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ARAB PEOPLE WANT U.S. TROOPS OUT

Anti-War Ticket Begins Campaign

Lamont Condemns U.S. Intervention in Mideast Civil Strife

By Harry Ring
NEW YORK, July 23 — Vigorously condemning Eisenhower's decision to send U.S. troops to the Middle East, the United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee today reaffirmed its determination to give the people of New York an opportunity to protest the brink-of-war action by voting for socialist candidates and a socialist platform of peace. The Committee announced that it had nominated the noted educator and civil-liberties fighter, Corliss Lamont, for U.S. Senator from New York; John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, for Governor and former American Labor Party leader Annette T. Rubinstein for Lieutenant Governor. The Committee said that candidates will be nominated

For Governor of New York

For U.S. Senator from New York



John T. McManus

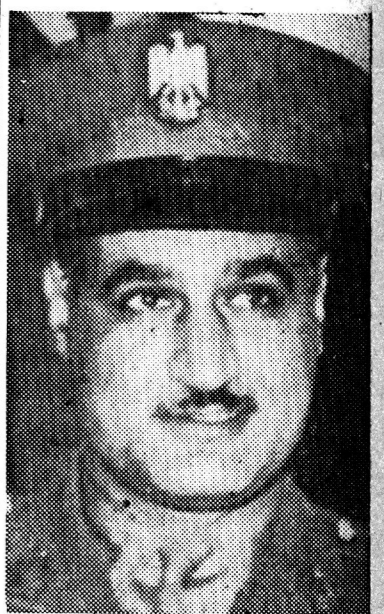


Corliss Lamont

Hostility Increases To Regimes Propped By Foreign Soldiers

By Carl Goodman
JULY 24 — The people of Lebanon and Jordan do not hail U.S. and British troops as liberators. Quite the opposite. In Lebanon, according to the July 21 Wall Street Journal, "Adel Osseiran, speaker of the Lebanese Parliament . . . called the U.S. landings 'an act of aggression' against Lebanon, a sentiment that was echoed by other politicians who had been counted in the pro-Western camp." It is estimated that at least half of the members of Parliament oppose the landing of the U.S. Marines as unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of their country.

Imperialist Target



Egyptian President Nasser, who defied Western imperialism by nationalizing the Suez Canal, has emerged as a central figure in the national independence movement of the Arab people throughout the Mideast. The Western powers are agitating for the overthrow of his regime.

Bring Troops Back, Urges Reverend King

CHICAGO, July 19 — The Rev. Joseph P. King, United Socialist candidate for U.S. Congress from the Second District, today called for the withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon. In a speech at 46th St. and Greenwood Ave., the Rev. King declared: "I call on the United States government to bring all American troops home before any blood is shed. 'I demand that the government prove its pretense of being for democracy by first of all enforcing civil rights at home. 'I demand that no American troops be used abroad until the American people vote on whether or not they want war; since the American people must do the fighting and dying they must have the right to make

within the next few days for Attorney General and for Comptroller. The ticket's ballot designation will be "United Socialist." To secure a place on the ballot, the new coalition of socialists and independents must obtain the signatures of 12,000 registered voters on independent nominating petitions, with a minimum of 50 signatures from each of the 62 counties in the state. State law sets a six-week period for collecting the petitions, beginning July 29 and ending Sept. 9. A campaign-workers rally has been called for tomorrow night to map plans for the state-wide petition campaign. The Committee has urged those who want to participate in the petition drive, but who are unable to attend the organizing rally, to get in touch with the United Ticket Campaign headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City.

On July 16, the Campaign Committee had announced the nomination of Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein for U.S. Senator and John T. McManus for Governor. Nomination for either office had previously been offered to Dr. Lamont, who found it necessary to decline because of other compelling commitments. However, when the ominous news came over the radio that Marines had been ordered to intervene in Lebanon, he decided that the danger of war was so grave as to override all other considerations. In a July 18 letter to the

Out of the Horse's Mouth

An Editorial

Those who still believe that it's shrewd politics to support Democratic candidates, because that's presumably the best way to advance the cause of peace, should listen with close attention to what Harry S. Truman had to say about sending American troops to Lebanon. Truman did not attack this latest example of Dulles' brink-of-war policy. He did not attack Eisenhower for intervening in a civil war in the Middle East. He did not score the Republican incumbent for by-passing Congress and the American people in an action that might trigger World War III. He did not even blast the Republican high command for brushing past the United Nations as if they had never heard about that "bulwark" of peace.

Truman's action implied the eventual crossing of the Yalu river in a military expedition to reopen China to imperialist exploitation. The result was war with the Chinese people. The Lebanese adventure is part of a Republican-Democratic scheme to keep the American and British oil barons in power in the Mideast. The Arab people are already taking it as a brutal challenge to their struggle for freedom and independence. Truman's defense of Eisenhower points up the two-party conspiracy to safeguard and advance Big Business interests abroad even at the risk of atomic war. The first step toward enduring peace is to repudiate this bi-partisan conspiracy. In New York that can be done by helping to put the United Independent-Socialist Ticket on the ballot.

Instead, Truman praised Eisenhower for getting us embroiled in the seething Middle East. "The President has made a momentous decision and proclaimed a policy which every citizen of the United States should support," said this leading chief-thing of the Democratic Party. If anybody was gullible enough to think that Truman's criticisms of Republican foreign policy were criticisms of the brink-of-war insanity, he should carefully ponder the following statement: "In the recent past, I have been openly critical of . . . our international policies [but] the President, it is now evident, has adopted a policy of positive action." In other words, Truman applauds the Republican Presi-

dent for finally sending American troops into a situation of incalculable risk. It is not difficult to surmise why Truman displays such bi-partisan fervor. It was Truman who set the pattern, taking a "calculated risk" and plunging the American people into the Korean civil war. In all basic respects, Eisenhower's policy in Lebanon repeats Truman's policy in Korea. The invasion of Lebanon aims at keeping Chamoun, a hated agent of Western imperialism, in power against the will of the Lebanese people. The invasion of Korea aimed at keeping Syngman Rhee, a hated puppet, in power against the will of the Korean people and their desire to unify their country. Truman's action implied the eventual crossing of the Yalu river in a military expedition to reopen China to imperialist exploitation. The result was war with the Chinese people. The Lebanese adventure is part of a Republican-Democratic scheme to keep the American and British oil barons in power in the Mideast. The Arab people are already taking it as a brutal challenge to their struggle for freedom and independence. Truman's defense of Eisenhower points up the two-party conspiracy to safeguard and advance Big Business interests abroad even at the risk of atomic war. The first step toward enduring peace is to repudiate this bi-partisan conspiracy. In New York that can be done by helping to put the United Independent-Socialist Ticket on the ballot.

Court Orders Freedom For 5 Spanish Sailors

LOS ANGELES, July 19 — After being caged for a year by the U.S. Immigration Service because they sought political asylum from Franco Spain, the five Spanish Sailors have been ordered released by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The court's decision said that since the shore leave for the young men who left their ships in San Diego, expired when they were in Tijuana, where they were asking asylum of Mexico, the U.S. has no lawful jurisdiction over them. The case of the five Spanish Sailors started in June 1957, when the five left their ship in San Diego and fled to Tijuana, Mexico. They were tricked into signing a paper they did not understand on the basis of which they were turned over to U.S. Immigration authorities who hauled them across the border and lodged them in jail. FACED DEATH IN SPAIN The U.S. authorities were prepared to return the political refugees to the Spanish ship, which would take them back to Franco Spain, where they faced imprisonment or death. With U.S. military bases being built in Spain the government was anxious to stay on the good side of the Spanish dictator. Court action by the American Civil Liberties Union, which went to the aid of the sailors, held up the threatened deportation. But the young refugees had to spend a year in jail while the case was being fought out. Last winter, a Committee to Save the Spanish sailors was

set up with such prominent individuals among its members as Dr. Rufus B. Von Kleinsmid, former chancellor of the University of Southern California; Loren Miller, editor of the Negro weekly, the California Eagle; and Mayor Albert Isen of Torrance, Calif. Shortly afterwards, the Workers Defense League announced formation of a national committee to aid the five including Norman Thomas, James B. Carey and Victor Reuther. The five also received backing from many Los Angeles area union locals. URGE NO APPEAL Now that a favorable verdict has been won, the Committee to Save the Spanish Sailors and the American Civil Liberties Union urge all supporters of the case to wire U.S. Attorney General Rogers not to appeal the decision. Mexico has agreed to grant the Spanish sailors asylum; they should be allowed to go there immediately. A July 19 editorial by the Los Angeles Mirror-News, approved the court decision and castigated the U.S. Immigration Service for its "highhanded, often illegal and too frequently heartless behavior. . . . 'A little less of the duty-struck, authority-happy attitude and a little more judgement and common sense should be prescribed to cure an unpleasant rash of incidents involving immigration officials.'

City Dwellers "Expendable" in Case of Atomic War

If you live in any of America's largest 92 cities, you have already been written off as expendable in World War III, if we are to believe the chilling report in the July 21 New York World-Telegram and Sun. According to staff writer Allan Keller, in the event of a nuclear attack, the "government has put its main reliance on the survival of residents of rural areas and those who happened to live in spots that escaped both bomb-blast and radiation fallout." America's largest cities, which include about 70% of the total population, have been marked down as indefensible by Civil Defense officials. Some of the officials, it is true, are critical of the thinking that places most citizens in key target areas "beyond the pale." But the stark fact remains that very few dare to "buck the official policy line." TIMLINESS Keller's exposure of Civil Defense policy, which was evi-

dently in preparation for some time, was given grim timeliness by the Eisenhower-MacMillan decision to send American and British troops into the strife-torn Middle East. Fears that this insane adventure could touch off an atomic conflict have been voiced in many parts of the world. If this Korea-like intervention into the internal affairs of other nations, or one like it in the future, should set off the big war, America would swiftly become a smoking charnel-house. "Six hours after a heavy hydrogen bomb attack on the United States vast areas would be blanketed with radiation fallout." Prevailing winds would spread the contamination most heavily over the industrial northeast . . . and no one could survive unless in shelters. "Even two months after the bombs fell, radiation fallout would still be a hazard to life outside of shelters in a considerable area of the country." In addition, in those "areas

where the bombs fell the rubble would be especially dangerous." In the beginning, the government thought that the big cities could be evacuated in time. Millions of dollars were spent on such plans. These included air-raid sirens, elaborate public drills, and plenty of publicity. "Then the speed of planes and the introduction of missiles cut the warning time so short that evacuation of a city became impossible. "The government and civil defense leaders never recovered from this realization. Thinking in Washington and Battle Creek shifted from the large cities to the areas well outside of the cities." NO TAX WRITE-OFF According to Keller, "Today the chief emphasis of the government is on family fallout shelters in basements, fortified bathrooms or underground rooms in the yard." But nothing has been done to supply the potential rural survivors of an atomic-weapons attack with money or materials to build shelters. Keller complains that they are not even permitted to write off the costs on their tax returns. "As for the residents of the industrial complexes, these are the forgotten men and women in civil defense." Even "if they built their personal fallout shelters the blast effect, thermal radiation and fire would make their hideouts ineffectual." Keller sees little hope, should he attack be visualized occur. "Even if some sheep-herders in Utah and potato farmers in Idaho, logging men in Maine and cattlemen in the West survive a heavy atomic attack, where will they find the tools for rebuilding America?" Tools and machines, not to speak of labor power, would indeed be difficult to find. "Within the target areas are most of the factories, arsenals, shipyards, power stations and other plants vital to a nation's life." As an example, Keller points to the area from Boston to Norfolk. "It is virtually all one vast industrial complex, with overlapping target areas. "Almost nothing has been done to disperse this industry or to put it underground. It has been left exposed to almost certain total destruction in the event of an attack." WOULD MORE HELP? The main complaint of this staff writer of the influential World-Telegram is that only about \$30 million a year have been earmarked by the government for civil defense. How a greater sum could help solve the problem, he fails to indicate. Edward Teller, the "father" of the H-Bomb, believes that no one could survive in a big atomic attack unless equipped to live underground for two years. After that time, exploring parties could venture out to determine whether plants could be grown again. Keller approves the \$40-billion-a-year war budget. "No

might be washed away. Diplomats fear the West would face the prospect . . . of seeing its last footholds in the Middle East disappear, leaving the vital flow of Mideast oil to the whim of the nationalists, denying the West strategic air bases in this area and opening the way for similar nationalist, anti-Western upheavals in the emerging lands of Africa." SIMILAR TO 1776 In short what the American and British seek to stem is the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement of tens of millions of people. It is this they call Nasserism and equate to "Hitlerism." But the Arab and similar movements in Asia and Africa represent the opposite of Hitlerism. They are a modern counterpart of the movement that gave birth to the United States in the 1776 revolution, as Nasser stressed in his July 22 speech celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Egyptian revolution. How the Iraq revolution illustrates how powerful is the tide of the national independence move-

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