

## Where's the Proof Of Nagy's 'Guilt'?

See Page 3

Vol. XXII — No. 26

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## Debate Over Socialist Political Action

By Harry Ring

One central issue dominated the United Independent Socialist Election Conference held in New York June 13-15. Should socialists stand in clear-cut opposition to the Republicans and Democrats or should they support and work inside the Democratic party? The great majority of the conference sponsors and delegates recorded themselves in favor of militant socialist opposition to the two capitalist parties. In taking this stand the conference collided with the policy advocated by the leadership of the Communist party which strongly favors trying to work inside the Democratic Party.

The fact that the conference took a decisive stand on the issue by no means ends the debate. The CP leadership is continuing to marshal arguments against the idea of independent socialist political action and in support of its pro-Democratic party "coalition" policy.

The case for "coalition" has been put forward in a discussion article by Clarence Hathaway in the June 22 Worker and by Arnold Johnson in the June issue of Political Affairs.

Hathaway poses the issue as "a real and serious" one that "involves the question of the effectiveness of the entire Left in working among the broad masses of the people to win them away from the old parties and for a socialist solution to present day problems . . . The starting point of his analysis is the fact that the labor, Negro and farmers' movements "are pretty well tied to the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Who Says "It Can't Happen"



This air view shows the gaping pit left by the accidental explosion of eight Nike missiles in Middletown, N.J. Seven persons were killed instantly when one of the missiles exploded and touched off seven more in a chain reaction. Previously, officials had assured that the set-up was accident-proof.

## Cold-Warriors Exploit Murder of Nagy

By Herman Chauka

Speared by the bi-partisan cold warriors in Washington, world capitalism is utilizing its propaganda machine to capitalize to the fullest on the international revulsion and indignation created by the Kremlin-ordered murder of Imre Nagy in Hungary.

At his press conference following the announcement of the execution, Eisenhower, who has constantly sought to resist world pressure for a liquidation of the cold war, was quick to piously declare: "The whole thing has been a very great setback to my hopes . . . I think the whole sense of shock to the free world is going to be a very great obstacle to further [summit negotiations]."

### SELWYN LLOYD SMIRKS

In Great Britain, where the Tory government has also stubbornly bucked strong popular pressure for summit negotiations, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd cynically asserted: "Our caution is now, perhaps, a little better understood."

Back in the U.S., both houses of Congress joined in seizing on the execution as a new stick for pounding the anti-Soviet drum. A resolution

jointly sponsored by Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) hypocritically declared "deep indignation" at the "barbarism and perfidy" of the killing. The resolution was unanimously adopted by Congress that has given billions of dollars without hesitation to aid blood-stained despots across the globe.

While pretending horror, U.S. politicians could scarcely conceal their glee at the manner in which the Nagy affair had offered them a handle to repair some of their devastated international prestige. Increasingly, in the past several years, millions of people throughout the world have come to recognize the U.S. ruling class as the real source of the war danger. Its claims of defending freedom everywhere have rung hollow to these millions because of the brutal suppression of Negro rights in America.

According to a June 25 Washington dispatch to the New York Times, "United States government specialists believe the execution . . . may have turned the tables in the East-West propaganda war in favor of the West."

"In many areas," the specialists note, "the Soviet Union

## War Threat In Lebanon Continues

By Myra Tanner Weiss  
JUNE 25 — The civil war in Lebanon grows sharper. The U.S. Sixth Fleet hovers menacingly nearby in the Mediterranean with marines ready for combat. U.S. helicopters flutter about Beirut, the capital. And United Nations' "observers" slink around the Lebanese borders looking for Arab "infiltrators."

John Foster Dulles, June 23, briefed a Senate committee on the crisis in Lebanon. According to Senator John Sparkman (D-Ala.), the Secretary of State said that "almost daily for three weeks there has been the fear that the spark might come which would ignite a chain of events which might involve our forces." According to Sparkman, Dulles "obviously hopes we will not have to intervene."

What will U.S. marines be fighting for in Lebanon if Dulles' "hopes" are not realized and the U.S. goes to war in the Middle East, either in its own name or under the U.N. banner as in Korea?

The Lebanese crisis was precipitated by President Camille Chamoun's announcement of his intention of changing the Lebanese constitution so that he could serve another six-year term. Chamoun, however, isn't that popular. He is an agent in the Arab world of U.S. foreign policy. On May 10 opposition to the President expressed itself in street battles. Today the country is torn apart with civil strife.

### ATTACK EXPECTED

The Lebanese government expects a major attack from the rebels tomorrow. The N.Y. Times reports today, "For four days women and children have been moving out of areas along Basta Street in the center of the city [Beirut]. This is the area that harbors most of the rebels. Barricades that have barred the Basta area since the revolt began have been supplemented by concrete pillboxes . . . Hundreds of armed men have filtered into the Basta area from outside Beirut recently."

"Kamal Jumblatt, rebel leader of the sect of Druses a few miles southeast of Beirut, is said to have sent in several hundred men," the Times report continues. "Traveling as simple workmen or peasants, they can carry pistols inside their belts . . .

In growing desperation, Chamoun is expected to ask the U.S. or the United Nations for troops to keep him in power.

The UN Security Council debated whether or not partisans of the United Arab Republic were "infiltrating" across the Lebanese borders to add to Chamoun's woes. But there can be no debate over threatened U.S. intervention into a civil war within an Arab country and among the Arab people.

Equally significant is a further reason given in all countries polled for opposing the bases. This is the fear of becoming a U.S. "satellite." In fact, in Sweden this was found to be the principal reason for wanting no part of the bases.

This strong sentiment against the suicidal arms buildup is obviously cause for concern for the cold-war architects in Washington. But it should be warmly greeted by the American people who have no more stake in the plans for war against the Soviet Union than do the people of the rest of the world.

In fact the American people should reinforce this world peace sentiment by demanding that the international network of U.S. missile bases be dismantled and that the American troops be brought back home.

succeeded in projecting a picture of itself as reasonable and peace-loving, and of the United States as "belligerent and unwilling to negotiate. . . . The United States Information Agency is therefore publicizing the execution of Mr. Nagy and related events by every possible means."

### SOCIALIST OPPOSITION

As opposed to the imperialists who seek to exploit the affair as a cold-war weapon, increasing numbers of Soviet partisans have denounced the executions as gross violation of socialist principle. They are convinced that silence about, or condoning of, this crime can only encourage further Kremlin outrages and allow American imperialism to capitalize on the crimes for its own reactionary, anti-Soviet objectives.

In this country, the pro-socialist weekly, the National Guardian, in its June 23 issue, declared editorially: ". . . we can only regard the execution of Imre Nagy and his colleagues in the October uprising as shocking and appalling. We have long campaigned against the death sentence and political death sentences certainly seem to us no exception. That the men should have been tried,

# THE MILITANT

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Lebanon's Civil War

Rebel in Tripoli resists assault of government troops. On June 7 a pitched battle raged in this section of the city, controlled by the rebels. The government of Chamoun attacked with tanks, planes and artillery. The United States has been supplying weapons to the unpopular regime.

## U.S. Military Bases Abroad

An Editorial

Efforts of the U.S. military to further encircle the Soviet Union with a world network of long-range missile bases is meeting strong popular opposition abroad. More than 48% of the people in six European countries and Japan are against having these bases in their countries and only 22% are in favor of them, according to a recent survey by the New York Herald Tribune World Poll.

In West Germany, 54% of those queried opposed the bases. Seven percent were in favor of them and 29% were undecided.

In Japan, the poll ran 44% against the bases and 9% in favor. In Denmark, 58% said "no" and 18% "yes." In Sweden it was 46% against and 28% for. In Italy 39% opposed the bases and 30% favored them and in Great Britain the poll showed a 40-40 split, with 20% undecided.

The main reason why most of those queried were opposed to the bases is that they recognize that the missiles buildup serves only to increase the war danger. They obviously have not been convinced by the U.S. propaganda claim that missile bases are needed to deter the Soviets from allegedly launching war.

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## New Strikes Break Out At Chrysler

## Court Restores Jim Crow in Little Rock HS Gives Legal Formula That Can Nullify Supreme Court Decision

JUNE 25 — On June 21 Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley ordered the expulsion of all Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School and the "postponement" of any integration moves in that city until 1961. This decision comes against the

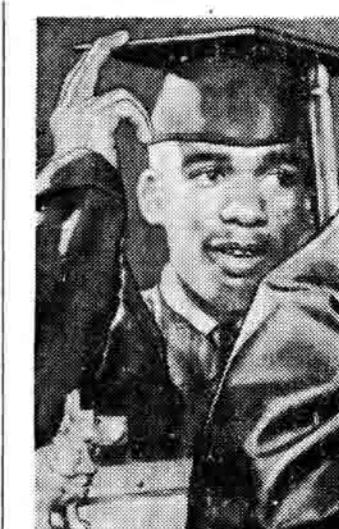
school integration. Where Negro children finally made their way through the jungle of legal obstruction into a lily-white school, the racists would merely have to stage riots and disturbances within and without the schools. This would constitute legal "proof" that the normal educational process was being disrupted because of integration. At the end of the two-and-a-half years suspension, the same procedure would be repeated to "prove" integration still impossible.

### RACISTS JUBILANT

No wonder Gov. Faubus, the White Citizens Council and the Democratic Party machine throughout the South are jubilant. Last September they suffered defeat when nation-wide, indeed world-wide, pressure forced Eisenhower to open the doors of Central High to nine Negro students with federal troops. Now they believe that defeat has been canceled out.

The Little Rock case was watched carefully by everyone — white or colored — in the South. It became the test of the Supreme Court decision. Defeat of integration in Little Rock cannot but tremendously embolden all racists. The lessons they have drawn from it already is that it pays to riot and beat and kick Negroes as was done before Central High.

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Ernest Green, first Negro to graduate from Little Rock High School, Ark. Unless reversed, the federal district court decision restoring segregation means the other eight Negro students will have to return to a Jim Crow school.

law upheld. In this case of Negro children's rights, the court has upheld the law's opponents and ordered the law (school desegregation) suspended.

Heretofore whenever opponents had obstructed the operation of a law or Constitutional provision, U.S. judges have ordered them punished and the

Judge Lemley's formula would give the racists a fool-proof system for stopping

## TV Networks Fire Two For Defying Witch Hunt

By Henry Gitano

NEW YORK, June 25 — All 18 witnesses appearing here before a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee on June 18-19, boldly defied the

piece of paper with these words typed: "The circumstances surrounding the case of Mr. Papp are such that we have decided to dismiss him from our employ."

**WDL STAND**  
The Workers Defense League protested to CBS: "so serious in economic reprisal against an individual who invokes a constitutional privilege will surely render that privilege obsolete." The WDL also urged Papp's union to back him up.

Charles S. Dubin, director of the NBC quiz show "Twenty-One," "Omnibus" and other TV programs refused to answer whether he now opposed the Communist Party or knew any members: "Whatever my differences with any political organization, those are my beliefs."

NBC stigmatized Dubin as "unacceptable" on its future programs. The New York Civil Liberties Union said NBC's firing can only help preserve McCarthyism, it is an indefensible capitulation to the committee.

The Workers Defense League said: "To deprive an American of his job because he has chosen his constitutional rights in the most serious sense a subversive action, for it subverts the Constitution." Today's New York Times attacked the hearings editorially, questioning whether its purpose was to "undermine . . . liberalism in thought and speech . . . persecuting people for holding radical beliefs."

No House Un-American Activities Committee performance is complete without "expert" testimony from a professional informer. John Lautner, one of the highest paid "talents" in the finger-giving world discussed the "wait and see" communists, who have technical differences,

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convicted and executed in secret . . . is appalling to us in another sense. To portray the Hungarian people as "unanimous and deeply satisfied" with the executions is barbaric journalism. We reject the argument that comment such as this may be unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Such an argument might just as easily have been raised in the fight to keep Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from going to the electric chair . . .

"The first job is to fight against the pessimism being peddled by the hypocrites in high places . . . as to the possibility of dealing with those whose hands are stained with blood." All hands are stained with blood — whether they have triggered napalm bombs in Korea, electric torture in Algeria or in the rifles of a firing squad in Budapest . . .

This reaction by Zilliacus seemed to express a general seething indignation in the British labor and radical movement. The most dramatic reflection of this sentiment came when Arthur Horner, a long-time Stalinist die-hard in the British Communist Party leadership, and general-secretary of the National Union of Miners, vigorously assailed the execution in public statements.

"This is horrifying, absolutely horrifying," Horner is reported as declaring. "I can't keep quiet any longer." Stating (Continued on Page 4)

Tom Smith, president of UAW Local 230 whose members work at the plant, said other grievances were also involved including a three-day suspension of chief steward John Seko, who led the protest against speed-up and against management attempts to cut down grievance-handling time previously allowed to plant committee men.

Joseph Papp, stage manager of the Garry Moore TV show "I've Got A Secret" and founder-producer of the widely acclaimed Shakespeare Festival was asked by Moulder if he had the opportunity to inject communist ideas into his Shakespearean productions.

### DID SHAKESPEARE CARRY A CARD?

This evoked a burst of laughter from the spectators in the hearing room and a vigorous reply from Mr. Papp: "When Shakespeare says, 'This above all: to thine own self be true,' would that be subversive? His plays speak for themselves."

Acting outraged, Richard Arens, chief counsel and hatchet man for the committee blustered: "No suggestion has been made here that William Shakespeare promoted a Communist line. You are trying to twist the questions to make it appear that Shakespeare might be listed as a subversive."

Papp was asked "If communism is not subversive, why is it wrong to name them?" His ready reply was: "There is a blacklisting in industry which keeps people from working and this is terribly unfair."

After the "hearing" Papp reported for work at CBS. A superior handed him a plain

## 'State-Department Socialists' Fuse

By Frances James

The Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation at its national convention, May 31-June 3, finally decided to recognize that the Independent Socialist League is acceptable in the circle of "democratic socialists." The majority resolution on unity recommended taking the ISL membership into the party-federation. (Final decision on unity was referred to a national membership referendum.)

By "democratic socialist" these people mean lending "socialist" cover to a pro-State-Department program. The SP-SDF 1957 convention resolution demanded "no appeasement of the Communist imperialism" and came out for "democratically established military agencies" to "guard against the military drive of the Communist dictators."

The 1958 convention resolution contains essentially the same program and is touted as the means "to restore worldwide confidence in our American concern for peace."

Essentially the same line is presented in an article, "For A Democratic Foreign Policy" printed in the May 19 Labor Action, newspaper of the ISL. It criticizes the State Department for its "negative anti-communism" and complains that "the struggle of the subjugated peoples of Eastern Europe for freedom from the Stalinist empire" have not resulted in their "flocking to support of U. S." It complains further that "Even at the time of the great crisis in the Stalinist empire — Hungary — American policy was helpless to exploit the crisis." The ISLers do not fight American Big Business as the source of the war danger, but oppose its policies as not effective enough in combatting what they consider to be the main danger in the world — namely, the Soviet Union.

The June 16 Labor Action pretends that the 1958 SP-SDF position is a development to the left from that of 1957 — a "change from one spirit to another, totally different in tone." The ISL needs to claim a "change" in the SP-SDF program to help justify its dissolution into the SP-SDF. Actually, the only noteworthy change is the acceptance by the SP-SDF of the ISL's pledge to dissolve its organization, put its paper, Labor Action, and its magazine, New International, at the disposal of the party-federation and work loyally for the program of State-Department socialism.

## ISL Electoral Policy

To advocate a "democratic foreign policy," ISL style, means to advocate "democratic socialism" at home, too — Democratic Party "socialism," that is. For a number of years, the ISL has ceased to consider socialist electoral activity as an important function of the socialist movement. Instead, it has advocated activity within such organizations as Americans for Democratic Action, the Liberal Party in New York and the AFL-CIO's COPE even though the major attention of these organizations has been on electioneering for Democratic Party candidates.

As a result, in June 1957, the ISL adopted the policy of not placing themselves "in the position of campaigning among workers to reject the advice of their unions in the midst of a political campaign." Concretely, the ISL holds that if the union leaders say "Vote for Mr. Democrat," socialists should not reply by saying "Do not vote for Mr. Democrat."

The electoral policy adopted by the recent SP-SDF convention endorses participation in primary elections of the capitalist parties — with the convention discussion emphasizing particularly the Democratic Party. The objection raised by the ISLers is not that this violates the principle of working-class political independence. They object to socialists trying to run in the primaries as socialists. Labor Action is for getting into Democratic Party politics in support of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy's maneuvering rather than "finding some new device" for the SP-SDF's own electoral activity. With this line the ISLers find themselves supporting the right-wing of the SP-SDF in the electoral policy debate.

As can be seen, it isn't lack of political agreement that held up formal unity of the ISL and the SP-SDF. It was the question of renunciation of "Leninism." Those in the SP-SDF who opposed admission of the ISLers held that the ISL has not sufficiently repudiated Lenin, especially his conception of the character and role of a revolutionary party in the struggle for workers power. The majority held that the ISL has proved in action that it is anti-Leninist and that it can work in "comradely harmony with social democracy."

The ISL began its break with revolutionary socialism when its tendency, led by Max Shachtman, split with the Socialist Workers Party in 1940 over the question of defense of the Soviet Union and formed the Workers Party. Leon Trotsky and the SWP predicted at that time that their break with the first workers' state would lead them to abandon class-struggle politics and head them into the camp of social-democratic reformism. They have arrived at this point in their political evolution. They have proved to the satisfaction of the majority of the SP-SDF convention delegates that they are full-fledged social democrats. The SP-SDF referendum is expected to approve the unity.

## Nat'l Review Publisher Wriggles Out of Debate

NEW YORK, June 20 — The Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation last night cooperated with the ultra-rightist *National Review* against other socialists to keep a spokesman for the anti-labor extremist magazine off a socialist platform. The *Young Socialist*, a monthly published at 144 Second Avenue, Manhattan, had scheduled a debate between its editor, Tim Wohlforth, and William Rusher, publisher of the *National Review*, on the subject: "Which Road for France: Gaulism or Socialism?" Rusher backed out of the debate at the last minute with the endorsement of the SP-SDF's state chairman and the editor of the *Socialist Call*.

the ordinary tests of intellectual candor, I regrettably decline to debate at all. William Rusher."

Mr. Friedman verified by telephone that Mr. Rusher had quoted him correctly.

The debate was nonetheless held, with chair on the platform left open for any who cared to defend the Gaullist point of view.

The meeting's chairman, Richard DeHaan, member of the *Young Socialist* Editorial Board and chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance, read a statement including the following: "On May 28, more than three weeks ago, James Robert, Business Manager of the *Young Socialist*, and myself, met with Mr. Rusher in his office, subsequent to a telephoned proposal from us for this debate . . .

"Rusher asked specifically whether we had any connection with the Socialist Party. I specifically replied that we did not. Indeed, so emphatic was the *Young Socialist* that I spoke to Rusher on the phone the name 'socialist' than the little while ago, he could not manage to recall this incident."

Prof. Saul K. Padover, scheduled moderator of the debate, also absented himself after consultation with Mr. Rusher.

Rusher sent a telegram to the meeting at the Great Northern Hotel reading: "I accepted the invitation of the *Young Socialist* to debate this evening under the impression that it was an organization approved by the Socialist Party, with which I violently disagree but whose good faith I have never questioned. I have now been advised, however, by Samuel Friedman, the state chairman of the Socialist Party, and Herman Singer, the editor of the *Socialist Call*, that the *Young Socialist* is not approved by my reply, that Rusher felt by the Socialist Party and in obliged to comment on it. When

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# They Favor a Full Socialist Slate

(We print below excerpts from speeches by three members of the presiding committee at the United Independent-Socialist Election Conference, held in New York, June 13-15. Speeches by Henry Abrams, a co-chairman of the conference, and by Muriel McAvoy were made at the opening session, Friday, June 13. John T. McManus' speech came at the Saturday morning session in presentation of the presiding committee's recommendation that the conference nominate a full slate of candidates for state offices.—Ed.)

## Muriel McAvoy

We are meeting here tonight, typically enough, to launch a new venture. Some of us are strangers who have never worked together on a common project. Some of us are old friends. Some of us are old enemies. We have all been through a period of defeat and distrust. Probably all of us at one time or another have been guilty of bad temper, and hot words. Probably all too many of us have been equally guilty of not having fought hard enough for what we believed in.

We have all spent, in the last few years, a great deal of time at forums and symposiums, discussing with people of different views where we've gone wrong in the past, what different things we should do in the future. I think that many of us here tonight feel we should continue this debate about why we differ, but we should also act on the basis of the many points on which we are in agreement. For this is a time of mounting unemployment and social stress. And the mushroom shaped clouds are still hanging over the horizon. This is a time when the American people need to have pointed out to them the solution that socialism offers to the problems that we all face.

### AN IMPORTANT TEST

And there is no better way to reach Americans, no other way half as good, really, than through the medium of the old-fashioned radical election campaign. We in the Socialist Unity Forum, of which my husband was chairman, have long stubbornly believed in two things: in independent political action and in socialist unity. We are proud and happy tonight to see the launching of



Muriel G. McAvoy and John T. McManus were members of the Presiding Committee at the United Independent-Socialist Election Conference held in New York June 13-15. Mrs. McAvoy was an early organizer for the Progressive Party. McManus is general manager of the National Guardian.

1958 election give the voter in New York State a chance not only to express his dissatisfaction with the two major parties and their Liberal Party replica but also to cast a positive vote on the great issues that face us. . . .

To clear up any misunderstanding as to our purpose, we are not trying to build a farmer-labor party. There is no sign that this is a realizable goal for 1958. Nor are we trying to form a new ideological party of socialism. We are trying to create, however, for those who have a basic agreement that our country would enjoy a happier, a more peaceful and more fruitful life under socialism, an organization where such people — regardless of doctrinaire differences of past decades — can act in concert around issues on which all can agree, leaving them free to discuss their differences in some other medium.

The committee in the course of the conference will submit some proposals arrived at with substantially unanimous consent. Matters on which no such consent was forthcoming were discarded. We proposed to challenge the two major parties at the polls with a socialist-oriented platform, with hard-hitting planks on immediate issues. The future of these proposals rests on your decision.

We believe that the people of our state deserve a better choice than a Rockefeller or a Harriman. . . .

In California, the Holland Roberts campaign proves that it can be done. Let us show our brothers in California that New York can do it too.

In closing, let me repeat that we are not here to settle long-standing doctrinal disputes. If anyone insists that he is the sole repository of political wisdom, he will not serve the best interests of this conference. But if everyone approaches our problems with tolerance, for views of others and with a flexibility designed to reach an agreement we can present the platform that not only gives informed answers but also begins to indicate the only lasting cure for the nation's problems — socialism. . . .

### HARRIMAN RECORD

Both machine parties have been and are now parties of the witch hunt. This is specifically true of the present Democratic governor, Averell Harriman. It is also true of Harriman that he was one of the earliest architects of the cold war and that he has used the position of the office to which he was elected with the votes of independents and by the slimsmest of margins to oppose a summit meeting and a coming to an understanding for peaceful competition between the reigning social systems in the world. He is a banker and a capitalist, and he has not been a traitor to his class. He is furthermore a true and unyielding anti-Soviet, unlike some at this conference who have been accused of this in some of the pre-conference polemics in our left press.

Correctly, I believe, assuming this situation in the machine parties, the sponsoring committee turned to the question of how to challenge the machines. All arguments were aired. But the final unanimous view was that the machine parties must be challenged where it hurts, where the contest between them is close, and where the independent voter holds the balance of power. . . .

In considering a single candidate — say for the post of

round out the score.

The results in terms of educating the workers and Negro people for the need for a break with the two-party system has been equally dismal. The wide socialist sentiment of the 1930's has been largely dissipated, and the strong rank-and-file demands of that period in the UAW and other unions for a labor party has also been beaten down.

This 22-year period of the stifling of the consciousness of the working class clearly dictates not a course of more of the same but a complete break by all those who are serious about building a socialist movement. The socialist movement has the opportunity of again becoming a meaningful force in this country. But experience shows that it won't do it in the Democratic party.

Both Clarence Hathaway and Arnold Johnson try to smear independent sponsors of the United Independent-Socialist ticket as linked with "anti-Soviet Trotskyites."

Johnson goes so far as to make the vile charge that in the SWP program "one finds the infamous 'Project X' and Allen Dulles' program!" As "proof," he offers the following: "This Socialist Workers Party placed an ad in the National Guardian calling for a United Socialist Ticket and listed planks including 'aid to the countries of the Soviet orbit who are fighting for their freedom.'

This is the text of the plank as it appeared in the Feb. 3 National Guardian: "Replace the bi-partisan, cold-war, imperialist foreign policy of the Democrats and Republicans with a socialist policy of friendship and aid to the countries of the Soviet orbit and the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for their freedom."

## ... CP Opposes United Socialist Election Policy

(Continued from Page 1) a new party truly committed to the peoples' interests and to socialism.

This policy of political class-collaboration is today known officially as the "people's anti-monopoly coalition." In 1936, the same course was pursued under the title of "people's front" or "popular front." How well has it worked up to now?

### NOTHING NEW

Before examining this policy note, it is worth getting the facts straight about the "new" incipient demand by labor for a greater voice in the Democratic party. The fact is that the labor movement — or more precisely, its top leaders — have been making this demand for more than 20 years. They have responded to every proposal for independent political action with the argument that this would isolate the unions politically and that the only realistic course is to try to gain greater influence within the Democratic party. And, appearances in certain brief periods notwithstanding, the CP leadership has promoted this

politicians. The break with this principle did not coincide with any dwindling of popular sentiment for independent working-class political action. On the contrary, such sentiment was at its peak in the 1936-40 period.

In fact it was so deeply imbedded that in New York it was necessary to line up radical votes for the Democratic party by forming a new organization — the American Labor Party.

While many in the ALP saw

the new organization as the first step toward a national labor party, this was by no means the views of its initiators who included Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers as well as many union leaders who followed the line of the CP.

That Hillman saw the ALP

as a device for coralling other

wise unavailable votes for Democratic nominees is candidly explained by his biographer, Matthew Josephson, who wrote:

"For Hillman, the first and most important task was to 'sell' the idea to his own union members. . . . Many of the union members, especially in New York and Chicago, had grown up in the tradition of supporting the Socialist party, at least locally and shunning our Tammany Halls."

Did the CP leadership view the founding of the ALP any differently? Not according to an article in the May 1954 Political Affairs by Jonathan Swift which states in equally candid fashion that the ALP was so organized "that it enabled the independent voters in New York to form a new party without thereby endangering the election of those major party candidates who . . . still deserved support. In practice this performed the function of delivering an even larger vote to the Democratic party Presidential, state and Congressional candidates."

From the outset the ALP ran

a minimum number of indepen-

dent candidates for top city

and state offices, mainly nom-

inating capitalist-party can-

didates on its line.

In the final days of the ALP

when other forces pressed suc-

cessfully for independent can-

didates, the CP leadership gave

formal endorsement while ac-

tually throwing their votes to

the Democrats. The bid by

Clifford T. McAvoy for Mayor

in 1953 and John T. McManus

for Governor in 1954 are cases

in point.

In all basic respects, the CP

attitude toward the Progressive

party was the same. Originally

it viewed the PP as a means

of bringing pressure on the

Democratic party through the

candidacy of Henry Wallace,

who, like all other capitalist

politicians, quickly proved he

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Monday, June 30, 1958

## Hungary: 1. Where's the Proof?

A communiqué by the official Hungarian news agency announced the executions of Nagy, Maleter et al, and detailed charges of subversion, treason, conspiracy with fascist and imperialist elements, etc., etc. *ad nauseam*, of which they had been found guilty.

But who can believe in the truth of the charges or the justice of the verdict? The trial was secret! (A fact that the Worker article (June 22) reporting the executions "neglected" to mention.)

After the Moscow Trials, after the Rajk, Slansky, Kostov frame-ups in East Europe, after the "irrefutable" evidence of the Jewish Doctors' Plot repudiated at the last moment, and after the Khrushchev revelations, could any politically conscious worker anywhere in the world help but scrutinize carefully a political trial in the Soviet orbit? Such suspicion would be justified in the case of a public trial. What could then be a greater admission of frame-up on the part of the Kremlin and its stooge regime in Hungary than a secret trial?

Towards the end of the communiqué from Budapest detailing the "crimes" of Nagy and the others this paragraph appears: "All this has been proved by irrefutable evidence in the course of subsequent investigations and at the present trial." On the contrary not one thing has been proved. It may well be that the defendants effectively disproved the charges; or that they had no opportunity to cross-examine their accusers; or even that no trial actually was held. The

## 2. Dulles Gets An Assist

As loathsome as vultures circling a human corpse is the sight of Secretary of State Dulles and other imperialist spokesmen running around flapping their arms in pretended grief at the deaths of Nagy and Maleter. The true unconcern of capitalist rulers over frame-ups and human lives is symbolized by the graves of their victims in every land (here at home) from the Haymarket martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti down to the Rosenbergs) as well as by the mountains of corpses of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Korea and Algeria.

That the perpetrators and accomplices of such wholesale murder are now able to derive world-wide political advantage for their cold-war plans and H-bomb diplomacy is devastating evidence of the terrible cost of the Kremlin bureaucracy to the Soviet Union and to the struggle for a socialist world.

But because Dulles and his ilk hypocritically make a big propaganda show of deplored the secret trial and execution of Nagy and the lack of the most elementary freedoms in the Soviet bloc, does this mean that opponents of the cold war and defenders of planned economy in the Soviet bloc should be silent? Or worse, try to justify the executions?

The problem is not as complex as it might seem. Right here in the U.S. we have unions which are run dictatorially by corrupt bureaucrats. Class-conscious workers instinctively defend such a union when the employers move to smash it. In so doing the workers are not defending the ruling bureaucracy of that union, but the union itself — that economic organization which is to the material advantage

"proof" boils down to mere assertion by the executioners.

Merely by literary evidence some of the accusations in the communiqué have already been disproved. Allegedly "secret documents" written by Nagy in 1955 and 1956 are cited as calls to overthrow "people's democracy" and place Hungary "in the hands of the imperialists." Far from being secret, these documents were originally circulated by Nagy in the two years preceding the October 1956 Revolution to all the members of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party. Their meaning, when put back in context, is not what the communiqué pretends, as any person can readily verify since they have been available for a year in the book "Imre Nagy on Communism." (Published in New York by F. Praeger.)

Why did the Kremlin prefer a secret to a show trial? Certainly one important reason was the memory of Poznan. The trial of the Poznan rioters was prepared by official statements about "provocative imperialist agents in the pay of foreign governments" and defendants who "had been inspired by foreign sources hostile to Poland." But in the courtroom the frame-up fell to pieces: confessions were repudiated, the foreign agent and foreign inspiration charges shown to be flimsy fabrications. Since the frame-up of Nagy and the others was basically the same as the unsuccessful one against the Poznan rioters, the Kremlin wisely decided on a secret trial — hiding even the date from the Hungarian and world public.

## London Busmen Prevail Over Strike-Breaking

By Philip Maghri

LONDON, June 20 — In an unprecedented display of independence and militancy, the 50,000 London bus workers who have been on strike for six weeks have rejected a proposal by their official leadership to return to work on terms scarcely better than those offered before the strike began. Their strike remains solid and this sprawling metropolis remains without bus service except for a few near-empty scab buses being run by an organization jocularly calling itself the "People's League for the Defense of Freedom."

This long and bitter fight was forced upon the busmen by the Tory government, acting as the militant leader of the British capitalist class. Government policy is to cut the living standards of the workers by freezing wages while prices continue to rise. Their aim in resisting the bus strike so tenaciously has not been to save a few hundred thousand pounds, but to show the entire

working class that they mean business. They found that the working class could get tough, too.

### MODEST DEMAND

More than nine months ago the busmen put in their claim for a 25 shilling (\$3.50) a week increase. This very modest amount would only partly make up for the loss in real wages due to the inflation and would only narrow the gap between the wages of busmen and those of industrial workers.

Nevertheless, the "publicly owned" London Transport Executive (an exact British counterpart of the New York Transit Authority) opposed a stony

refusal to the busmen's plea. "We don't have any money for a wage increase," they incessantly repeated. And to underline the desperate financial plight of the LTE, Chairman Sir John Elliot and the other seven members voted themselves wage increases amounting to 8,500 pounds (\$23,800) a year, retroactive to the previous July.

Negotiations dragged out over months and months, the busmen gradually reducing their demand to 10½ shillings (\$1.47) a week, just 3½ cents an hour, the LTE repeating, "We don't have any money." Finally, the question was referred to the mediation of a government-appointed "Industrial Court." The "Court" proposed a settlement giving 36,000 Central London drivers and conductors three cents an hour, and giving nothing at all to the suburban drivers and maintenance workers. Even this measly increase was to be taken out of the workers' hides in the form of "economics" (i.e., speed-up and worsened conditions).

### STRIKE OR SURRENDER

Faced with this insolent provocation, the workers could only strike or capitulate. They chose solidly to strike, with the official support of their union, the giant Transport and General Workers Union. The Tory government was prepared for a fight. Its kept press (called collectively "The Harlot of

Fleet Street") opened a vicious campaign against the "leftist" leader of the TGWU, Frank Cousins, and against the busmen. This didn't disturb them, they knew what to expect. As one militant bus driver put it, "All I want from the Tory press is vilification and slander." The scab buses, too, were an occasion for ridicule, not worry.

The government had far more serious weapons, and it has used them to the full. Sir John Elliot said he was willing to let the strike last till Christmas — a long time for strikers to keep their families on three pounds (\$8.40) a week strike pay. And this was no empty threat. By adding extra cars to its subway trains the LTE has been able to handle most of the normal London traffic and make up much of its loss in revenue.

The only thing the government had to fear was the extension of the strike to the subway workers. If both rail and bus services were shut down, the LTE would be forced to its knees. Against this threat, the government had to call on its "loyal opponents," the trade-union officials. First the railway union bureaucrats were bought off with a 3% increase for the subway workers — even less than the busmen were offered and also to be paid for by "economics."

Then the Trades Union Congress, while giving verbal support to the busmen, strongly opposed extension of the strike. (This convinced some busmen that the initials TUC should stand for "Traitors, Underlings, Cowards," or "Tory Union Council.") Another cause for workers' scorn was the number of knights and candidates for knighthood on the TUC — "they seem more loyal to the bosses than to the workers they are supposed to represent," one driver said.

### SURPRISE FOR BOSSSES

The Tory press greeted this agreement with exultant headlines: "Busmen Surrender," "Strike Crumbles." Sure of its victory, the LTE posted notices of new and harder work schedules in the garages. The first garages to vote showed a heavy lead in favor of a return to work. And then the tide turned. Only after 100 garages had voted did the "no's" get the lead, but the trend piled up to a 64-54 majority, many garages rejecting the agreement by near-unanimous votes.

"Shtock," "Sensation," cried the Tory press. Papers which once denounced Cousins for dragging "unwilling" busmen into a strike now denounced him for letting the busmen vote on the settlement offer. Given their chance in a democratic vote, the workers had produced a tremendous surprise, overruling a leadership which had enjoyed their complete confidence in order to continue a bitter strike.

At this moment a new settlement proposal has been negotiated, and seems certain to be accepted by the busmen. It is clearly an advance over the rejected proposal and, while not a real victory (that chance was destroyed by the official leaders' refusal to extend the strike), it looks like an honorable settlement, not a capitulation. In any case, whatever has been won is due to the militancy and determination of the rank-and-file busmen, the democratic conduct of the strike, and the solidarity of other workers — in spite of the treachery of some leaders and the weakness of others. And one decisively important victory has clearly been won — the Tory government failed to break the strike despite all its efforts. Other sections of the British working class will follow up the busmen's success.

### Paris Fascists Demonstrate



Scene above shows fascists in Paris on May 17 as they marched on the French National Assembly. This assault followed close on the heels of the successful coup in Algeria of the "Committees of Public Safety." The demonstrators demanded war to the end against the Moslem population's national independence revolution.

## What Is DeGaulle?

By Trent Hutter

(Trent Hutter has been a close student of European politics for 25 years. The following is a letter to the Militant setting forth his views on de Gaulle's rise to power.—Ed.)

(1) Charles de Gaulle, in my opinion, is not heading toward a fascist dictatorship. Not only is de Gaulle not a fascist (he favors a kind of bonapartism) but he is a strong executive, yet preserving many of the traditional liberties of capitalist democracy, he is definitely not the instrument of the various fascist elements who helped him seize power. On the contrary, there exists a lot of tension between him and the fascists. And he undoubtedly means business when he is attempting to keep them out of the government. The composition of his cabinet corresponds to the present needs of the French bourgeoisie: They are not yet backing fascism but need a more stable government — a "strong" leadership.

### THE FASCISTS

(2) A potential fascist danger now exists in France. It is represented by the French "colonies" in Algeria and their "Public Safety Committees" by Soutelle's maneuverers, by General Massu's paratroopers, by various fascist groups in metropolitan France that are, however, much weaker as of now than the French fascists in Algeria, although they might soon try to organize on a larger scale. But the French capitalist class, with a relatively prosperous economy, does not yet need fascism to stay in power. Of course, all this may change, but I am briefly analyzing the situation as of now.

The catastrophic leadership of the working class is also a great help to the capitalists. The ruling class may find the existence of General Massu and Monsieur Delbecque quite useful: "You never can tell how you might use them some day . . ." But at present, the policy of the French capitalist class as a whole is certainly not identical with that of the "Public Safety Committees." Capitalists prefer the less costly method of democratic rights, or "republican legality," as long as they do not really need fascism to preserve their rule.

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### COMPARISON WITH SPAIN

(4) Is there a comparison with Spain in 1936? If Massu and Company are potential Francos, de Gaulle hardly is. Moreover, the Spanish working class of 1936, with its revolutionary committees and strong anarcho-syndicalist movement, was different from the French working class of 1958, with its mass organizations under the Communist Party's bureaucratic control and its reformists collaborating with de Gaulle. And

let us not forget that the Spanish Republic meant something to the workers. It had introduced important social reforms, while the Fourth Republic, notably oil-truck drivers and subway powerhouse workers. He succeeded in blocking this extension by a narrow majority of the busmen's delegates conference only because of his immense personal prestige among the strikers.

Abandoned by the entire official union leadership (including the "Communist" leaders of the Electrical Trades Union) the busmen nevertheless got powerful help — indirect aid from the successful dockers' strike against scab labor (to be reported on in next week's Militant) and direct help from an "unofficial" group of London subway workers who held a one-day token strike (which was only partly successful) and who threatened more and better organized strikes in the future if the bus strike went on.

The situation was clear from the beginning — if the strike was extended it would be won; if not, it would be lost. When Cousins and the official leaders finally renounced extension they had to try to end the strike as an acknowledged defeat. And when the group of "unofficial" subway workers threatened to end the strike on their own, the LTE had to make some concessions to try

What should they have fought for? The crumbling, impotent Fourth Republic with its scheming politicians, its ever changing cabinets all doing and neglecting the same things, its bloody colonial wars? The slogan raised by the Communist Party leadership of "Defending the Republic" had no meaning to the workers at all. It might have been different if the CP leadership had injected a socialist content into the campaign, had made an issue of the class character of the state, or had urged an offensive against the rule of the capitalist class as such.

### THE FRENCH WORKERS

De Gaulle wishes to serve the interests of "France," that is, capitalist France as a whole — not the particular interests of the French "colonies" in Algeria. If saving the French Empire, saving Algeria for France implies sacrificing some of the special privileges of the French "colonies," he will not hesitate to do so. Hence his opposition to the political line and role of the "Public Safety Committees." Nor does he want to share power with a second government in Algiers.

### DE GAULLE

De Gaulle is willing to make concessions to the Algerian independence movement. Let us not believe de Gaulle is just a clumsy, brutal militarist: He is a very clever politician, far more intelligent than most of France's parliamentarians. And he is a very stubborn one (as witness his attitude toward Roosevelt in World War II).

### THE FRENCH WORKERS

It is a mistake to see in de Gaulle the lackey of any clique and an even bigger mistake to see in him a lackey of the fascists.

### THE FRENCH WORKERS

The French workers think twice before actually going into action because they have been betrayed and disappointed too often. Their energies have been partly spent in the CP's foolish "rotating strikes" and in demonstrations with false slogans and false promises. Thus the mood of the working class seems to be one of sceptical patience (for the time being). There was no question of an uprising for a resurrection of the completely rotten Fourth Republic.

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### THE FRENCH WORKERS</h3

## The Haymarket Affair

THE HISTORY OF THE HAYMARKET AFFAIR. A Study in the American Social-Revolutionary and Labor Movements. By Henry David Russell and Russell, 1958. 579 pp. \$6.75.

Seventy-two years ago on May 4, 1886, a column of 180 city police advanced on a peaceful meeting of workmen near Haymarket square in Chicago. The meeting, which had been called in protest over the killing and wounding of strikers by police at the McCormick Harvester plant the day before, was almost over and the crowd had dwindled to less than 1,000. Suddenly someone threw a bomb which exploded near the first rank of police, wounding about 70 of them, several fatally. The remaining police opened fire and the crowd dispersed.

The capitalist class, which in 1886 was faced with the first powerful nationwide upsurge of labor in the form of the eight-hour-day strikes, chose this incident around which to organize a counter offensive. In a matter of seconds, says the author of this book, "the Haymarket 'riot' was over—and the Haymarket Affair had begun."

This, the second printing of a work published in 1936, is a detailed account and analysis of the affair proper—the frame-up and trial of eight Chicago radicals accused of the bombing and the death sentences executed against five of them, as well as of the social and political background and aftermath of America's first red-scare hysteria. The new preface examines the most recent discoveries in connection with the actual bomb-thrower,

whose identity, motives and accomplices if any, remain unknown to this day, according to the author.

David sketches the economic basis of the labor struggles of 1886, in which some of the eight martyrs were leading figures. He delves into the particular wing of the young American revolutionary movement with which the eight were associated—the "anarchist-socialist" International Working People's Association of Chicago. One cannot read of the ideological and practical struggles of these pioneers without being impressed with how much the American working class and revolutionary movement have learned since then—some of it from the insight and courage of these people and some of it from their mistakes.

David documents the changing reactions of the labor movement to the accused men: From shock or frightened indifference in the beginning of the wave of manufactured hysteria; to concern over the anti-labor attacks accompanying the "anti-anarchist" campaigns; and finally to identification with those supremely brave men who died as they lived, denouncing oppression.

Working people everywhere who have any knowledge of the Haymarket affair know this much about it: In 1886, men were sentenced to death or imprisonment by the American capitalist class because they fought for labor, for the eight-hour day and for a better future. David's scholarly, detailed and documented social and legal analysis proves this judgment to the hilt.

— Fred Halstead

## Worker's Bookshelf

### For Summer Reading

For those who plan to use part of their vacations for reading or study Pioneer Publishers recommends the following list.

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION. By Leon Trotsky, 256 pp. Previously \$3.75. Now \$1.98 plus 15 cents postage.

The finest and most comprehensive Marxist work on art yet written. Trotsky not only extends and enriches earlier Marxist studies of literature; he deals with questions history had not placed before them: the attitude of the working class and its party to art and artists after the conquest of state power.

UNADDRESSED LETTERS and ART AND SOCIAL LIFE. By G. Plekhanov, 243 pp. \$1.00.

This little book is valuable for its materialist analysis of the role and meaning of art from primitive times to the 19th Century.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM. By James P. Cannon, 268 pp. Cloth \$2.75 Paper \$2.00.

The book comprises a series of twelve lectures delivered in New York. An absorbing story of the struggle to build a revolutionary socialist party in the U.S. from the founding of the Communist Party to the launching of the Socialist Workers Party in 1938.

ANTI-DUHRING. By Frederick Engels, 546 pp. \$1.35.

Starting out as a polemic, this work developed into a positive exposition of the dialectic method and the socialist world outlook.

DIALECTICS OF NATURE. By Frederick Engels 496 pp. \$1.50.

Engels explains the basic laws of dialectical thought, and illustrates their workings by examples from natural science and mathematics.

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE. By Karl Marx. Cloth \$1.50. Paper 75 cents.

In 1852, an adventurer made

himself dictator of France under circumstances and in a manner that foreshadowed the rise of "strong-man" rule in modern times. Highly pertinent as an aid in understanding de Gaulle's rise to power in France today.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS. By Barron B. Beshoar, 372 pp. Regular price \$3.50. Special price \$3.00 plus 15 cents postage.

An absorbing and informative account of the author's personal experiences with Stalinism.

THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. By John Wexley, 672 pp. Original price \$6.00. Now \$3.00 plus 20 cents postage.

The Ludlow Massacre was the end result of a bitterly fought strike of coal miners against the Colorado Rockefeller interest. It has become the prime example of the class struggle in its most naked form. This book is a carefully compiled document of every stage of the struggle and reads like an exciting novel.

AUTOMATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By S. Lilley, 224 pp. Regular price, \$3.75. Special price, \$3.00 plus 15 cents postage.

The technical aspects are examined in detail, and an analysis made of its impact on the social structure.

KARL LIEBKNECHT. By Karl W. Mayer, 180 pp. Regular price \$3.25. Special price, \$2.75 plus 15 cents postage.

In the generation since the assassination of this great revolutionary leader there has been only one other biography of him written and it has not been translated from the German. This new biography in English will fill a deplorable gap in the bookcases of socialist-minded Americans.

THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. By Ludwig Feuerbach, 340 pp. Paper. \$1.45 plus 15 cents postage.

The first materialist analysis of religion, important in the development of Marxist thought.

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Karl Kautsky, 400 pp. Original price \$5.50. Now \$3.00 plus 15 cents postage.

A profound historical study

We took over City Hall. Yes, we did! You say you didn't hear about it? I know you didn't, that's why I'm telling you now. Remember that poem—"Listen my children and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere?" It's the same, nearly—"Listen my people and you shall hear about how we took over City Hall." Well you can see I'm not much of a hand at writing rhymes.

Sollie and I were sitting around the other night watching TV. He said, "They call that a play? Why when we took over City Hall it was a better story than that." And then he said (Sollie's my husband), "Why don't you write down the story about City Hall?" He always gets good ideas. Only thing I somehow always find myself doing the work. "Besides," he said, "it's like writing your memoirs. Our kids could show it to their

Well, like they say, I better begin at the beginning. The beginning started when Sollie, our three kids and I got tired of living in three rooms, and having the landlord raising our rent everytime he thought we began to look a little better nourished. So we applied for a house in a project here in Chicago. Eventually, we got called in, and filled out all the papers and were handed the front, back and mailbox key.

After that things went from meeting to meeting. You see, Sollie and I are joiners. We like people and we like to be of service to our neighbors as well as have a place to go to

# THE MILITANT

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### The Case for Wage Increase



Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, whose contracts with the Big Three Auto companies expired about June 1. The chart Reuther holds shows profit picture of companies. Unauthorized strikes have occurred in several plants protesting anti-union company moves.

### ...Little Rock Ruling

(Continued from Page 1) it pays to incite their children, to insult, harass, threaten, spit upon, beat and kick Negro children in the school for that will make their integration temporary.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing Judge Lemley's decision to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. Win or lose there, it will be appealed the next step to the U.S. Supreme Court. This will take considerable time, however. Normal tempo would bring the NAACP appeal before the Circuit Court next October—after school had begun in Little Rock. Hence the NAACP is asking that court to issue a stay, or suspension, of Judge Lemley's ruling, before the appeal has been heard.

Unless a stay is granted or the Circuit Court holds emergency sessions and overrules Judge Lemley, Central High will open lilywhite next September. Even if the NAACP wins a stay, the persecution of the seven Negro children there will be greatly intensified. For the case will still be in litigation and the racists will attempt to furnish additional "proof" that integration must be suspended until 1961 by court order, it will make it that much easier for the Dixiecrats and Northern liberals to get through the convention and 1960 presidential campaign with the party unity both desire.

The administration has never displayed any desire to enforce the school desegregation decision. Eisenhower sent troops to Arkansas only after the greatest resistance. To get the Little Rock issue out of the way till 1961—that is until after he has left the White House—must be regarded as a real windfall by Eisenhower. Similarly with the Democratic politicians. If the whole Little Rock scandal can be suspended until 1961 by court order, it will make it that much easier for the Dixiecrats and Northern liberals to get through the convention and 1960 presidential campaign with the party unity both desire.

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The long-promised meeting of Eisenhower with Negro leaders took place on June 23—by unforeseen coincidence two days after Judge Lemley's catastrophic ruling in Little Rock. Negro leaders, Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King and Lester Granger, were, however, unable to get anything from Eisenhower but a smile and a handshake. The administration

made no promises of any kind on their list of requests. Moreover continuation of Justice Department participation in the Little Rock case is now in doubt. Attorney General Rogers says it is "under study" but most Washington sources predict a withdrawal.

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### Mich. SWP Candidates Address UAW Locals

DETROIT, June 22—The close relationship between "the struggle of organized labor to secure and maintain a higher standard of living and the efforts of the Negro people to gain first-class citizenship," was stressed in a speech prepared for delivery today to units of Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers by Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of Michigan.

"This major fact," Lovell said, "is underlined by the recent report in Drew Pearson's column of a political deal made again between Southern Democrats and the liberal Democratic and Republican Senators. This time the deal revolved around passage of the Ives-Kennedy bill, a 'mild' introduction to complete state control over the labor movement. In return for support of this anti-labor measure, the Southern Democrats won agreement to leave the filibuster—which they use to talk progressive legislation to death—untouched for at least two years."

"It is this atmosphere in Congress," Lovell charged, "which encouraged the recent ruling in the U.S. District Court in Arkansas to suspend integration in Little Rock schools for at least two-and-a-half years."

MURDERERS AIDED

"These political deals," Lovell concluded, "give aid and comfort to the murderers in Dawson, Georgia. They prove to the hit the utter hypocrisy of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Only a labor party, built by the working people in alliance with the Negro people, can truly represent the interests of both."

Speaking before De Soto Local 227, UAW, Evelyn Sell, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senator, urged that the war-making powers be taken from Congress and the President. "Let the people vote on war and peace through a national referendum," she said, pointing to the current crisis in Lebanon as additional proof of the need for such a measure.

"The Eisenhower Doctrine," she said, "which states that American troops will be sent to foreign countries only upon request of those governments and where there is a so-called threat of 'communist domination,' is bad enough. But neither of these factors can be claimed in the Lebanon situation, yet American troops are being prepared for intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon."

Mrs. Sell cited the plank in the platform of the Socialist Workers Party which declares: "Withdraw all troops from foreign soil. Send Americans abroad with tools, knowledge and skills, not with guns. Instead of military bases, we should aid other countries in the construction of factories, homes, schools, hospitals and dams."

Reservations and deposits should be made with James E. Boulton, Socialist Workers Party, 150 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 2, and must be received no later than Saturday noon, June 28. Round trip transportation will be available to the state park. Travel directions will be forwarded to those with their own transportation.

Sleeping either, thinking about finding us down in the morning when he came in, so he phoned the police to get us some food and to put us in hotel rooms. We agreed since we were tired and hungry. But we refused to go in police cars and so they brought us taxis and we were taken to hotels to sleep.