in the colonial revolution.

Meeting in Accra, Ghana, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13, the 200 delegates, representing 62 political and trade-union organizations from 25 countries, celebrated the union of newly freed French-speaking Guinea with the former British colony Ghana and projected the eventual union of the entire continent in a United States of Africa.

"This assembly," said Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, who delivered the keynote speech, "marks the beginning of a new epoch." Paraphrasing the famous closing words of the Communist Manifesto, he declared: "Most of our people live in serfdom and helotry. Peoples of Africa unite; we have nothing to lose but our chains."

Pointing to the unification of Ghana and Guinea, Nkrumah expressed the hope that it would constitute the nucleus for a united West Africa and an eventual wider union. "It is only within this context of interdependence and cooperation, regardless of the constitutional framework in which it will ultimately find expression, that we shall be able to solve the disastrous legacies of imperialism."

The Ghanaian leader called for continental solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and voiced the conviction that victory is in sight. "This is our last and final notice to colonialism and imperialism. Our notice is: Scram! The next All-African Conference will, I am certain, celebrate the imperialist retreat from Africa."

Ursula Wasserman, staff correspondent of the National Guardian, reported from Accra that Nkrumah listed three main demands of the freedom movement: (1) National independence, for only through independence can the related evils of tribalism and religious fanaticism be combated.

(2) The possibility of establishing an African community which will eventually lead to a United States of Africa—a road on which the first step was taken through the union of Ghana and Guinea.

(3) The opportunity of building socialism on African soil.

A detailed report on the proceedings is not yet available. We are therefore unable to express an opinion on the political shadings and their significance. The general tone, however, appears to have been militant.

Even in going on record in support of a policy of non-violence, the conference indicated that "non-violence" must not be interpreted as passivity — which is its meaning in the Ghandi tradition—but as "positive action."

Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Council and chairman of the Accra Conference, said in his closing speech: "The circumstances and the attitude of the colonial power in question will determine whether or not a people is driven to violence; if it is, then it is surely acting in retaliation. We ask the Colonial Powers to cooperate from now on, for

their attitude will determine all future relations between them and us. We have decided to be free—not in a year's time, not tomorrow, but now."

This is a formulation of the classic alternative that appears in every struggle of the masses against reactionary forces: By peaceful means and measures, if possible; revolutionary resistance if necessary.

Nkrumah voiced the same sentiment in his opening speech: "We are determined to be free and no power on earth will again be able to deprive us of our freedom."

Guinea's Prime Minister Sekou Toure put up a slogan that might have been taken from the American Revolution of 1776: "We prefer independence with poverty to servitude with plenty."

And Mboya closed the conference with a stirring declaration: "This conference is not only of importance to Africa but to all nations the world over. For if Europe is the continent of yesterday, Africa is the continent of tomorrow. Africa must not only be recognized and accepted but be reckoned with as a voice and power. We are giving notice to the Colonial Powers and the world at large: Hands Off Africa—Africa Must Be Free."

These were not just the views of the outstanding leaders at the conference, important as that fact alone would be. They expressed the opinion of the entire body. Even more significant—they undoubtedly registered the revolutionary sentiments of the overwhelming majority of Africa's masses.

Thus the conference reflected the rise of a mighty new force in world politics. The colonial revolution that began at the end of World War II in Indochina, Indonesia, China and Korea, and then swept into the Middle East and Arab North Africa, is now gathering strength throughout Negro Africa. The struggle of the Arab masses is coalescing with that of the blacks from the Sudan to Capetown.

The raising of the slogan of a United States of Africa shows how advanced the thinking is among the African freedom fighters. At the very outset of their struggle for national independence they have already transcended the narrow nationalism which refuses to see that nations are mutually dependent.

In fact the conference even looked beyond the continent of Africa. "It is our belief," Nkrumah said, "that with all Africa free, the peace of the world will be better guaranteed, for the elimination of imperialism and colonialism will remove those jealousies and antagonisms which have led to two world wars and are keeping up now in a constant state of tension with the threat of nuclear weapons."

The first All-African conference will be greeted with enthusiasm, we are sure, by every militant. Fresh forces by the millions are joining in the struggle for a better world! The news from Africa should help inspire us to redoubled efforts in building a powerful socialist movement here in America.

## ... U.S. Wants Divided Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany and allow its people to determine their country's fate. All other proposals — including the U.S. demand for "free elections" — are fraudulent because as long as the rival occupation forces are there, they and not the German people are the real power in Germany.

How will the German working people proceed to reunify their country? Admittedly, there is no blue print. But this much is certain: throughout history, wherever the key to a divided nation has been two conflicting social systems, that system which is viable and progressive ultimately provides the basis for unification. With all occupation forces off their backs, the German workers will make their way, by whatever means necessary to a united socialist Germany.

But it will be said, only a Western-Soviet agreement fixing the status of Germany can remove the country as a source of war. The German people must submit to foreign control for the sake of world peace. That is not so. There is no conflict of interest between the aspirations of the German masses and the interests of world peace. History and logic show that continued division and foreign occupation of the

country breeds war. The Versailles treaty after World War I, which affronted German national consciousness, helped Hitler in his rise to power. When he smashed the German labor movement, this gave him the possibility of preparing for World War II and of waging it.

**SOCIALIST CONSCIOUSNESS**  
Despite their opposition to the Kremlin-imposed regime, the East German workers have demonstrated their devotion to the Soviet property forms. The West German workers, through militant actions, have opposed rearming their country. Workers on both sides of the division line in Germany are strongly imbued with socialist consciousness. Their problem is that of leadership. Out of justified hatred for Stalinist crimes, they turned to the West German Socialist Democratic Party, whose top brass is pro-capitalist to the core.

The East and West German workers must have freedom to come together to develop a revolutionary program and leadership counterposed to treacherous Stalinism and equally treacherous social democracy. That's the key to a united socialist Germany, which is the key to a socialist Europe—and a socialist Europe can guarantee enduring world peace.

A former agent discussed the case of Senator LaFollette who pushed an investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal (1921) which involved friends of the FBI. The Bureau assigned agents to detect anything and everything about LaFollette. The goal, as one of them testi-

# Comments on Latin American Events

By J. Gomez

## ARGENTINA

The recent explosive manifestations of economic and political contradictions in Argentine national life (strike wave, student demonstrations, etc.) aren't limited to Argentina. They are, with variations in degree, a general expression of economic ills afflicting all Latin America. They began shortly after World War II and took on even sharper form as a result of last year's economic crisis in the United States. The Latin American economy is subordinated to that of the U.S.

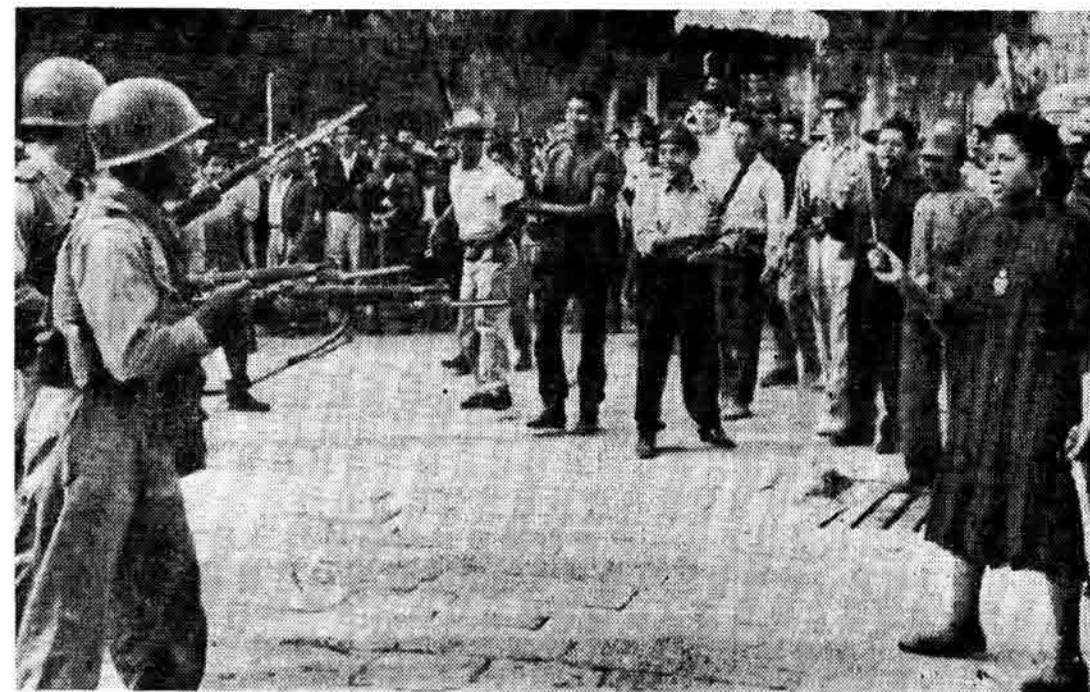
Confronted by crisis, Argentine President Frondizi, a middle-class nationalist, cut short his honeymoon with the popular masses that elected him. During the election campaign he had promised to liberate Argentina from its economic and political ills. But in the few months that he has been in power, he chose the road of capitulation to the reactionary forces of the Argentine ruling class and to the imperialist master to the north. (In reality, as a defender of the system of private ownership of the means of production, he had no alternative but to capitulate.) Frondizi's turnaround didn't bring any relief to the country's ills. Rather it accelerated the political crisis. A principal peculiarity of Argentina is the presence of an active nationalistic-minded population and a militant, socially and politically-minded working class.

Under the impact of the social crisis Frondizi had to forget his nationalistic past and had to start acting not as a defender of the popular masses but as promoter of the aims and aspirations of the reactionary ruling class.

### STRIKEBREAKER

In the field of labor, Frondizi didn't fulfill any of his promises to bring economic relief to the workers. The situation of the working masses is worse now than before because inflation is running ahead of wage raises. The recent violent railroad strike is a case in point. Frondizi did not live up to his commitments to pay the railroad workers a retroactive wage increase in full. He offered instead to fill their stomachs on the installment plan and clubbed them into submission by mobilizing them into the army. He arrested thousands of workers and used the army to break the strike.

Nor has Frondizi yet fulfilled



Troops with fixed bayonets face demonstrators in industrial city of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The city was shut down tight last month by strike of business and labor organizations demanding removal from office of Manuel Alvarez as governor of state of San Luis Potosi.

his promise to turn the General Confederation of Labor over to a democratically elected leadership. As the doctor of a sick economic system, he has no other solution but to put the burden of its contradictions on the shoulders of the working people. This is what Washington's representatives have been advising him to do.

Frondizi listens to Washington in petroleum matters as well. This is indicated by the agreement he made with various oil companies to come to Argentina to exploit the oil fields. The petroleum workers answered Frondizi's surrender to the foreign oil companies by striking in Mendoza province. This strike, too, was broken by the government.

### SEEKS SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA

Having turned his back on the forces that brought him to power, Frondizi is now seeking support for his regime from such reactionary forces as the military clique and the Catholic hierarchy. He tried to enact an education "reform" bill, allowing private universities to issue certificates and degrees. The answer to the measure was electrifying: students from one end of the country to the other, together with the bulk of the working class and the intellectuals (to which Frondizi once belonged), filled the streets of big cities with protest demon-

strations against the bill. The crisis was so sharp—and Frondizi's betrayal was so repugnant—that a majority of representatives in parliament belonging to his own Intransigent Radical Party voted against the bill.

There is no room for middle-class liberalism in the world today, least of all in the economically backward countries. When middle-class liberals come to power they must sooner or later capitulate to the ruling economic forces. Frondizi in Argentina, the MNR in Bolivia, Ibanez in Chile, the Apra in Peru and the Vargasists in Brazil—all are Latin-American examples of this historic tendency. The Stalinists, however, are blind to this law. In Argentina, the Communist Party supported Frondizi. Communist Parties in other Latin-American countries are also supporting capitalist politicians. Last month, in Venezuela, the CP supported Rear Admiral Larrazabal for president.

## VENEZUELA

There the Communist Party goes even further in its class-collaborationist politics than in other Latin-American countries. They don't even support candidates of popular movements. They tend to get mixed up with dark horses of the ambitious military type, such as Larrazabal. In 1945, the Stalinists called

upon the masses to take up arms in support of the Medina regime when Raoul Betancourt, together with some young army officers, organized a successful revolt against it.

A reason for the CP's reactionary politics is that Betancourt once belonged to the party. Stalinists, as a rule, never forgive a person who break from them. They act in this respect just like the Catholic Church.

One would think, that in view of their "popular-front" program, the CP leaders would support a mass movement such as the Democratic Action Party headed by Betancourt. There is no question that the Democratic Action group is today more progressive than either Larrazabal's Republican Democratic Union, representing the upper middle class, or the COPEL, representing the upper class.

### POPULAR VOTE

Democratic Action enjoys the backing of the popular forces. In the December elections Betancourt polled over 49% of the popular vote. His party won more than 70 out of 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and gained 30 out of 42 Senate seats.

Big sections of the working class and of the countryside poor people voted for Betancourt and Democratic Action because they hoped the party would alleviate their present

difficult economic conditions. They saw the other two parties as strictly capitalist.

But Democratic Action will not fulfill the aspirations of the popular masses. Although it has a socialist-minded left wing, the party is committed to private property in the means of production. You cannot solve the problems of the masses under such a system of property relations. Betancourt seems to have forgotten all that he learned in the brief time he spent in the school of the class struggle.

## BRAZIL

The contradictions in Brazil's economic life bear close similarity to those in Argentina's. Here, too, we have a big country (the biggest in Latin America) rich in natural resources but so undeveloped that it is going through a crisis of unbalanced growth. As in Argentina, inflation is running high. It arises from restricted markets for Brazil's coffee, cocoa, etc. On the one hand, the price for these products has dropped on the world market; on the other hand, the country has to pay much higher prices for all finished goods imported from abroad.

Present grievances added to an historic accumulation of grievances has brought the popular masses to a state of nervousness and desperation. This is transformed on the slightest provocation into violent political acts as exemplified by the recent burning of a railroad station because the train didn't arrive on time and by the burning of street cars and buses because the fare went up a penny.

It is not surprising that right after the anti-Nixon demonstrations in Peru and Venezuela, Brazil's President Kubitschek begged President Eisenhower to do something to help solve the country's economic crisis. Kubitschek knew the meaning of the demonstrations because of similar events at home. But Washington will give very little help, if any. The U.S. ruling class is incapable of meeting the basic requirements of mankind.

### DEFEND AMPUTEE

Three hundred strikers at the Otis Elevator plant in London have forced the company to negotiate the firing of Frank Carter, an amputee, for breaking the management's late-work rule. Carter lost his leg when the plant was bombed during the war.

# "The Roof Falls In"

By Henry Gitano  
(Fourth of a series)

J. Edgar Hoover told a radio audience in 1940: "Your FBI is respected by the good citizens of America as much as it is feared, hated and vilified by the scum of the underworld, conspiring communists, and goose-stepping bundsmen, their fellow travellers, mouthpieces and stooges." Last July, Hoover branded as "slandereous, violent and hateful" criticism of the FBI warning that "these reckless charges give grist to the propaganda mills of our Communist enemies." As a New York Post editorial on May 20, said, "The issue is whether public criticism of FBI director Hoover is to be considered evidence of treason."

From its very beginning as a political police, criticism of the FBI or Hoover has been answered by smears and harassment. During the "Red Raids" following World War I, Palmer informed Congress that criticism of the Bureau "generally emanates from the pale-pink parlor Bolsheviks." Those who defend the civil liberties of radicals, come themselves under Hoover's surveillance. When a Catholic priest protested the arrest of his parishioner, who died of influenza while detained, the clergyman was blasted as a "radical." A Presbyterian minister was publicly accused of "unreliability and disloyalty" after he testified to the good character of Thomas Truss, a Baltimore trade unionist. A Detroit lawyer appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee protesting the Bureau's treatment of his clients. Hoover did not deny the charges, but attacked the lawyer: "He is regarded as a Bolshevik leader... His associates are persons who are active in radical circles."

A former agent discussed the case of Senator LaFollette who pushed an investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal (1921) which involved friends of the FBI. The Bureau assigned agents to detect anything and everything about LaFollette. The goal, as one of them testi-

fied, was that "he could be stopped in what he was doing."

In 1940 Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, a leading critic of the FBI, recalled: "Agents of the Department raided my offices; they broke into my offices... they stationed my house, watched persons who went in and came out, constantly shadowed me, shadowed my house, and shadowed my wife... During all that time there were in the Department of Justice... Burns and Hoover... who have attacked every liberal senator and gone through his office... They have files upon this senator and that senator."

Attorney General Dougherty fumed and frothed that Wheeler was "the Communist leader in the Senate... Wheeler is no more a Democrat than Stalin, his comrade in Moscow."

### LOWENTHAL'S CRIME

Max Lowenthal made a prime FBI smear target. His political past was unassailable, he had been a corporation lawyer, bank director and for 38 years had served on and off as government counsel. Herbert Hoover appointed him executive secretary of the National Commission on Law Observance.

Then Lowenthal wrote *The FBI*, which the New York Times review (Nov. 26, 1950) called "a thoughtful book because of the immense research and the careful documentation. It is important because it dares, almost for the first time, to pull aside the self-righteous cloak in which the FBI wrapped itself."

In an effort to suppress or discredit the book, Rep. George Dondero of Michigan, told the House on September 1, 1950 that Lowenthal was "a menace to the best interests of America," who had placed numerous "agents of destruction in our government agencies," and that unless his diabolical schemes were thwarted, we would lose "our war with Russia." This was 82 days before the book's publication.

Lowenthal to Washington for an executive session on September 15. The inquisitors charged that Lowenthal had encountered 22 alleged communists. These names were carefully compiled in a dossier. Lowenthal laughed at the heresy-hunters: "But I have seen in the course of 38 years public life, tens of thousands of people." The secret testimony was released on November 20, one day before Lowenthal's book went on sale. The Committee published the transcript under the title "Hearings Regarding Communism in the U.S. Government."

On November 26, 1950 the Washington Post published two opposing reviews of *The FBI*. Joseph L. Rauh, a Washington attorney, wrote: "The most important thing about Lowenthal's book is that it was written at all. At this time when criticism of the FBI is treated in many quarters as tantamount to subversion, Mr. Lowenthal has written a brilliant exposition."

The next day witnessed the unprecedented scene on the Senate floor of an attack on a book review. Senator Hickenlooper lashed out at Rauh for maligning the FBI and "revealed" the "damaging fact" that Rauh was a leader of Americans for Democratic Action.

On March 29, 1954 Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) with Senatorial immunity, described Lowenthal as "the insidious Red master of stealth."

### GUILD REPORT

In January 1950, Clifford J. Durr, then president of the National Lawyers Guild notified the press that in two days he would release a 40-page Guild report "concerning wiretapping and other illegal and offensive practices carried on by the FBI."

The night before the press conference, Rep. Richard Nixon, then a leading member of the House Un-American Activities Committee phoned the wire services, and dictated a letter he had written to the Committee's chairman, demanding an investigation of the Lawyers Guild as a Communist front. This let-

ter provided the press with sensational headlines as background for the release of a report criticizing the FBI.

A bold frontal attack on the political police was made by Cyrus Eaton, 74, a Cleveland industrialist who has built up a \$150,000,000 coal, steel, iron ore, utilities and transportation empire. Interviewed on TV by Mike Wallace (May 4), Eaton said: "The FBI is just one of the scores of agencies in the U.S. engaged in investigating, snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people. This has gone to an extent that is alarming... we have even praised the FBI for violating the rights of free men... Hitler in his prime, through the Gestapo, never had any such extensive spy organizations as we have in this country today."

As if to bear out Eaton's charges, the House Un-American Activities Committee, in an answering telecast, threatened Eaton with a subpoena to justify his attack — as if he had no right to speak his mind.

In Washington on October 27, Preston J. Moore, national commander of the American Legion charged that the liberal daily New York Post is plotting a "character assassination job of Mr. Hoover." Moore's bombast exploded even before the research for the Post series had been completed. The Post countered editorially: "The FBI public relations machine has frequently exhibited its intolerance toward anyone who questioned Mr. Hoover's infallibility."

Moore's pronouncement charged that a "deliberate smear campaign" had been organized against Hoover and the FBI by the Post, the Nation, and Rights magazine. The Nation had devoted a special 64-page issue on October 18 to an objective evaluation of the FBI by Fred J. Cook, a crime reporter.

In November, Moore's charges were echoed by Boston Cardinal Cushing, recent recipient of a red hat from the new Pope and Senator John M. Butler (R-Md.) who called for a Senate

investigation into the "conspiracy" to discredit the FBI. Hearst columnist George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler thundered at the Nation. John T. Flynn attacked the Nation and the Post on November 30 over the Mutual Broadcasting System in a rehash of the October 31 issue of Counterattack, published by former FBI agents.

Counterattack (Nov. 14) wrote, "the attack continues. Elinor Ferry... is addressing a meeting at the Trotskyite Militant Labor Forum... The title of her address is 'The FBI Permanent Political Police.'" On December 7 Walter Winchell reiterated the smear charge against the Nation and on December 14 Winchell cackled over the air: "The Socialist Workers Party, declared subversive by the U.S. Attorney General, has joined the smear attack against J. Edgar Hoover."

The Nation's December 6 editorial aptly notes that "hardly an eyebrow would be raised" if they criticized the President or the Supreme Court "but when the Nation has the temerity to suggest that despite an over-all record of satisfactory performance, the FBI and its director may have certain shortcomings, the roof falls in."

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Good-By Sweet Mountains

Editor: Like all of the older generation born in the West, I get the urge every so often to follow the wild geese in their flight...

In your editorial, I support the Guardian view that the policy must be flexible, but I hope that your disagreement with the view will not prevent you from co-operation.

H.W.W. Boston

Blames CP

Editor: If the CP instead of placing its main emphasis on the defeat of Rockefeller (and its sneaky support of Harriman) had thrown its resources behind the Independent-Socialist ticket last Nov. 4, there is a good possibility that the coveted 50,000 votes would have been secured...

Ben S. San Francisco

Praises Mild Tone

Editor: I wish to commend you on the mild tone used by Harry Ring on the Guardian's election policy at the Cleveland conference and the similar tone

Quill Talks

Editor: Mike Quill, well-known Transport Workers' Union president, last month proposed a

Labor Party to fight the Democratic and Republican machines. Interviewed on WABC-TV's off-beat Ben Hecht show, Quill pointed out that the 65 million working men and women in this country need a party of their own to represent their interests.

Talking out of the left side of his famous brogue, Quill denounced the McClellan committee, noting that it was unfashionable to investigate big business like General Motors or General Electric.

Lynn Marcus New York

RETIREMENT

All compulsory retirement at 65 or 70 should be eliminated, according to Dr. Gunnar Gunderson, president of the American Medical Association. He contends that the enforced retirement of healthy, productive aged persons is wasteful to the nation and harmful to the individual.

"Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!"



... Dodge Strike Settled

(Continued from Page 1) The relief issue, they reported the following compromise. In Department 78, the line would shut down for five minutes at the end of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth hour, in addition to a 12 minute break every morning and afternoon.

On the relief issue, they reported the following compromise. In Department 78, the line would shut down for five minutes at the end of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth hour, in addition to a 12 minute break every morning and afternoon.

"meet proper work quality requirements, the extra relief time will continue through the 1959 model run." The Dec. 20 Times quotes Gerard Atkinson, Chrysler labor relations manager, as saying that after the 1959 model "the extra 20 minutes will be canceled and the issue will be dead forever."

SETS PATTERN

The significance of the agreement goes beyond its application to the Dodge Main plant. It will set a pattern for other Chrysler locals. All have strike votes over speed-up pending.

By their strike, the Dodge Main plant workers showed their readiness to fight over the speed-up and relief issues. The top UAW leadership, however, did not display similar readiness.

... NAACP Aids Monroe Fight

(Continued from Page 1) we wouldn't run and that attacking us entailed a real danger to themselves, they began to fade. But the anti-Negro campaign took different forms — economic reprisals and trumped-up prosecutions."

One frame-up, he said, is that of Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president of the local NAACP who played a leading role in the fight for the right of Negroes to use the municipal swimming pool.

"You'll notice," Williams said, "that both these cases are open ly based on color. The boys were charged with assaulting a white girl. Dr. Perry was charged with performing an abortion on a white female."

Williams said he would return to Monroe this week and that he would aid in relocating Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Simpson. The national NAACP has offered to assume responsibility for establishing them in another city.

"They'll never get work again in Monroe," Williams said. "Mrs. Thompson has already been fired from her job as a domestic. It's part of the economic pressure. I'm a machinist. I've been registered with the USES

Let Them Drink Milk

By Don Harrison

There is general agreement among nutritionists, doctors, and the American Dairy Association that every child should have at least one quart of milk a day, and adults should drink three glasses. Thus the average family needs about four quarts of milk per day.

A few capable administrators should be sufficient to divide up the city into districts, and assign one distributor to each district. By eliminating overlapping routes and sales organizations, a substantial wage increase could be provided for farmers, processors, and distributors. There could be a substantial reduction in price for the consumer at the same time.

Of course, there is the problem of what happens to the displaced salesmen, drivers, etc., whom I have not forgotten. During the period of adjustment, possibly six months, part of the money saved through this more efficient method of distribution and/or a government subsidy should be provided to support them and train them for a new trade or profession.

LET THEM PLAY ELSEWHERE

As for the displaced executives, the few who have real ability can be used as administrators. Those who know only how to manipulate stocks should be forced to either learn a more useful trade, or find some less vital industry in which to play their "games."

I have chosen the milk industry because it is one where inefficient distribution is so obvious, and because low-price

milk is so vital to the health of our people. But the same is true of most other industries. This is the effect of so-called free enterprise. The executives of big corporations are free to compete or cooperate with each other according to the method which best serves to increase their profits.

It is high time that this system is changed. All industry should be scientifically planned to best serve the interests of the people. It should be administered and operated by the elected representatives of the people, whose jobs and rate of pay will depend only on their efficiency and how well they serve the people.

This is what we mean by socialism. It is how we socialists would deal with any problem—such as the milk problem which I used as an example. While we presently support lower taxes, public housing programs, health programs and other measures that will help relieve some of our burdens, our basic aim is to scientifically plan all industry to serve the people efficiently and economically.

Ten-Week Militant Drive Brings 500 Subscriptions

By Karolyn Kerry

Subscription Campaign Director

We are happy to report that the old year ended with an outstanding success for the special Militant "Six-for-five" Club subscription drive, held in conjunction with the 30th Anniversary celebration of the founding of our paper.

But under our present system of distribution, a large part of the price we pay goes into inefficient and wasteful channels. It is generally agreed that there is little difference between various brands of milk and practically no difference in price.

What will the new year bring? As previously announced, the "Six-for-five" Club subscription campaign has been extended to January 30. The extension was made in response to requests from a number of Militant supporter groups who were slow in getting started.

tal for the period with 11 subs. Despite the holiday break our grand total for the two-weeks was 76 new subscribers and renewals.

We pass on to you this week a few notes from individual subscribers to indicate the high esteem in which our paper is held by our readers. From the state of Washington: "Enclosed is a dollar bill. Please send me your introductory offer for six months of your fine, progressive, common man's paper. Yours for success."

From Massachusetts: "Just a line to let you know how sorry I am to be late with my re-minor operation right at the time my sub expired. I want to thank you for keeping my paper coming. Enclosed find my renewal for another year."

From St. Louis: "Enclosed is money order for \$5.00. Renew my sub without missing any issues for another year. If you can include an extra copy with mine for a few weeks I would appreciate it as I have a few prospects to work on. The door is opening. The Militant can't be beat."

From New York: "I noted that the Militant is in the process of a subscription drive. Yes, I want to begin the New Year the right way by beginning a one year sub to the paper. With very best wishes for the New Year."

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