

Why the Iraqi People Rebelled

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Ambassadors of Ill Will



To counter the rising opposition in Latin America against U.S. economic and political domination, the administration has sent two special envoys of "good will" to South America in the last four months. One was Vice-President Nixon shown in center of picture at left. It was taken at dinner given in Washington for the vice-president and his wife, following their trip to Latin America, where he was met with "Go Home Nixon" demonstrations. At right is Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the president's brother, who made a less-publicized visit last month.

UN Group Says A-Bomb Fallout Perils Mankind

The need for an immediate halt to nuclear tests was underscored by the Aug. 10 United Nations report which found that even the smallest amount of radiation exposure is a menace to present and future generations.

After a two-and-a-half year

study, the 15-nation United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation unanimously concluded: "Radioactive contamination of the environment resulting from explosions of nuclear weapons constitute a growing increment to worldwide radiation levels. This involves new and largely unknown hazards to present and future populations; these hazards, by their very nature, are beyond the control of the exposed persons. . . . Even the smallest amounts of radiation are liable to cause deleterious genetic, and perhaps also somatic effects."

Such somatic (bodily) effects

include cancer, leukemia, prenatal damage and shortening of life.

ONLY THREE VOTE TO HALT TESTS

Despite these shocking findings, only three members of the committee — the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic — voted to recommend a halt to the tests. India and Belgium abstained.

The other ten countries, led by the U.S. and Britain, voted against urging a test halt on the spurious ground that it was "beyond the scope" of the committee.

From the outset, the U.S. government was opposed to such a study being made. On Aug. 11, the New York Times revealed the text of a secret memorandum submitted in 1955 to Lewis Strauss, then head of the AEC, and dealing with the proposal for such a UN study.

Written by the late John von Neumann, then an AEC

member, the memorandum said: "I think that such a study is, in the long run, neither undesirable or avoidable, per se, but that it contains considerable elements of danger. . . ."

Assailing "present vague fears and vague talk" about the risks involved in the tests, von Neumann proposed the U.S. take the position that such risks are the inevitable price of "progress."

UNPOPULARITY Von Neumann wrote further: "The really relevant point is: Is the price worth paying? For the United States, it is. For another country, with no nuclear industry and a neutralistic attitude in world politics, it may not be. . . . A certain amount of international un-

popularity is therefore unavoidable for us, and we will have to accept it as part payment for our more advanced industrial position."

Von Neumann's the-people-of-the-world-be-damned attitude to radiation hazard was carried into the UN committee by the U.S. representative, Dr. Shields Warren.

Several months before the present report was released, Warren said: "My feeling is that if we are to make use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we must learn how to control such hazards as may be proven to be associated with strontium 90 and other radioactive isotopes. That one phase of the problem is the carrying out of tests."

New York Reaches Out To Friends Throughout the Country To Put Peace on the Ballot Of Our State

Last June in New York City a United Independent-Socialist Electoral Conference brought together more than 500 New York progressives — independents and socialists of all persuasions.

The Conference voted to seek to place independent candidates in the field for U.S. Senator and the top state offices to speak and work for peace, jobs, civil rights and liberties and for the consideration of socialist alternatives for America's future.

Our candidate for Senator is Corliss Lamont, our state's leading advocate of peace, civil liberties and East-West understanding. Our state candidates are John T. McManus for governor; Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein for lieutenant-governor; Scott K. Gray, Jr., for attorney-general; and Capt. Hugh N. Muizac for comptroller.

We reach out now to friends throughout the country to help us put these candidates on the ballot. As this appeal is written, volunteer crews are traversing our state from New York City to the far reaches of the St. Lawrence River, on the Canadian border. They will go to the industrial cities and the lumber camps of our forested Adirondacks. They must collect a required 12,000 valid signatures, at least 50 in each of the state's 62 counties and the rest at large.

We appeal to you, to your friends and shopmates and all who share your views, to help us with this historic task.

Funds are urgently needed NOW to keep our petition crews moving throughout the state. They must complete their task this month — in August. Petitions must be filed the first week in September. There is no time to lose. Please help us now, as quickly and generously as you can. Your help can assure that peace will be on the ballot in our state and nation this year.

To: United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee
799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

I enclose \$..... to help put Peace on the Ballot in New York State.

Name.....
Address.....

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NEW LEBANESE HEAD WANTS MARINES OUT

Socialists Flay Use of GI's Abroad

Mideast Policy Hit by Lamont And McManus

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 — Corliss Lamont and John T. McManus, Independent-Socialist candidates for U.S. Senator and Governor, have reiterated their demand for withdrawal of U.S. troops from foreign soil. In a statement, Aug. 11, they jointly challenged major party candidates "to repudiate the new Eisenhower doctrine for the world."

The socialist candidates charged that "President Eisenhower's recent declaration about 'indirect aggression' implies that American troops might be used to suppress national liberation movements anywhere and everywhere."

Meanwhile, supporters of the

Independent-Socialist ticket have secured nominating petitions in 50 upstate counties in the first two weeks of the drive to put the slate on the ballot. Twelve thousand signatures are needed with a minimum of 50 from each of 62 counties.

NYC VOLUNTEERS

Many of the signatures have been obtained by volunteer crews from New York City. Petition gatherers have taken time off from work or sacrificed vacations to travel throughout the state to put the drive across. Several thousand petitions have been gathered in the western part of the state by supporters of the ticket from the Buffalo area who are getting the work done at a rate that is sparking the entire statewide campaign.

In Syracuse, Poughkeepsie and several other upstate areas, local supporters of the ticket are gathering petitions and aiding New York City crews in their areas, providing them with lodging and joining them in the signature collections. In one area, a group of Farmers Union members are actively aiding the drive.

While there remains a substantial amount of work to complete the upstate goal of getting double the amount of signatures of registered voters required by law, the campaign committee has now also opened the drive to secure thousands of petitions in New York City.

Petition drive director Muriel McAvoy has announced that city campaign headquarters at 799 Broadway will be open nightly as well as all day Saturdays to dispatch volunteer petitioners in groups to various

SPONSORS

The meeting was chaired by Lee Gallagher, veteran labor attorney, and sponsored by a group with various political backgrounds. Sponsors included Charlotte Bass, Reuben W. Borough, Cari Feingold, Martin Hall, George Jones, Herbert Rosenthal, Judge Edward P. Totten, and Mike Zaslow.

Hallinan told how at one

time he had been approached by some Northern California

Democrats to run for U.S. Senator. He said one reason the proposal came up was that, in the manner of capitalist parties, they wanted someone who could "pay his own way." He

rejected the idea because the

To Speak Against A-Tests



Harold A. Davies (left) leading left-wing Labor Member of British Parliament and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel scientist and foe of nuclear tests, will share platform at Los Angeles rally at Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles, Friday, Aug. 22. (See story page 2.)

President-Elect Chehab Says Troop Withdrawal Is "Foremost Aim"

AUG. 14 — All Eisenhower's pretexts for his brutal military invasion of Lebanon have blown up in his face. According to an Aug. 5 Associated Press dispatch from Beirut, President-elect Chehab "wants U.S. troops to get out of Lebanon." Chehab said that withdrawal of the troops was "foremost among our national aims." His stand is in direct conflict with Pres. Chamoun, who asked Eisenhower to send in U.S. troops to prop his tottering pro-imperialist regime and who wants the troops to stay.

But it isn't only the pretexts that have exploded. It's also the policy of military action to crush the revolutionary struggle of the people in the Middle East that isn't working out too well. The presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon and British troops in Jordan have served to cut off the U.S. and British governments from any popular support in that part of the world.

To cover up brutal imperialist deeds and mass Arab opposition to the U.S. government's intervention, President Eisenhower presented a six-point program in the UN General Assembly offering the people of the Middle East "a regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvement of living standards of the people in these Arab nations."

The State Department has talked of offering maybe \$100 million for such a project.

GOING, GOING . . .

What brought about Eisenhower's sudden show of concern for the living standards of the Arab people. As a Scripps-Howard dispatch from Washington, Aug. 9 observed, "We've lost Iraq; in effect, we've lost Lebanon; Jordan's pro-West will fall when British troops leave; Saudi Arabia's gone neutral; Kuwait is flirting with new Iraqi regime and Nasser. Israel has failed to give 100 percent support to American-British position. Eisenhower's Doctrine has gone down the drain, and what's left of Bagdad Pact no longer serves to link Arab states with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan in defensive alliance against Russia."

W. H. Lawrence, Aug. 12, reported "United States military intervention has backfired politically in Lebanon. The presence of troops there has served in a curious way to weaken friends of the United States and strengthen the Lebanese Opposition." (NY. Times)

No one doubts that when



U.S. forces are compelled to quit Lebanon, the former President, Camille Chamoun, will have to go with them. U.S. troops have made his position even more untenable than it was when the Lebanese civil strife began last May.

Ever since the May 10 revolt began in Lebanon, the U.S. has pressed in vain for full use of the Lebanese army against Chamoun's opposition. As Lawrence noted, "Probably the closest the Lebanese army has come to fighting . . . was against U.S. Marines . . . when they began to fan out from landing beaches . . .

"Lebanese tanks, reported to be under order to fire, commanded the roads down which the Marines would move. It was a touchy interval until General Chehab was persuaded by U.S. Ambassador Robert M. McClintock to give orders that the Americans would not be resisted." Now the same Chehab is president-elect and wants U.S. troops out.

These conditions dictate to U.S. policy makers that Eisenhower and Dulles stop snarling for a while and put on a more benign, even humanitarian, appearance.

Profiteers Blame Inflation on Workers

AUG. 12 — President Eisenhower, once more, has used his high office to pressure the American workers to forego wage increases. At his Aug. 6 news conference the President warned labor that the American consumer "is going to rebel in a big way, and there will be real trouble . . ." if labor is not "very, very careful about this whole problem of pushing wages each year above those rates that imply or show the increases in productivity."

The Committee for Economic Development, an organization of leading businessmen, also warned that "the nation's very survival hinged on curing inflation," N.Y. Times, Aug. 10. In this outfit's view, a main cause for the malady has been that "wages were rising at a faster rate than labor's productivity."

\$268 BILLION DEBT

Eisenhower hit at the working class as a major factor in the inflation on the same day that the U.S. government broke two old records in inflationary spending. On Aug. 6 the House of Representatives voted to raise the national debt ceiling to its highest point in peacetime history, to \$268 billion.

This sum is second only to the high of World War II. And on Aug. 6 a House-Senate conference committee voted the biggest peacetime war budget in history. Practically splitting the differences between Senate and House "defense" bills, the conference voted Eisenhower \$39,602,827,000. All this — despite an expected deficit in the budget of an estimated \$12 billion.

To blame labor for inflation that is cutting into the living standards of all Americans is monstrous in view of these

government moves. As the N.Y. Times reported, Aug. 10, government spending on all levels, Federal, state and local, has increased more than 80% in the last eight years. Eisenhower is a poor economist if he seriously looks to increased wages to explain inflation while government spending spirals even higher.

An Aug. 7 editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* states the case accurately. Pointing to the federal deficit of \$12 billion, the *Journal* editors say, "Fed-

(Continued on Page 2)

eral deficits of this size . . . are the real source of inflation."

Those who claim wage increases cause inflation paint a picture of prosperity and progress for all if labor will just key its demands to increases in productivity. This view completely ignores the fact the bosses aren't doing much about increasing productivity — despite technical possibilities.

BUSINESS OUTLAWS CUT

Business outlays in new equipment in this quarter are

expected to run about 20% below that of a year ago, according to the Aug. 10 N.Y. Times.

The capitalists are unhappy about the return on capital already invested and are cutting expansion plans.

Finally, the argument that wage increases cause price increases is spiked by the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, headed by Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.). Findings of the Subcommittee about the steel industry, whose yearly price increases affect the entire economy, were reported by Kefauver in the June 28 Nation. Kefauver wrote: "A chart . . . shows that since 1947 the price of steel has risen from year to year at almost a constant rate. It rose when unit labor costs were declining, and it rose while demand was falling."

In 1957, increased labor costs resulting from a July wage and benefits increase added somewhere between \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton of finished steel. But the July 1957 price hike amounted to \$6 per ton. From 1952 to 1957, profit (after taxes) per ton of steel products shipped rose every year, from \$6.90 in 1952 to \$17.81 in 1957.

Recession Hits 1 in 4 Families

A national survey of unemployment made by Michigan University's Survey Research Center showed that one in four families suffered terrible economic loss through unemployment or shortened work hours from mid-1957 to mid-1958.

Counting unemployment insurance benefits as income, 12% of the unemployed families covered in that survey estimated their losses at \$2,000 or more; 25% lost between \$1,000 and \$2,000 and another 25% lost between

lost by the unemployed total over \$8 billion for the ten months. "This is income they will never get back. Future wages will have to go in part to repay debts incurred in this period."

Total officially-listed unemployed declined but slightly from June to July and continues above five million or 7.3% of the labor force. "The pickup in jobs," says Edson, "has not kept pace with the rises in industrial production of the last two months."

Wage and salary payments

"We Don't Back Harriman"

By Harry Ring

On my way home the other night I stopped in an East Side gin mill for a quiet beer. A couple of stools away, two fellows were having a big political discussion. They were both supporters of the Communist Party, and they were arguing about two articles in the Worker in which William Albertson gives the position of the Communist Party on the New York elections. One fellow's name, I gathered, was Max and the other's, Stanley. The argument went something like this:

Max: "I see the Party's supporting Harriman for Governor."

Stanley: "Supporting Harriman? Where'd you get that idea? Didn't you read Bill Albertson's two articles explaining the Party's position?"

Max: "Sure. That's where I got the idea."

Stanley: "You couldn't have read them very carefully. He comes right out and says we're not endorsing Harriman."

Max: "Sure, I know. We tell Harriman we're giving him our endorsement and he tells us what we can do with it. But I got the articles right here. Albertson gives the high sign right in the first article where he says Rockefeller's 'defeat for New York' Governor would be hailed by the colonial peoples as a defeat for American imperialism."

Stanley: "Oh, sure. We're for defeating Rockefeller at all costs."

Max: "That's what I'm saying. We're for Harriman — who else is going to beat him?"

Stanley: "You still don't get it. Look, it says here, 'Today, we do not support Harriman, critically or otherwise. We just refuse to come into clash with the Labor and Negro people's movement by placing a candidate in opposition to their main choice at the present time.'"

Max: "You mean we're against being *against* Harriman?"

Stanley: "Look, Max, just because we're against Rockefeller, that doesn't automatically mean we're for Harriman."

Don't Back McManus

Max: "Oh, you mean we're going to support Jack McManus on the independent-socialist ticket?"

Stanley: "Hell, no! Those guys are way out in left field, talking about socialism and everything. Besides, didn't you read where Albertson says their running 'could guarantee the election of Nelson (Middle East) Rockefeller?'"

Max: "You mean we're against McManus and this socialist ticket because it might hurt Harriman's chances?"

Stanley: "No! No! All we're interested in is campaigning on the issues — like withdraw the troops from Lebanon and stop A-tests."

Max: "So then tell me, Stanley, who do we vote for? When a guy gets in that booth, he can't pull down the lever over an issue."

Stanley: "That's right. We have to make every candidate take a stand on these issues."

Max: "So what are we belting ourselves out for? We know already, Rockefeller and Harriman are for keeping the boys in the Mideast and for keeping the tests going. McManus is for bringing the boys back home and for stopping the tests. So if we're going to campaign on the issues like you say, I guess we have to support McManus instead of Harriman. Besides, Albertson says we'll give some kind of 'conditional' support to Lamont on the socialist ticket for Senator. By the way, does that mean we'll go out and help get the petitions to put him on the ballot?"

Support Liberal Party

Stanley: "Not as far as I can see. Like Albertson says, we give him some support after he gets his petitions in. Besides, our big job is to put the heat on McManus and the others to get out of the race."

Max: "You mean so we can support Harriman?"

Stanley: "Look, do I have to draw you a picture? We're not supporting Harriman! Besides, in this campaign we're backing the Liberal party."

Max: "Oh? Who are they running?"

Stanley: "Harriman."

Max: "So like I say — we're backing Harriman."

Stanley: "For God's sake, Max, Albertson says right here, black on white, 'Does this policy mean an endorsement of Harriman and the Democratic Party? Nothing could be further from the truth!'"

Max: "Who does he think he's kidding?"

King Campaign Group Replies to "Worker"

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—The Steering Committee of the United Socialist Campaign here sent an open letter today to the Editor of the Worker answering allegations in the Aug. 3 issue about the Rev. Joseph P. King campaign in the Second Congressional District. A story from Chicago in the Aug. 3 Worker said: "He (Rev. King) has repudiated Trotskyite attempts to smuggle State-Department-like anti-Soviet propaganda into his campaign."

The Steering Committee's letter says in part:

"... No such propaganda has appeared in the United Socialist Campaign. The Socialist Workers Party has worked and is continuing to work diligently to get the United Socialist ticket on the ballot."

"Nothing has been smuggled into our platform. There are no state department agents, nor anyone in the campaign who is anti-Soviet... Rev. King wrote his own platform and inspects or rejects anything sent out in his name. You give the impression that you are in agreement on several points in the United Socialist program then proceed to make an unwarranted attack against the campaign and the candidate..."



REV. JOSEPH P. KING

Every Test Kills

By Linus Pauling

The Nobel prize winning scientist speaks out against the nuclear bomb tests.

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Can the 'Summit' Achieve Peace?

By George Lavan

Even though Soviet Premier Khrushchev finally turned down what it seemed until the last minute he was going to accept — a "summit meeting" within the UN Security Council, a summit meeting still remains the central foreign policy demand of the Kremlin. What Khrushchev blasted in his letter of rejection to President Eisenhower was not a summit meeting as such, but the kind the U.S. State Department had prescribed, that is, one within the 11-member UN body which is packed with U.S. allies and clients and with the ruler of Formosa, Chiang Kai-shek, "representing" China.

For those who believe that if only a summit meeting could be arranged then the cold war would end or its temperature change to the point of dispelling the ever-present danger of World War III, the logic of Khrushchev's refusal should have been irrefutable: U.S. imperialism was making a "real" summit meeting impossible by all the hindering conditions it set and would not even guarantee that the heads of the Big Four or Big Five could get together by themselves except perhaps to have a "courtesy" lunch.

Nevertheless, so great has the belief in a summit meeting as a panacea for peace become, there was a noticeable regret in pro-summit circles that Khrushchev hadn't accepted Washington's proposal regardless. Those whose pro-summit sympathies spring more from a pacifist than a radical political background are inclined to jump Moscow's recent rejection



KRUSHCHEV

with Washington's long-standing reluctance as "pooof" that neither really wants to negotiate a settlement.

Among those advocates of the summit who have a radical political background, some are inclined to blame the rejection on China's intransigence; while even for the majority who intellectually accept the refusal as fully justified there is a wistful feeling that perhaps something would have been gained for peace even at such an unpronouncing "summit."

In this country advocacy of a summit meeting as the way to peace is pretty much confined to radicals, pacifists, and members of anti-H bomb organizations and the restricted circles they at present directly influence. The smallness of the movement is the obvious result of the terrorization and regimentation of American thought by the witch hunters, the bi-partisan foreign policy of the Democrats and Republi-

cans and the Big Business monopoly of the press, TV, etc.

But, abroad the situation is different. In Great Britain, West Germany, Scandinavia, Japan and throughout Asia and Africa, there is mass sentiment, expressed often by big parties, such as the British Labor Party, for a summit meeting. Indeed it was largely the pressure of this sentiment on those governments and through them on Washington that forced the latter to bring forth its UN "summit" proposal.

HOPES FOR PEACE

Why is there such popular demand for a summit meeting? What hope does it express? It is noteworthy that many of these people, unlike Americans, had personal experience of bombings during the last war. They can readily visualize the holocaust that H-bomb war would mean.

Moreover the agitation by the Communist and other leftist parties as well as popular feelings of friendship towards the USSR and China have directed anti-war feeling into pro-summit channels. Underlying the whole is mass feeling that another World War III must somehow be prevented; that the danger of war springs from the bellicose attitude of the U.S. which threatens not only the Soviet bloc but the colonial revolution. "If only the rulers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union would get together and make peace," is the form that this anti-war feeling takes.

By their unceasing demands for a summit meeting the Soviet leaders have succeeded in showing the world that they are for a negotiated settlement

of tensions, while the adamancy of the U.S. leaders has demonstrated that they are for the continuation of the international tensions. But useful as this may have been in showing who stands where, the question remains whether a summit conference would bring peace.

There is no magic that will be worked simply by getting the big power heads-of-state to a meeting. If a settlement is arrived at it will be because the imperialists find it to their interest at the time to make some sort of deal with the Soviet Union and China. But they will not suddenly discover that at a summit meeting. They will have known that before and will have begun arrangements for the settlement beforehand by the usual diplomatic channels or will go willingly to a summit meeting. It is precisely because U.S. imperialism believes that it can get more at present from a policy of military threats and refusal to negotiate a general settlement of the cold war that it refuses to go to a summit meeting.

World-wide sentiment for such a meeting may force Washington into more than a pretense of negotiating, that is, force it into actually abandoning foreign policy which its imperialist interests at present dictate, is sheer utopianism. A good example of this may be seen in Great Britain where there is tremendous peace sentiment. Such sentiment cannot budge the government on the hated U.S. rocket bases. It would take strike action and class struggle rising to such a pitch that the capitalist government felt actually imperiled

Just a Bit of Tomfoolery

That their brutal crushing of the Hungarian revolution is an embarrassment to the Kremlin rulers themselves is revealed in the following remarks of Marshall Voroshilov at Brussels Fair reported in an Aug. 14 AP dispatch. "What a beautiful . . . country," said Voroshilov about Hungary. "But such foolish things have happened there. Some people have called it counter-revolution, some called it revolution. I think it was just foolishness. Here in the West they raised a big fuss because Imre Nagy was given too harsh a sentence. Perhaps it would have been possible not to give Imre Nagy such a harsh sentence because he was just a fool. Nagy never helped us, never raised a finger to help us. He was not a real Communist."

more effectively the crimes and bellicose intent of imperialism and would win the day as far as affecting world opinion was concerned. That is why the U.S. State Department at present (and particularly while its troops were occupying Lebanon) had such aversion to a summit meeting. It has no intention to negotiate a general settlement and the summit would therefore become a glorified debate with the U.S. to resort to arms in the Middle East — as was shown by the Suez invasion. Moreover while appeasing home sentiment with its readiness to meet with Khrushchev, Prime Minister Macmillan sent troops into Jordan and openly advocates fighting if the Persian Gulf sheikdoms are threatened by nationalism. But this is no real paradox. British capitalism will accommodate strong peace sentiment by going through the motions of a summit meeting, but that same sentiment was unable to prevent invasion of Suez and Jordan. Once more, it would require class struggle threatening capitalist rule to do that.

(Next week—Part Two: Role of Kremlin)

...Independent-Socialist Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

areas of Manhattan. In addition, community groups are being established in the boroughs. Those wishing to collect petitions with local groups in their own neighborhoods are asked to phone campaign headquarters for information at GR 3-2141. Volunteers are also needed to help with the huge clerical job of processing the petitions. The work is being done at 799 Broadway every day and evening except Sundays.

FINANCIAL NEEDS

With this substantial amount of petition work remaining to be done, the campaign committee has been hard pressed for the funds which are necessary for the drive even though all canvassing and clerical work is being done on a volunteer basis.

Last week the campaign committee mailed out a financial appeal to ten thousand people throughout the state. A similar appeal to supporters of independent socialist political action across the country was made through advertisements in the National Guardian and the Militant. The committee also placed the advertisement with the Worker, but it was not published.

In a statement today, Elinor Ferry, who has been sparking the committee's fund-raising activity, said: "In our appeal last week, we explained money was urgently needed to provide the volunteer petitioning crews with technical material, literature, gas, oil, food and lodging. 'Monday morning, we waited anxiously to see what the return mail would bring. You can imagine the joy when we saw letters coming in with enclosures of one to ten dollars for an extensive trip abroad."

On board S.S. *Liberte*, world-famed historian W.E.B. Du Bois signs nominating petition offered him by John T. McManus, Independent-Socialist candidate for Governor of New York. Dr. Du Bois and his wife sailed Aug. 8 for an extensive trip abroad.



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that the staff really enjoyed reading."

The letter read: "I have looked over your independent-socialist slate and I feel it's a really tremendous selection of candidates. I was in the ALP throughout its lifetime and I'm familiar with all the names. It is indeed encouraging that we have such fine people working for a truly progressive party for the state and nation. I am at present enrolled in the Liberal party, although my interest in it is virtually nil. I enrolled Liberal because I could

clear that "We are with labor all the way!" Later Borough insisted, "It is not an isolating movement to fight for independent political action."

During the discussion period Dorothy Healy, local leader of the Communist Party, took the rostrum and presented a detailed defense of the CP policy of "staying with the masses" and supporting the Democratic Party.

The meeting raised \$200 for the New York United Independent Socialist ticket.

Carl Feingold, local organizer of the Socialist Workers Party and one of the sponsors of the meeting, welcomed the meeting as an open forum where the issues of the day could be discussed.

"As first steps," Feingold said, "we should unite on specific issues, and I make the following proposals: That we unite against the Un-American Activities Committee that is now issuing subpoenas throughout the city, that we unite in taking socialist political action against the 'Right-to-Work' proposal, and that we get together to prepare a full slate of candidates for the Spring elections."

Feingold drew applause from the audience when he asked, "And why did we hold sep-

arate meetings here against the Mideast intervention? Why didn't we unite and protest together?"

"These first steps in unity," he said; "would be preparation for the time when we fight together against capitalism and for a socialist system."

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Marie Haug, a defendant in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy Case, spoke to the meeting on the case, and Frank Wilkinson of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, and went to Atlanta to observe the hearings in connection with a campaign to get Congress to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. He was subpoenaed in Atlanta when the Walter Committee learned of his presence. He is currently in Los Angeles organizing protests against the Walter Committee's witch-hunting activities there this month.

Braden defeated an attempt three years ago to railroad him to prison under a Kentucky "sedition" law. The frame-up attempt arose out of his anti-jim-crow activities.

Both "contempt" citations are in the nature of persecution. Frank Wilkinson is chairman of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, and went to Atlanta to observe the hearings in connection with a campaign to get Congress to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. He was subpoenaed in Atlanta when the Walter Committee learned of his presence. He is currently in Los Angeles organizing protests against the Walter Committee's witch-hunting activities there this month.

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Monday, August 18, 1958

CP Attacks the United Ticket

From the outset, the top leaders of the Communist Party sought to prevent the development of the united independent-socialist movement that is now fighting for a place on the New York ballot. Their stubborn opposition to this splendid development of socialist unity has continued despite the extensive efforts to bring them into the movement and despite wide manifestations of strong sympathy for it by members and supporters of the Communist Party.

To make matters worse, the CP leaders' opposition to the independent-socialist ticket has been carried on in a fashion far more suitable to capitalist politicians than to the workers movement. To discredit the united ticket, false charges of "aiding Rockefeller" and being "anti-Soviet" have been leveled at individuals and groupings within the campaign committee.

To slandering, the CP leaders now add sabotage of the independent-socialist ticket's drive to get on the ballot.

The Aug. 18 issue of the National Guardian, a paper that is completely fair to all sections of the radical movement, reports the following: "Last week's Worker, which withheld three ads submitted by the Independent-Socialist candidates, carried an article by a CP spokesman warning the ticket that unless its gubernatorial and other state-wide candidates, except for U.S. Senate, withdrew, 'we can give only conditional support to Dr. La-mont.'"

One of the three ads the Worker suppressed was an appeal for participation in the New York City petition mobilizations now under way. The suppression

and the brutal tone of the ultimatum to the ticket to withdraw all but Corliss Lamont were tantamount to an order to CP supporters not to give any help.

Despite the divisive efforts by the CP leadership, supporters of the united ticket will secure the large number of signatures necessary to get on the ballot. A magnificent job is already being done in the upstate drive and there is every prospect that the same vigor and determination will be manifest in the city-wide campaign now under way.

A further heartening fact is that numerous leading and rank-and-file CP members and supporters are already engaged in the petition drive and more can be expected to do so.

The petition drive is the battle to put socialism on the New York ballot in this crucial election. Such an effort will surely have the active support of everyone seriously determined to advance the socialist goal.

Even more elementary, but equally important, is the fact that the drive represents a challenge to the efforts of the Tammany machine to maintain a two-party ballot monopoly. In past elections, De Sapien has used his control of the state election machinery to ban the Socialist Workers, Socialist Labor and Socialist Parties from the ballot. It is necessary to assume the independent-socialist ticket will face the same arbitrary efforts to prevent it from winning a ballot place.

On this basis alone, even those who may not agree with the wisdom of running a socialist slate at this time should support the signature drive as a way of fighting for the ballot rights of working-class parties.

The Right of Free Speech

On Dec. 8, 1941, one day after Pearl Harbor and in the midst of the jingoistic fury of that time, 18 leaders of the Socialist Workers Party and of the Minneapolis Teamsters Union stood before a federal judge in Minneapolis and were sentenced to prison.

They had just been found guilty of opposing capitalism and its wars and advocating a socialist future for America. They were the first victims of the Smith Act which had been passed by Congress the previous year and signed into law by President Roosevelt over the protest of leading labor and civil liberties bodies.

The basic issue involved in the case was clear-cut from the outset. The 18 had been charged on two counts. The first, under a civil-war statute, charged actual conspiracy to overthrow the government by violence. The second, under the Smith Act, was confined to the "crime" of advocating ideas. The first count was thrown out, leaving the conviction based squarely on the beliefs of the defendants.

This historic first conviction for the expression of views was appealed three times to a Supreme Court largely appointed by Roosevelt. Three times that court refused to review the case despite the fact that it involved basic constitutional issues under a law being used for the first time.

The defendants went to prison and

the precedent was established for the post-war wave of convictions of Communist party leaders under the act. Now, 17 years after that first conviction, the courts are beginning to examine the issues involved and finding there is no way of squaring Smith Act convictions with the Bill of Rights.

Last week, six people associated with the Communist party won reversal of their Smith Act convictions under a unanimous decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals. The six were: Alexander Trachtenberg, George Blake Charney, William Norman, Fred Fine, Sidney Stein and James Jackson.

Basing itself on recent Supreme Court rulings, the appeals court found that the government had failed to prove that the defendants had urged people to "do something" rather than "believe in something." Or, in other words, that they had been convicted for the mere expression of views.

These extremely welcome court decisions represent setbacks for the witch hunt. The decisions will also be recorded by history as definitive proof that from the first time the United States government conducted prosecutions under the Smith Act it was framing up innocent people who dared to exercise the right of free speech.

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Iraqi People Open "War on the Palaces"

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

Signed articles by con-
tributors do not necessarily
represent the Militant's
policies. These are expres-
sed in its editorials.

"War to the palaces! Peace
to the cottages! Death to misery
and idleness!" This battle cry
of the Communards of Paris
nearly a century ago is today
the battle cry of the people of
Iraq. A revolution of the poor
against the rich is in progress.
U.S. charges of "Soviet plots,"
"Nasser plots," "infiltrators,"
"indirect aggression," — these
will not conceal the popular
revolution that has begun.

The U.S. and Britain hurled
their military might into Leba-
non and Jordan to counter a new
surge of the Arab people. Both
have since recognized the new
Iraqi regime, but neither is
happy about the change. How-
ever, from the point of view
of the people of Iraq, it is
difficult to see how any
change could be for the worse.

INFANT DEATHS

Poverty and tyranny are all
the people of Iraq have known
under the rule of King Faisal.
According to the Aug. 10 N.Y.
Times, one-fourth of all Iraq's
babies die at birth. Another
25% never live to reach the
age of five. And those who
survive, carried about on the
shoulders of their mothers, look
like "sick little monkeys, pale,
unwashed."

In contrast to these figures
of misery and grief, the "re-
liable ally" of the U.S. and
Britain, King Faisal, before his
death, was looking forward to
occupation of a new \$20 million
palace. It was to be complete
with swimming pool, outdoor
theatre, casino, tennis courts,
Italian gardens, an artificial hill
overlooking Baghdad, a 12-car
garage, four houses for Eu-
ropean members of the palace
staff and air-conditioned quar-
ters for the servants, not to
mention for their masters.

To keep this luxury amidst
such hunger and misery the
King could not tolerate demo-
cratic expression of opposition.
All political parties were ban-
ned. And the jails were filled
with those who had dared to
lift their voices in protest.

"War to the palaces!" — So
far at least work has stopped on
Faisal's palace. The new
regime does not yet know what



Revolution. Leon Trotsky wrote, is the entry of the masses into the realm of rulership over their own destiny. Here Egyptian youngsters are seen taking a hand in the Arab revolution as they celebrated withdrawal of French and British troops from Suez Canal Zone a year and a half ago. Twelve and thirteen-year-olds took part in fighting against the imperialists.

it will do with the partial con-
struction. But the new 32-year-
old chief of Iraq's development
program, Fuad Rekabi, July
27, said that he had halted
work on the palace "and ordered
construction of 360 houses
in a village that was ruined by
floods last year." The village
housing project at Saadiya, near
Baghdad, "will be under way
in a few days and will be com-
pleted . . . within a few
months."

The new regime has issued
decrees cutting the rents on
dwellings and some shops by
10-20%. Decrees were also is-
sued to cut the price of bread,
cigarettes and other consumer
items. A limitation has been
placed on the landlord's share
in the harvest.

In the past, powerful sheiks,
holding vast tracts of land
"paid no taxes at all," accord-
ing to a report by Homer
Bigart in the Aug. 8 N.Y.
Times. Mohammed Hadid, the
new Minister of Finance, said,
"it would be too difficult to
get the sheiks to pay income

taxes, so he proposed, instead,
taxing their land until the new
regime puts through its land
reform program."

A new five-year plan is be-
ing prepared for Iraq by the
new regime. Hadid said it will
"stress first, agricultural re-
form and expansion; secondly,
industrialization; thirdly, hous-
ing and social reforms."

Of course, these are only
promises, made under pressure
of the revolutionary mass on whom
the nationalist leaders must depend
for protection against the imperialist
powers. They are promises, furthermore,
that cannot and will not be
kept under the limited perspec-
tives of the pro-capitalist na-
tionalist leaders.

CHINESE EXPERIENCE

On a capitalist basis no un-
developed country in the world
has yet succeeded in accom-
plishing more than a token agri-
cultural reform, let alone in-
dustrialization. Only in China
was the power of the feudal
land-holding class broken. And
only in China has significant
industrialization taken place.
Both were made possible thanks
to a complete break with the
imperialist powers and the orga-
nization of a planned econ-
omy.

The new Iraq leaders, like
Nasser and other Arab nation-
alists, have made it amply
clear that they have no intention
of moving against capital-
ist property relations. Iraq's
Finance Minister Hadid said
the objective of the new re-
gime was a welfare state based
on "practical socialism." Eco-
nomic policies, he said, would
be "less socialist" than those
of the British Labor Party —
which means no socialism at
all.

Hadid, furthermore, gave new
assurances to the imperialist
powers that the Iraq Petroleum
Company, owned by U.S., Brit-
ish, Dutch and French oil com-
panies, would not be national-
ized. This means that huge oil
profits, the equivalent of about
half of Iraq's national income,
will continue to flow out of
Iraq into the pockets of the
imperialist powers.

The new Iraq leaders promise
the progress that the rev-
olution will be pushed aside.

olutionary people are fighting
for. But they will not initiate
the social change which alone
can make that progress pos-
sible. Still the story is far from
finished. The revolution is only
in its first stages. And the im-
perialist powers, themselves,
can be relied upon to drive the
revolution toward more funda-
mental change.

Again China is instructive.
The Chinese Communist Party,
under Stalin's domination, was
ready to operate as an opposi-
tional party in a coalition re-
gime with Chiang Kai-shek. It
had no immediate perspective
of a social revolution. It limited
its policy to defeat of the
Japanese imperialists.

CP FORCED TO ACT

The arrogance of the imperial-
ist powers and their puppet,
the Chinese dictator, made such
a compromise impossible. For
self-preservation the Chinese
Communist party was forced to
culminate the national revolution
for independence with a social
revolution, involving funda-
mental changes in property
relations.

Will the imperialist powers
drive the nationalist leaders of
the Arab revolution onto the
path of social revolution? They
have already forced the pro-
capitalist Nasser into a defen-
sive bloc with the Soviet Union.
Yet there is a great gulf
between the pro-socialist Com-
munist Party of China and the
pro-capitalist forces gathered in
Nasser's camp. The Arab
people, while supporting these
nationalist leaders as long as
they are ready to resist the im-
perialists, will still have to
forge their own parties to real-
ize the social progress for which
they are fighting.

"War to the palaces" has be-
gun under the leadership of
pro-capitalist leaders like Nas-
ser of the United Arab Repub-
lic and Kassem of Iraq. But
"peace to the cottages" and
"death to misery and idleness"
will be won only with the
transformation of the national-
ist or pan-Arab revolution into
a socialist revolution. Those
nationalist leaders who stand in
the way of this necessary
transformation will be pushed
aside.

arios, prompters and several
actors. Everyone shall enter the
dance. Torrico ranted and in-
sulted in the Plaza San Martin
and should be convicted. He
will be. But Orestes Rodriguez
Campos, Humberto Arenas, Bar-
renos Lingan, Alberto Franco
Ballester, said the same, more
or less, in writing. What they
wrote on the eve of the 'Day of
Infamy' [Nixon's phrase for the
demonstration] and the day it-
self is graven in the morning
newspapers . . .

"Palacios Leon incited by
writing and speaking in coarse
and grotesque language. Exactly
the same was done by the
Social Progressive intellectuals,
although in language that was
more contrived. The difference
is one of form. At the bottom
the Marxism of Torrico and
Palacios Leon is the same as
that professed by the Social
Progressives, the organizers of
Accion Popular, the leaders like
Carnero Checa y Hoke, and
even the ferociously anti-cap-
italist Christian-Democrats.

"The allies are many and
numerous.

"The Trotskyists . . . now
have a trial that will become a
real 'barbecue.' In a democracy
justice can't convict and con-
demn a Trotskyist for a crime
and leave in freedom a Chris-
tian Democrat, a Belaunde,
who are just as guilty of the
same crime . . ."

The reactionary author of
the above-cited article has a
certain logic. If engaging in the
anti-imperialist demonstrations
against Nixon was a crime, then
not merely the two Trotskyist
leaders but thousands of Per-
uvians should be indicted.

"Moreover, if the indictment
were to include those who by
pen or word of mouth prepared
the 'atmosphere' or who after-
wards rejoiced in the affront to
the slippery politician repre-
senting Wall Street, then the
number of the 'guilty' would
include practically the whole
population of Peru less the
Vanguardia author and a few
other hirings of Yankee im-
perialism.

Political Economy Illustrated

By Eric
(James Erickson)
25 cents
Pioneer Publishers
116 University Place
New York 3, N.Y.

Japanese Unions Fight Offensive of Employers

Frias to trial, accused of insti-
gating the insulting acts against
Nixon and the United States."

It was subsequently revealed
that the Peruvian police had
also arrested Juan Palacios
Leon, another leading Trotsky-
ist, and a number of Commu-
nist Party members. The June
issue of Peru Popular, the
organ of the Lima section of
Peruvian Communist Party,
contained a letter, which all
the political prisoners both
POR and CP, had signed and
succeeded in getting out. This
joint letter described the in-
human conditions to which
they were being subjected, how
a trial was being prepared
secretly and their un-
shakable determination to
struggle in a united front for
the economic and social pro-
gress of Peru.

In addition to the joint let-
ter, Peru Popular also publish-
ed a letter from Frias and
Palacios which among other
facts disclosed that along with
30 other prisoners they were
locked up in a cell measuring
six by four meters (slightly
more than 18 by 12 feet), with-
out ventilation and only arti-
ficial lighting.

As the maltreatment of the
political prisoners became
known throughout Latin Amer-
ica, protests began to multiply.
For example, a group of depu-
ties in the Argentine Parlia-
ment demanded of Peruvian
President Manuel Prado that
all the political prisoners be
freed; in Mexico a number of
writers and artists lodged sim-
ilar demands; in Chile the Central
Labor Federation made sim-
ilar representations to the
Peruvian government.

HUNGER STRIKE

