

The Record Of Inflation

(See Page 2)

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1957

PRICE 10c

Vol. XXI - No. 46

U.S. Supreme Court Refuses to Review Sobell's Conviction

By Myra Tanner Weiss

NOV. 13 — The United States Supreme Court yesterday dealt a tragic blow to justice in this country. Once again the highest court of whether justice was done in the most famous case since Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered by the state of Massachusetts three decades ago. Despite world-wide protest that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was a frame-up; despite the fact that a man and woman, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were the first alleged peacetime "conspirators" in U.S. history to be executed; despite the fact that Morton Sobell, a talented young scientist, has languished for eight years in prison on a 30-year sentence; despite the fact that unchallenged evidence has been accumulated since the 1951 trial that justice was not done — despite all these compelling reasons for a Supreme Court review of the case, the Justices turned their backs.

REPUTATION DAMAGED

The recently won reputation of the Supreme Court for "fairness" doesn't look so good when the high court lacks the courage even to put that new evidence of Sobell's innocence to a judicial test.

The Supreme Court doesn't need to give any explanation for

Rep. Walter Smears Civil Liberties Group

Chairman Francis E. Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee has uncovered a "plot" to destroy his witch-hunting apparatus. The "plot" is the public campaign of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a body devoted exclusively to defense of the Bill of Rights, to end the extra-judicial persecution of Americans by "subversive" hunters like Walter. "Operation Abolition," charged Walter's Committee, has "attained almost country-wide proportions." Harvey O'Connor, ECLC Chairman, pointed out that Walter's attack only emphasizes the need to abolish his witch-hunting group.

MUST BE FREED

The Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, with offices at 940 Broadway, New York, 10, announced that "new legal motions will be explored." The Committee said it "intends to work with even more intensity and speed, not only because of the urgent need to establish the truth, but because Morton Sobell has suffered enough and must not be permitted to languish in Alcatraz any longer." (See full text of statement by Helen and Rose Sobell on this page)

Helen Sobell's Plea for Justice

(The following is the full text of the statement issued by Helen Sobell and Rose Sobell, wife and mother of Morton Sobell. — Ed.)

For more than eight years we have lived from day to day in the hope that the injustice which has destroyed the life of our family would be reviewed by the courts of our country so that an innocent man could be saved from destruction. The horror of knowing that the steadfastness of a father, a son, and a husband, of a man who is a brilliant scientist has been rewarded only by continuing torment is a difficult thing to bear for Morton's mother and for myself. We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial. Life has no meaning to us if it must be lived together with such monstrous injustice. We know Morton's goodness, his kindness, his honesty and his innocence of crime. All that has gone before will be but a beginning to the cries which must awaken everyone and show them that Morton must be treated as a human being, not as a pawn in a struggle for power over man's mind.

It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done in not even taking this matter in its jurisdiction. What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is the truth itself? We turn now to the most, find that verdict now.



HELEN SOBELL

GOP, Democrats Beat Drums For Arms Race, "Sacrifices"

What the Elections Show

Socialist Banner-Bearers



The Socialist Workers candidates in the New York election. Morris Zuckoff (left) ran for Comptroller; Joyce Cowley (seated), for Mayor; Lillian Kiezel and Alvin Berman for President of the City Council and Brooklyn Borough President.

SWP Municipal Tickets Win Encouraging Votes

The vote registered by the Socialist Workers tickets in New York and San Francisco represents a small but significant gain for the principle of independent working class political action. In New York, Joyce Cowley, Socialist Workers candidate for Mayor, was credited with 13,915 votes in unofficial returns. Morris Zuckoff, candidate for Comptroller, received 14,042 votes and Lillian Kiezel, candidate for President of the City Council, 12,634 votes. None of the write-in votes for Alvin Berman, candidate for Brooklyn Borough President, were reported.

Republicans made the N. J. election a test campaign. For Gov. Meyer had won with only a small margin in 1953. Eisenhower swept the state by 750,000 votes in 1956. The chances, therefore, of a Republican victory seemed good. The Republicans moved into the campaign with all their national political weight. Both Eisenhower and Nixon gave strong support to the Republican contender, State Senator Malcolm S. Forbes.

BIGGER PROMISES
To meet the challenge Meyer engaged in more than usual demagogic in his appeal for labor support. Accompanied by union officials he went into the factories to speak directly to the workers about unemployment and medical compensation, equal job opportunities, etc. He even went so far as to say he would favor "relaxation" of state laws barring unemployment compensation for strikers — "after a reasonable waiting period."

Evidently counting on the Administration's help and the effect of Senate hearings on corruption in the labor movement, Forbes attacked Meyer as a "tool" of the CIO. "The people are tired of watching labor officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations dominate the State House," said Forbes. "We don't want to see Walter Reuther run business out of New Jersey as he has in Michigan." Then Forbes promised, "I will never stop my fight to end the domination of our state government by this handful of power-hungry men."

Mayor Wagner of New York also benefited from the workers' economic sensitivity. He polled the largest plurality in city history. His verdict will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must seek to establish the truth itself? We turn now to the most, find that verdict now.

SWP Candidates Express Thanks for Campaign Aid

Editor,

We wish to express our warm thanks to all those who campaigned so well in support of our candidacies and to all those who backed us at the polls. The 14,000 votes recorded for us was modest compared to the votes for the capitalist candidates, but it was heartening and significant in that they were votes cast for a clear-cut working class program.

Furthermore, the increase in independent working class politics gained as a result of this campaign and that the united action it brought will aid in furthering unity on vital issues in the post-election period. By the same token, partisans of independent labor politics can look forward to the 1958 elections with renewed optimism.

Joyce Cowley
Morris Zuckoff
Lillian Kiezel
Alvin Berman

Why Zhukov Was Purged
(See Page 2)

Eisenhower's Speeches Stress War Spending; Less for Working People

By Fred Halstead

The issues of "Sputnik" and growing unemployment are being used by the government and corporations to launch a drive to cut the standard of living of American workers. In his "Science and Security" speech, President Eisenhower has proposed "a very considerable" increase in spending for war preparations. At the same time he proposed in his Nov. 13 speech "the cutting out" of "entire categories" of non-military federal expenditures.

The country must prepare itself for a shift to "less butter and more guns," said Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks at a Washington speech Nov. 13. A week previously Eisenhower said that the increased spending for the guided missile race would be met only if "we set our priorities and stick to them and if each of us is ready to carry his own burden willingly and without complaint."

More on the same theme came from Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier and "elder statesman" of Washington politics, when he recently urged the intensified arms race and added: "If America ever crashes, it will be in a two-tone convertible... There are worse burdens than taxes... Sputnik represents the test..."

FAT AND LAZY

Showing that the drive for sacrifice of living standards to war preparations is a bi-partisan policy, former President Truman urged increased armaments in a Nov. 11 speech and said that what's wrong with the U.S. is "that we are fat and lazy and want too many cars and gadgets."

The theme is repeated in the capitalist press. For example, the Nov. 11 New York World-Telegram attributes the U.S. missile-satellite lag to the fact that after World War II the American people were too interested in the resumption of production of consumer goods and to anxious to turn away from weapons."

As the politicians run interference with their appeals to "sacrifice" and their "guns not butter" statements, the corporations are already taking advantage of increased unemployment to cut wages, increase speed-up, and get rid of "marginal workers." (See story on page three.) They are also preparing to resist attempts by organized workers to hold on to their standard of living in the face of rising prices.

"A top official of a Midwest automotive parts concern, for example," says the Nov. 12 Wall Street Journal, "bristles when he is asked about possible pay demands in the auto industry next spring; he would prefer a stiff management stand — even if it leads to a walkout."

In spite of the inflationary effects of the war budget, the economy continues to dip. An expected "year-end pick up in war orders" says the Nov. 10 N.Y. Times, failed to materialize.

In addition, a McGraw-Hill survey of anticipated capital spending in 1958 found that the figure would drop 7% below this year's outlay which would bring it below the 1956 total. This means, according to the Nov. 9 Business Week, that "one of the biggest, costliest cushions beneath the U.S. economy is losing a significant part of its stuffing."

Officials of the Commerce Department last week released the first government estimate of unemployment for next year — "an assumption based on the best guess now available" that it would increase by one million. This is below estimates made by private business.

TURNABOUT

Prof. Otto Hahn, German Nobel prize winner, who has urged an international gathering of scientists to discuss ways of preventing war, recites the following verse:

To smash the simple atom
All mankind was intent.
Now any day
The atom may
Return the compliment.

S.F. Campaigners



Frank Barbaria and Joan Jordan ran an effective socialist campaign in the San Francisco election for Board of Supervisors. They found increased interest in their plank for independent labor politics at the union meetings they addressed as well as in organizations of the Negro people.

Political Revolution In the Soviet Union

By Harry Ring

In the November issue of *Monthly Review*, an independent socialist magazine, editors Leo Huberman and Sweeny devote themselves to the problem of the bureaucratic regime in the Soviet Union. The problem is also discussed in an article by Joseph Clark, former foreign editor of the *Daily Worker* who recently resigned from the Communist Party.

Writing on the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the MR editors characterize the Khrushchev regime as "self-chosen and self-perpetuating; enjoying the good things of life, it leads an existence quite apart from the masses; it... imposes its will through its monopoly of economic and political power. In short, the Soviet Union is a dictatorship, but not the dictatorship of the proletariat..."

Obviously then, if one proceeds from the correct assumption that Stalinist degeneration in the USSR does not mean the existence of a new ruling class, a program of social revolution does not apply. The only basic change in class rule that can be projected in the Soviet Union is counter-revolutionary—that is, capitalist restoration. This is certainly the program of Dulles and Kennan. But there is no valid reason for confusing it with the socialist program of political revolution.

Political revolution in the USSR means abolition of the present dictatorial rule and re-establishment of the political rule of the workers through the recreation of the Soviets (workers' councils) as democratically elected bodies. Such a change would bring the political superstructure in the USSR back into harmony with its economic base.

While Trotsky was the first to elaborate such a program, he did not "invent" the political revolution any more than Marx "invented" the class struggle. It flows, rather, from Trotsky's analysis of the political degeneration of the Soviet state.

Probing for new answers to the problem, the MR editors dismiss as barren the contributions of both the Communist Party and the spokesmen for capitalism. "The Trotskyites have come closest to defining the problem correctly," they say. "But their solution (an anti-bureaucratic revolution of the Soviet masses) is part wishful thinking and part sheer revolutionary romanticism... the masses are not going to revolt against a system that works as well as the Soviet system, no matter how undemocratic the government may be."

LOOK TO SLOW PROCESS

Outlining in "tentative" form what they see as a possible development, the MR editors say: "Some or all of the competing factions in the leadership might... appeal increasingly for the support of public opinion as a means of getting the upper hand over rivals... Such a development might be the beginning of a slow but genuine process of democratization."

In his article, Joseph Clark, gives no specific indication as to how he thinks Stalinism will be eliminated, but he takes issue with Leon Trotsky on the problem. He writes: "If a new exploiting class is in power in Russia, counter-revolution has triumphed. Then the Trotskyist slogan of a workers revolution... would have validity. But it hasn't. Brilliant as was Trotsky's analysis of the rise of the bureaucracy in Russia and his forecast of degeneration in the Soviet state, his slogan of 'workers revolution' can only impede the steady struggle to eliminate the baleful legacy of Stalinism. That slogan can become confused—and has been in actual politics—with George Kennan's old 'containment' policy and the Dulles 'liberation' crusade."

AN INACCURACY

Clark's description of Trotsky's views on revolution in the USSR is inaccurate, and it would be helpful for further discussion of how the bureaucratic regime will be eliminated, if the question of revolution were first clearly defined.

The "slogan" advanced by Trotsky was not that of an undefined "workers' revolution," but that of a political revolution.

Why Zhukov Was Put on Purge List

By George Lavan

In his speech at the 40th anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, on Nov. 7, Kremlin boss Khrushchev demarcated the political area on which the bureaucracy is attempting to consolidate its rule. The real limit of political concessions to the masses is the 20th Congress, "the most important historic phase... in the life of the party and the Soviet people." "Such occurrences as under Stalin's personality cult," Khrushchev promised, "should never be permitted in the future."

He then marked off the forward limit of concessions by declaring Stalin a "dedicated Marxist-Leninist" whom "the party and Soviet people will give his due." He addressed a warning to those attempting to carry de-Stalinization too far, who "call leaders... Stalinists, giving it negative meaning. Critics of this kind are either thorough slanderers or people who have descended to the rotten positions of revisionism..."

Khrushchev's program has become the official program as a result of his victory, first over Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich, who threatened the rear, and recently over Zhukov, who threatened the forward limit.

QUICK DEMOTION

Marshal Zhukov enjoyed his position as the second most powerful figure in the Kremlin bureaucracy for only four months. Why did Khrushchev

army as against party and guns, but put it on the

find it imperative to strike him so quickly?

The simple fact is that the instability of the Soviet bureaucracy and the pressure of the Soviet masses from which this instability flows is so great that further delay threatened to convert Khrushchev's savior of July into his destroyer. That Zhukov had already begun building up his own forces for the ultimate contest explains Khrushchev's urgency in striking while the challenge was potential and not yet actual.

Zhukov's preparations may be divided into three categories: 1) Consolidation of his own base in the bureaucracy—the officers' caste of the armed forces—by dislodging or neutralizing the agencies of other sections of the bureaucracy in the armed forces, primarily those of the Communist Party, and strengthening his grip on the military machine by manning all strategic posts in it with commanders of whose loyalty he was sure.

2) A campaign to capitalize upon his own already great popularity with the masses, as compared to that of other political figures in the USSR, and to extend it by appearing publicly as the champion of further de-Stalinization.

3) Overtures to other sections of the bureaucracy for an alliance against Khrushchev. Such approaches are necessarily secret and must be assumed.

However, on Zhukov's attempt

to solidify his control of the

bureaucracy disposing of troops, tanks

and influence in them and on his bid for mass popularity there is ample documentation.

Like every other section of the bureaucracy, the military benefited from the downfall of the secret police. Prior to that each bureaucratic faction was checkmated on its own sphere. Thus the destruction of Beria and relegation of the secret police to subordinate status, not only greatly enhanced the position of the military because it overwhelmed the NKVD troops and arrested and executed Beria, not only left it the sole faction of the bureaucracy disposing of troops, tanks

and threshold of becoming master in its own house.

CP UNITS IN THE WAY

With the secret police extirpated the only extraneous element in the Red Army and Navy was the apparatus of the Communist Party. This large and powerful apparatus, consisted of the Political Administration of the Ministry of Defense with built-in agencies staffed by full-time bureaucrats on every echelon from highest down to the regimental level. Paralleling this on all levels were political units composed of enlisted men and officers who were party members.

Since the death of Stalin there has been a steady struggle by the officers' caste against the power of the party apparatus in the armed forces. Under Zhukov this fight was brought to its greatest success. There can be no question but that he was thereby expressing the interests of the officers' caste as a whole.

Confirmation of this campaign to make the generals masters in their own house comes from the Khrushchev's press campaign against Zhukov and the official statement of the CP Central Committee purging him.

The principal accusation is that Zhukov "tried to diminish the importance of political work in the army and navy" to "suppress criticism," to "distort" his history by belittling "the leading and inspiring role of the Communist Party" in the victories of World War II.

SOUGHT GREATER POPULARITY

Zhukov's bid to the Soviet masses was not for mere popularity—he already had a great deal of that—but vastly to increase it. His original popularity stemmed from his military victories which shined in the bright because they were won despite Stalin and because they brought Zhukov persecution from Stalin. Here is the record.

The initial months of the war saw complete confusion and military disaster, because of its political ineptness the Kremlin allowed the USSR to be taken by surprise and was completely unprepared on its western borders. The situation was infinitely worsened by the bloody actions of the NKVD, acting under Stalin's ignorant and capricious orders, and interfering with command decisions in the field and flow of military supplies. At this period Stalin tried to direct military operations, even down to tactical movements, from the Kremlin as Hitler did in the latter days of the war from Berlin. The catastrophic results practically disintegrated the Red Army forces already in battle and brought the Nazi army to the gates of Moscow and Leningrad. (An excellent portrayal of this phase of the war, as well as the panic-stricken flight of the bureau-

WHEN WILL IT END?

When will the inflation end? It could end, according to the workings of the capitalist economy, with a depression, with mass purchasing power so reduced that accumulated unsaleable goods will be thrown on the market for lower prices. But, we might experience a contradictory process—slowly growing unemployment and rising prices. That could happen if arms spending were increased and the government debt lifted to still shakier heights.

In any event, as the record shows, it will make little difference which of the two capitalist parties controls the government. The wage-earners are in for it. The Big Business rulers

are strictly bi-partisan when it comes to the capitalist alternatives—depression, inflation, war.

SYRIA'S preoccupation with the possibility of imperialist-inspired attack is not fake, judging from the country's "Popular Resistance" movement. This is a very broad civilian combat organization, that almost any Syrian can and does join. It stands by the side of the regular army. The members are armed with automatic and semi-automatic weapons. They are trained, not for fighting in the field, but as partisan force that would make occupation by conquering army impossible. It was first organized a year ago, and is now well-nigh universal in Syria. It is well disciplined, and its morale is very high.

KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN, Wall Street's stooge in the Mideast, has to be very careful when he shouts for U.S. help. The widely-read nationalist press of Egypt has been lashing him mercilessly for his subservience to imperialism. The Cairo Al-Shaab flatly states: "It was America which engineered King Hussein's April coup against the nationalist government." Al Gomhouria of the same city accuses Hussein of "seeking the protection of the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine." In Syria, thousands of Palestinian (Arab) refugees recently demonstrated with such slogans as: "Down with Hussein and his traitorous regime."

IN GERMANY, the Social Democrats have whipped back at Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party, who won the recent federal elections, with a smashing 53% of the vote in the Nov. 10 Hamburg city-state election. The leaders of the Hamburg campaign were left-wing Socialists Herbert Wehner and Prof. Carlo Schmid, who were the only Social-Democrats returned to office last September by increased majorities.

Russian Youth Awakes

(An Eyewitness Report by a British participant in the recent World Youth Festival in Moscow)

By Maurice Peltier

(A Peter Fryer Newsletter Pamphlet)

15 pages 10c

Order from PIONEER PUBLISHERS 116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

The Record of Inflation

By Joseph Keller

Year Index Number

1939	99.4
1940	100.2
1945	128.6
1946	139.5
1947	159.6
1948	171.9
1949	170.2
1950	171.9
1951	185.6
1952	189.8
1953	191.3
1954	191.9
1957 (Oct.)	203.9

completed his final term, almost 20 points were added to the index.

PEACETIME WAR BUDGET

During 1953, the first year Eisenhower resided in the White House, the Korean War finally ground to a halt and an armistice was reached. Through 1954 and a brief post-war recession, the price index slowed down to a two point rise. Then came the greatest peace-time federal military budget in history, plus increased corporation investment in new automated plants and equipment to cut labor costs. Another 12 points were heaped on the index.

The Democrats are quick and eager to point out that "prices are now the highest in our history." Working people scarcely need to be told that. What the Democrats and their apologists among the union bureaucrats, liberals and Stalinists are quiet about, or only murmur sweet and low, is the record of inflation under the Democrats. They bring to mind the man who gulped down ten drams of whiskey, rose, said, "Just one for the road," drank his eleventh and then fell flat on his face. When he finally came to, he moaned: "It was that last drink that floored me."

REVISE PRICE INDEX

In January 1953, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics revised its Average Consumers' Price Index. The average prices of the 1935-39 period were discontinued as the index base of 100. The 1947-49 average was substituted as the new base.

The Republicans were happy about the change because the new peak of prices under their administration would appear not so high with the new index. The Democrats were even more delighted because the new index completely buried their major contribution to high living costs before 1947.

According to the new index, the high peak in October 1957 was 121.1 compared to the 1947-49 base of 100, or a 21.1% rise.

That doesn't look good, but it's a lot prettier that the real picture when we translate the new index into the old. Using the 1935-39 base of 100, we find that

present average consumers prices stand at about 203.9—that is, almost 104 per cent higher than the original base.

THE ACTUAL RECORD

Here is the record of price inflation since 1939, based on the 1935-39 index of 100:

1939 99.4

1940 100.2

1945 128.6

1946 139.5

1947 159.6

1948 171.9

1949 170.2

1950 171.9

1951 185.6

1952 189.8

1953 191.3

1954 191.9

1957 (Oct.) 203.9

completed his final term, almost 20 points were added to the index.

EFFECT OF WORLD WAR

For the six-year period 1935 through 1940, the consumers' price index hovered between 98 and 101. From 1940 through 1945, during active U.S. participation in World War II, the index shot up almost 29%.

The Republicans were happy

about the change because the new peak of prices under their administration would appear not so high with the new index. The Democrats were even more

delighted because the new index completely buried their major contribution to high living costs before 1947.

According to the new index, the high peak in October 1957 was 121.1 compared to the 1947-49 base of 100, or a 21.1% rise.

That doesn't look good, but it's a lot prettier that the real picture when we translate the new index into the old. Using the 1935-39 base of 100, we find that

present average consumers prices stand at about 203.9—that is, almost 104 per cent higher than the original base.

WHEN WILL IT END?

When will the inflation end? It could end, according to the workings of the capitalist economy, with a depression, with mass purchasing power so reduced that accumulated unsaleable goods will be thrown on the market for lower prices. But, we might experience a contradictory process—slowly growing unemployment and rising prices. That could happen if arms spending were increased and the government debt lifted to still shakier heights.

In any event, as the record shows, it will make little difference which of the two capitalist parties controls the government. The wage-earners are in for it. The Big Business rulers

are strictly bi-partisan when it comes to the capitalist alternatives—depression, inflation, war.

REACHED EXILE IN CUBA

tured by the brutal dictatorship.

Some of the more august Big

Business newspapers in the U.S.,

such as the N.Y. Times, are

clucking their editorial tongues

in disapproval of the crude ac-

tions of U.S. imperialism's

most favored South American

country. What they neglect to

say is that the Jiminez dicta-

tory was installed by a coup

<p

Subscription \$5 per year
\$1.00 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$6.00 per year; \$1.00 for 6
months. Canadian: \$3.50 per
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.
Binders: \$5 or more
copies to each in U.S., to
each in foreign countries.

THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7468
Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS
Business Manager: FRANCES JAMES

Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's policies. These are expressed in its editorials.

Entered as second class
matter, March 7, 1944 at the
Post Office at New York,
N.Y., under the act of March
3, 1879.

Vol. 21 — No. 46

Monday, November 18, 1957

Aswan Dam Somersault

Nothing more graphically illustrates the defeat of imperialist policy in the Middle East than the recent visit to Cairo of Eugene Black, president of the World Bank. This U.S. imperialist-dominated institution (it is more than symbolic that its president is an American) quickly reneged on its promised loan to Egypt when Secretary of State Dulles announced U.S. cancellation of its commitments to aid Egypt in building the Aswan Dam. This action was intended to punish Egypt for its anti-colonialist, independent foreign policy, and bring it to heel. Instead it precipitated the whole Mideast crisis. In retaliation Egypt struck at the imperialists by nationalizing the Suez Canal, British and French imperialism, using Israel as a stooge, undertook an invasion of Egypt which was so brazen that it threatened to ignite the whole Arab world in anti-imperialist revolts.

To prevent this, U.S. imperialism turned thumbs down on the already begun invasion of Egypt and with the Eisenhower Doctrine set itself up as imperialist overlord of the Mideast. Its attempts to force from Egypt by diplomacy and threats that which the Anglo-French invasion sought — control of the Suez Canal — failed as Cairo stood firm against "internationalization," the "canal users' plan" and an economic squeeze.

Washington's lavish bribery with money and armaments, plus the gunboat diplomacy of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, registered

but one real success in the Mideast — the overthrow of parliamentary government in Jordan and its replacement by the dictatorship of King Hussein. The attempt to repeat this performance in Syria through the agency of Turkey badly boomeranged. The threat to Syria inflamed the whole Arab world. Not only did this save political democracy in Syria, but its backlash may now bring about the downfall of King Hussein the U.S. puppet in Jordan.

Thus the circle is almost completed when World Bank president Black journeys to Cairo, to offer a loan for construction of the Aswan Dam. Of course there are some strings. Black wants a little more payoff for the stockholders of the former Suez Canal Co. At the time of nationalization, Egypt declared they would be compensated at the rate of the previous day's quotations on the Paris Bourse (stock exchange). In the hope of getting a loan for construction of the badly needed Aswan Dam, Egypt has agreed to Black's acting as negotiator with the old stockholders of the canal.

This acceptance as final by imperialism of Egypt's nationalization of the canal is a victory for the Arab revolution. But what adds a delicious bit of irony is Black's "explanation" of why the very same loan that his bank canceled a year and a half ago can be considered today. It is that Egypt now has collateral to secure the loan — an annual profit of \$100 million from canal tolls.

The Civil Rights Commission

The six members of the Civil Rights Commission, authorized by the watered-down civil rights bill passed by Congress last August, have been named by Eisenhower. Chairman is S. F. Reed, retired Supreme Court Justice. Reed, a Kentuckian and the court's most conservative member, joined in the unanimous decision against school segregation but according to the Nov. 8 N. Y. Times, "It is widely believed in Washington that Justice Reed was the most reluctant of the nine justices."

Of the other members Robert G. Storey, Dean of Southern Methodist Law School, is a Texan. John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia is an avowed segregationist, presently involved in a court fight against attempted desegregation of a Virginia school.

The Northern members include J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicagoan who was born in Mississippi. He is the sole Negro member of the commission. At present he is Assistant Secretary of Labor and will continue to hold that post. Dr. John A. Hannah, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense, has long been president of Michigan State College. Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, a Catholic priest, is president of Notre Dame University. Hesburgh is listed as politically unaffiliated; the other two Northerners are Republicans and the remaining three members Democrats.

An editorial in the Nov. 9 N. Y. Times happily notes: "The commission is distinctly 'moderationist' in tone; and

What Howard Fast Reveals

In this and the previous issue of the Militant we have published excerpts of Howard Fast's article, "The Writer and the Commissar."

We disagree fundamentally with Fast on basic political issues. These include questions such as "peaceful co-existence" where, in our view, Fast's position expresses the politics of Stalinism rather than of revolutionary socialism.

However, we believe the factual material in his article is valuable for those who are seeking Marxist answers to the problem of Stalinism. This material is especially valuable because Fast continues to write as a partisan of the Soviet Union and of socialism. In fact, he indicts the Soviet bureaucrats for their crimes against socialism.

Fast also presents a burning account of the betrayals of revolutionary workers in the American Communist Party. As he puts it, "I am writing about people whom I loved, as well as people whom I despised. I am writing about the bravest men and women I have ever known, as well as about petty bureaucrats, mental and physical cowards, and power-drugged paranoids."

For our part, the story revealed by Fast

even its segregationist member, former Governor John S. Battle of Virginia, is no wild extremist. Neither is it one Negro member, Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins." In the dictionary of the Big Business press a pro-integration "extremist" is a person who presses for the actual enforcement of the Supreme Court decision wherever Jim Crow schools exist.

In appointing the commission Eisenhower engaged in a bit of political sharpshooting. He asked liberal Democrat Adlai Stevenson to serve on it. It is well known that wherever the question of Negro rights is brought up Stevenson begins to straddle, becomes somewhat cross-eyed from trying simultaneously to look South and North and at the same time locate the nearest exit, all the while delivering his polished prose like a man with a mouthful of mush.

Stevenson's unhappiness over being put on the spot by the administration's preferred appointment is brought out in a Nov. 8 N. Y. Post article: "A highly placed member of the White House staff approached Adlai E. Stevenson, to ask him if he would serve. Stevenson refused. Today Stevenson snapped a curt 'no comment' when a Post reporter reached him at his Libertyville, Ill., home to ask him about the White House offer. Asked why he had declined, Stevenson replied: 'I didn't say I had declined.'"

One thing, however, is clear — "forthright" Adlai Stevenson was offered the post and didn't take it.

Howard Fast on C. P. Leaders

only serves to deepen the close bond of solidarity that we have always felt with the workers in the Communist Party who have fought the witch hunt, suffered persecution for their views and aspired to a socialist future for mankind.

Fast tells of one such Communist, a Detroit auto worker, who had been "persecuted, harried, blacklisted from every factory in the area, because he was known as a left-winger." After the Khrushchev revelations, he said to Fast, "Howard, no matter where I went, no matter what they said to me, no matter how they cursed me out, they always knew I had no price tag on me. They hated me, but because I was part of dignity and honor, they respected me. Now I have no dignity and honor. Where do I go from here?"

For us, this underscores the significance of the present regroupment discussion among American radicals. A free and untrammelled discussion is the necessary means by which thousands of revolutionary workers will find the answer to the question so eloquently posed by the Detroit auto worker. Such a discussion will aid in uniting now-divided revolutionary-minded workers into a single party based on the liberating ideas of Leninism. By the same token, such a development will spell the end of Stalinism.

Howard Fast on C. P. Leaders

[We publish below, for the information of Militant readers, further excerpts from "The Writer and the Commissar" by Howard Fast, prominent novelist who resigned from the American Communist Party last winter. This article appears in the November issue of the new magazine, Prospects. Other excerpts were published in the Militant last week. — Ed.]

Within the [Communist] Party, and particularly the Daily Worker, the reports of the Twentieth Congress had come as an explosive force of mental liberation. Not because of their content (the "secret" speech was still secret) but because there appeared the first trace of iconoclasm in any party congress in our memory.

It was little, but it was

enough for us on the Worker to seize sledges and begin to break the hateful images with the zest of a drowning man gulping air.

Everyone on the staff joined in, to one extent or another.

Myself, I struck out in every

direction with a joy I had not known for years.

A whole group of us in the party had been secret believers in psychiatry, but had long been silenced by the terror of expulsion. Now I could defend Freud and the science of the mind.

I was able to lash out at the idiotic Soviet doctrine of "cosmopolitanism" as anti-Semitism; denounce capital punishment as barbarism; to charge that the Jewish people were prisoners within the Soviet Union.

I wrote about my love and

admiration for my own native land, the United States, and comrades of twenty and thirty years in the party came to me with tears in their eyes to thank me.

Alan Max, Joseph Clark, Ben Levine, Bob Friedman, and others, reacted in a fashion similar to mine.

tempt and disgust; like the king in the Anderson fairy tale, they were so pathetically naked!

But what a time it was for us! What freedom! What glory in the realization that all the years of waiting, mental hiding, intellectual servility, had not been in vain!

FREE DISCUSSION OPENED

We said to each other that we had known that the core of the party was good and healthy. We opened the pages of the Daily Worker to hundreds of letters.

We printed everything, the crackpots, the lunatics, the diehards, the sober and thoughtful, the literate and illiterate, the wise and the foolish; and for the first time in our memory free, open discussion spread like fire through the party.

Everyone had something to say—except the national leadership. From their mental dugs not a shot was fired.

Finally, they spoke. Not ideas, not change, but a whining attempt to remove John Gates from the paper and expel him from the party. The staff laughed at them. "If Gates goes, we all go."

So the "leaders" retreated and joined the discussion, mouthing the same things they had mouthed for years in the same numb, senseless, tired language they had used for years.

But their main weapon, the source of all power, had for the moment been blunted—the power to expel from the Communist Party anyone who disagreed with them, who challenged their thinking or their actions.

And by so doing to expel such an "iconoclast" from the friendship of those he had spent his life with, from the society and respect of a whole era of men of good will; to turn an independent into a criminal mind; to do what in Russia was capped with torture and death; to do it short of physical destruction, but leave the human soul seared.

DAILY WORKER TAX CASE

The final bankruptcy of what the Communist Party euphemistically called "leadership" came on the 28th of March, when the Internal Revenue Department committed the ultimate idiocy in a long series of senseless, repressive measures against the party.

Having contrived a ridiculous tax case against it, Federal agents moved into our offices, seized what they pompously called assets—a collection of dusty morgue files and ancient office furniture—and by attempting to close down a daily newspaper with peripheral devices, violated every law and tradition of a free Press in America.

To give a bitter taste to a stupid jest, they chose to do this at the very height of our revolt against the prison of thought we had inhabited for so long...

All that day, and the following, we battled and won a fight to save the paper. We wrote it in other offices; the editors put it together literally on their feet and in motion; John Gates was tireless, defiant, fencing with the Federal men, snarling at them like an angry bulldog; and one brave Left-wing lawyer fought alongside us all that day and the next.

The power of that petty tyrant, the personnel man, has been increasing. "No longer will we let it slide when an applicant is a relative," says the hiring office of a Midwest metal fabricator.

The new atmosphere is just beginning to be felt. Employers complain that certain office skills are still scarce and that unemployment is not high enough in certain areas, such as New York City.

"It'll take companies a long time to get where they want to be in their hiring," the Journal reports a Cleveland banker as saying, "where they won't have to compromise their standards to keep jobs filled."

And all through that time, not one national leader of the party, except Gates, turned up to give us strength, leadership, or confidence. The rank-and-filers came: devoted, hard-working, tired, they came with their dol-

Smith Act Cases Dropped in Boston

OCT. 9 — A fresh victory for civil liberties was won yesterday with the dismissal of Smith Act indictments against five Massachusetts defendants. Dismissal came after government prosecutors told the court they lacked the evidence to obtain convictions.

The decision was hailed by the five as a major gain for Constitutional rights. Daniel Schirmer called it "a very good thing for American democracy." Mrs. Anne B. Timson said, "The Bill of Rights has been vindicated." Michael Russo saw it as "a very significant victory for all the American people," while Otis Archer Hood said it is a sign that the U.S. is turning away from McCarthyism." Sidney S. Lipsky declared he now "hopes to see the release of such political prisoners as Gus Hall and Gil Green in the U.S.A., Milovan Djilas in Yugoslavia, Wolfgang Harich in East Germany and Imre Nagy in Hungary."

lar—and five-dollar-bills but the leaders remained away.

The foreign minister of a satellite country spoke of the Russian leaders' execution of his comrades:

"We communists taught the world a lesson in how to die with dignity and courage, but when it came our turn to die at the hands of Stalinist murderers, we were denied even the small solace of dignity. They beat and tortured us until we lay at their feet and confessed to the unspeakable crimes they had invented and written down for us to sign."

From still another satellite land a diplomat said to me, fervently: "We will not become a second Hungary. We will live with our pain until in its own good time the Soviet Union will cast out this filth—and then we will cast out our own."

He was referring to the communist leadership, and he was himself a communist. That must be understood.

To speak of these things and condemn socialism is to be short of sight and shorter of understanding.

CP BOSSSES NOT SOCIALISM

The lords of the Communist Party are not socialist; they are not even their own party. They are a product of this party. It is a naivete of the worst kind to believe that these men built socialism in the Soviet Union.

Whoever so believes should read Khrushchev's "secret" speech, then decide whether Stalin and his collection of hangmen and murderers around him were builders of or monstrous enemies of socialism.

By testimony of Khrushchev himself, it was in spite of Stalin and his lickspittle crew that the Nazis were defeated, in spite of them that a new land rose out of the ashes.

Calendar Of Events

New York Youth

Fri., Nov. 22, 8 P. M. — A review of John Strachey's "Contemporary Capitalism" by Shane Mage. Alternate National Committee member, American Forum for Socialist Education. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Contribution 50c. Auspices: Young Socialist Forum.

Chicago

Sat., Nov. 23. Thanksgiving Banquet and Dance. Turkey Dinner with all the trimmings. Refreshment Hour, 5:00 P. M. Dinner, 6:30 P. M. Donation \$1.50, includes dinner. Auspices: Militant Readers Club. 777 W. Adams St.

New York

Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 P. M. — Lynn Marcus will speak on "Automation: Its Political Implications." 116 University Place. Contribution 50c.

San Francisco

Sat., Nov. 23, 8 P. M. — Labor Forum presents Murry Weiss, Associate Editor of the Militant, on "Future of American Socialism." 1145 Polk St.

Introductory Offer!

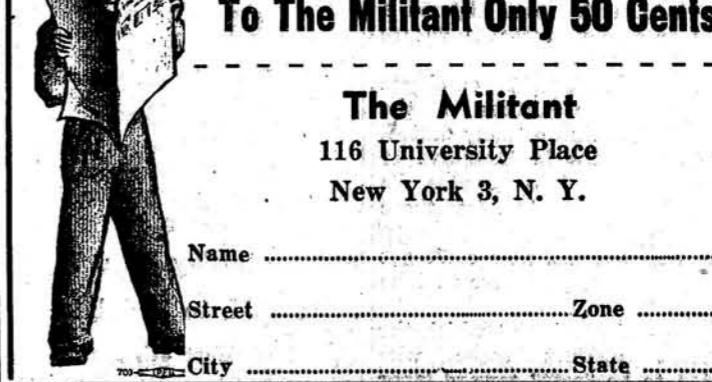
A 3-Month Subscription

To The Militant Only 50 Cents

The Militant

116 University Place

New York 3, N. Y.



Name
Street
City
Zone
State

Two Americas

By Joyce Cowley

The following is the text of a brief speech given by Joyce Cowley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for New York mayor in the recent elections, on the "Sunday Schedule" program over WNBC-TV, Nov. 3. She spoke under the "Why I Love America" portion of the program.

America is a nation in which the majority of the people have a deep devotion to the ideals of truth, justice and freedom. The overwhelming majority of the people of this country want to live at peace with one another and with the peoples of the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, there are two Americas. There is also the America of the fabulously wealthy financiers and industrialists. They are only a microscopic fraction of the population, but they control the great bulk of the wealth of America and they are the dominant power in all phases of government.

Last week, Fortune magazine reported that 76 Americans possess fortunes that total almost ten billion dollars. This incredible portion of American wealth was piled up at the direct expense of the millions who labor in the oil fields, the factories, the mills.

These 76 men symbolize the ruling capitalist class of America that has made our country feared and hated throughout the world. To protect their far-flung empire of oil and dollars, Truman put us in the Korean war and John Foster Dulles marches the American people from one brink of war to another.

In the interests of these monopolists, American guns and dollars are used to keep the fascist dictator Franco in power in Spain — to restore Nazi bankers and

generals to power in Germany, to prop up dying British and French imperialism.

Here at home, the political spokesmen for these plutocrats permit ugly racism to flourish and permit millions of Americans to work long, hard hours just to keep one step ahead of the landlord, butcher and installment collector.

But I consider the America I spoke of first as the real America, the America I love. It is the America of the working people — the industrial workers, the farmers, the professional workers — all those whose brain and brawn took the bountiful resources of our land and built the greatest productive machine the world has yet known.

It is to this America that we of the Socialist Workers Party address ourselves. We say to the working people: You have the power to make our nation into the golden land that we all aspire to — a socialist America of security and abundance for all. An America where everyone will have the opportunity to engage in fruitful, productive labor under conditions befitting the dignity of man. An America where racial and religious bigotry will be unknown. An America that will re-establish itself in the eyes of the world as a leader in the march toward universal freedom and brotherhood.

Our aspirations can and will come true. All that is necessary is that the American working people end the political power of the plutocrats and establish their own government.

When that is done, we will be on the road to a socialist America where a rational and truly democratic economy of production for use will realize the great potential of our country.

How Anastasia Managed for So Long To Survive

By S. W. Argus

Albert Anastasia, the Lord High Executioner of the infamous national crime syndicate, Murder, Inc., is dead, murdered last month in a New York midtown hotel barber-shop by the gunfire of two hired hoods. It is to be noted that it was not the forces of law and order who moved him from the scene. Indeed New York's former Mayor O'Dwyer, a Tammany Hall stalwart, was generally regarded as instrumental in keeping Anastasia free until the hoodlums' gunfire cut short the long rule of the man who was known as the "czar" of the New York waterfront.

"Organized crime could not last 48 hours if every official charged with law enforcement—municipal, state or national—were incorruptible. . . . The gang lords have ingeniously crept into official circles in many ways and into the highest places. Sometimes they have done it with votes; sometimes by help of one sort or another in a political campaign; sometimes merely by 'contacts' or connections they have established."

This sober, unchallenged observation comes from Burton Turkus, prominent in the last decade as a prosecutor of the Murder, Inc. syndicate. Abe Reles, Murder Inc. gun-for-hire, under investigation confirmed this: "And we got connections where they count."

POCKETBOOK DECIDES
When Mayor O'Dwyer, on leave from his refuge in Mexico, testified before the Kefauver Committee in 1951, he went a long way toward clarifying the magnetic attraction which gangsters and big-time gamblers have for capitalist politicians. He said, "It doesn't matter whether it's a banker, a business man or gangster; his pocketbook is always attractive."

When asked last month for a statement on Anastasia's slaying, O'Dwyer muttered "No comment." In 1945, though, long after O'Dwyer had permitted Anastasia to go scot-free (though he had reportedly been responsible for over 60 murders) the mayor facing grand jury investigation of his conduct of the Murder, Inc. investigation, stated: "No mob murder in Brooklyn was committed without Anastasia's permission and approval."

Anastasia — until his sudden demise — had been getting away with murder for over 20 years. It has been conceded that he was one of the top dogs on the waterfront, on the docks and in the several ILA locals for nearly two decades. Assistant Attorney-General Stammiller of New Jersey said in 1951 that "Anastasia might be, in addition, the labor 'enforcer' in general strike-breaking in New Jersey."

The assassination of Pete Panto and the failure of authorities to prosecute Anastasia in this connection is an example of how gangsters and cap-

italist politicians connive against honest and militant unionists. In hot midsummer, 1939, Pete Panto was conducting a determined war against domination of the waterfront. Pursuing a policy of organizing the rank-and-file dockers, Panto saw his efforts bearing fruit in the face of widespread intimidation and red-baiting. The struggle against the Anastasia mob and its henchmen in the ILA locals reached its culmination in a rank-and-file meeting of Local 929 called by Panto on the night of July 8. Over 1200 dock workers rallied to the banner of rank-and-file revolt and resoundingly approved the Panto program to restore union democracy to the racket-ridden ILA. Anastasia's empire was menaced. Panto disappeared less than a week later.

O'DWYER HIT
Five years later, while O'Dwyer was campaigning for mayor a grand jury censured him in the following terms: "The undisputed proof is that DA William O'Dwyer and his assistant Edward Heffernan were in possession of competent legal evidence that Anastasia was guilty of first degree murder and other crimes. This proof was admittedly sufficient to warrant Anastasia's indictment and conviction. . . . We find that the 'perfect murder case' was almost completed to the Kings County grand jury in 1940, by assistant D. A. Heffernan, who then suspended and abandoned the case. He [Heffernan] stated that this case was dropped on instructions from his superiors."

O'Dwyer's election in 1945 marked Tammany Hall's comeback in New York City. It was achieved with the support of the American Labor Party, then dominated jointly by Hillman's machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and by the Stalinists. In pursuit of their class-collaborationist policy both ACW and CP leaders dummied up on O'Dwyer's record in the Panto case, although the Panto case, although the Daily Worker had fully exposed it in 1941.

Incite Wisconsin Employers To Resist Strikers More
By William Kranik
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29 — The problem of provoking and breaking strikes broke out in a public session of the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting here.

The general manager of the Wisconsin Motor Carriers association, John Varda, complained from the floor that in a past teamsters strike his group did not get the solid backing of big business. "We're selfish as hell" replied Robert C. Bassett, industrial relations expert of the Schlitz Brewing Company. "There isn't a man in this room who hasn't faced this problem — whether to fight and risk going broke or knuckle under. But, has anybody in America ever figured a strike as an investment in future labor peace?"

Robert T. Borth, employee relations representative of the General Electric Company stated, "Every time the businessman of America gets into trouble he buys his way out of it. And there are some who have tried to buy their way out and now can't get out. Sometimes you have to take a strike."

The panel session at which the outburst against those who tended to be "soft" toward labor took place was devoted to the

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXI

MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1957

NUMBER 46

TV, Press Cover Weiss Visit in Minn.

By Winifred Nelson

Minneapolis, Nov. 10 — Speaking at a Socialist Workers Party celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution held here last night, Murry Weiss, associate editor of the Militant, declared that the launching of Sputnik I and II demonstrated that mankind will "banish poverty, war, disease and tyranny from the face of the earth." He spoke here as part of a national tour on the topic of "The Future of American Socialism."

"If the human race can create new moons and open the path to the stars," said Weiss, "who can say that it is incapable of regulating its own affairs and organizing a new social structure?"

LIVELY QUESTION PERIOD

The meeting was attended by many students and persons from other left-wing tendencies who contributed to a lively question and discussion period on the important issues of the day—Sputnik, China, Hungary, the conflicting social systems of the Soviet Union and the U. S. A., and socialist regroupment.

Remaining for a social hour after the speech, the audience showed a real interest in continuing the evening's discussion, and purchased literature and subs to the Militant.

News media in the Twin Cities carried accounts of Murry Weiss' talk both before and after the meeting. On Friday, WCCO-TV's most popular newscaster, Cedric Adams, gave a spot on his 6:00 P.M. news program to an interview with the SWP spokesman on Eisenhower's speech of the night before. Comrade Weiss declared that Eisenhower had nothing to offer the American people but a war program.

On Thursday, the anniversary



MURRY WEISS, currently on national tour, hailed Sputnik I and II at a Twin Cities celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

"We socialists of America see a profound connection between recent scientific achievements in the Soviet Union and the growing movement of the workers, intellectuals and students in the Soviet orbit to overthrow bureaucratic dictatorship and establish socialist democracy. The Russian Revolution laid the basis for a socialist economic system which has demonstrated a tremendous capacity to stimulate scientific and technical progress. . . . The American people have nothing to fear from Soviet science and the Soviet working class."

Following the talk, the Sunday papers in both Minneapolis and St. Paul covered the meeting, carrying these headlines: "Socialist Sees End to Poverty" and "Trotskyite Says Man Can Banish Poverty and War."

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should my friends get out there and die for a cause called "democracy" when I can't exercise my rights — tell me that.

Robin: . . . And when Elizabeth had to walk down in front of the school I was there and I saw that. And may I say, I was very ashamed — I felt like crying — because she was so brave.

Mrs. Ricketts: . . . What have you against Negroes in your school, Kay?

Kay: I think that they've got schools to go to of their own. That's what most of us have against them.

Ernest: . . . Why should