

'Peaceful Coexistence'
And the Sputnik
(See Page 3)

Vol. XXI - No. 42

THE MILITANT

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WALL ST. PINS HOPES ON ARMS RACE

SWP Election Drive Inspires United Activities by Socialists

Candidates Campaign In N.Y., San Francisco

By Herman Chauka

The election campaigns being waged by the Socialist Workers Party in New York and San Francisco are providing a growing basis for united action by socialists of various persuasions who share a common belief in the need to advance an independent socialist alternative to the Republican and Democratic parties of Big Business. In both cities prominent figures in the radical movement are lending their support to public rallies on behalf of Socialist Workers Party candidates.

Vincent Hallinan, former Progressive party leader, will speak at rallies in both New York and San Francisco on behalf of the SWP slates. The San Francisco rally on Oct. 30 will be chaired by Warren K. Billings, heroic fighter with Tom Mooney, against capitalist injustice. Both Hallinan and Billings have urged San Francisco workers to vote for Barbara and Jordan, Socialist Workers candidates for Supervisor.

Further support in San Francisco to the movement for united socialist political action came this week with the endorsement of the Socialist Workers nominees by George Hitchcock and George Olshausen. Hitchcock, a well known San Francisco playwright, is chairman of the Independent Socialist Forum in that city. Olshausen is a prominent civil liberties lawyer.

Their statement declares: "We believe that Labor should have independent representation in government. Frank Barbaria and Joan Jordan, candidates for Supervisor, are running for office because they feel the same way. Moreover, they are both active socialists whose program emphasizes the socialist future of mankind. Although the undersigned do not necessarily agree with every point in the program of Frank Barbaria and Mrs. Jordan, we endorse their candidacies for the stated reasons and call upon the citizens of San Francisco to vote for them on Nov. 5."

In New York, support continues to grow for the Oct. 25 Cowley rally, at which Hallinan will speak. In a letter of Oct. 10, James Aronson, Editor of the influential weekly, the National Guardian, urges support to the rally. The letter declares that a "vote for either of the major parties in the New York Mayoralty election on Nov. 5 would be a foolish waste of a valuable ballot." John T. McManus, General Manager of the Guardian and the 1952 Gubernatorial candidate of the American Labor Party, heartily concurred. (See text of letter on this page.)

Additional speakers at the New York rally will include Mrs. Clifford T. McAvoy, long active in the Progressive and American Labor parties, and Tim Wohlforth, editor of the new youth paper, the Young Socialist.

A statement in support of the New York rally has been issued by Tim Wohlforth, George R. Stryker and others. The statement greets Hallinan's support for Cowley as "in accord with his principled stand of supporting all actions which contribute to laying the foundations for a united, mass party of American socialism."

"Such a stand," they continue, "deserves the support of all those who seek a socialist society free of hell-bombs, witch hunts, racism and economic exploitation. Attendance at the Oct. 25 meeting at Central Plaza for Vincent Hallinan and Joyce Cowley will be a demonstration of your belief in the future of American socialism."

San Francisco Candidates



FRANK BARBARIA and JOAN JORDAN, Socialist Workers Party candidates for Supervisors in San Francisco, united socialist advocates in their campaign.



JOYCE COWLEY, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor of N. Y. and VINCENT HALLINAN, 1952 Progressive Party candidate for president, will speak at New York rally Oct. 25 for independent socialist political action.

Nat'l Guardian Editors Back SWP Rally in N.Y.

(The following is the text of the Oct 10 letter from James Aronson and John T. McManus, editor and general manager of the National Guardian respectively, urging support to the New York rally.)

for Vincent Hallinan and Joyce Cowley. The letter is addressed to Miss Cowley's campaign manager, Carol Lynn. — Ed.)

Dear Miss Lynn,

This is to let you know, in reply to your query, that I will be glad to give my support to the meeting on Oct. 25 at Central Plaza, when Vincent Hallinan will speak for the candidacy of Joyce Cowley for Mayor.

I have the utmost admiration for Mr. Hallinan whom the National Guardian supported in his campaign for the Presidency on the Progressive Party ticket in 1952. His courage and optimism



JAMES ARONSON

in a dark time in America have been most heartening to so many of us who suffered far less for our convictions than he did.

In addition, I am convinced that the dismal record of both major parties in the city and nation leave only one recourse for intelligent voters — independent political action. In my opinion, for a progressive citizen to vote for the candidates of either of the major parties in the New York Mayoralty election on November 5 would be a foolish waste of a valuable ballot.

Sincerely,
James Aronson
I concur.
John T. McManus

OTHER COMMENTS

(The following are additional excerpts from the Stryker-Wohlforth statement reported elsewhere on this page. — Ed.)

The lack of fundamental choice presented by the Republicans and Democrats in the New York Mayoralty election provides a graphic demonstration that the two party system has nothing to offer the working people and their allies...

We therefore welcome the activities of those who bring to the fore the issue of independent working class political action in the New York elections and who present a socialist answer to the major issues of the day.

AFTER LITTLE ROCK — Integration and The Southern "Moderates"

By George Lavan

The American public is suddenly hearing a lot about Southern "moderates." Northern newspaper editors are hailing them as the hope of the South, the answer to the school desegregation problem, the people who can prevent the reoccurrence of such "tragedies" as the federal enforcement of desegregation at Central High School in Little Rock.

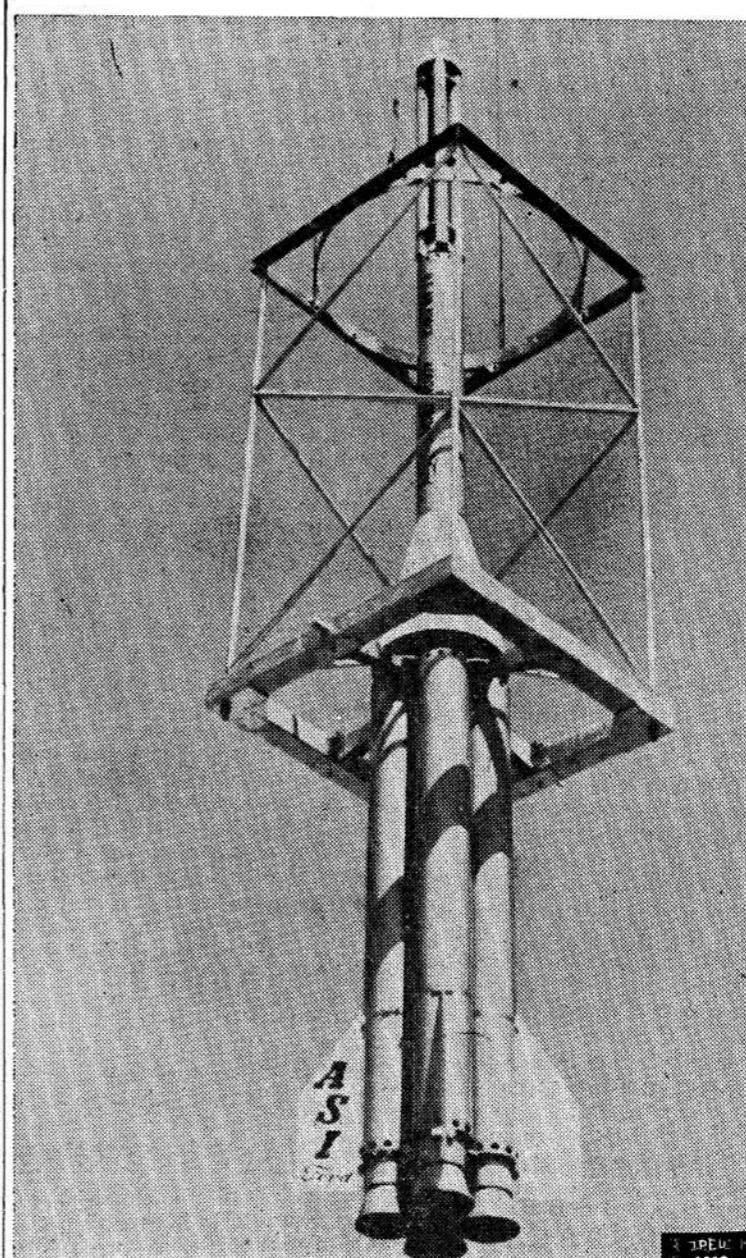
Who are these Southern "moderates"? What is their program? What can fighters against Jim Crow expect from them? These questions and their answers will assume increasing importance since the Southern "moderates" are being pushed forward into the national political limelight occupied up till now by the Byrnes-Byrd-Griffith-Eastland School of Southern politics. The pushing is being done by important economic and political interests in the South. And helping hands are being extended by the Eisenhower administration, the Northern Democrats and the Northern press.

A PECULIAR TERM

Use of the label "moderate" is as wide, all-embracing, and consequently as vague, as current usage of the term "liberal." As applied to the Southern scene it is being employed to describe (1) anti-integrationists not identified with fire-eating statements of absolute defiance of the Supreme Court decision and legislation to destroy it at any cost, (2) those who may have taken the above positions but who have since indicated that they believe nullification, interposition or abolition of the public school system unfeasible, (3) state officials who have endorsed such positions but are credited with secretly not being for them.

The present leaders of the Southern "moderates" are Gov. Lekoy Collins of Florida and Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina. Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee is also associated with this group, but since East Tennessee has long been a Republican stronghold, that state is not considered typically Southern and Clement must therefore yield primacy to Collins and Hodges as Southern spokesman.

It was during the Southern Governors Conference that the (Continued on page 3)



Ford-built rocket, planned to be launched from a balloon-suspended platform above Eniwetok Atoll, is one of U.S. answers to the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile that has disrupted Wall St.'s war perspective.

Pushes War Spending to Block Slump

By Joseph Keller

OCT. 15 — Sputnik didn't flash into outer space a day too soon for Wall Street. The stock market, an important indicator of the condition of the profit system, had begun in recent months to sag in the middle and droop at both ends, it the hopes of America's declining 15% since July. The Soviet "moon" has lifted with financial rulers. They see in it a pretext to speed up U.S. militarization and thereby the capitalist economy another shot-in-the-arm of war spending.

Yesterday's Wall St. Journal, which complains that "cuts in war spending have already made themselves felt in part," observes in its lead article that "Sputnik and kindred Soviet achievements are propelling the cold war into a tough new phase."

"TOUGH" TALK

This leading financial and business newspaper cites the speech of Army Secretary Brucker last week before a women's group, when he stated: "You'll never know the power this country has, unless there is a war. That power is so massive that nobody should ever risk trying it out."

The Journal then quotes "one of the Administrations' most skilled diplomats" as follows: "When you talk peace all the time, people get to believe that you're never going to use whatever power you have."

All this "tough" talk, of course, doesn't preclude some maneuvers in the direction of "peaceful co-existence." But it does indicate that official propaganda is being pitched to prepare the American people for an intensified arms race and the sacrifices that further inflationary war spending will entail.

MORE SACRIFICES

Certainly, the Democrats are going to press the issue and have already fired their opening salvos. Thus, Senator Symington (D-Mo.), a former Air Force Secretary, sarcastically commented that "Eisenhower wants to meet the enemy at the border with a firmly balanced budget."

Even the most conservative financial commentators are declaring for no-holds-barred in tackling a stepped-up superarmaments program. "At this moment we do not know whether a stepped-up missile program will cost us a fraction of a billion dollars or many billions of dollars a year from now on," states financial expert Lawrence Fertig in the Oct. 14 N. Y. World-Telegram. "But," he adds, "whatever the cost it will have to be done." Even, he states further, if this must be done at the expense of socially-beneficial projects "such as federal aid to education."

Sen. Styles Bridges, Republican member of the Armed Services Committee, puts the prospect of "sacrifice" more directly: "The time has clearly come to be less concerned with the depth of the pile on the new broadloom rug or the height of the fin on the new car, to be more prepared to shed blood, sweat and tears..."

REMOTE DREAM

Naturally, this doesn't refer to the blood, sweat and tears of those who will profit from increased armaments and who have only old hand-made Persian rugs and fleets of Cadillacs and Jaguars.

Noting the recent aircraft plants layoffs, the Oct. 11 N. Y. Post pondered editorially, "What will happen if some real disarmament accord is finally achieved and defense industries begin to cut down on a national scale? How much of our economy is based on cold war? How will it withstand the shock of relaxed tension?" But then comes the reassuring thought: "Perhaps the dream of disarmament remains remote."

Rally for Independent Socialist Political Action

New York City

Hear

Vincent Hallinan

(1952 Progressive Party Presidential Candidate)

Joyce Cowley

(Socialist Workers Party Candidate for Mayor of New York)

Mrs. Clifford McAvoy

Tim Wohlforth

(Managing Editor Young Socialist)

Friday, October 25 -- 8 P.M.

CENTRAL PLAZA — 111 SECOND AVENUE

Contribution 50 cents

San Francisco

Hear

Warren K. Billings

(Chairman)

Vincent Hallinan

(SWP Candidate for Supervisor)

Frank Barbaria

(SWP Candidate for Supervisor)

Joan Jordan

(SWP Candidate for Supervisor)

Wednesday, October 30 -- 8:15 P.M.

ILWU Bldg., 150 Golden Gate Avenue

(Auspices: Citizens Committee for Barbaria and Jordan)

Subscription \$3 per year.
\$1.50 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$1.50 per year; \$2.50 for 6
months. Canadian: \$3.50 per
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.
Bundle Orders: 5 or more
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Monday, October 21, 1957

Set-Back for U.S. Imperialism

The Eisenhower Doctrine, blared forth after the Suez crisis, is now under attack even by its staunchest supporters. The U.S. took over from Britain and France the job of "policing" the Arab countries to keep them safe for the profit system. The instrument for this task was the "Eisenhower Doctrine," announced by the President at a special session of Congress last year.

The fine print in this Doctrine soon became clear. King Saud, the slave-holding monarch of Saudi Arabia, was wined and dined in Washington, then sent forth as chief sales agent for U.S. policy. Now Saud himself is begging the U.S. State Department to renounce its policy and reassure the Arab countries of its "peaceful" intentions.

Lebanon, one of the first Arab countries to O.K. the Eisenhower Doctrine, is reported to have asked the U.S. to release it from the agreement. (Lebanon has already received its share of the \$200 millions provided in the Eisenhower Doctrine for support of U.S. policy.) King Saud is also proposing the abandonment of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

At first, it appeared the U.S., loaded with dollars and atom bombs, would meet little opposition. Iraq, the home of the Baghdad pact, went along. Lebanon agreed. In Jordan, where there was considerable nationalist opposition, King

Hussein just dissolved the parliament and declared martial law. The U.S. fleet sailed into view and Jordan was apparently delivered over to the U.S.

The State Department's time-table listed Syria and Egypt next. First, economic pressure was applied — called by Egyptians the "Big Squeeze." Around \$30 million of Egypt's assets in the U.S. were "frozen." The U.S. cut its export of lubricating oil, cut its economic aid program, turned down Egypt's request to buy wheat and cut off sales of spare parts for Egypt's canal tugs.

Syria and Egypt accused the U.S. of aiding plots to overthrow their governments. Eisenhower then waved his war threat. He declared Syria a danger to the peace of the Mideast, claimed Jordan and Lebanon were frightened by Soviet arms shipments and threatened to invoke the Eisenhower Doctrine to meet the "Communist challenge." (The U.S. had rejected an earlier Soviet proposal that the major powers agree to send no arms to Arab countries.)

But the Eisenhower Doctrine failed to scare the Arab nationalists. The Arab revolution has far greater strength than the Wall-Street government thought.

The previously willing servants of pro-West policies had to retreat. Eisenhower and Dulles were left with a Doctrine to "protect" Arab countries that don't want "protection."

The Hungarian Revolution

This week marks the anniversary of the great Hungarian revolution for national independence and workers democracy. It began on October 23, one year ago, when security police fired on a demonstration in Budapest.

The Hungarian masses armed themselves as popular revolutionary masses always have, by disarming the police, capturing arsenals and winning over the ranks of the army. The workers launched a general strike. Councils — organs of workers power like the Soviets of 1917 — appeared on a nation-wide scale in the factories, the army and neighborhood areas. The workers fought overwhelming military odds with a spirit akin to that of the Paris Commune which inspired generations of class-conscious workers.

The blood-bath begun Nov. 4 by the bureaucrats in the Kremlin, demonstrated once and for all the idiocy of any belief in the possibility of their "self reform." The role of the Workers Councils after the armed conflict ended — with the workers of "red Csepel," the industrial heart of Budapest, being the last to lay down arms — gave the lie in the most convincing way to Stalinist propaganda about saving Hungary from "Fascism." For over a month after the Nagy government and any capitalist-restorationist elements there were had disappeared, the general strike by the socialist work-

ers continued. For two months the Workers Councils continued their open activity, organizing new demonstrations and strikes and repeating the demands raised early in the revolution — withdrawal of Soviet troops and the institution of workers democracy. The central demand of the general strikes was for legalization of the Workers Councils as permanent political bodies with sole authority over the management of industry.

The reply of the Kadar regime was to outlaw the regional and city-wide Workers Councils, to arrest their leaders and decree a death penalty for strikers. The arrested leaders — including Bela Annusz, Sander Bali and the 23-year-old president of the Budapest Workers Council Sandor Racz — have still not been released. Neither have the other prominent participants in the October events — the long-time Communist and Spanish Civil War veteran, General Pal Malter, and the writers Tibor Dery, Byula Hay, Tibor Tardos and Zoltan Zelk.

The fate of these and thousands more — workers, intellectuals and Communists who participated in the revolution and who were arrested — remains unknown. They have not been put on public trial because a revolution cannot be tried without convicting its accusers. It is the duty of class conscious workers everywhere to demand the immediate release of these prisoners.

Helen Sobell

Anyone who has followed the sensationalized press treatment of the statements about Helen Sobell, wife of the famous Alcatraz prisoner, Morton Sobell, by Reino Hayhanen, witness against accused spy, Rudolph Abel, must wonder what the press is up to. Some of the headlines create the impression that Helen Sobell is now being accused of being a spy.

The Oct. 16 N.Y. Mirror's front-page headline read, "Spy Got 5Gs to Lure Wife of Sobell." A page three headline said, "Spy Names Sobell's Wife." However, those who went on to read the story, learned that Helen Sobell had never received any money, had never been propositioned by Hayhanen, and had never even laid eyes on the man.

Furthermore, the charges made by Hayhanen would strain the imagination of even the most gullible and hysterical spy-hunter, searching for agents under the bed each night. Why should the Kremlin seek to obtain the "spy" services of a woman who is known throughout the country for her tireless efforts to win justice for her husband who has been buried in Alcatraz for eight years — on alleged "spy" charges.

What "spying" could she do with the FBI hounding her every step? What information could she obtain, when many people have been so frightened by the witch hunt that they're afraid even to look into her husband's case to see if he

The Sputnik and Disarmament

By Art Preis

In the heyday of world capitalism before World War I, many leaders of the Second (Socialist) International held the view that the capitalist system would evolve peacefully and painlessly into socialism. They claimed that the class struggle, as depicted by Marx and Engels, was "outmoded" and that the capitalists themselves could be persuaded by appeals to reason and humanitarian feelings to abandon their inferior and brutal system for the superior system of socialism.

When the first world war broke out, these preachers of moral persuasion could not believe that the capitalists had been deaf to their entreaties. Obviously, the enlightened capitalists of their own country must have been provoked to war by exceptional and particularly justifiable circumstances. These "socialists" ended up by supporting the war.

When Stalin was alive, he added a new twist to this conception. The capitalist nations had not been persuaded to maintain the peace among themselves despite the similarity of their economic system. But the Kremlin leaders after World War II propounded the view that the capitalist world could be persuaded to peacefully accept the coexistence and the competition of a large and growing area in which the profit system had been abolished and nationalization of the basic industries initiated.

MERELY BAD "POLICY"

Both the earlier Social Democratic and the later Stalinist versions started from the same premise. They both contended that imperialist aggression, militarization and war are simply a policy deliberately chosen and preferred by certain capitalist governments or cliques. If enough pressure or persuasion were used upon these wavered elements, their minds



Lenin, speaking, and Trotsky (marked X), co-leaders of the Russian Revolution of Nov. 1917, at a meeting of revolutionary workers and soldiers. Both urged international revolutionary socialist class struggle as the only way to halt or prevent imperialist wars.

could be changed. The question to themselves, they might agree of peace and war thus boiled down to an ability to reach the minds and the decent instincts of the capitalist rulers.

The Kremlin has added a still further argument to this conception that the capitalists can be made to see the light and abandon war as a basic instrument of their international policy. If the leading capitalists could be convinced that imperialism and war are not only wrong but costly, unprofitable and even hazardous

to themselves, they might agree to a peace pact with the Soviet Union. Thus, the great advances in Soviet military power, now capped by the development of the intercontinental rocket as revealed in the projection of the Sputnik into outer space, are regarded as the clinching argument in convincing capitalism in general, and U.S. capitalism in particular, to accept "peaceful coexistence."

Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev emphasized

(Continued from page 1) rect examination of Reino Hayhanen, who is represented as a self-confessed Soviet spy, an underling of Abel. According to the Department of Justice prosecutors, Hayhanen turned-coated five months ago in Paris and voluntarily offered his services to the FBI.

On Oct. 15, as a prosecution witness, Hayhanen was led by Assistant U.S. Attorney William F. Tompkins into a statement that the witness and Abel received \$5,000 in 1955 from the Soviet government to try to buy the services of Mrs. Sobell to spy for the Kremlin. Sobell had been originally arrested on spy charges five years before.

Hayhanen, carefully guided by the questions of the prosecution, made plain that he had never spoken to Mrs. Sobell, never contacted her in any way and that she didn't even know of his existence. He and allegedly Abel finally took the alleged \$5,000 and buried it in Bear Mountain. After adjournment of court Tuesday, the prosecution must have realized that someone might ask to see this money — have it dug up.

So, the prosecution put its star witness Hayhanen on the stand again the next day and asked him if the money was still buried. This time, the witness claimed to recall that he, unknown to Abel, had secretly gone to Bear Mountain, dug up the money and pocketed it himself. The actual course of the questioning went like this:

"Reino Hayhanen . . . described how he double-crossed his boss and others long before he defected to the West in May of this year. The stolid, balding agent for the Kremlin described himself as a lair and a thief in such matter-of-fact tones that observers in the court room wondered how he could have been selected for espionage work in the first place.

A good portion of the press is treating this aspect of the Hayhanen testimony with scarcely concealed disbelief. The account in the Oct. 17 N.Y. Herald-Tribune, which hitherto has taken unquestionably the FBI side of this and similar cases, is worth quoting a bit extensively to indicate its disgust with Hayhanen and his testimony. The Tribune reported:

"One wonders at the ineptness, not to say idiocy, of the department of espionage in Moscow which would order its allegedly key agents to have anything to do with anybody connected with Sobell's wife. As claimed in this very hearing, she was under constant surveillance by police and the FBI. It would be obvious even to amateurs in espionage that Mrs. Sobell was sure poison for any spy."

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"The prosecution finished direct examination of Hayhanen by having him give a long, almost unintelligible explanation of the code he used to exchange messages with Moscow. The content of the messages was not revealed nor was the reason for his final defection."

And Hayhanen hasn't even been cross-examined yet by defense counsel.

If veteran court-room observers and correspondents of the conservative press wonder how Hayhanen was "selected for espionage work in the first place," we have the right to question whether he was a Soviet spy to begin with. After all, so far we have only his word for it, the word of a confessed liar and thief. Is he not, in fact, a paid agent of the U.S. Justice Department giving perjured testimony to bolster its flimsy cases and tainted evidence?

Mrs. Sobell has issued a statement contemptuously denying Hayhanen's statement as a cooked up scheme to prejudice her husband's appeal. Even if she had not said a word, Hayhanen's story would have spoken loudest against itself.

Tompkins: What did you do with the \$5,000 that you buried in Bear Mountain?

Hayhanen: I kept it myself.

Judge Mortimer W. Byers: Didn't he bury it? How could he both bury it and keep it?

Tompkins: Did you dig up the money?

Hayhanen: Yes.

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Detroit Socialist Leader Urges Vote for Patrick

By Sarah Lovell

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Only one important question will be settled in the Detroit election on Nov. 5, and it is this: Will the Negro people, over one-fifth of the city's population, at last win representation on the Common Council, or will the anti-Negro elements succeed in keeping the Council lily-white?

As candidate for Mayor in the September "non-partisan" primary election, I advocated the nomination and election of William T. Patrick, Jr. as Councilman. So did the Wayne County CIO Council, the Socialist Workers Party and large sections of the Negro community. Patrick ran ninth among the 18 candidates nominated for the runoff where nine Council members will be elected.

Patrick's good showing in the primary was due chiefly to the Negro community's justified desire to win representation in office at all levels. The desire was also reflected in the nomination of two other Negro candidates, George H. Edwards and Charles M. Diggs, who ran 13th and 16th in the primary.

HAS BEST CHANCE

Patrick ran ahead of Edwards and Diggs, and has a better chance of being elected for two reasons: His candidacy is the result of independent and fairly broad organization in the Negro community, which they lack, although Negroes voted for them too; and he has CIO support.

But Patrick's election is by no means assured.

For one thing, he has the bitter opposition of the organized anti-Negro forces in this city. In the primary they circulated vicious white-supremacist literature urging people to "Vote Right, Vote White." Under that slogan they are still trying to mobilize the prejudiced and backward elements, who make up a large part of the population, to turn out at the polls Nov. 5 for the express purpose of preventing any Negro from being elected to the Council.

Another danger results from the way the Patrick campaign is being conducted. Instead of boldly and proudly proclaiming that he defends the principle of

Negro representation in office, Patrick puts himself forward as a candidate of "all the people." This is supposed to be "smart" politics, but it isn't really.

HIS REAL STRENGTH

The FACT is that Patrick wouldn't even be in the runoff if the Negro community wasn't determined to win representation on the Council. This is Patrick's strength, not his weakness. By proceeding from this fact, and by defending and expounding the principle of Negro representation, he could inspire and mobilize the many Negroes who did not bother to vote in the primary, and whose presence at the polls next month may spell the difference between election and defeat.

By speaking out openly for the principle of Negro representation, and by stressing the common interests of the white workers and the Negro people, Patrick also could win greater interest and support among white workers. Candidates claiming to stand for "all the people" are a dime a dozen, and make little impression.

But many white workers can be attracted by a Negro candidate trying to show them that their interests too will be promoted by having on the Council a candidate representing the aspirations of the Negro community, which are basically the same aspirations that the white workers have.

Poll Shows Extent Of Detroit Bias

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Last week the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research reported the results of a survey among whites in Detroit. Here is what they found:

Fifty-six percent think that white and Negro schoolchildren who live in the same neighborhood should attend classes together in Detroit.

Ten per cent think they should attend the same schools but in separate classes.

And the rest, a little over one-third, favor complete segregation of the two races in different schools.

The Detroit News hailed this with the headline: "Tolerant View on Integration Found in City."

Almost half the whites are against school integration in a city where integration is the official policy and is supposed to be in effect—and this is called "tolerance"!

No wonder that the prospect of electing Negro Councilman—already achieved in many non-Southern cities where Negroes are a smaller proportion of the population than here—receives such virulent and passionate opposition in Detroit!

Poor Families Ousted from LA Area Condemned for City, Sold to Dodgers

By Della Rossa

Concrete steps lead to nowhere except weeds and refuse. There are narrow little roads, with sign posts, Garibaldi, Reposa, Paducar. A solid school still stands, but its windows are boarded up. Nearby there is a little grocery store, plastered with advertising, and a vegetable garden by its side. Its sign says, "City Center Grocery Store." Occasionally its screen doors bang because a handful of families in scattered houses remain, with their cactus patches, their chickens and their dogs.

This is the Chavez Ravine area of Los Angeles. It's bordered by Elysian Park and the Police Academy on one side, the

Naval Academy and six old and faithful oil wells on the other. The Los Angeles City Hall shaft is seen nearby above the hill-top.

DREAMS KILLED

It occurred when the dreams of the respected architect, Richard Neutra for a housing project with play areas and facilities for working families, were thrown out. Families had already been forced out, Federal funds were available, but the first act of the newly elected Mayor Poulsen was to fly to Washington to cancel the whole plan.

Three people, two of them from Chavez Ravine, have filed a suit in Superior Court. Cutting into the clamor for bringing the Dodgers here, they want to remind the City Council that a 1953 deed restriction provides that Chavez Ravine must be held for public use for 20 years.

LAND GRAB

"This is not a baseball deal, this is an enormous land deal"—these are the words of Julius Rubens, an attorney, and one of the three who filed the Superior Court suit. He had joined the Sept. 30 debate before the City Council. The hearing room was jammed and most of the speakers were in agreement. This is business and profit, they said unblushingly. They omitted to mention that it did not profit the majority of Los Angeles residents, and especially did not profit the families who had left their homes in Chavez Ravine.

Among those who gloated that it was the "opportunity of a lifetime" were the former head of the Chamber of Commerce and the manager of the big Statler Hotel.

The manager of a community newspaper remarked: "Professional sports are big business and should be treated as big business."

A representative of the four Los Angeles daily papers said, "These newspapers are 100 per cent behind this move."

Perhaps that is why they rarely print the words of people like J. J. Rodriguez, president of Los Angeles Community Service Organization, a committee of Mexican-Americans interested in protecting their civil rights. Mr. Rodriguez said at the Council hearings:

"I am not opposed to the Dodgers but I am opposed to the fact that the land in Chavez Ravine was condemned for one purpose and now is going to be sold for another purpose."

New York Socialist Workers Party Candidates on TV and Radio

JOYCE COWLEY ON TV

Sunday, October 27

2 P.M.

Citizens Union Searchlight

Interview

WRCA—Channel 4

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LILLIAN KIEZEL

ON RADIO

Tuesday, October 22

10:05 to 10:30 P.M.

Round Table Discussion on

The New York City Council

WRCA—660 on the dial

JOYCE COWLEY ON RADIO

Sunday, October 20

9 to 9:30 P.M.

Campus Press Conference

Program

WNYC—830 on Dial

Wednesday, October 23

10 P.M. to 12:30 A.M.

Central Queens Allied

Civic Council Program

WRCA—660 on the dial

Monday, October 28

11:20 P.M. to 12:15 A.M.

Tex and Jinx Show

WRCA—660 on Dial

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