

Harlem Demonstration Against Cop Violence

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Two Thousand Delegates Attend NAACP Parley

By Lillian Kiezel

JULY 15—Two thousand delegates from every part of the U.S. have come together for the Fiftieth (Golden Anniversary) Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York's Coliseum. The convention has begun consideration of many serious issues bearing on the type of struggle the NAACP will conduct in the period ahead.

Paramount among these are: (1) Self-defense against racist violence. This involves the suspension of Robert F. Williams, President of the Union County, N.C., branch of the NAACP for urging Negroes to fight back against racist attacks.

(2) Emphasis in the struggle

French Draw Jobless Pay For Duration

"The United States can boast of a higher standard of living," says the June 27 Ford Facts, weekly newspaper of Local 600, United Auto Workers, "but France does a more humane job of taking care of its unemployed workers — including the payment of benefits during the entire layoff period, long a goal of the Michigan State AFL-CIO."

French workers receive a percentage of wages for as long as they are laid off. They receive the same benefits in the hundredth week of unemployment as in the first. Furthermore, benefits are uniform throughout the country, unlike in the U.S. where they vary from state to state.

Ford Facts concludes: "Cries that the Michigan State AFL-CIO plan would bankrupt all business came from lips of big corporation executives who at the same time had on their desks reports showing their French and other subsidiaries racking up record profits in countries where social benefits have always been superior to ours."

for equality. Should it remain merely in the courts or should the NAACP give leadership to mass actions such as the Montgomery bus boycott?

(3) Discriminatory practices against Negro members of the labor movement. Is it sufficient to accept lip service from leaders like Walter Reuther about ending such practices or should more vigorous measures be undertaken?

(4) Independent political action. Should the NAACP continue to support big business politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties who are using the struggle for first-class citizenship as a political football, or should the NAACP break with them and push for the development of a labor party which would genuinely represent the interests of all minority peoples?

PARADE OF "FRIENDS"

Thus far the convention has followed the usual practice of listening to assorted orators and Democrats and Republicans, posing as "friends" of the Negro people, who sound off at the convention with fine-sounding phrases and promises.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, governor of New York, and aspirant for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination, led the parade. This "champion" of the cause of civil rights was followed by Averill Harriman, former governor of New York. The next was Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) who has just announced his candidacy for the White House.

Harriman and Rockefeller have records that belie their demagoguery. Just one example: Harriman signed extradition papers in 1955 ordering the return of Willie Reid to a Florida chain gang. Reid had escaped from the chain gang in 1952 to prevent prison guards from murdering him.

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"Young Socialist" Meet Sees Promising Future

Increasing opportunities to win a new generation of American students to socialist ideas were noted at a recent meeting of the National Committee of Young Socialist supporters attended by representatives from San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Seattle, Denver, the Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The body adopted unanimously a resolution on Tasks and Perspectives which emphasized the growing opportunities for socialist activities on college campuses. It also pointed to interest in socialist ideas among high-school students and young Negroes.

While at present only a small youth organization oriented towards education can be built, it was felt that the coming pe-

Hits Air Line Hiring Bias

NEW YORK, July 15 — A 22-year-old Queens College co-ed charged yesterday that the Capital Airlines refused to hire her as a flight hostess because she is a Negro. Testifying before the State Commission Against Discrimination, Miss Patricia Banks accused the company of barring Negroes from employment in all flight capacities.

She applied at Capital after completing a three-month \$200 training course at a commercial school. She was interviewed along with other graduates, but unlike the others was not notified for months of the disposition of her application. Finally she was told she was rejected for lack of "experience" and because she had a tooth that needed fixing.

Steelworkers Hold Line Against Employer Attack

Self-Defense Issue Stirs Convention

NEW YORK, July 15 — The current convention is a landmark in the post-World War II history of the NAACP because delegates and visitors are all thinking about and discussing a policy issue. This is armed self-defense by Negroes when necessary to protect themselves against racist violence.

The issue is bound up with the recent suspension of Robert F. Williams, President of the Union County, N.C., branch of the NAACP, who called for such self-defense preparations.

The question has been the single most discussed subject in the corridors, hotel rooms, bars, restaurants — wherever delegates gather. Up to now it has been kept off the floor.

The NAACP leaders, like today's union bureaucrats, limit discussion by delegates at a convention to a minimum and delay even that until everyone is tired out. Thus discussion from the floor will occur only on the fifth and sixth days.

The preceding days are being spent listening to national figures, Democratic and Republican politicians and other speakers.

At panels, called "workshops," questions may be addressed to the speakers, but discussion is out of order. Thus Williams, attempting to raise the problems of his branch at one work session, was cut short.

Though there is much sympathy for Williams and for his position, it is largely being driven underground. From the beginning the NAACP administration has thrown its weight against him. Every delegate, for example, found in his folder a pamphlet entitled, "The Single Issue in the Robert Williams Case."

According to this, the issue is not self-defense but an alleged call by Williams for mob action and the lynching of whites.

The current issue of Crisis, the official magazine, has a similar piece as its lead article. Unusual efforts by the national office to get "the right people" on the Resolutions Committee have been noted. Unit-level voting for regional and even branch delegations will prevent pro-Williams votes from being registered.

The lengths gone to so far by the NAACP leadership to organize the convention against Williams — and this is not lost on the delegates even though they are submitting to it — is testimony to the power of the issue that he has raised.

So the Union Brass Came Down with Lockjaw

By Harry Ring

The current squabble in the Democratic party has put the AFL-CIO leadership on the spot. The fracas opened when Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman, took to the headlines with an indictment of the abysmal legislative record of the Southern Democratic congressional leaders.

For years union leaders like Walter Reuther have contended that it is politically progressive to back Democrats for office. That course, they argue, helps cut down the influence of the reactionary Southern bloc in the party by "strengthening" the Northern "liberal" wing.

But so far not a single top labor official has spoken up in support of Butler and his professed aim of cutting down the Southerners in order to restore the party's "progressive image."

son with the behaviour of Meany, Reuther and company. These labor statesmen developed acute cases of lockjaw when the opportunity came to speak out against the congressional kingpins from Texas.

The Northern congressmen held their tongues out of fear of reprisals in patronage and influential committee assignments if they dared to cross the Southern high command. What did the top union bureaucrats have to lose? Some patronizing words and luncheon engagements. These are very precious to figures like Reuther and Meany, for that is about all they get for their help in corraling the labor vote.

But the Democratic machine bosses in the Northern industrial areas, who consider Butler one of their boys, have something quite tangible at stake.

They face two serious problems. The Southerners have traditionally been a minority force at the party's national conventions. Now, on the basis of their increased strength in Congress, they are looking for a greater voice at the 1960 con-

vention. The Butler forces are working to prevent this.

An even thornier problem for the Northern machines is the presidential election. The 1958 landslide gave the Democratic party a 64.7 per cent majority in Congress—the biggest since 1936.

The vote clearly expressed strong popular sentiment for the passage of progressive social legislation.

Yet despite their top-heavy majority, the Congressional Democrats have chalked up so miserable a record that anyone without a score card could easily assume that conservative Republicans were in the saddle following the leadership of Eisenhower. The Northern machines recognize that it won't be easy to explain this away to workers and liberal middle-class voters.

For a while the Democratic alibi was that the "fighting" Northern liberals were stymied by a Dixiecrat-Republican alliance. But this doesn't hold water after the shameless way the liberals worked at putting a high shine on the Texas boots

worn by Johnson and Rayburn. In the current duel of press statements only three congressional liberals backed Butler. The rest have either remained silent or, with an eye to the Dixiecrats, swung a punch at him.

Butler opened his attack on the Johnson-Rayburn combination in a July 5 TV appearance. He said that "quite a few Democrats around the country are unhappy about the progress that has been made" in the current session. He ventured the hope that the "attitudes and policies of the leadership will change," pointing out the party will be "in a tough situation" in 1960 if they do not.

Johnson and Rayburn have tried to explain away their total lack of interest in any forward-looking legislation by claiming that their hands are tied. They are short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a presidential veto. So the shrewd way to get things done, they say, is to send Eisenhower "veto-proof" legislation. And this alibi was peddled by the union brass!

In plain language this means to act exactly like a Republican, a role that is completely natural and easy for any Democrat, since there are no differences between the two parties in basic program.

The Butler faction has countered with the argument that the really smart way to impress the voters is to send the president bills that he will be sure to veto and in that way build up a record for the 1960 race by showing what kind of legislation the Democrats would pass if they held the White House.

The Johnson-Rayburn forces obviously lost a debating point on their "veto-proof" strategy when Eisenhower vetoed the Democratic housing bill that had been whittled down to the bone to make it "acceptable" to him.

The fate of the slum-clearance measure symbolizes the performance of the Democratic majority throughout the session. Originally, both houses approved bills with relatively large slum-clearance grants.

But the liberals made no serious effort to stop Rayburn, and

Golden Jubilee Convention



Delegates assemble at opening session of the Fiftieth National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York July 13. The convention will end with a mass rally at the Polo Grounds July 19.

What the Wage Gap in Detroit Reveals About Equality in Jobs

By George Breitman

DETROIT—How close are Negroes to equality? Or, to narrow the question down, how close are they to economic equality, measured in terms of income?

All who are interested in the answer should study the adjoining table of shifts in family income among whites and Negroes in the Detroit area, where wages are among the highest in the country.

The table is taken from studies made every year since 1951 (except 1956) by the Detroit Area Study of the University of Michigan. The 1958 data, released just this month, deserves much more attention than it has received.

The table begins with the Korean war boom year, 1951. At that time white family income was \$92 a week, Negro family income \$67. The differential, or gap between the two, was \$25 a week. The ratio column, showing Negro income as a proportion of white, was 73%.

\$25 a week, then, was the heavy price Negroes had to pay in 1951, at the beginning of the table, for job discrimination, exclusion from the better paid jobs, inferior vocational and educational opportunity, etc.

The next two years saw continued income gains by both

groups. (Real income, taking higher prices into account, would of course be less impressive.) But the gains by whites were bigger, and as a result the weekly differential grew wider — \$31 in 1952 and \$40 in 1953.

The next year, 1954, was a recession year. Both whites and Negroes were hit, and income of both fell. The differential was narrowed, falling \$1 to \$39. Closing the gap in this way is not what Negroes want.

The bust was followed by a boom in 1955. Both white and Negro income rose, Negroes gaining \$1 more, and the weekly differential was lowered once more, to \$38.

No survey was made in 1956. The figures for 1957 showed that the same general trend had continued: Negro income rose again, but white income rose still more, and the differential reached a new high — \$42 a week.

Then came another recession in 1958. As was to be expected, income of both groups fell again. But this time Negro income really went way down, much more than white income.

The gap now reached \$50 a week — or twice as much as at the beginning of the table in 1951! And the ratio dropped to 58%, an all-time low of the decade.

Another important feature of the study, not shown in the table here, is that in the 1951-58 period, gains in Negro family income (6%) failed to keep pace with rises in the consumer price index (11%) — so that Negro families actually lost purchasing power during these eight years.

Getting back now to the question we started with, the answer is: In the Detroit area, where wages are among the highest and where Negroes earn more than anywhere else, the Negro people are still \$50 a week per family away from economic equality. And throughout the 1950's this gap has been growing bigger, not smaller.

Michigan has had a Fair Employment Practices Commission during the last four years. But it has been no more effective than other state FEPC's, as is shown by the fact that the trend has changed little since its inception.

Will the United States Information Service, which spreads so much propaganda abroad about "Negro progress," publicize the findings of the Detroit study? Will the liberal Negro and union leaders, who preach "gradualism" as the answer to discrimination, offer any comment on it?

Don't hold your breath until they do.

All Union Bodies Urged To Set Up Nationwide Strike Aid Committees

By Tom Kerry

The steel strike is on! After exhausting every reasonable means to avoid a shutdown, over 500,000 steel workers have been forced on strike to preserve the gains made in several decades of struggle. From the beginning the steel magnates merely went through the motions of negotiating a new contract to screen their all-too-obvious determination to provoke a showdown. They talked peace but prepared for war!

Existing plant facilities were strained to produce a mountainous backlog of steel to sustain a war of attrition. While the steel workers are the immediate target, the union-hating corporations and their flunkies, in and out of public office, have rallied around the steel tycoons who are spearheading an attack aimed at the entire labor movement.

The steel strike comes as a climax to a prolonged anti-labor offensive extending over the past 13 years. With the end of the war, the labor-management honeymoon erupted in the great strike wave of 1946. In January of that year approximately 2,000,000 workers went on strike against the hold-the-line wage-freeze imposed on labor by the employers and their government. On January 21, 1946, approximately 800,000 steel workers struck for a wage increase. The steel barons refused to grant any wage concession despite the fabulous profits coined out of the bloody muck of war.

Then, as now, the profit-hogs and their henchmen raised a hue and cry about defending the "public" against inflation. Labor, they screeched, was getting fat and rich while the boys in uniform were fighting overseas for a mere monthly pittance. The attempt to pit the workers in uniform against the workers in the plants for the greater glory of the dollar patriots failed. It failed, ignominiously, because among other reasons, the strike wave happened to coincide with a powerful movement among the troops to "bring the boys home" from overseas.

Symptomatically, with the failure of the corporations to enlist the returning troops as strikebreakers, the capitalist politicians in Washington came galloping to the rescue. On January 30, 1946, just nine days after the Steelworkers union had shut down the plants, the legislative calendar in the House was hastily cleared to make

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Detroit Family Income

Median Detroit Family Incomes, Weekly, 1951-58*

Year	White Family	Negro Family	Differential†	Ratio
1951	\$ 92	\$ 67	\$ 25	73%
1952	102	71	31	70
1953	117	77	40	66
1954	110	71	39	65
1955	117	79	38	68
1956	(no survey made)			
1957	127	85	42	67
1958	121	71	50	59

* "Median" means half the families surveyed fell below these incomes and half came above.

† It should be noted that more people work in Negro families than in white, according to the national census, so that the differential would be even greater if individual rather than family incomes were compared.

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1,000 Harlem Demonstrators Protest N.Y. Police Violence

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, July 15 — Police Commissioner Kennedy has responded to an angry Harlem demonstration against police brutality by assigning 88 more cops to the precinct where it occurred.

"We are not going to stand for mob violence anywhere in the city," declared the commissioner whose cops are notorious for their sadistic attitude toward members of minority groups. The commissioner's statement heightened the seething discontent that now grips Harlem. (See editorial, "Negro Revolt," page 3.)

The demonstration occurred Monday night in front of the station house after two cops had beaten, kicked and pulled the hair of a handcuffed woman whom they had arrested for disorderly conduct. Driving the prisoner, Mrs. Carmela Cavaglione, to the station, the cops ran into a concrete island dividing Seventh Avenue at 117th Street, a busy section of Harlem. A crowd quickly gathered as they dragged the screaming woman from the car and beat her.

One of the pair of "New York's finest" drew his gun and threatened the crowd. A bystander, Charles Samuel, was accidentally shoved against the cop and the gun went off. The bullet grazed both cops. Samuel was also hauled off to jail, charged with striking the policeman's hand.

As news of the incident spread, an angry crowd of over 1,000 gathered in front of the precinct station. It was a way of protesting against the working over prisoners commonly suffer when the cops get them alone. After three hours of mounting tension, middleweight boxing champion "Sugar" Ray Robinson emerged from the station and convinced the crowd to disperse by telling them that the prisoners had not been abused.

Later Robinson told reporters that "the situation in the precinct didn't jibe with what I told the people. . . . It was apparent that the woman had been beaten.

"She had a split, bleeding upper lip and told me she was kicked and dragged by the hair by the police. She had obviously had a number of drinks but she was not incoherent

as the cops reported. She was hysterical at times and seemed in great fear."

Robinson said he had not reported this to the crowd because he feared they were on the verge of rioting. He also said a man in the crowd had handed him a role of film which he said showed the cops beating Mrs. Cavaglione. Robinson said he would make the films available to city authorities and to the press.

Yesterday a city magistrate rejected a plea for low bail for Mrs. Cavaglione, declaring: "This is a case of a patrolman who attempts to do his duty and these people want to start a revolution. I won't condone it."

At the hearing it was established that Mrs. Cavaglione was a white woman of Italian and Puerto Rican descent. The crowd, and apparently also the cops, had assumed she was a Negro.

Spokesmen of the Negro community today bitterly assailed Kennedy's decision to send more cops into the district. "The police, more than any other single factor, are responsible for the rising tension in the area," said Jawn L. Sandifer, an NAACP spokesman.

The police in Harlem and the Negro districts in Queens are "trigger happy," he continued. ". . . it has become public knowledge that police brutality is an accepted practice condoned by the Police Department.

"The cop who practices brutality knows he can escape punishment by the Department; in fact the Department will do everything in its power to protect him.

"In my 14 years as chairman of the State (NAACP) Legal Committee I have yet to see firm disciplinary action taken by the Police Department against a cop."

The depth of the feeling in Harlem was indicated when Borough President Hulan Jack, a Negro politician not noted for militancy, declared last night that the growing tension springs from increased resentment by Harlem residents over "inadequate housing, poor schools, unsanitary conditions and low-paying jobs."

"The people of Harlem are in an angry mood and the city's got to do something about it," Jack said.

Kerala Workers Seek to Oust CP Regime

By P. R. Dharmabandu
IRINJALAKUDA, SOUTH INDIA, July 5 — The Communist Party government in Kerala is trembling on the verge of collapse under pressures of mounting opposition from the right and from the left.

The current crisis in that small state was precipitated by the passage of the Education Act soon after the CP was elected to office in early 1957. This law was scheduled to go into effect this June.

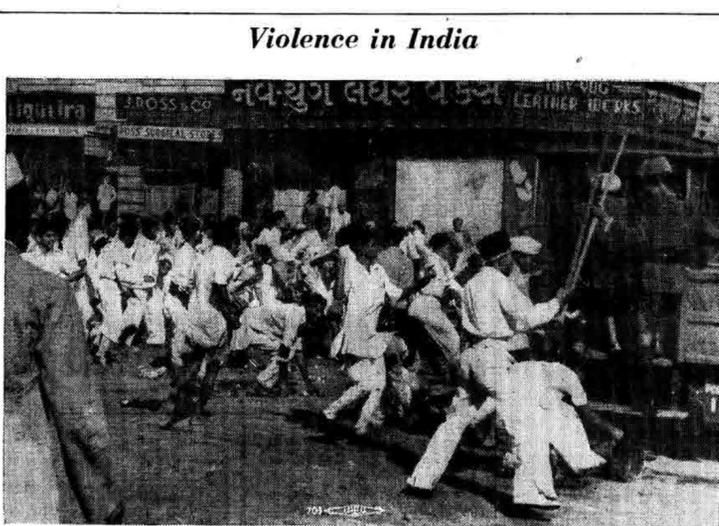
It was designed to establish uniform and improved standards in the more than 7,000 secondary schools which are privately operated though state-supported. Most of these educational institutions are under religious auspices, largely Christian, partly high-caste Hindus of the Nair community.

This progressive measure is supported by most teachers, parents and students. But it is being fiercely opposed by the Catholics and Rightist parties who do not want the government to have a voice in the management of these schools, especially since it is Communist controlled.

The Nairs had previously worked with the Communist regime, which in turn had gone out of its way to placate the high-caste Hindus and to kindle communal hatred between them and the Christians, the two most influential religious groups in Kerala.

At the last minute the Nair leaders turned against the CP government and joined with the Catholics in a Liberation Action Council which was preparing a campaign against the new Education Act. All the reactionary forces, including the Congress Party, lined up with them.

Frightened by this powerful united front of reaction, the CP government postponed reopening the schools on June 17. Most of the schools in central Kerala where the majority of Christians live are still closed; others are



Indian workers fight back against police wielding lathis — bamboo sticks weighted with lead at the tips — in 1946 national independence demonstrations against British rule. Recently, the Communist Party regime in Kerala in Southern India directed police to club rubber workers and agricultural laborers during strikes led by the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

not functioning normally.

On June 12 the Liberation Action Council launched a state-wide hartal (demonstration) against the Education Act which the regime met with force.

In three places the police fired on the pickets, killing twelve and injuring many more. About 25,000 people have been arrested in the past few weeks and thousands have been given jail sentences.

Kerala's Chief Minister has stated his willingness to negotiate with the Christian and Nair leaders and even to withdraw the key section of the Act which empowers the Public Service Commission to submit lists of teachers to fill the existing vacancies. If such a concession is made to the religious bigots,

very little that is progressive will remain of the Education Act.

The CP government's proposals have been submitted to Prime Minister Nehru who has just visited Kerala. It appears that the CP is prepared for a surrender provided their ministry will be allowed to continue in office for the full term of five years.

WORKERS INTERVENE

Meantime, the working class of Kerala has intervened in the struggle on its own account. The high hopes the masses focused on the CP have died down because that party has failed to carry out the promises in its election manifesto more shamelessly than the Congress Party

bourgeois ministers of other states.

Its officials have brutally repressed the movements of the militant workers, especially those headed by political parties other than the CP. Its police fired upon and killed two workers at Chandanathope who were led by the Revolutionary Socialist Party and then compounded this crime with a similar shooting of strikers at the Munnar Plantations who were led by the CP itself!

The masses are suffering from soaring prices of food and other essentials. The price of boiled rice per bag has risen from 39 to 50 rupees since the present government took power in April 1957. Widespread practices of corruption, nepotism and favori-

tism have turned people of all shades of opinion against the Stalinist regime.

The resentment of the masses boiled over on June 29 when the entire working class of Kerala, except for the CP-controlled unions, went on a 24-hour general strike. Over 75 per cent of the labor force in this state participated in this unprecedented demonstration.

HARBOR STRIKE

Loading and unloading of ships in Cochin Harbor came to a standstill that day. The police launched lathi charges against the strikers in six centers, injuring dozens of the demonstrators, who were calling for the resignation of the corrupt and power-drunk CP Ministry.

The Central Executive of the CP of India met at the end of June at Trivandrum for two days to review the situation. It rejected Nehru's suggestion that the Kerala Ministry resign and new elections be held. The CP leadership admitted that the schools have been suspended, buses are not running, and many government offices are not functioning normally.

But the Stalinists maintain that the people favor continuation of their rule, pointing to the results of the local elections in Kerala since they have been in office.

Actually, the CP chairmen in three of the major cities, Tellicherry, Trichur and Kottayam, have been ousted by no-confidence motions and many other municipalities are demanding that the CP ministers resign.

The manifested insistence of the masses for a change of the regime cannot be disposed of simply by guns, police batons and jail sentences. If the CP leaders really believe that the people are behind them, as they say, why should they hesitate to resign and submit their record and candidates for re-election? Or do they privately doubt their own popularity?

Steelworkers Hold Line

(Continued from Page 1)
way for consideration of the union-busting Case bill, the forerunner of Taft-Hartley. The labor-hating corporations had crossed swords with the union power on the economic field and were properly licked. Defeated in direct combat, the employers sought aid from their hirelings in Washington and shifted the struggle to the legislative front.

With the adoption of Taft-Hartley in 1947 the power of government was openly aligned with big business. Since then the power of the unions has been systematically undermined throughout all of American in-

ed, weakened and crippled. Applied to one section of the labor movement after another; gradually extending its tentacles to strangle the independence of the unions in control of the job; interpreting its provisions to strait-jacket union defense of long-established working conditions; effectively checkmating attempts to organize the unemployed; aiding, abetting, promoting and inexorably extending open-shop conditions dusty; etc., Taft-Hartley has done yeoman service in softening up the unions. Today the labor-hating fraternity gathered around the steel moguls feel that the time is propitious

for an open assault on labor. In addition, the current campaign against "labor racketeering" sparked by the anti-labor, anti-Negro McClellan Committee is tailored to smear and discredit the unions in an effort to enlist "public" support to curb what the "free enterprising" steel moguls like to call the "labor monopoly."

The forces arrayed behind the steel corporations have seized upon the present dispute to mount an assault on the entire organized labor movement. The Eisenhower administration has been running interference for the big business mob from the very start of the negotiations. Eisenhower himself has consistently parroted the line laid down by the steel industry spokesmen.

The Democrats in Congress, through their leading pundits, are active participants in Wall Street's anti-union crusade. Any complacency in the ranks of labor: any illusions that this is just another in the pattern of post-war strikes from which the steel workers will emerge after a brief shutdown with significant concessions, can be disastrous.

The robber barons and their representatives in government have made it abundantly clear that they are girded for war against labor. Despite differences of opinion over policy and tactics, and they are many and will have to be discussed freely and openly, all supporters of labor must rally to defend the union movement from the employer-government attack.

With the Steelworkers occupying the front line in this battle, labor should lose no time in mobilizing its reserves. From the national level down to every locality in the country the AFL-CIO should establish, without delay, strike support committees to ensure that the Steelworkers are not starved or beaten back to work without an acceptable contract.

Such strike support committees should be set up by every Central Trades and Labor body. Every union, regardless of affiliation, should be invited to participate. All of labor's allies, friendly farm units, Negro organizations, women's groups, etc., should be enlisted for active participation in the struggle. For what is involved in this fight is the very future of the entire labor movement!

CROWDED QUARTERS

A West Side Manhattan area which housed 25,000 people in 1925 packed in nearly 40,000 in 1956 although there has been virtually no new construction, according to a report of the New York Planning Commission.

SWEETENS THE PILL

A candy manufacturer from Kansas City gave the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce this explanation for his good business during the recession. "People need candy to get energy," he said, "Then they can keep going and help themselves out of the recession."

(The following editorial, which we have condensed somewhat due to space considerations, appeared under the title "Kerala, What Next?" in the July 5 issue of the Militant, bi-weekly newspaper of the Revolutionary Workers Party of India. — Editor.)

The anti-Government agitation in Kerala has assumed a complex form. The agitation is directed against the Communist Party government which administers a bourgeois state apparatus.

The CP leaders argue that any movement to dislodge the ministry from office is unconstitutional in its objective and reactionary in character since the reactionary parties like the Congress, Muslim League, the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society are associated with it. The CP leadership and the Kerala government therefore demand that all progressive and socialist forces outside Kerala should rally to the support of the "Communist" ministry in office.

Revolutionary Marxists, however, must recognize that the role of the CP as a ruling party in Kerala within the capitalist constitutional frame work — as the virtual policeman of the bourgeois social order — is fundamentally different from that of the CP in other states where it plays an oppositional role, however limited it be because of the party's present class-collaborationist line, against the bourgeois Congress [Party] regimes.

If we concede that there is universal discontent against the Government in Kerala — of this there can be no doubt — our attitude to the Kerala Government cannot be basically different from the Marxist attitude in relation to the Congress governments in other States.

There is an ironical element in the present situation. A Communist Party is considered to be a militant vanguard of the working class. A Communist government ought to function as the fighting arm of the working class to liquidate capitalism. In contrast in Kerala the working class organizes a general strike demanding the resignation of the Communist government while the government uses the police force of a bourgeois state to combat it.

We are not concerned with the fate of the capitalist Congress [Party] nor do we support the objective with which the reactionary parties in Kerala are fighting the CP government. But it would be wrong to brand, as the CP does, the agitation in the form of picketing, mass demonstrations and strikes as unconstitutional.

The constitution itself guaran-

tees such democratic rights to the people to be exercised by them whenever they feel oppression and injustice perpetrated by a government. Therefore the agitation is only an extra-parliamentary form of struggle and it is not unconstitutional in character.

It is evident that the CP had miscalculated in its assessment of forces unleashed by the agitation. It underestimated the accumulated popular discontent against the government. Its strategy was to combine repression — in this it has excelled even the Congress regimes in other states — with methods of disrupting the unity of the movement by trying to appease different sections with different promises.

It has further reinforced these devices with the technique of political blackmail of the Congress, by drawing up charge sheets against the governments in other states. This talk of "retaliation" is an indirect admission by the CP leadership that it had so far sabotaged the conditions for mass struggles against the capitalist landlord system existing in other states in pursuance of its class-collaborationist line. The Stalinists also hope that the agitation would peter off because of the failure of its leadership to provide a socio-economic program to the masses to sustain the struggle.

We are opposed to President's rule in Kerala. The people of the state must be allowed to freely exercise their democratic right to have an elected government of their own choice. Since the CP government does not respect the will of the people, it is the right of the people to compel the government to resign. Fresh elections must be held.

(The fact that the capitalist Congress governments in other States, even where they are dis-

credited before the majority of the people, do not resign cannot be a norm for a government which claims to be democratic and even Communist to follow. In that case the undemocratic practice is only duplicated.

Ultimately the victory of socialism in India can be assured only by mass struggles outside the legislature and not by the endeavor of the CP ministry to stick to office. The center of gravity of the struggle for socialism lies not in the state legislature or even in "a communist government" formed under the bourgeois constitution but in the factories and fields.

The experience of the Kerala government has exploded the illusion of a bourgeois parliamentary transition to socialism as embodied in the so called Amrithar thesis of the CP. But the real crime of the CP regime in Kerala lies in that it did not even try to achieve what was possible to achieve within the bourgeois constitution (nationalization of foreign capital, liquidation of zamindari with nominal compensation, support to the workers' struggles against capitalists instead of collaboration with capitalists like Birlas, etc., etc.)

What are the tasks of genuine Marxists in Kerala under a complex situation like the present one? Can they keep out of the movement because the "reactionaries" are associated with an

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Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844, by Karl Marx. You may have heard of these rare productions by the 26-year-old genius and wished you could read them. Now they have finally been translated into English. 209 pp. \$1.

Principles of Communism, by Frederick Engels. One of the best introductions to the Marxist outlook. 18 pp. 15 cents.

The Irregular Movement of History, by William F. Warde. A highly readable explanation of the laws of uneven and combined development, with striking examples of how they work out. 51 pp. 25 cents.

Introduction to the Logic of Marxism, by William F. Warde. Lectures on dialectical materialism that make it easier to understand a difficult subject. 73 pp. \$1.

Recessions and How to Prevent Them, by Harry Kelber. A straight talk on an issue that concerns every worker. 38 pp. 25 cents.

The Power Elite, by C. Wright Mills. A much discussed book on social relations in America today. 423 pp. 85 cents. Paperback.

The Wall Between, by Anne Braden. The absorbing story of what happened when the Bradens helped buy a home for a Negro family in a white neighborhood. 306 pp. \$5. (Regularly \$5.)

By Leon Trotsky:

Trotsky's Diary in Exile 1935. From Erich Fromm's review: "This is a modest man; proud of his cause, proud of the truth he discovers, but not vain or self-centered. . . . Just as was the case with Marx, here was the concern, understanding and sharing of a deeply loving man which shines through Trotsky's diary." 218 pp. \$4.

Literature and Revolution. A Marxist classic of the relation between proletarian politics and art. 256 pp. \$1.98.

The Chinese Revolution — Problems and Perspectives. A sampling of Trotsky's views on a subject that finally shook the world. 22 pp. 35 cents.

Three pamphlets on Germany: **The Turn in the Communist International and the German Situation**, 20 cents; **Germany, the Key to the International Situation**, 35 cents; **The Only Road for Germany**, 65 cents. All three for \$1.10. Written in warning of the danger of Nazism, these pamphlets could well serve as texts in a basic course on Marxist politics.

By James P. Cannon:

Notebook of an Agitator. A collection full of humor, irony, anger and heart-lifting vision of the socialist future. 362 pp. Cloth \$4; paper \$2.50.

The History of American Trotskyism. The story of the difficult struggle to build a revolutionary socialist party in the heartland of world capitalism. 268 pp. Cloth \$2.75; paper \$2.

The Struggle for a Proletarian Party. A companion book to the History of American Trotskyism. Cloth \$2.75; paper \$2.

America's Road to Socialism. A lucid presentation of the prospects for socialism and a stirring forecast of what socialist America will look like. 78 pp. 35 cents.

Socialism and Democracy. The Marxist view on a topic that is under vigorous debate today. 21 pp. 15 cents.

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Complex Struggle in Kerala

(The following editorial, which we have condensed somewhat due to space considerations, appeared under the title "Kerala, What Next?" in the July 5 issue of the Militant, bi-weekly newspaper of the Revolutionary Workers Party of India. — Editor.)

The anti-Government agitation in Kerala has assumed a complex form. The agitation is directed against the Communist Party government which administers a bourgeois state apparatus.

The CP leaders argue that any movement to dislodge the ministry from office is unconstitutional in its objective and reactionary in character since the reactionary parties like the Congress, Muslim League, the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society are associated with it. The CP leadership and the Kerala government therefore demand that all progressive and socialist forces outside Kerala should rally to the support of the "Communist" ministry in office.

Revolutionary Marxists, however, must recognize that the role of the CP as a ruling party in Kerala within the capitalist constitutional frame work — as the virtual policeman of the bourgeois social order — is fundamentally different from that of the CP in other states where it plays an oppositional role, however limited it be because of the party's present class-collaborationist line, against the bourgeois Congress [Party] regimes.

If we concede that there is universal discontent against the Government in Kerala — of this there can be no doubt — our attitude to the Kerala Government cannot be basically different from the Marxist attitude in relation to the Congress governments in other States.

There is an ironical element in the present situation. A Communist Party is considered to be a militant vanguard of the working class. A Communist government ought to function as the fighting arm of the working class to liquidate capitalism. In contrast in Kerala the working class organizes a general strike demanding the resignation of the Communist government while the government uses the police force of a bourgeois state to combat it.

We are not concerned with the fate of the capitalist Congress [Party] nor do we support the objective with which the reactionary parties in Kerala are fighting the CP government. But it would be wrong to brand, as the CP does, the agitation in the form of picketing, mass demonstrations and strikes as unconstitutional.

The constitution itself guaran-

tees such democratic rights to the people to be exercised by them whenever they feel oppression and injustice perpetrated by a government. Therefore the agitation is only an extra-parliamentary form of struggle and it is not unconstitutional in character.

It is evident that the CP had miscalculated in its assessment of forces unleashed by the agitation. It underestimated the accumulated popular discontent against the government. Its strategy was to combine repression — in this it has excelled even the Congress regimes in other states — with methods of disrupting the unity of the movement by trying to appease different sections with different promises.

It has further reinforced these devices with the technique of political blackmail of the Congress, by drawing up charge sheets against the governments in other states. This talk of "retaliation" is an indirect admission by the CP leadership that it had so far sabotaged the conditions for mass struggles against the capitalist landlord system existing in other states in pursuance of its class-collaborationist line. The Stalinists also hope that the agitation would peter off because of the failure of its leadership to provide a socio-economic program to the masses to sustain the struggle.

We are opposed to President's rule in Kerala. The people of the state must be allowed to freely exercise their democratic right to have an elected government of their own choice. Since the CP government does not respect the will of the people, it is the right of the people to compel the government to resign. Fresh elections must be held.

(The fact that the capitalist Congress governments in other States, even where they are dis-

credited before the majority of the people, do not resign cannot be a norm for a government which claims to be democratic and even Communist to follow. In that case the undemocratic practice is only duplicated.

Ultimately the victory of socialism in India can be assured only by mass struggles outside the legislature and not by the endeavor of the CP ministry to stick to office. The center of gravity of the struggle for socialism lies not in the state legislature or even in "a communist government" formed under the bourgeois constitution but in the factories and fields.

The experience of the Kerala government has exploded the illusion of a bourgeois parliamentary transition to socialism as embodied in the so called Amrithar thesis of the CP. But the real crime of the CP regime in Kerala lies in that it did not even try to achieve what was possible to achieve within the bourgeois constitution (nationalization of foreign capital, liquidation of zamindari with nominal compensation, support to the workers' struggles against capitalists instead of collaboration with capitalists like Birlas, etc., etc.)

What are the tasks of genuine Marxists in Kerala under a complex situation like the present one? Can they keep out of the movement because the "reactionaries" are associated with an

agitation against a so-called "communist" government and thus hand over the masses to reactionary forces? Certainly not.

Revolutionary socialists must strictly delimit themselves from such reactionary and reformist parties as the Congress, Muslim League, PSP and others and should launch independent struggles of the masses on the basis of a socialist program: — viz., nationalization of plantations and all other foreign capital, nationalization of all key industries and transport undertakings under workers' control, land to the tiller, liquidation of debts, a living wage for workers; civil liberties, democratization of universities and educational institutions, universal free edu-

cation up to the secondary stage, etc.

While Marxists must try to channelize the popular discontent along the high-road of class struggles against the capitalist system as a whole, it is not only permissible but also obligatory upon them to enter into united fronts with other parties on such democratic issues like civil liberties with a view to maintaining the unity of masses in action.

It must, however, be remembered that the basic struggle of workers and peasants in Kerala — as in the rest of the country — is against the capitalist system and for socialism. The CP ministry is only an obstacle not the main enemy in the struggle for socialism in India.

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Negro Struggle And Communism

Does the struggle for full equality in America owe anything to the successful working-class revolution in Russia in 1917?

Today it is fashionable to denounce "communism," but a few decades ago some of the most persistent battlers in the Negro struggle took a different attitude. They found it profitable to study the Bolshevik experience.

Read about the results of this in "The Russian Revolution and the American Negro Movement" by James P. Cannon, one of the founders of the American Communist Party and later of the Socialist Workers Party. In the summer issue of the International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

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"Negro Revolt"

"Negro Revolt." Such was the headline splashed across the front page of the July 4 issue of the influential Amsterdam News on the eve of the NAACP convention in New York.

"Harlem is seething with grim unrest," the lead story proclaimed. "New York's more than one million Negroes were virtually in revolt this week taking action into their own hands in bold moves . . ."

"The apparently unplanned, but well coordinated series of 'revolts' all coming at one time, left Harlem in the most hostile and serious mood it has been in since the early thirties . . ."

These moves covered a broad range. Tenants on a rent strike organized by the Lower Harlem Tenants Council were picketing four dilapidated, rat-infested tenements. Their anger over outrageous housing violations had boiled over when a Negro child died from rat bites. The pickets carried signs reading: "Act Like Landlords. They Do Nothing. We Pay Nothing." "Rats! My Baby Is Too Pretty To Die."

The NAACP itself was leading a boycott of stores which refused to buy from Negro liquor salesmen. In two weeks its campaign had broken down the anti-Negro

business policies of 18 liquor dealers.

Other Negroes were threatening to boycott the Fifth Avenue bus lines, which run through Harlem, if better service was not provided.

On the school front, protesting parents vowed that they would not let their children return to "inferior schools" next September.

In view of all this discontent, Representative Adam Clayton Powell and other Negro politicians announced pressure moves against Tammany leader DeSapio's Democratic machine in Harlem.

Such spontaneous direct actions demonstrate that the impatience of the Negroes at the slow rate of improvement in their situation is mounting, not only in the South, but in the North as well.

The 1958 report presented to the NAACP convention maintained that the advocates of segregation had lost ground on every front last year. While these official leaders chirp in downtown New York that conditions are getting better and better, more and more people uptown in Harlem are saying to themselves: "I'm sick and tired of the way things are going." And they are organizing, reports the Amsterdam News, to "take action into their own hands."

The Duck Smells High

New York's Mayor Wagner and Robert Moses, chairman of the city's Committee on Slum Clearance, are engaged in a lively exchange about whether or not the scandal-ridden Title I housing program is a "dead duck." The debate was prompted by press revelations of wholesale graft and corruption in the program. Moses argues hotly that newspaper exposure has killed the program; Wagner insists it will survive.

Those familiar with New York politics would be inclined to assume that the program is dead if the authoritative and authoritarian Moses says it is. But Title I is such an unusually lucrative setup that the mayor may be right in assuming it still has a future. Since the exposures, a number of new builders have expressed interest in the program. Possibly they didn't know what they had been missing.

Leaving such conjecture aside, the ten-year record of Title I certainly proves it should be buried fast. In response to demands by the real-estate lobby, Congress wrote Title I into the National Housing Act as the answer to the "creeping socialism" of federal, low-cost housing projects. It was designed to demonstrate that slums could be eliminated more cheaply and efficiently through the established American Way of free enterprise.

Title I enables a city to buy up a slum area at a generous price, resell it to private redevelopers for a small fraction of the cost, with the federal government footing two-thirds of the loss incurred and the city putting up the balance. The builders are then supposed to raze the area and erect modern apartments for low- and middle-income families.

The Soviet Fair

Thousands of American workers have streamed into the Soviet Exhibition of Achievements in Science, Technology and Culture since it opened June 29 at New York's Coliseum. They have come to see for themselves—rather than through the warped vision of capitalist propagandists—what the Soviet Union has accomplished.

Of course, the Soviet exhibit represents a slanted selection by the other side. But many American viewers undoubtedly feel that after the twelve-year barrage of anti-Soviet propaganda they have been subjected to, they can stand being exposed to a few exaggerations in favor of the USSR. And these workers trust their ability to appraise the displays on their merits.

Moreover, a growing number of American working people are convinced that there is a solid core of truth to Soviet claims of economic achievements. Ever since the Soviet government launched the first sputnik, these workers have radically revised their thinking about the Soviet Union. They no longer consider it a land hopelessly mired in barbarism through the "failure" of "communism."

Sputnik opened their eyes to the dramatic advances scored in the USSR in the field of technology and science. And when such workers came to the fair they were ready to be impressed by other evidences of the profound transformations that the 1917 Revolution and the planned economy had brought to Russia.

At the same time, American workers

at the fair justly criticized the omission from exhibits of any statistics about wages, hours and prices in the USSR—that is, about the workers' living standards.

A regime in the Soviet Union that genuinely reflected the needs of its working people would certainly have included this information in a Soviet exhibition. If wages were still very low, if the Russian working people had still to make huge sacrifices in order to build heavy industry, if imperialist threats against the Soviet Union forced the country to devote a huge share of its productive energies to armaments—all this would have been candidly stated and explained.

The present regime can't state the facts honestly, however. For if it acknowledged that a majority of workers suffer shortages of certain necessities and of most bare comforts—and that is the true situation in the Soviet Union—how explain the limousines, caviar and fineries on display at the fair? Who enjoys these?

The answer many American workers at the exhibit gave to this question was: **the bureaucrats.**

We agree with that answer. The Soviet Union is indeed saddled with a privileged caste of bureaucrats that devours an inordinate share of the national income and that protects its comforts and luxuries by means of a totalitarian regime.

To remove this parasitic growth on the viable economic system is the number one problem confronting the Soviet working people in their struggle to build socialism.



"So what if you can't give orders since you retired. Think of all the orders you've been taking for government contracts!"

U.S. Sends Shah \$1 Billion But Can He Avert Revolution?

Six years ago, the U.S. and British governments helped the Shah of Iran stage a coup establishing "strong-man" rule in the country and halting its development toward national liberation.

The Shah's government then suppressed the Tudeh party embracing large sections of the workers and peasants and Mosaddegh's Nationalist Party. It carried through a blood purge among government employees and in the army. The U.S. government pumped in economic and military aid money (it has spent nearly \$1 billion in Iran since the end of World War II) while British and American corporations pumped out the country's oil.

Despite this the U.S. position in Iran is precarious. The \$1 billion the U.S. government expended in Iran is described as a "gamble" by the July 9 Wall Street Journal. For popular discontent is rising against the Shah's dictatorial regime. A revolutionary explosion similar to the one that toppled Western stooges in Iraq last summer may be in the making.

"There's considerable discontent in Iran," says the Wall Street Journal. "The broadening middle class chafes because it has no voice in political affairs. Businessmen grumble about alleged corruption and inefficiency in government. Everyone complains about inflation's pinch. Debts are piling up rapidly and foreign exchange reserves are dwindling. An antiquated, sometimes racket-ridden food distribution system creates shortages in the one Mideast country that easily can feed itself."

POOR BET

The Journal quotes the observation of a Western diplomat in Iran: "Despite the excesses of the Mosaddegh period and the Shah's brief abdication then, this country hasn't had its nationalist revolution. Maybe it won't, but judging from what is happening all over the world, I'd hate to bet much on that." (The American taxpayers have already bet \$1 billion on that.)

The reference to the Mosaddegh period is to the years 1951 to 1953 when Premier Mosaddegh headed a nationalist cabinet supported by the Tudeh

Party, the Communist Party in Iran.

The high point of resistance to imperialism at that time was Mosaddegh's nationalization of the oil industry, most of which at that time was British owned. The U.S. and British governments then teamed up to blockade Iranian oil exports and finally instigated the Shah's coup.

Oil wells and refineries were then turned over to a new corporation with equal American and British ownership. Under the agreement with the Shah, the company pays 50% of its profits to the Iranian government in the form of royalties. These royalties are supposedly used by the government for "economic development." But, as in the case of Iraq under King Faisal, little of this money reaches the working people.

Says the Journal: "In Teheran's night clubs, the sometimes startlingly beautiful daughters of Iran's big landowning families chatter gaily in French and English while dancing in Paris gowns. Numerous Cadillacs navigate the streets and Teheran's airport has a constant flow of travelers to and from Rome, Paris and London."

"At the other end of the scale is Baluchistan on the steaming hot Gulf of Oman, where grubs and grasshoppers make up an important part of the natives' diet."

Despite the oil royalties and U.S. handouts, Iran's foreign debts are rising steadily. Iranian government officials angrily turn down any suggestions by U.S. advisers that it tighten up tax collections. One European economist calls Iran's fiscal troubles "a case of incredible debt mismanagement."

Inflation robs the population. In late 1958 and early 1959 prices rose 15%.

The Journal quotes one businessman—a merchant of Persian carpets—as follows: "I don't know what will happen unless the government stops all these price increases. The only people who are doing well are the food sellers and property owners. . . . I am ashamed to tell you, but this year I cannot afford to buy a new summer suit, like I always have before. Yet I make three times as

'Stop Making H-Bombs Here' Says Britain's Biggest Union

Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers Union with one million members, adopted a policy July 9 calling in effect for the country's unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The TGWU convention urged the British government to suspend production of nuclear weapons, to pledge that Britain would not use the hydrogen-bomb first or permit it to be used first from its territory, and to ban the use of Britain as a base for NATO patrols by aircraft carrying atomic weapons.

The program, sponsored by the union's general secretary, Frank Cousins, was adopted by all but about 50 of the 760 delegates.

The TGWU is the second major British union to adopt this program. Earlier this year the General and Municipal Workers Union adopted a similar stand in favor of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

About three weeks ago, however, the British Labor Party's national executive board and the Trades Union Congress jointly adopted a resolution pledging support to British commitments to NATO. On the question of production of nuclear weapons, the Labor Party

and trade union tops rejected unilateral action by Britain. Instead they called for formation of a "non-nuclear club" of nations which Britain would join if other countries renounced nuclear armament.

Cousins scored this proposal at the TGWU parley, stating that "it does not take us any way along the road to peace."

The right-wing bureaucrats, however, are determined that the Labor Party should not lend even verbal support to a socialist anti-war policy. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor Party in Parliament, (he would become prime minister if Labor won the election next fall), denounced the TGWU program as "dangerous to the peace of the world" because it would result in Britain having to leave the NATO alliance.

He also declared in a July 13 speech that no party conference could bind a future Labor government to any program on nuclear-weapons issue.

much as I did two years ago."

Iran is a member of the U.S.-sponsored Baghdad Pact directed simultaneously against the Soviet Union and the nationalist revolution in the Mideast. Iraq, once the keystone of the pact has joined the anti-imperialist revolution.

As a result Baghdad is now missing from the "Baghdad" Pact. Will Iran go next? That is the question deeply troubling the big business policy makers in this country.

Automated Tax Sleuth

The Internal Revenue Department is working on plans for an electronic processing system that would carry on magnetic tape a master file of every taxpayer from the time he first comes on the rolls until the day he dies. The department hasn't maintained a central file so far because it's too expensive. The proposed electronic system would automatically spot all taxpayers who fail to file returns.

Headlines in Other Lands

Rich Get Richer, Poor Get Poorer

The rich industrial countries are getting richer and the underdeveloped, raw-material producing countries are getting poorer or at best holding their own. Such are the conclusions emphasized in a recent United Nations report. The gap between the two types of countries is widening.

Since 1953 the prices of goods exported by industrialized nations have risen by 4%, while the prices of raw materials exported by the underdeveloped countries have dropped by 7%.

French Arrest Madagascan Leader

A prominent Madagascan nationalist-independence leader, Dr. Joseph Raseta, was arrested by the French government on his way to his homeland. French authorities had originally permitted him to return, but arrested him at Djibouti and flew him back to France.

Madagascar has recently been designated an "autonomous republic" (called the Malgache Republic) under the "French Community"—President de Gaulle's name for the French empire.

Dr. Raseta represented Madagascar with two others in the French National Assembly right after World War II. The three were arrested after the 1947 rebellion in the island off the coast of Africa, and sentenced to death for "complicity." They were later amnestied on condition that they live in France.

When French imperialism crushed the 1947 national-independence revolution of the Madagascar people, 80,000 Madagascaners were massacred.

Dock Workers In Italy Back Striking Seamen

Italian dock workers are coming out on strike in support of seamen, whose walkout has tied up Italian shipping all over the world for more than a month. Some dock workers in Genoa have already hit the bricks, and

The American Way of Life

Exploring Darkest America

Ever since Hendrik Hudson dropped anchor in the river that bears his name, Hollanders have been coming over to see what America is like. The latest exploit of

this kind was undertaken last April by nine Dutch couples. They set out on a three-month trailer safari through Darkest America which took them from New York to San Francisco and Vancouver and back again.

Just before this Dutch delegation went home, they were interviewed by a N.Y. Times reporter. He appeared somewhat startled by their views on the American way of life.

Had the United States lived up to their preconceptions? he asked.

"It was a great misconception," replied Mr. Schullenberg, the unofficial spokesman for the caravaneers. "We had seen America too glamorized by Hollywood films. It is not like that. Furthermore, in our schools we are taught that it is a land of gold, of opportunity. We find it is dirty. The cities look messy."

Mr. Schullenberg did not like the slum approaches to our cities. Nor did he like, although he said he would rather not discuss it, conditions of life in the Deep South, especially among the Negroes. "Of course, I realize it is a hard problem," he added.

Mrs. Schullenberg, too, thought that this country was neither as beautiful nor as clean as they had expected. But they both rated the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park tops in beauty.

The works of man here are not so impressive as the works of nature, they believed. They were critical of American highways. "Soft shoulders . . . no bicycle paths, even no bicycles . . . no walking paths . . ." And to sum it up: "People don't walk."

While the road system is good for getting places, they resented the tolls. Holland has no toll roads. The travelers had to pay about \$6 in tolls to get from New York to Washington.

What about American foods? They didn't care very much for them. They objected to the mixtures of sweets with meats, particularly. Jelly with bacon and eggs was virtually unholly. So was cranberry sauce with tur-

key. (This blasphemous opinion of our hallowed Thanksgiving dish is almost subversive!)

However, they enjoyed American mixed drinks, Manhattan cocktails and rum drinks, but missed Dutch gin. Although our beer was "very light," they considered it good—but expensive.

What would the tourists tell their friends about conditions here when they got back? "We will tell our friends that they must go to the United States and see for themselves," answered Mr. Schullenberg.

Let them come, say we. Provided they can get a visa and stand the expense.

— Alex Harte

Unfashionable Fashion Show

There was quite an uproar at a fashion editors preview of the fashion show that is being sent to the American national exhibit in Moscow. Forty-one editors, mainly from the South and Southwest, signed a petition saying it was not "representative of the American Way of Life."

The protest centered primarily around one scene of a Negro bride and groom with white attendants, and another scene of a white bride and groom with Negro attendants.

The editors pointed to some hard facts. One from Tulsa explained that in Oklahoma, "the Negro knows his place just as well as the white man and neither would think of crossing the tracks." Other editors gave similar testimony; and the producers eliminated the mixed wedding scenes because the show was "too long."

(The original presentation won the endorsement of an Omaha fashion editor who may soon be a political editor. "A tremendous piece of propaganda," she enthused. "And not too subtly stated for Russian consumption . . . the best answer we could give to Russian propaganda.")

Guinea President Critical of U.S.

President Sekou Toure of Guinea again criticized U.S. policy toward Africa recently. While he welcomed President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the U.S. in October and a recent U.S. rice shipment, Toure said these moves were not enough to permit the conclusion that "American policy toward Africa had changed."

"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right of self-determination and development."

"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African, which are contradictory by nature and by definition."

Africa is moving "quite naturally toward independence and unity," said Mr. Toure.

Rebuild German Air Force

The German air force is being rapidly rebuilt. Today the West German government has 350 jet planes and plans to have 1,000 at 20 bases by 1963 or 1964.

As members of the NATO alliance, the West German government, furthermore, is allowed to build United States Hawk missiles.

German rearmament has been pushed by the State Department in conjunction with the German big businessmen who control the Adenauer regime.

The West German working

class, however, has repeatedly staged mass demonstrations in the past four years against rearming their country and against equipping it with nuclear weapons, which is next in the plans of the U.S. government.

British Exile 6 African Leaders

Six African leaders were deported by Uganda's British governor to a remote area of the protectorate. The six, who are members of the Uganda National Movement, were accused of "fomenting violence" in connection with an African boycott.

The six men are E. M. Mulira, I. K. Musazi, E. R. Mawagi, A. K. Busungu, J. Y. Kabanja and P. F. Muwunga.

By exiling the six, British officials hoped to head off the Uganda National Movement. But they now admit, according to Milton Bracker writing in the July 8 New York Times, that a second team of leaders has sprung up that might use the governor's order as a basis for mass protest.

Uganda is in the northeastern part of Africa, adjoining Kenya.

Army Head Gets Key Position In Indonesian Govt.

Lieutenant-General Abdul Haris Nasution was given a key role in Indonesia President Sukarno's new cabinet. Nasution will be Security and Defense Minister. As head of Indonesia's armed forces, he already enjoys sweeping powers given him by emergency regulations during the past two years. Another army officer, Col. Suprajogi, will be Minister of Production in the new government.

Two weeks ago, President Sukarno, reportedly acting under the pressure of the military, assumed virtually dictatorial powers. Sukarno's Nationalist Party and the Communist Party also supported the move. The CP, however, is not represented in the new government.

In inducting his new cabinet, July 10, Sukarno said it would continue in office for five years.

If You Think Tennessee Is Bad Try the Deep South

Editor: All of the letters you print from your readers seem to contain nothing but complaints. In fact you should name the column "Complaints of Readers."

In the Monday, July 6, edition you have another such letter signed "A Reader, Tennessee." This letter was just like the rest. He complained about the work situation, the Democratic control and the NAACP.

I don't know what town he lives in but Tennessee is not in as bad a shape as he implies. It's true that Tennessee is no utopia but it is not like the rest of the Southern states.

This reader must be a chronic complainer. If he finds Tennessee in need of improvement he should go further South. He would find more to complain about. If all your complaining readers would spend a little more time doing something about the situation instead of so much complaining things might get better.

He also wants Robert Williams to come to Tennessee. I don't believe Robert Williams could help Tennessee at all. I am sure this view is shared by most of the people in Tennessee.

M. M. G. Tennessee Union Democracy And Negro Struggle Editor: Enclosed is a \$5 donation to help out in any way with your economic problems.

I see where Rep. Powell from New York is advising his fellow Negroes to "repudiate" Senator Kennedy since he has received support from Democrats in Alabama.

How come Powell didn't have the courage or foresight to "repudiate" the labor fakery when they aligned themselves with the Dixiecrats in defeating the "Bill of Rights" that was added to the Kennedy Labor Reform Bill?

We know that any real reforms in the labor movement have to come from below and not through government intervention. But this Bill of Rights might have opened some doors for the Negroes in the unions, even if that wasn't what it was intended for. No comment from Powell that time. It seems to me that leaders like Powell have a "pork chop" mentality and not the rank and file.

Mr. Cannon's article in the Spring International Socialist Review on "The Russian Revolution and the American Negro Movement" was excellent. More articles like that and more exposure of the "pork chop" mentality of the present leaders and maybe the Negro movement will get rid of the policy of "gradualism."

I would like to hear other views on this. J. J. B. Ohio

Labor Statesman In a Worthy Cause

Editor: I am a deck hand and a member of the National Maritime Union. Last week when I got in port I caught up on my mail including our paper, the Pilot. One of the first things I read is the Voice of the Membership.

First I read a letter in the May 21 issue where the writer tells a long story about how he got into a conversation with a pilot on a plane and somehow the question "popped up" of how much our president, Joe Curran, gets a year.

The brother said he was so embarrassed that Joe only gets 19 grand that he made believe he didn't know. Then his letter pointed out how Morris Weisberger of the Sailors Union of the Pacific gets \$34,000 a year and is due for a \$17,000 raise. The brother also knew that Paul Hall of the Seafarers International Union gets \$33,000 a year and he knew exactly how much smaller these unions are in dues-paying members.

He thought Curran's pay was

shameful and he demanded his letter be printed in the Pilot.

In the next issue there were four letters, all saying how shocked they were to learn that Curran gets so little money. In the issue after that there was a long letter saying how Curran should get at least \$51,000 a year. Last week there were three more letters, all the same — more money for our beloved leader.

After reading these letters I turned to the back page and found a series of propositions and constitutional amendments being proposed by the National Council. Guess what Proposition I is? "That the President of the National Maritime Union be paid \$25,000 net a year." I suppose the "net" means after income taxes are paid. There's a labor statesman.

Favors Building A Third Party

Editor: After studying the forum debate you published on "Should Progressives Work in the Democratic Party?" I am more than ever convinced that we should have a third party beginning no later than 1960.

Why was the Progressive Party abandoned so soon after it was started? I have never quite forgiven those responsible for giving up in their first attempt. There always appeared to me something peculiar about the way it was handled and then dropped altogether.

I think we should begin to educate in the local unions first. When we can show the working man our honest intentions, and if we are honest in our convictions, he will see it much quicker than you may realize.

I wrote Senator Humphrey a long time ago that we should have a liberal party and he said no we did not need it. Since then I have found that he had aspirations of becoming president of the United States of America. Thus I am not surprised that he did not want to start another party.

L.H.P. Salisbury, Md.

Schnier Talks On "Fallout" At N.Y. Forum

NEW YORK, July 13 — It was sweltering weather last night but participants in the opening Starlight Forum of the United Independent - Socialist Committee enjoyed a cool breeze as they listened to two informative talks. The forum was held on the roof-top terrace at the home of Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein.

Walter Schnier, who has made significant contributions to the fight against nuclear tests, spoke on "Facts on Fallout." William A. Price, executive secretary of the UI-SC, reported on current moves to restrict the federal law requiring broadcasters to provide equal air time to candidates for public office. He also reported on a governmental plan to provide members of the NATO military alliance with nuclear weapons.

Mr. Schnier, news editor of a medical journal, gained national prominence when he revealed in the April 25 Nation that the government was sitting on a report that the amount of strontium 90 concentrated in the bones of American children had doubled in the past two years as a result of nuclear tests.

The AEC responded to his revelation by doubling the "maximum permissible" safety limit on strontium exposure.

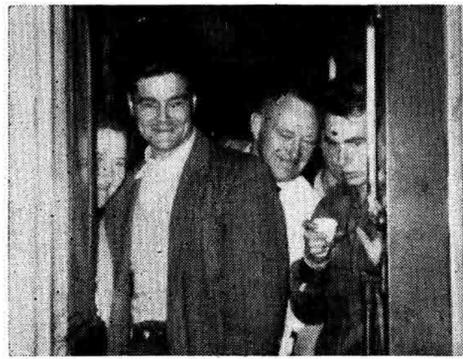
In his talk last night, Mr. Schnier stressed the need for opponents of nuclear weapons tests to be well informed on the dangers of fallout so that they can effectively convince others of the need for action. The facts he presented are elaborated in an article he wrote for the July 9 Reporter magazine.

Price reported on his testimony in behalf of the UI-SC at two Congressional hearings where he opposed any curbs on the "equal-time" law. He also told about his testimony against the nuclear giveaway program.

He said that independent Socialist participation in last year's gubernatorial contest had added weight to his testimony and underscored the need for continued independent socialist political action.

Future Starlight Forums will be held on Aug. 9 and 16 with speakers to be announced shortly. Information on this and other UI-SC summer activities may be obtained from the committee's office, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y. Phone GR 5-9736.

Beats Attempted Frame Up



Canadian Logger Ronald Laing (l) smiles at crowd of well wishers at railroad stop after he was acquitted on a murder charge brought against him as part of government moves to smash a Newfoundland strike of the International Woodworkers of America.

Laing was indicted after a member of the Newfoundland constabulary died from a blow on the head he received during an unprovoked assault on a loggers' picketline by members of the Royal Mounted Police and the local officers at Badger, Newfoundland, March 10.

... NAACP Meet

(Continued from Page 1) The case, which has been in the courts for four years, could be resolved with one word from Rockefeller, since he has the power to revoke Harriman's extradition order. However, Rockefeller has done nothing.

The "workshops" have begun consideration of some of the serious questions confronting the convention. The one on "Equal Justice Under the Law" provides an example of how the convention is being conducted. It began with speeches by Senator Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Va., a member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP.

WILLIAMS CASE In the question period that followed these speeches, a delegate from New York, referring to a recent statement of a branch president who was suspended (he did not mention Robert Williams by name), asked: "Would it be wrong to advise a person to use force to defend himself?" The question was ruled out of order on the ground that policy was being decided by the Resolutions Committee.

Robert Williams attempted to make a statement but was cut off and called out of order because only questions were allowed. He finally asked: "I would like to know what I have to do to get the NAACP to support my cases for school desegregation in Monroe, N.C.?" The chairman replied that nobody on the platform could answer that question.

In the plenary workshop on "Organized Labor and the NAACP," which dealt with the crucial question of the unity of the Negro movement and the trade unions, no time was allowed for questions. Speakers at this session were Walter Reuther, head of the United Automobile Workers, A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Morris Iushewitz, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York.

The convention will continue through Saturday when the Resolutions Committee is slated to bring the results of its deliberations on the Williams case before the delegates.

On Sunday a wind-up rally is scheduled at the Polo Grounds. As many as 55,000 people are expected to attend. Mayor Wagner, Jackie Robinson, Roy Wilkins and Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria will be among the speakers.

Randolph and Reuther At NAACP Workshop

A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, addressed the NAACP Convention at the plenary workshop session dealing with Organized Labor and the NAACP. Randolph explained that the country is in the midst of a "vast Civil Rights Revolution, the task and purpose of which are to complete the incomplete Civil War Revolution by sweeping into the ashcan of history the remnants, vestiges and survivals of the old slave order."

His speech dealt mainly with discrimination still practiced within the labor movement against Negroes. Randolph pointed out that the labor movement is not "the chief villain" in the imposition of second-class membership upon Negro workers.

"But," he said, "organized labor, which is itself the victim of limitations upon its freedom as shown by the Taft-Hartley Act, right-to-work laws and now the Kennedy-Ervin Bill, has no alternative save to cleanse its house of all forms of segregation and discrimination against a worker because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

"Verily, organized labor must project a massive revolution within its house to effect a transition of the Negro worker from the status of second-class to first-class economic citizenship..." Randolph outlined a nine-point program which he believes will bring about an end to discriminatory practices in the labor movement. He stressed the fact that there are 1 1/2 million Negroes in the trade-union movement today who are "awakening, both to their rights and their power."

Before this workshop began, a leaflet in the name of the Committee to End Discrimination in North Tarrytown was distributed by two of the delegates. They had been victimized and fired from the General Motors plant in Tarrytown with no sup-

port from the union. The leaflet read: "Pres. Reuther we have no FEPC clause in our contract. No support for Negroes who fight discrimination in the plants. Over 200,000 Negroes in UAW and no executive board member."

One of the distributors, who said he had been victimized out of his job at the auto plant on the false ground that he had spat at a foreman, said: "We are trying to get to the attention of the public the fact that Reuther does not practice what he says in his speeches."

Reuther sure made a militant-sounding speech at the convention that afternoon. But he never left the realm of generalities about discrimination within the labor movement to answer the questions raised by these two rank and file auto workers who are asking for help.

... A Case of Lockjaw

(Continued from Page 1) mised" on a decision to simply extend the existing law for another two years.

Legislation to promote the industrial use of atomic energy was also promised. But congressional leaders have agreed to postpone any action until next year.

The most disgraceful part of the congressional record is on civil rights. Prior to the opening of the session the Northern liberals assured the world that they would use their increased strength to win amendment of Rule 22 to end filibusters. When the moment for action came, they folded like acornians.

Since then Johnson himself has assumed charge of "steering" civil-rights legislation through Congress. A number of "mild" (meaning ineffective) measures have been thrown in the hopper.

In the Senate, these bills have remained bottled up in the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. Southern Democrats on the committee have blocked action by simply absenting themselves so that the quorum necessary for action cannot be mustered. No one has acted to compel them to attend.

New York Clubs Under Fire for Racist Policies

NEW YORK, July 15—Strong public pressure has put a dent in the white-gentiles-only membership policy of the swank private sports clubs in this area. The West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills announced today that it would give "courteous and prompt attention" to a membership application by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and his son. The club also said it was accepting the resignation of its president, Wilfred Burglund.

The Under Secretary of the UN disclosed last week that he and his son had been barred from membership in the club because they were Negroes. Burglund, a public relations man for the Union Carbide Corp., had bluntly told Bunche that Negroes and Jews were excluded from membership. He said it was a private club where "you can invite whom you want to."

The fact that a world-famed figure like Dr. Bunche can fall victim to such bigotry in "enlightened" New York evoked wide indignation among whites as well as Negroes. The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association holds the Davis Cup match and other public tournaments at the club and pays generous fees for the use of its courts.

The publicity around the club's treatment of the Bunches brought a swiftly spreading demand that the association stop holding matches at the club. This undoubtedly contributed substantially to the club's sudden contention that it accepts members "without regard to race, creed or color."

The public anger moved Democratic and Republican officials to display "shock." It seems that they just never knew that Jim Crow and anti-Semitism existed outside the South until they read the headlines about Dr. Bunche.

"We are most surprised and shocked that the West Side Tennis Club operates under these policies in this day and age," piously declared a spokesman for the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Democratic Mayor Wagner was in his usual fighting form. He said: "It is certainly no credit to the tennis club to discriminate against anyone."

Rep. Holtzman (D-N.Y.) put out a publicity statement declaring: "If this happened in the deep South it would be more understandable, although still thoroughly disgraceful. But in my own community of Forest Hills it is not even understandable."

Holtzman and all the other "astonished" big business politicians might take a look at yesterday's New York Times which reported the following: "A spot check of private clubs sponsoring public sports events in the metropolitan area discloses that virtually all of them have membership policies similar to those of the West Side Tennis Club which bars Jews and Negroes."

Like the West Side club, the others can point to the fact that no specific regulations restrict membership. But the survey showed that none of the clubs had Negro members. A few said they had "some" Jewish members.

"One club manager, who did not wish to be identified," the Times reported, "said that the members in his club whom he identified as Jewish" were members of Jewish families that had been converted to Christianity."

One golf club spokesman insisted there were absolutely no restrictions on membership. All an applicant has to do, he explained, is have himself proposed by a member, seconded by another member, submit letters of recommendation and be approved by both the administrative committee and the board of directors.

A tennis club president also said there were no bars against Negroes and Jews. But the club is "small and intimate," he explained, with 300 family memberships. Applicants are considered on the basis of whether they will be "congenial" with the "intimate" 300-family group. So far no Negro or Jew has been judged "congenial."

The president of another tennis club said that his was an "invitational" club and added, "That is all I am going to say about it. You are not going to put our club in a bad light."

Dr. Bunche expressed gratification today that the West Side club had retreated on the issue. In a previous statement, he said the incident "confirms... that no Negro American can be free from the disabilities of race in this country until the lowliest Negro in Mississippi is no longer disadvantaged solely because of race; in short, until racial prejudice has been everywhere eliminated. I am, in fact, glad to have this unpleasant but necessary lesson made real in this way to my son."

Detroiters to Explore 1960 Possibilities

DETROIT — A meeting has been called "to explore the possibility of putting on the Michigan ballot in 1960 a united ticket worthy of support by advocates of peace, civil rights, civil liberties, economic security and socialism." It will be held Friday, July 24, 8 p.m., at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit.

The call for the meeting was sent by the Socialist Workers Party to all the adult and youth radical and socialist groups in the state. Interested individuals were also invited to attend.

Calendar Of Events

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY AREA

Socialist Societies to enliven your summer. Series of events sponsored by United Independent-Socialist Committee. Keep in touch with other independents and socialists. SAVE THESE DATES:

July 26, 8 P.M. — Starlight Forum.

Aug. 1, 12 noon to 6 P.M. — Picnic, Annette T. Rubinstein's lake-front summer cottage on the Taconic Parkway at Shrub Oaks, N.Y. Swimming. By popular demand, a repeat menu of barbecued steak a la McManus.

Aug. 9, 8 P.M. — Starlight Forum.

Aug. 16, 8 P.M. — Starlight Forum. (All Starlight Forums will take place on Sunday evenings on the Terrace Penthouse, 10A, 59 W. 71 St.)

Aug. 22-24 — Weekend, Camp Wingdale, Wingdale, New York. For further information, write to UI-SC, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; or phone GR 5-9736.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Wednesday nights 7 to 9. DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, TE 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays. NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J. NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852. OAKLAND-BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif. PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house. Call PO 3-5820. SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Notes in the News

STEEL BARONS PLAN EXPANSION — The steel companies, which insist they can't afford a pay hike, are going ahead with expensive expansion projects. A June 15 New York World-Telegram survey finds that plans are in the hopper for new plants, equipment and technological improvements that will boost steel output by five million tons a year, bringing the total ingot capacity to over 150 million tons.

COOL COWS — Holsteins supply 35% less milk at 95 degrees Fahrenheit than at 75, University of Missouri tests show. If farmers can't afford air-conditioning for their cows, electric fans will help raise milk output, say the dairy scientists. Workers suffering from the heat in plants and factories might do well to study how America's cows are winning air-conditioning in their barns.

CREATED EQUAL — Celebrating the hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed that "all men are created equal," Dr. Chiao-Minn Hsieh, Catholic University professor, set out from Washington, D.C., with his wife and daughter, to swim and picnic on the Maryland shore of Chesapeake Bay. They were turned away from two beaches by guards who handed them cards which read: "Guests and members are limited to members of the white race only." Dr. Hsieh's family was accompanied by a friend, Foreign Service Officer Martin Glassner, and his wife and daughters. Mrs. Glassner is a German refugee who hid from the Nazis in Poland for two years because she is a Jew.

On the long drive back to the nation's capitol after the incident, she was crying, Glassner said, because "she went through this sort of thing in Europe." An American wit wrote long ago: "Men are created free and equal—but differ greatly in the sequel."

SACRIFICES LIFE — A Negro fisherman, Eugene Reed, 28, of St. Louis, Mo., was drowned July 9 when he responded to calls for help from two white boys being swept downstream on a log. He dove into the swirling waters of the Mississippi River and was swept under by the current. The boys were saved.

RIGHT TO RESIST — A private citizen has the right to resist unlawful arrest in his own home, N.Y. State Appeals Court justices unanimously ruled. The court's decision was given in the case of Eddie Massey, a 25-year-old Negro Air Force veteran, whose house was invaded on Aug. 12, 1957 by two Queens detectives. The cops beat Massey after questioning him about a complaint that someone had thrown a stone through a neighbor's window. He was subsequently convicted for assaulting a police officer. Last January N.Y. Police Commissioner Kennedy rewarded one of the two detectives who committed this act of brutality by reinstating him to his rank and giving him a choice assignment.

MEXICAN FARM WORKERS — Last week the Mexican government suddenly stopped the contracting of imported farm hands in Lubbock, in the heart of the big West Texas cotton growing area. The action resulted from an incident of race discrimination in a beauty salon, says the Mexican consul. The Plains Cotton growers are incensed against the rule put into effect by the U.S. Labor Dept. last year that at least 90% of the "braceros" must earn a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour. They claim this tends to push up the wage level too much!

ILLEGAL WIRETAPS — The practice of illegal wiretapping is widespread and even the U.S. Supreme Court's phones were tapped on at least one occasion, a Pennsylvania Bar Association investigator, Sam Dash, told the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. Police and private detectives used unlawful wiretaps in all the major cities he surveyed from New York to California. He estimated that New York City plainclothesmen made 13,000 to 21,000 wiretaps a year without the required court orders.

NEW CATECHISM — Catholic Cardinal Cushing and stool pigeon Louis Budenz are collaborating on a "catechism-like" pamphlet "exposing the intrinsic evil of communism."

STRONTIUM 90 — Radioactive strontium in New York City milk and in the bones of its young children jumped an average of two-thirds between 1957 and 1958, reports the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC blamed the fallout from Soviet nuclear bomb tests for most of this increase.

PACIFISTS JAILED — A federal judge gave three pacifists six-month sentences for "trespassing" when they protested the building of an Atlas-missile base in Nebraska. One of the three imprisoned demonstrators is Karl H. Meyer, 22-year-old son of Democratic Congressman Meyer of Vermont. Rep. Meyer, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he sympathized with his son's desire to work for world peace but disagreed with his method of opposing the government's nuclear missile policies. "Personally, I prefer to follow the legal and legislative channels in attempting to influence national and world opinion. My son seems to prefer the direct method," he said.

DEKULAKIZED — When Soviet First Deputy Premier Kozlov visited an Illinois corn-growing expert, James F. Holderman, on his U.S. tour, he observed: "He is not a kulak but a hard-working farmer." Holderman owns about 900 acres and has an estimated capital investment of \$500,000 in his farm 70 miles southwest of Chicago. He runs his corn-hog operation with three to five hired workers.

\$64,000 QUESTIONED — District Attorney Hogan told a New York County judge that the publication of grand jury findings would show that television quiz shows were rigged. These once-popular programs were "constantly misrepresented to millions of citizens as honest tests of the contestants' knowledge and skill."

HELPING THE POOR — Poverty-stricken Jose Miguel Belio and his wife Isabel were arrested in Mexico City for fishing pesos from a church alms box. The couple used a stick dipped in tar to snare the coins and bills. "I am innocent," the prisoner declared. "Isn't money from the alms box given to the poor? Well, we are poor as hell."

TOO SUCCESSFUL — When WQAM in Miami announced it would pay a penny a head for dead mosquitoes, it expected it would get about 25,000. After paying for a quarter of a million bugs it withdrew the offer.

MARTIAN WITHDRAWAL? — Reports of flying saucers fell off by more than 50 per cent the first six months of this year, the Air Force reports. One explanation is that the Martians have been scared away by nuclear fallout.