

## Buffalo Mothers Hit Little Rock Racists

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# THE MILITANT

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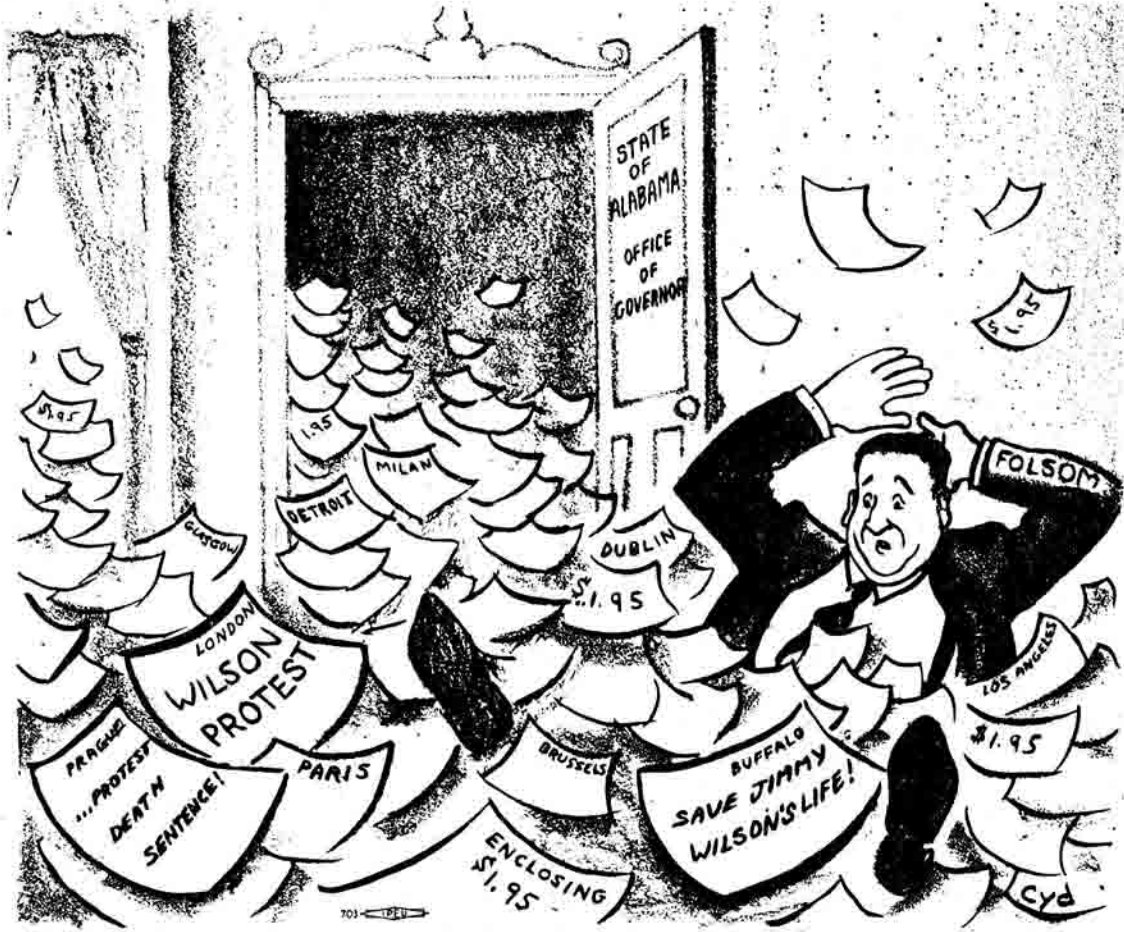
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NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958

Price 10c

# PEOPLE AGAINST WAR FIVE-TO-ONE

Snowed Under



## Integration Showdown Looms for Little Rock

By George Lavan

SEPT. 9 — What can happen to the small amount of school desegregation which has already taken place in the mid-South and to the more widespread, but mainly token, integration in the border states, if Faubus and the Deep South racists are not stopped, is being demonstrated today in Van Buren, Arkansas.

The high school in this northwest Arkansas city was integrated last year. There were no disturbances or racist incidents—either at the time of the 20 Negro students' entry or during the whole school year. But this year's school opening saw an outburst of anti-Negro demonstrations in Van Buren. A group of 50 white students, abetted by the local police, picketed the school, carrying placards with racist slogans, and wired Gov. Faubus for support. They terrorized the Negro students—even shoving the 70-year-old grandmother of one into a ditch.

### WCC PREVAILS

A White Citizens Council was set up. With no group in the white community speaking up for integration, the mass of the student body and of the city's white population have been pressured into accepting the racists' lead or intimidated into silence.

After a week all Negro students were forced out of Van Buren High School. Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went before a federal judge but received no aid. They were told to reapply at a date

following the coming Supreme Court ruling on the Little Rock case. The situation as it now stands is that after a year of desegregation Van Buren High has been re-segregated.

Not only in Van Buren does the legal case for desegregation now hang upon the Supreme Court's action on Little Rock. In Virginia four key cases—in Norfolk, Arlington, Charlottesville and Warren County—depend on the Little Rock decision. These long-fought cases have tested most of the anti-

integration legislation passed by the state legislature. Notably, the pupil placement act—which permits segregating Negro children without legal mention of color or race, but by discriminating under the pretense of psychological, sociological, geographical and other phony considerations.

The assignment of all Negro children solely to Jim Crow schools by Virginia authorities under the provisions of this law were exposed before federal.

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## Police Paid Rev. King's Fine As He Chose Jail

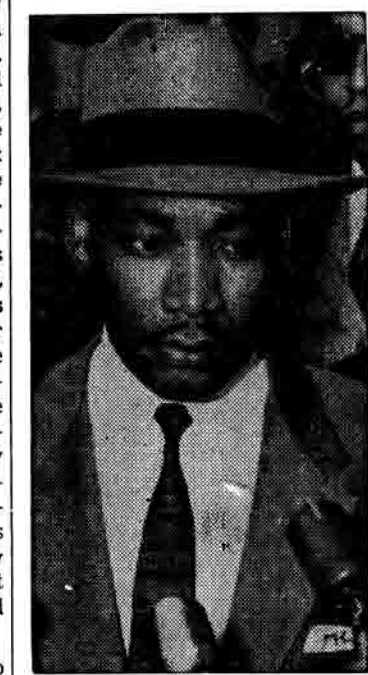
After arresting and beating Rev. Martin Luther King on Sept. 3, the Montgomery, Ala. Police Department, had second thoughts about it. Montgomery, as state capital, is already the target of a world-wide protest against the \$1.95 death sentence of Jimmy Wilson; it was suddenly realized that the imprisonment of the world-famous leader of the 1956 bus boycott, would precipitate another mass outcry internationally. Whether the Montgomery officials were able to figure this out for themselves, or whether pressure from Washington, D.C., was exerted, is not known. At any rate Montgomery Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, a leading figure of the White Citizens Council, felt compelled to pay secretly the \$14 fine which, out of principle, Rev. King refused to pay.

King was arrested by two white cops for "loitering" before the City Court. There he was trying to gain admission to the trial of an assailant of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, another leader of the 1956 boycott. King charged that the police "had tried to break my arm; they grabbed my collar and tried to choke me, and when they got me to the cell they kicked me in."

### COMMON TREATMENT

Denying the Negro leader's charges of police brutality, Police Commissioner Sellers declared King had been "treated as anyone else would be, and arrested as anyone else would be." This statement could probably be converted into a truth if the words "any other Negro" were substituted for "anyone else."

Convicted two days later, King told the court he could not "in all good conscience pay a fine for an act that I did not commit and above all for brutal treatment that I did not deserve," and that therefore he chose to serve the 14-days.



MARTIN LUTHER KING

"I also make this decision because of my deep concern for the injustice and indignities that my people continue to experience. Today in many parts of the South, the brutality inflicted upon Negroes has become America's shame. Last month in Mississippi, a sheriff, who was pointed out by four eye witnesses as the man who beat a Negro to death with a blackjack, was freed in 23 minutes," the Negro leader added. "At this very moment in this state James Wilson sits in the death house condemned to die for stealing less than \$2. Can anyone at this court believe that a white man could be condemned to death in Alabama for stealing this small amount?"

When informed that the fine had been paid, King expressed skepticism. This forced the revelation that his "benefactor" was none other than the race-hating police chief.

## Ind.-Socialists File for N.Y. Ballot

### Drive Nets 26,481 Signatures

ALBANY, Sept. 9 — The drive to place the Independent-Socialist Party on the ballot in New York State reached a successful conclusion today when the United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee filed nominating petitions bearing 26,481 signatures with the Department of State. The legal requirement is 12,000 signatures, including 50 from each of this state's 62 counties. The nominating petitions were brought to the state capital by a delegation of Independent-Socialist candidates headed by John T. McManus.

At a press conference at the De Witt Clinton Hotel here in the state capital just prior to filing the petitions, the candidates stated: "We offer our line on the voting machine to all who wish to protest against the reckless war adventures which have just dispatched American men to guard an island seven miles from China and 7,000 miles from San Francisco." The Independent-Socialist line on the ballot "will be the only one," the joint statement continued, "to offer the electorate a chance of voting for peace, peoples' rights and a planned economy that can abolish unemployment, poverty, discrimination and the threat of war."

### PEACE ISSUE

John T. McManus, the ISP candidate for Governor, told reporters that he expected the party would draw most of its support from "peace-seeking voters, those who recognize that the boom-and-bust economic cycle is no answer to anything, and others who are fed up with the Tammany machine's manipulation of the Democratic party. Our aim is to re-establish in the state a third voting medium in the form of a new party of independents and socialists to present a socialist alternative."

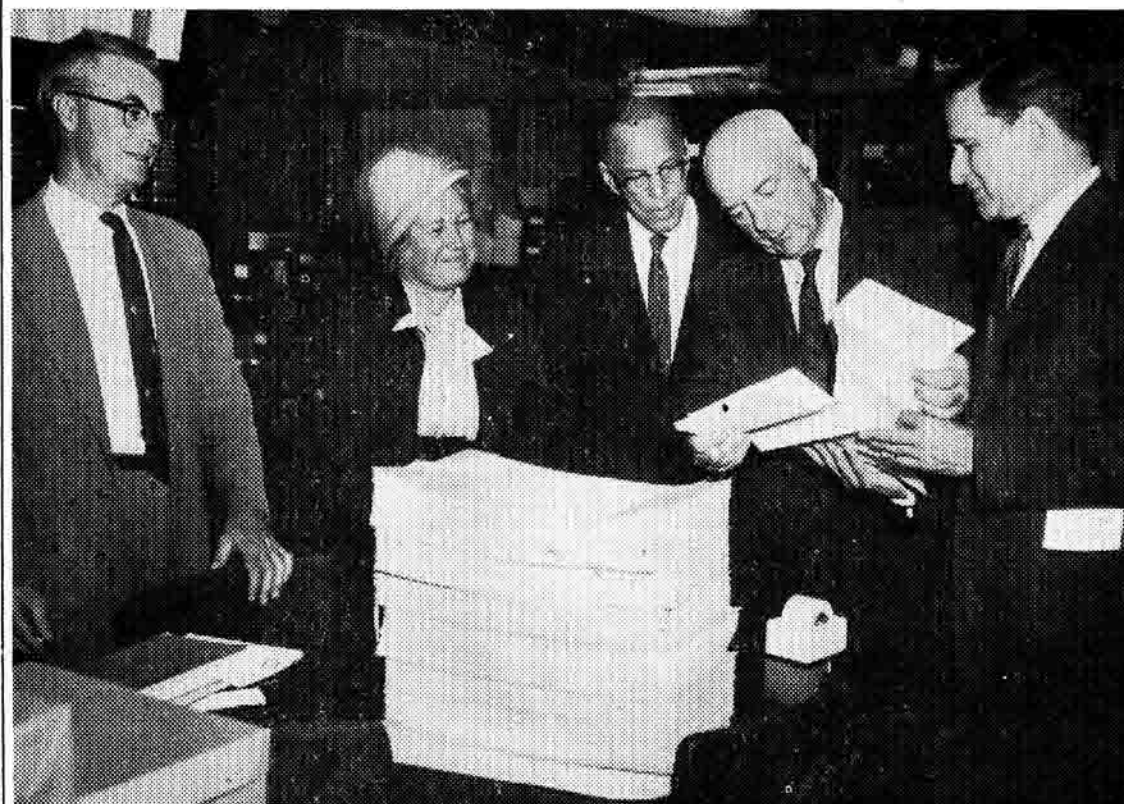
Asked what he thought of Governor Harriman and Nelson A. Rockefeller as gubernatorial candidates, Mr. McManus replied that they presented a "choice between the grandson of a robber baron and the grandson of an oil baron, both of whom are living up to their family tradition." Acknowledging that Harriman and Rockefeller were faithful to their class, McManus declared that it was a fine state of affairs "when the labor movement is forced to choose between scions of enemies."

When reporters pressed him to name the one he considered the lesser evil, McManus replied, "The profit system is the almighty evil."

The ISP candidate for Governor pointed with pride to

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Bring Petitions to Albany



United Independent-Socialist candidates are shown with stack of nominating petitions just before filing them with the N. Y. Secretary of State at Albany. Petitions bear a total of 26,481 signatures. From left to right are Scott Gray, Annette Rubinstein, Hugh Mulzac and John McManus — UI-ST candidates, and Henry Abrams, co-chairman of the Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee. Corliss Lamont, the ticket's candidate for U.S. Senator was unable to attend.

## But Chiang Still Given Armed Aid

By Joseph Hansen

A deluge of mail at the White House, running five to one against defending Quemoy and Matsu, forced Eisenhower to make a nation-wide talk Sept. 11 in hope of winning more public support for Dulles' "brink of war" policy in the Far East. The Scripps Howard newspapers revealed Sept. 6 that "Some White House insiders are worried about public reaction in America if we get in a shooting war" over the islands. Other commentators interpreted the crushing defeat of the Republicans in Mains as, in part, an effort by the voters to register how worried they are over the war danger.

Eisenhower declared he felt war would not break out now, but this soothing assurance was offset by his refusal to back down in supporting Chiang Kai-shek.

The alarm of the American people is thoroughly justified by the facts. Shortly more than a month ago it looked like Eisenhower's actions in Lebanon might precipitate war. Now American jet planes are reported to be "taking an active part in the defense of Formosa," and American ships are conveying ammunition to Chiang's troops on Quemoy.

### ENCOURAGING CHIANG

"We are trying to encourage the Nationalist Chinese to be more aggressive." This short sentence, reported in the Sept. 11 N.Y. Times as the words of an unnamed "Pentagon official," describes the essence of Washington's policy in the dispute over Quemoy.

The official was referring to the understandable disinclination of Chiang Kai-shek's Navy to engage in battle with forces of the Chinese People's Republic; but he could just as well have been referring to the moral, political, financial and military encouragement coming from Dulles-Eisenhower. It is this encouragement that has kept alive the deposed dictator's hope of being restored to despotic rule over China's 650,000,000 people.

And it is this encouragement that has inspired Chiang's efforts to drag America into a war with China and the Soviet Union.

To accomplish this, Chiang has followed a simple but effective strategy: unleash Dulles.

In 1955 Congress abdicated its power to decide on war or peace with China. It gave this power to Eisenhower. It also left it up to this single man to determine whether or not to use nuclear weapons. At the time, Eisenhower indicated that he did not consider such islands as Quemoy and Matsu of military importance.

Chiang set about to change this. Since 1955 he has transferred some 75,000 to 100,000 troops — about one-third of his forces — to these islands. He used them, plus his Navy, plus his Air Force to blockade an important section of China's coast. It was only a question of time until the Chinese government would be forced to take action against these moves.

### UP TO DULLES

When this occurred and shells began pouring on Quemoy, Chiang put it up to Dulles. Only American ships, American planes, American troops, perhaps American nuclear weapons, and of course more American dollars could save Quemoy. If Dulles did not rush to Chiang's aid, then Quemoy could be considered lost.

With the loss of Quemoy, Chiang would lose the cream of what forces he still has. How could he then defend Formosa? And if he lost Formosa, think of the repercussions to American prestige in the Philippines, Southeast Asia and the rest of the colonial world. Worst of all, what would happen to Dulles?

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## Let's Vote on It!

An Editorial

The decision on whether or not the 171,000,000 people of the United States should be plunged into a nuclear war with the 650,000,000 people of China and the 200,000,000 people of the Soviet Union rests right now with a single militarist and his diplomatic adviser.

The militarist holding this power is not the head of some European country bound in totalitarian chains. He is sitting in the White House. His diplomatic adviser is in charge of American foreign policy.

The issue in the minds of these two men, now weighing a decision that can mean the obliteration of civilization, perhaps all mankind, is whether or not withdrawing 75,000 to 100,000 aged Kuomintang troops from some small, barren islands belonging to the people of China would seriously injure the prestige of dictator Chiang Kai-shek and hurt State Department "face" in Southeast Asia.

How did we get into this trap?

According to the Constitution, the war-making power belongs to Congress. Experience demonstrated in World War I and World War II that this body is too small and too unrepresentative to be trusted with such dangerous power. In the late thirties it was ably argued that the final decision on war or peace should

be withdrawn from Congress and left to referendum vote by the people as a whole.

But just the opposite happened. Congress abdicated its Constitutional war-making power. In the case of Korea, Truman plunged America into the conflict before consulting Congress and that gathering of Big Business representatives did not even protest.

In 1955 Congress itself, almost unanimously, tore up this provision in the Constitution and gave Eisenhower dictatorial power to take America over the brink into a nuclear catastrophe if he thought the defense of Chiang required it.

It is contended that wars in the nuclear age are "sudden" and there isn't time for the people to decide through a referendum vote on war or peace.

But if America is now plunged into war suddenly, it is only because the people were denied the right to make the decision. It has been THREE YEARS since Congress dumped its responsibilities in this life-and-death question. Wasn't this sufficient time to let the American people decide for themselves whether they wanted to go to Asia to personally fight Chiang's battles as well as pay for them?

Let this lesson be enough. Let's go back to democracy. LET'S VOTE ON IT!

## Sept. 19 Rally in N.Y. to Hear Davies, Lamont, Muste, Nathan

Harold Davies, British Labor Member of Parliament, will conclude his six-week speaking tour of the United States and Canada at a mass meeting Friday evening, September 19 in New York City. Mr. Davies is a leader of the "Victory for Socialism" group in the British Labor Party and of the British Peace Movement.

Dr. Corliss Lamont, Independent-Socialist candidate for U.S. Senator from New York, will speak with Mr. Davies. Dr. Otto Nathan and Rev. A. J. Muste will also speak. Rev. Muste has just returned from a tour of Europe and the Soviet Union and attended an East-West conference of churchmen held in Buckenburgh, Germany. The meeting will be chaired by Dr. Annette Rubinstein, and

will be held at 8 P.M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and 8th Avenue.

### MIDWEST TOUR

Mr. Davies has just completed the Midwest section of his tour. He appeared on television, radio and in the newspapers in Cleveland and Akron. In Minneapolis he spoke, Sept. 5, before 500 persons in the CIO Hall. Among those in the audience were Hjalmer Peterson and Elmer Benson, both former Farmer-Labor governors of Minnesota. The meeting was chaired by Walter Kramond, president of the Minneapolis AFL-CIO Central Labor Union and greeted by president Rooney of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

Davies also spoke at a luncheon of the two largest grain marketing cooperatives in the Mississippi Valley, the Grain Terminal Association and the Farmers Union. His Twin-Cities tour got wide radio, press and TV coverage and he appeared for the full three hours of one radio interview program with the phone lines to the station jammed by friendly calls.

In Chicago, he discussed with trade unionists at a luncheon arranged by Sidney Lens before attending a reception at the home of Mandel Terman of the Council for Soviet-American Friendship. The Chicago public meeting, chaired by Rev. William Baird drew an audience of 200.

### DETROIT VISIT

On his two-day visit to De-

troit beginning Sept. 6, Mr. Davies appeared on five TV and radio broadcasts including the popular United Auto Workers' Guy Nunn program. Several hundred persons heard him at a public meeting chaired by Dr. John S. Jury, chairman of the Board of World Peace, Detroit Methodist Conference.

He spoke at the Detroit Friday Night Socialist Forum along with Frank Lovell and Evelyn Sell, Socialist Workers Party candidates for Michigan Governor and U.S. Senate. It was one of the best attended meetings ever held by the Forum. Mr. Davies also spoke before 150 members of the Tool and Die Unit of UAW Local 600 in Dearborn, Michigan.

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### Unions Protest On Wilson Case

A resolution to wire Governor Folsom of Alabama protesting the death sentence against Jimmy Wilson, Alabama Negro convicted of stealing \$1.95, has been passed by the Mahoning County (Youngstown, Ohio area) CIO Council. A large local of the United Steelworkers of America in Steubenville, Ohio has passed a similar resolution. Steel Workers Local 1330 in Youngstown took the same action and added that a resolution on the Wilson case be sent to the Steel Workers convention which meets in Atlantic City Sept. 15-19. In addition, over 1,000 persons in Youngstown, 500 in Cleveland and 5,000 in Steubenville have signed petitions protesting the death sentence and asking for a fair trial for Jimmy Wilson.



# Congress Witch-Hunters Challenged in Newark

Five New Jersey organizations denounced the House Un-American Activities Committee, Sept. 6, and urged that its "investigations" of alleged Communist activities cease. The five are the Rutgers Chapter of the American Association of University Professors, Newark Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, New Jersey Council of Americans for Democratic Action, Newark Local of AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers and the New Jersey Region of the American Jewish Congress.

The five groups took their stand following Newark "hearings" by the Un-American Activities Committee from Sept. 3 to 5. Their statement characterized the "hearings" as marked by "prejudgment, one-sidedness, irresponsible charges and refusal to allow victims of attack and defamation the right to confront their accusers."

## O'CONNOR'S CHALLENGE

At the "hearings," the Un-American Activities Committee received the most serious challenge to its witch-hunting activities to date. Harvey O'Connor, chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has been campaigning for the abolition of the witch-hunt committee, refused to respond to a subpoena for the Newark hearings. Instead he issued a statement challenging "the authority of the House Committee to summon me for an unconstitutional purpose."

In a reaction which the Newark News described as "shocked," the sub-committee members, Reps. Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio) and Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), said they believed this was the first time anyone had so defied any Congressional subpoena. They said they would attempt to have O'Connor cited for contempt of Congress "because of the most serious nature of the threat to the committee."

In his statement explaining his action, O'Connor quoted the following from the Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case: "There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the functions of Congress . . . Nor is the Congress a law enforcement or trial agency . . . inquiry is an end of itself; it must be related to and in furtherance of a legitimate task of the Congress. Investigations conducted solely for the personal aggrandizement of the investigators or to 'punish' those investigated are indefensible."

(The Watkins decision cleared of contempt proceedings a union organizer who had refused to answer questions by a Congressional committee on the basis that the committee's questions did not relate to legislative activities.)

## ECLC MEETING

O'Connor was handed his subpoena while attending a meeting of the ECLC in Newark Sept. 3 at which the policy of those witnesses who intended to stand on their constitutional rights before the House group was explained to the public. The courageous stand of most of those who had been subpoenaed put the witch-hunters on the defensive and the investigators attacked the ECLC and O'Connor in the hearings. But the House group failed to whip up any hysteria. Of the 17 witnesses who were

heard, 13 invoked constitutional privileges and refused to cooperate with the committee. Two of the others were Federal government informers.

"The hearings were marked," reports the Sept. 6 Newark News, "by antipathetic outbursts against the committee, taunts that it should be investigating in Little Rock, challenges against its authority and six ejections from the hearing room."

Responsible for the "ejections" was U.S. Marshal Joseph Job who at one point threw the Rev. Stanley Hallet, assistant pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church in Newark, out of the hearing room because Hallet protested against Job's manhandling of another observer. Following this, Job ejected a witness, Edward C. Taylor of the Newark Negro Labor Council, when Taylor pointed to Job and said to the investigators: "Now you tell your man Wyatt Earp there that Little Rock could use some law enforcement."

# How N.Y. Liberals 'Fought' Tammany

By Gordon Bailey

SEPT. 9 — The Liberal Party has once again capitulated to the Democratic party bosses by accepting Tammany Hall's man, Frank Hogan, as their candidate for U.S. Senator.

When Tammany Boss Carmine De Sapio rammed the nomination of Hogan through the Democratic convention the Liberal Party's Advisory Committee on Nominations declared Hogan was "totally unacceptable." Nine days later the same committee found Hogan "an eminently qualified candidate."

In this short space of nine days the Liberal Party leadership has again revealed that its claim to promote independence in New York politics is fraudulent.

The Liberal Party originated in a split from the American Labor Party in 1944. Its main base consists in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Millinery Workers Union. In addition, many thousands of advocates of social reforms — including many socialists — are enrolled in the party. Since 1944 the LP leaders have followed the ALP policy of soliciting socialist and labor votes for Democratic and occasionally Republican candidates. Workers who could not stomach Tammany Hall were induced to vote for Roosevelt and "New Deal" Democrats through the ALP and Liberal Party.

To make a show of independence from the Tammany machine the Liberals have occasionally run their own candidates against Tammany hacks. They have also nominated their own candidates to "pressure" the Democrats into running liberals. Although anti-Tammany, the Liberal Party leaders, like most other labor leaders are subservient to the liberal Democrats, who in turn work with Tammany Hall.

When George S. Counts ran for Senator in 1952 against both the Republicans and Democrats, he received half a million votes. More recently the Liberals have polled 260,000 votes, which still gives them a balance of power position between the two major parties.

In this election the Liberals hoped to pressure the Democrats into selecting Thomas K. Finletter for Senator. Finletter was Assistant Secretary for Air in the Truman Administration. He was active in promoting the H-bomb project. They thought he was Harriman's choice and nominated him on the Liberal ticket. But the Governor did not support him at the Democratic convention. Finletter himself turned down the Liberal's nomination and urged them to endorse Tammany's man Hogan.

## Party or Rubber Stamp?

Rank and file delegates to the Liberal Party convention resisted this proposal. Said one delegate, "Either we are a political party composed of liberals or we are rubber stamps . . . If De Sapio cannot learn from the lesson (of 1952) we will have to teach him again. They can't spit in our faces and call it rain."

The leadership of the Liberal Party, however was already planning to support Hogan. Alex Rose, a vice president, called for "reason and logic" in the emotional atmosphere and proposed postponing the decision for a week.

The week postponement was used by the Liberal Party bosses to wear down the resistance of the rank and file. In this they were aided by the Democrats, Harriman, Finletter, and De Sapio all united in urging the Liberals to endorse Hogan. Former Governor Lehman telephoned from Switzerland to add his pleas on behalf of the Tammany candidate, while the New York leaders of the AFL-CIO also exerted pressure.

With the road thus cleared it was possible to push the nomination of De Sapio's man through the Liberal Party convention. However, one out of five delegates voted against this capitulation to the Tammany bosses. Having swallowed fourth-fifths of the Tammany ticket, the Liberals, in a show of independence, gagged at Peter Crotty, Democratic nominee for Attorney General. They chose instead Edward Goodell, a New York lawyer.

In his acceptance speech at a Sept. 4 rally of the Independent-Socialist Party, John McManus, candidate for governor said: "... the Liberal Party rank and file is left in a strange and stranded position by their leaders . . . We have a golden opportunity to provide them with a chance to get out of the box their leaders put them in." Pointing out that many Liberals share the socialist objectives of the United Independent-Socialist Ticket, McManus invited them to break with the machine politics of their party by voting for the I-SP candidates.

## Speak in N.Y.



Harold Davies (top) and Dr. Otto Nathan.

## ... Sept. 19 N.Y. Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Members of the Michigan committee to sponsor the Davies visit included prominent labor leaders, clergymen and educators.

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, Mr. Davies will speak at the Community church in Boston. Russell Johnson of the American Friends Service Committee will be chairman of the meeting and Bob Guffner of the Fellowship of Reconciliation will share the platform with Mr. Davies. The meeting will begin at 8 P.M. and is sponsored by the Boston Labor Forum.

The sponsors of Mr. Davies' final wind-up meeting in New York, Sept. 19, include: Mrs. Helen Alfred, writer; James Aronson, Editor, National Guardian; Rev. Lee H. Ball; Bert Cochran, Editor of the American Socialist; A. L. Coloms, Attorney; Mrs. Mina Eskenazi, Brooklyn community leader; Sidney J. Gluck; Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach; Leo Huberman, Editor, Monthly Review; Alec Jones of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; Dr. Walter Lear, Secretary of the Greater New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy; Carey McWilliams, Editor, The Nation; Mrs. Muriel McAvoy, Socialist Unity Committee; Eve Newmark; Dr. Clyde Miller; Russ Nixon, Legislative Representative for the United Electrical Workers; Anton Refregier, Artist; Dr. Howard Selsam; Daniel Roberts, Editor, The Militant; Otto Skottedal and George Stryker, socialist leaders in Long Island. (Organizations and titles are listed for identification purposes only.)

National sponsors of the Davies tour are Elinor Ferry of New York City and Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco.

# ... Indep.-Socialists File for Ballot Place

(Continued from Page 1) campaign activities in Buffalo. He described how there the new party was conducting a campaign to save the life of Jimmy Wilson simultaneously with the effort to get on the ballot.

## PRAISES BUFFALO CAMPAIGNERS

Jimmy Wilson is the Negro in Alabama who faces the electric chair because he allegedly stole \$1.95 from a white woman.

an. While they were collecting the 3,423 signatures in behalf of the ISP slate, Buffalo ISP campaigners also collected 5,000 signatures to petitions to Gov. Folsom of Alabama demanding that he prevent the scheduled execution.

Following the interview with the press, John T. McManus, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, Scott Gray, Jr., and Captain Hugh Mulzac — candidates respectively for Governor, Lieut.

Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General — along with Henry Abrams, Co-Chairman of the United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee and Richard Garza, who headed the upstate petition drive, filed the nominating petitions at the office of the Secretary of State, Carmine De Sapio.

The next step is up to him. It is well known that this Tammany boss does his worst to keep minority parties off the ballot. As recalled in a N. Y. Times article on Sept. 10, De Sapio ruled the Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor parties off the ballot in 1956: "This left only the Republicans, Democrats and Liberals. Before that, the petitions of minor parties had rarely been challenged." Three days are allowed by law for notification of challenge.

The press release of the Independent Socialist Party urges rank and file members of the labor movement and of the Liberal Party to express their protest against the two party machines by voting for the ISP candidates.

The Independent-Socialist

candidate for U.S. Senator is Corliss Lamont, well-known educator, champion of civil liberties, and fighter for peace.

ISP candidate for Governor, John T. McManus, is an outstanding newspaperman, Newspaper Guild leader of many years standing, General Manager of the National Guardian. He was the American Labor Party candidate for Governor in 1954.

Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, ISP candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is the only woman nominated by any party for a statewide office in New York. She is a leading educator, writer and teacher.

One of the best known and most respected upstate leaders in the fight for civil liberties, Scott Gray, Jr., a farmer as well as a lawyer, is the ISP candidate for Attorney General.

Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, famous as the first Negro to command an American vessel during World War II, is the ISP candidate for Comptroller. He is the only Negro nominated for top office by any party in New York in this election.

# Buffalo Mothers Urge Solidarity Demonstration for 'Little Rock 7'

BUFFALO, Sept. 10 — A large, interracial delegation of women appeared today before the Board of Education to press their demand that the City of Buffalo take dramatic action to show solidarity with the Negro children and mothers of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the impending renewal of the battle for school desegregation in that city.

Led by Mrs. Vera Spruill, some 70 Buffalo women from the Mothers Alliance to Stop School Segregation, appeared at the school board's open hearing and urged that Buffalo schools be closed for one day as a demonstration of sympathy and solidarity with the fighters for desegregation in Little Rock. The hearing was televised and had a wide audience. Filmed excerpts of it were later shown in the evening news broadcasts.

## MOTORCADE

The delegation gathered at 9 A.M. at the Mothers Alliance headquarters, 259 William

Street, and, escorted by about 20 men sympathizers, proceeded in a motorcade to the Board of Education. The lead car bore a banner reading "Join Mothers Alliance to Stop School Segregation."

In addition to Mrs. Vera Spruill, chairman of the delegation and Mrs. Deirdre Griswold, secretary, numerous members of the delegation presented arguments to the school board for the one-day solidarity action. They pointed out that silent sympathy was not enough, that a dramatic action was required to convey to the embattled mothers and children of Little Rock and the whole segregated South the support felt for them in other cities.

One mother told board members, "You take a day off school for Easter and other holidays, take one off to help Little Rock."

Only two people at the hearing opposed the arguments of the Mothers Alliance. These

were a father and son, Leland Jones, Senior, and Leland Jones, a former City Councilman. The gist of their arguments was that a one-day solidarity school closing would not be a "positive" action.

After all spokesmen had been heard the Board of Education took the proposal under advisement. The Mothers Alliance delegates returned to their headquarters for a meeting where they elected a steering committee to draw up further plans.

## MOTHERS' GROUP ISSUES LEAFLET

In a widely-distributed leaflet addressed to the mothers of Buffalo, the MASS explained their purpose and proposal and appealed for support. This appeal read in part:

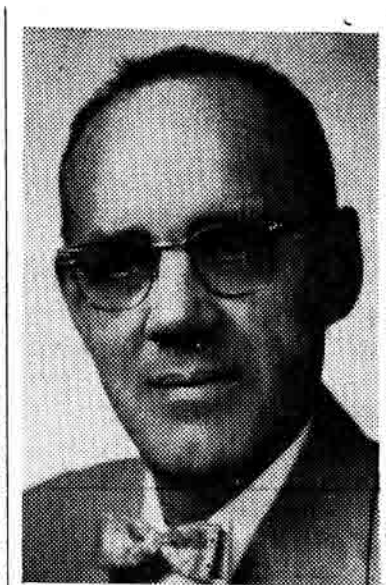
"Little Rock lies a thousand miles away. But are we separate and apart from the people of Little Rock? Or does their struggle concern us too?"

# Socialist Workers in Minnesota Name William Curran for Senate

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5 — The Socialist Workers Party announced today that at its recent State Convention held in this city, William M. Curran was nominated as the party's candidate for U.S. Senate in the 1958 elections. Mr. Curran is a native Minnesotan and has been active in the trade union and socialist movement for 25 years. He is a member of Local 547 of the Sheet Metal Workers Union and resides at 3616 Morgan Av. N.

The SWP has already prepared a three-week signature petition campaign to place its senatorial candidate on the ballot. Petitions will be circulated beginning Wednesday, Sept. 10. Two thousand signatures are required. The Party's campaign committee expects to obtain at least twice that number of petitioners between Sept. 10 and Oct. 3.

It was established in the convention's discussions and actions that the Socialist Workers Party is an active participant in and a supporter of the national effort to achieve united socialist action in the elections both here and throughout the United States. Persistent and painstaking efforts did not



WILLIAM CURRAN

achieve that desired result in Minnesota this year.

The Convention hailed the success of socialists in New York in launching a united campaign with a full slate, headed by Corliss Lamont for Senator and John T. McManus for Governor. It also heartily approved the magnificent drive with united socialist support

which placed Rev. Joseph P. King's name on the ballot in (Chicago) Illinois Second Congressional District.

The Convention greeted with satisfaction the proposal of the Washington State socialists to run a full slate on a united ticket in the fall elections.

Mr. Curran, in his acceptance speech, noted that even though we failed to achieve a united socialist ticket in Minnesota this year, he was confident that the efforts made in that direction indicate real prospects for such unity in the 1960 elections.

He appealed to all workers and farmers in Minnesota who are fed up with supporting candidates of the two capitalist parties — and with getting skyrocketing prices, galloping unemployment and mounting threats of H-Bomb war — to support the candidate of the Socialist Workers Party with all their energy this year.

The campaign committee elected by the convention will publish the state platform in full before the filing date. It will be available at Party Campaign Headquarters at 322 Hennepin Ave. in Minneapolis. Phone: FE 2-7781.

"Segregated schools educate innocent children in the vile doctrines of segregation. They produce little segregationists who may grow into Faubuses or Eastlands. Segregation means 'white supremacy,' it means the White Citizens Council, the Ku Klux Klan. And so, segregation must be stamped out."

"Are you, a mother, willing to take part in this struggle in behalf of the mothers and children of the South — and in behalf of your own children? If so, support the Mothers Alliance to Stop School Segregation. MASS is a committee of mothers who are interested in seeing to it that all children, regardless of color, nationality, or creed, have the unobstructed right to attend the school of their choice, free from all forms of discrimination and harassment. We feel that the stone hurled at a brave Little Rock child is aimed at our own children as well."

"... We must demonstrate our love and our solidarity with the mothers of Little Rock. Our act must be one that will penetrate through the fog and mist of the propaganda of the Southern white Dixiecrat press and will reach right into the hearts of the Little Rock mothers and strengthen them when this strength is most needed."

## Unity Ticket Chosen in Wash.

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 — A nominating convention of 125 independents and socialists today selected four to run in the November elections. Jay Sykes, prominent attorney in civil liberty cases will oppose Sen. Jackson, victor in today's primaries over Alice Franklin Bryant. Thomas J. Barrett, an independent socialist and University of Washington student, will run for State Senator, 32nd District. Jack Wright, Socialist Workers Party candidate for City Council last spring, was nominated for State Representative, 37th District. Clyde Carter, an SWP member, will run for State Representative in the 33rd District. Under state law, 100 registered voters must attend a nominating convention to put a new party on the ballot.

# ... People Against War 5 to 1

(Continued from Page 1) dream of some day unleashing Chiang?

Dulles lived up to Chiang's expectations. As Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the N.Y. Times, put it succinctly: "The United States extended its frontiers last week to within a few miles of the Chinese Communist coast."

American naval vessels conveyed Chiang's ships up to the three-mile limit, almost within point-blank range of the shore batteries hammering away at Quemoy. The People's Republic of China issued repeated warnings over the U.S. violation of the twelve-mile limit. The Soviet government warned Washington that an attack on China would be considered an attack on the USSR.

And the entire world saw Chiang ring up an astounding success — his maneuver had flared into danger of a nuclear conflict in which everyone might perish.

Chiang was gleeful. As a special dispatch to the N.Y. Times from Formosa Sept. 9 reported: "The general reaction here among Chinese Nationalist officials to the recently ordered United States naval escorts was one of jubilation. . . . The obvious hope was that the convoys would continue and that at some point United States ships would be forced to engage the enemy."

But the American capitalist

class, which Eisenhower and Dulles represent, appears to be dividing over what to do next. The heavy public opposition to war is beginning to register. The refusal of all Washington's major allies to go along with the suicidal course is also having an effect. If neither the American people nor the allies are anxious to die for Chiang, who will do the fighting?

## DIVISION IN RULING CLASS

This division has been reflected most prominently in the columns of the N.Y. Times, Wall Street's most authoritative paper. While the editors have continued to speak strongly for bipartisan backing of Eisenhower, Dulles and Chiang, they have also indicated that after all Quemoy and Matsu cannot be considered valuable real estate.

The two chief columnists of the N.Y. Times on governmental affairs, Arthur Krock and

James Reston, have written sharply critical articles. Reston has scored the "Dulles Doctrine" that has been added to the Monroe, Truman, and Eisenhower Doctrines: "... in the long story of the United States' mounting world commitments nothing has been quite so sweeping." Krock has called for top political figures like Nixon and Stevenson to rise above their parties and join in a new bipartisan approach of "disengagement" from the present course toward war.

The N.Y. Times has also published a number of letters from prominent public figures ridiculing the policy of supporting Chiang Kai-shek when it can only lead to disaster. They are, of course, figures concerned about saving capitalist America.

A series of three advertisements by the Toronto Globe and Mail in the N.Y. Times ex-

plaining the folly of Washington's Formosa policy and calling for recognition of the facts of life won favorable comment.

The truth is that the Democratic and Republican policy of bolstering Chiang Kai-shek as part of the preparations for "winning back" China in a third world war has suffered shipwreck. The only realistic course from any point of view is to recognize the People's Republic of China and let that government settle accounts with the hated dictator who was run off the mainland.

Even part of the American capitalist class is reluctantly beginning to consider that alternative to nuclear war. But whether the section of Big Business influenced by the China Lobby will agree to abandoning the policy of arming, abetting and defending the cunning dictator on Formosa remains to be seen.

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Monday, September 15, 1958

## Eisenhower and Jimmy Wilson

The State of Alabama still has not revoked the death sentence on Jimmy Wilson for a \$1.95 theft. Alabama authorities are perfectly capable of carrying out such a barbarous sentence. For that reason there should be no letup in the protest in this country or internationally. The postponement of Wilson's execution date is based purely on a legal technicality and in no way indicates a sudden attitude of mercy on the part of the Alabama Supreme Court, which has already confirmed the death sentence once.

The size of the world-wide protest on behalf of Wilson is shown by the fact that the U.S. Embassy in London is receiving "about 600 letters a day" denouncing the sentence. In Ireland the protest to the U.S. Embassy is running "about 400 letters a day."

In this country Governor Folsom's office in Montgomery admits to receiving "more than 1,000 letters a day" on the case. In Buffalo, militant action on the Wilson case resulted in petitions being signed by 5,000 persons to Gov. Folsom, as well as Gov. Harriman, the Mayor and the City Council adding their appeals.

A telegram from the Socialist Workers Party to President Eisenhower asking his intervention elicited the following reply from the Department of Justice.

"I regret to inform you that the Presi-

dent has no authority to intervene in cases involving the violation of state laws. His jurisdiction is confined to the violation of laws of the United States. Only the governor and other state authorities have clemency jurisdiction in state cases."

In a second communication to Washington, SWP Organization Secretary, Thomas Kerry, labeled this "answer" an evasion. "We asked before and we ask again that President Eisenhower use his influence to prevent this legal lynching in Alabama," he wrote. "The President of the United States is not limited by law to speaking only on federal matters. It is a matter of record that presidents in the past have personally intervened in such cases. I need only recall that President Wilson, as a result of international protests against the frameup and death sentence of Tom Mooney, prevailed upon the Governor of California to commute that sentence. If anything, President Eisenhower has distinguished himself from predecessors by his public admonitions on 'moral' matters. Can it be that the White House sees no moral issue involved in the sentencing of a man to electrocution, not because he allegedly stole \$1.95 — that is merely a legal excuse — but because he is a Negro?"

"We again urge President Eisenhower personally to intervene on behalf of Jimmy Wilson."

## Southern Democrat's Tribute

A Sept. 3 New York Times report from Mobile, Alabama, states: "Senator John J. Sparkman urged Southern Democrats tonight to remain loyal to national party leadership as a means to preserve racial segregation in the region's schools."

This Alabama Senator, who was Adlai Stevenson's running mate in the 1956 presidential campaign, went on to show how "Southern interests" had been safeguarded time and again by the alliance with Northern and Western Democrats. These "had moved in Congress at critical periods to show understanding of the South's special needs." Sparkman, who boasted to his audience, "I have on all occasions worked against so-called civil rights legislation," made an estimate of the value of the Democratic Party nationally to the Southern Way of Life which is completely borne out by the facts.

The Democratic Party consists of a bloc of Dixiecrats, Northern big city machines and the trade union bureaucracy. To hold the votes of unionists and the Negro people, the Democratic politicians north of the Mason-Dixon line talk liberal and put on an act of being for civil rights. They stop short of passing effective civil rights laws for that would mean breaking with the Southern Democrats.

In 1957 a section of the Republicans, aware of the political discontent of the Negro people and hoping to garner some votes for themselves, decided to push a civil-rights bill which actually had a milk tooth or two in it. This was one of the "critical periods" mentioned by Sparkman.

The liberal Democrats could not openly vote against the bill, so they first tried along with the Southern Democrats to smother it in committee. When a motion was made to take the bill out of Sen. Eastland's Judiciary Committee, liberal Democrats Morse, Murray, Magnuson, Mansfield and Kennedy all voted "No."

When efforts to keep the bill off the Senate floor failed, these Northern and Western Democrats took the lead in emasculating it by amendment. Liberal Democrat Anderson (N.M.) amended out the civil rights section, leaving the bill merely a "right to vote" measure. Liberal Democrat O'Mahoney then tried to weaken even this by inserting a jury trial provision ensuring Southern violators of acquittals by lily-white juries.

Finally all the liberals joined in the 90-0 repeal of one of the laws authorizing use of federal troops to protect Negro rights. In his speech Sparkman twice praised Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) as a "proved friend" of the South for having sponsored that repeal bill. Sparkman's assessment of the value of the liberal Northern bloc to Southern white supremacy is beyond argument. Unfortunately the labor bureaucracy is part of this Northern Democrat-Dixiecrat bloc, thereby hamstringing the fight against Jim Crow. The labor movement could advance the interest — political and economic — of all workers, Negro and white, in this country by breaking out of this entangling alliance and launching its own independent labor party.

# Is Socialism an Issue in the Elections?

Students Sit Down to Fight Jim Crow

By Murry Weiss

In months of debate preceding the launching of the Independent-Socialist Ticket, the Communist Party vigorously and repeatedly opposed the idea of a full socialist ticket on an avowedly socialist platform. Such a ticket, in the opinion of the CP leadership, would inevitably have a "sectarian" character.

Instead of a full ticket, which meant running in opposition to the major candidates of both capitalist parties, the CP proposed a single candidacy. Such a candidacy, the CP leadership argued, would permit voting for Democrats endorsed by the labor officials as well as for the "single" candidate.

Further, instead of a socialist platform, which would spell out a fighting program on peace, civil rights, unemployment and civil liberties, including the struggle for a Socialist America, the CP leaders proposed a non-socialist platform based "on the issues," particularly the issue of peace. A non-socialist platform, the CP leaders argued, would unite socialists and non-socialists in the struggle for peace.

### DAVIS' 5TH PLANK

It may appear, to those who followed this debate, that the CP has now altered its position — at least on the question of a socialist platform. The Chairman of the Communist Party in New York State, Benjamin Davis Jr., who is running for State Senate from the 21st District, has announced a five-point platform. The fifth point of Davis' platform reads as follows:

"Strike a blow for a socialist society, by campaigning for the need to abolish the evils of the capitalist system — war, unemployment, discrimination, colonial exploitation, ghettos, disease-ridden communities, etc. — and that the only way of achieving that is to abolish the system itself, and replace it with a socialist system, where such evils cannot exist."

This is a good general statement in favor of socialism and against capitalism, and it certainly belongs in the platform of a candidate who believes in socialism. The question is: if it's good for Benjamin Davis' platform, why isn't it good for the platform of the Independent-Socialist Ticket? Why all the months of argument against a socialist platform and for the superiority of a platform "on the issues?"

Is Davis' stand for "withdrawal of American troops from the Middle East" — the first plank in his platform — weakened by the plank that opposes capitalism and calls for its abolition in favor of a socialist system? I don't think so. I see no contradiction between fighting against the war moves of Amer-

ican capitalism and fighting for socialism.

What is contradictory, however, is the CP leadership's opposition to a socialist platform for the Independent-Socialist Ticket and its support of a socialist platform for Davis.

### ULTIMATISM

This contradiction arises in part from the pressure of the IST on the Communist Party. More fundamentally, it stems from the false attitude of the CP leadership towards all other tendencies in the radical movement. We refer to the attitude and method of ultimatism. The CP leadership bureaucratically demands that everyone recognize in advance the CP's self-proclaimed vanguard role instead of trying, through common experience, to convince

other radical tendencies that it is capable of playing this role.

Take the attitude of the CP leadership towards the coalition of socialist tendencies embraced by the Independent-Socialist Ticket. Evidently, the CP leaders reason that if anyone is to raise the banner of socialism in the elections it is the CP and no one else. If other radical tendencies propose to conduct a socialist election campaign either with the CP or, failing this, on their own, it is a clear case of mutiny and insubordination — a flagrant disregard of the CP's role as the vanguard of the movement.

The Independent Socialist Ticket is systematically attacked by the CP leadership for allegedly considering itself a Labor Party of some sort and

"reminded" that it is not based on mass support of unionists or the Negro movement. It does not matter that the IST consistently explains that it does not consider itself a new, mass party of the working people; that it presents itself as a group of united socialists and independents; and that its stated aim is to promote the movement for independent political action and to advance a socialist position on peace and all other urgent issues of our time.

All these careful explanations are ignored by the CP leaders, and the charges of "sectarian impatience," "launching a new party without mass support," etc., are made over and over again.

On the other hand, the efforts of the Independent Socialist Ticket to hammer out a socialist platform aimed at trade unionists and at the militants in the Negro movement are treated by the CP leaders as an invasion of their special franchise.

### CUTS BOTH WAYS

The CP leaders don't stop to think that the same arguments they level at the IST can be turned against the Davis campaign. Isn't Davis campaigning in the important 21st District without the mass support of the Negro movement and the trade unions? Yes, the CP leadership will concede, but Davis is campaigning as a Communist trying to influence the masses of unionists and Negroes who are at the present moment moving forward in their own way towards independent political action.

Very well! But the IST also regards the mass movement of trade unionists and Negroes as the most important force it must influence in the course of this election. As socialists the IST candidates want to use this important opportunity of the elections to bring their message to these masses and help them in their struggle against the political machines of the Big Business parties.

Actually, the CP leadership's antagonism toward the IST is based not so much on the IST's socialist platform as on the fact that the IST has launched a campaign which unambiguously opposes the two parties of capitalism — the Republicans and Democrats. Since the Communist Party continues to remain trapped in its formula of coalitionism — which, plainly speaking, means support of the candidates of the Democratic party, the CP leaders are nervous and fearful of the attractive power the IST's campaign will exert towards the ranks of the Communist movement.

Many rank-and-file Communist workers are fed up with the "coalition" policy. They have manifested a deep sympathy for the efforts of the IST to break with this policy and take the road of socialist opposition to the twin capitalist parties. In this sympathy the rank-and-file CP members show true feeling for genuine socialist politics and a proper disgust for the demoralizing and self-defeating policy of supporting the official labor leadership's pro-Democratic Party line.

Point Five in Davis' platform is all right as an abstract statement of socialism versus capitalism. But it becomes a meaningless abstraction if it is tied to the policy of Democratic Party coalitionism. Socialism means in the first place to raise the class struggle against capitalism to a political level. The genuine socialist movement cannot preach the overthrow of capitalism while it practices the support of capitalist parties and politicians.

### REAL TEST

In this respect the Independent Socialist Ticket's platform and policy is far more socialist in content than that of the Communist Party's. I say this even though the IST platform, as a product of minimum agreement, has many grave defects. But the acid test for socialists in the elections is not some textual formulation but the question of whether the policy of class-struggle socialism is actually being pursued in relation to the parties of capitalism.

Therefore, viewed from the standpoint of their respective roles in this election, the IST is playing a vanguard role in relation to the Communist party rather than vice versa. The IST proposes to unify socialist forces in order to fight as socialists and to unite those independents and socialists who are determined to move together against the cold-war, witch-hunt, Jim Crow parties of capitalist reaction. In this way the IST can exert an important influence on the incipient mass breakaway from the capitalist party machines and help the formation of a Labor Party.



These young Negroes are staging an all-day sit-down strike for food service in the luncheonette of an Oklahoma department store. Led by Barbara Posey, 14, center, they returned to the restaurant daily to force the management to change its policy of not serving Negroes. With school opening adults are prepared to continue the sit-down for the young people.

## How Chiang Took Over Taiwan

By Jean Blake

(Reprinted from the Militant, Sept. 11, 1950.)

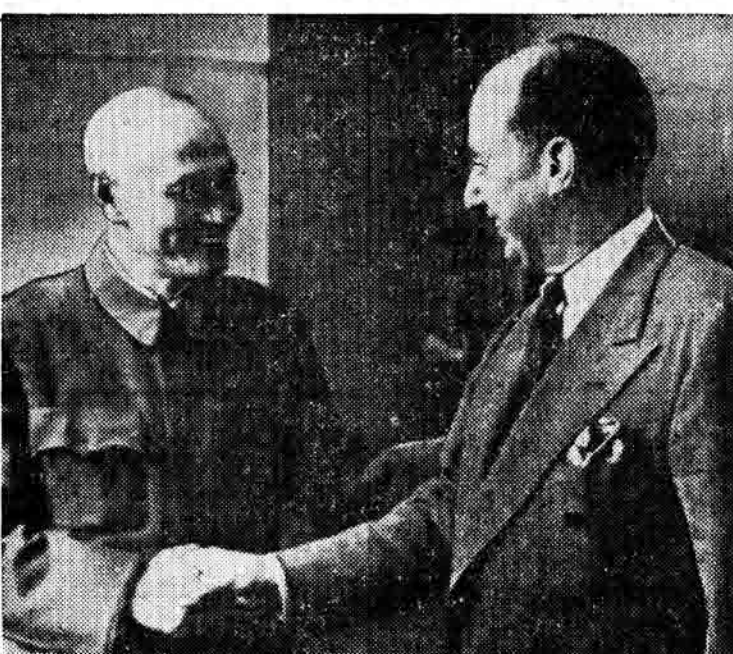
In the Cairo Declaration of 1943 the U.S. stated its intention of restoring Formosa to China. But now that the Chinese revolution has won, Truman says the island's status must be settled by the UN. What do the Formosans themselves desire? The answer will be found in their experiences under the Chiang Kai-shek regime, beginning with 1945. And the record of the heroic Formosan struggle for freedom may be read in the U.S. State Department publication, U.S. Relations with China, published in 1949.

The Memorandum on the Situation in Taiwan (Formosa), submitted by Ambassador John Leighton Stuart on April 18, 1947, was based on eye-witness accounts and official reports of American consular officials who were on the scene at the time — participated, in fact, by sheltering some of the mainland Chinese against whom the wrath of the outraged Formosans had turned. This was his story:

The Formosan Chinese, after 50 years of Japanese rule, welcomed the Chinese as brothers and liberators, but suffered a cruel disillusionment when their new and more backward exploiters proceeded to strip their economy to support the thoroughly bankrupt and corrupt Nationalist regime.

Formosans were excluded from economic and political control in favor of government bureaucrats and their friends and relatives. Former Japanese property was taken over by government syndicates and monopolies in which "the salaries and private administrators are in a position to squeeze freely," indulging in private trading and smuggling.

All government services broke down. Cholera epidemics and bubonic plague reappeared after a long absence. Educational standards in the schools lowered and the cost of living soared. Rice lines appeared in the cities, and oppressive rice levies were enforced despite two annual rice harvests a year. Early in 1947 Chiang's Government General Chen Yi denied the Formosans the right to elect local mayors and magistrates. A relatively small incident set off the Formosan revolt. To quote Ambassador Stuart: "On the evening of Feb. 27 certain armed Monopoly Bureau agents and special police set upon and beat a female cigarette vendor,



Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Party presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, greets Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa during a visit in 1953. Democrats preceded Republicans in building up the dictator of Formosa and supplying him with arms. The Seventh Fleet which is today menacing the Chinese mainland was originally stationed around Formosa by President Truman in 1950. It has been patrolling Chinese waters ever since.

who, with her two small children, had protested the seizure of her small cash as well as her allegedly untaxed cigarettes. She is reported to have died soon after as a result of the beating at police hands."

An angered but unarmed crowd set after the agents, who shot at them, killing one person. In the next few days crowds, which barred any looting, burned property of the Monopoly Bureau in the streets, peaceful protest parades were fired on, and anger against all mainland Chinese grew.

Martial law was invoked on Feb. 28. March 1 a committee for settling the so-called Monopoly Bureau incident was organized on the call of the chairman of the Taipei Peoples Political Council. Negotiations with the Governor General were undertaken, in which he made some verbal concessions to the growing demands of the people, and promised not to send for troops from South Formosa and the mainland.

The conservative leadership of the Settlement Committee insisted the aims of the movement were limited to reform of the administration, but government troops and police continued to shoot and kill unarmed civilians. More militant elements among the Formosans were advocating arming of the populace to protect itself

rob passersby. An old man protesting the removal of a woman from his house was seen cut down by two soldiers. . . . Some of the patients who were brought in (to an adjacent Missionary Hospital) had been shot and hacked to pieces. Young Formosan men were observed tied together being prodded at bayonet point toward the city limits. . . .

### BLOODY MASSACRE

The account of horrors goes on and on. General sacking took place in the stores near the Consulate. Chiang's officials conducted a systematic search for middle school students, using school enrollment lists. Formosan school teachers, all members of the Settlement Committee, lawyers, prominent businessmen — all persons who had participated or might have participated in the protest movement were sought. Bodies were found in the river.

March 10 General Chen Yi abolished the Settlement Committee to which he had made so many promises while waiting for the arrival of troops. March 13 he banned all but three government-sponsored newspapers.

The revolt was completely crushed. By May 1947 the situation in Formosa had become such a scandal that American officials finally prevailed upon their ally, Chiang Kai-shek, to replace Chen Yi with a civilian. But after a year and a half of his administration, which, the report admits, did not improve the economic situation, he was removed and replaced by General Chen Cheng and military rule.

As the Chinese Communist Army continued to defeat Chiang Kai-shek on the mainland, Formosa became and remains the last stronghold of the murderous Chinese Nationalist Government.

### THEY WON'T SUBMIT

But it seems certain that the Formosan people will never submit without a struggle to new oppressors. When the decrepit Manchus ceded them to Japan in 1895 it took the Japanese seven years to subdue them with force and violence. When their Chinese "liberators" moved in and tried to conquer them anew after 1945, they, too, had a battle on their hands. With a shift in the relationship of forces, the irrepressible struggle of the Formosan people for freedom from exploitation by foreign oppressors will undoubtedly burst forth again — this time to join the tidal wave of colonial revolts against imperialism in the Far East.

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Bourgeois critics have expressed disappointment over Fast's book — it wasn't pro-capitalist. The Social Democrats, likewise disappointed, have guessed that Fast is moving in a "Trotskyist" direction. Others see the book as the vivid record of a sincere writer's reaction when he learned from Khrushchev that it was true what the world had been saying about Stalin.

Who is right? If you prefer to let other people make up your mind for you, don't do anything more; stop right now and select one of the above opinions. But if you do your own thinking, then you will want to read "The Naked God" for yourself.

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# 'Cockroach' Swindlers

By Lillian Kiezel

"How to Fleece the Public and Get Away with It" might have been the title of a July 28 press release out of the office of New York Attorney-General Louis J. Lefkowitz. The Press Release reports the activities of the Division of Consumer Frauds which is under his jurisdiction.

According to Mr. Lefkowitz, who is up for re-election this year, thousands of consumer complaints have been processed since the organization of this division in October 1957. He declares: "... it is gratifying that in the vast majority of cases we have been able to obtain relief for the complainant without the necessity of resorting to judicial proceedings."

Several cases were given as examples of this good work. There is the case of the Mar Jay Corporation which sold a knitting machine to housewives at a price of \$431.00 to be paid in installments. Mar Jay promised any housewife who bought its machine to buy all her finished yarn products at a price that would yield her a profit. "Needless to say, the corporation never bought anything from the housewife, always finding some imperfection in the knitted article," says Mr. Lefkowitz. "In six months of existence, the corporation did a business of over a half million dollars."

One might ask: Did anyone go to jail for this fraud perpetrated upon the public? No. The Corporation was enjoined from further activity and a receiver for its assets appointed—assuming any

could be found.

In most of the cases described by the Attorney General, there is not even the penalty of receivership involved. Thus, one Jack Yanoff, who did a business of \$250,000 a year selling garments which he misrepresented as being 100% cashmere, was merely enjoined from continuing such fraudulent business practices in New York State.

Then there is the case of the Eagle Radio and Television Service, Inc., which did a million dollar business in the repair of television sets. They advertised on radio that they would repair sets on the installment plan. But once the firm took the set to its shop, the consumer found that he was faced with an exorbitant repair bill and that the set would not be returned unless he made a substantial down-payment and a binding commitment to pay the entire balance. "The division instituted court action," says the Attorney General, "the corporation was dissolved and its officers enjoined from doing business."

It seems obvious that for every fraudulent enterprise that is uncovered by the Attorney General's Division of Consumer Frauds at least ten more crop up, because there is no law that prevents corporations from making fantastic claims for their products. For if Mr. Lefkowitz's expose proves anything—it proves that crime can pay off if it is a crime in the name of "free" enterprise.

## "Summer Vigilance"

By Joyce Cowley

Summertime, when schools are closed, generally brings a wave of gang fights and teenage violence. But this summer there has been a marked decline in juvenile crime. This is the result, according to a Youth Board report, of "Summer Vigilance"—a stepped-up, all out prevention effort.

It sounds good but almost too easy. Is it really possible to prevent juvenile crime by a stepped-up effort over a brief period of two months? An article in the current issue of Look, "Can Tough Cops Tame Wild Kids?" describes this "prevention" in detail and characterizes it more accurately as an aggressive police and community effort to suppress juvenile delinquency.

Police Commissioner Kennedy has applied a hard line this summer by cutting down on policemen's vacations, adding a hundred extra men from the Juvenile Aid Bureau to the Youth Squad, and telling them to apply the law vigorously. It is estimated that 50,000 youths in New York City are "on the brink" of being delinquent and, just in case, they are constantly harassed by police. "We know where they are," says Deputy Inspector Peter Costello of the Youth Squad, "and we annoy them no end." This means that police pay 7,000 visits a month to pool halls, bars, amusement arcades and dance halls. They check on a boy's identification, empty his pockets, "frisk" him for concealed weapons, even go through his hair in a search for dope and razor blades. Apparently some youths complain that they are being persecuted, but Inspector Costello says: "The good ones don't mind."

Police maintain that this constant surveillance discourages and frightens young "hoodlums." "We keep the punks pretty well under our thumbs, but the jails and correction homes are full, and the courts put the kids back on the street almost as fast as we arrest them."

Mayor Wagner, Commissioner Kennedy and the Youth Board are evidently quite happy with the results achieved. The only people who have expressed some dissatisfaction are social workers and experts on juvenile delinquency. The experts point out that there is still an acute shortage of services to help young people, and in the absence of any real effort at rehabilitation, a "get tough" policy may

simply produce more aggressive delinquents. What will happen, the Look article asks in conclusion, if the youths' resentment towards cops becomes hatred, not only of cops but society itself?

Social workers, psychiatrists and other professionals may wonder why the police persist in a policy which does nothing to eliminate the causes of juvenile crime, but the answer is obvious. As the record this summer shows, it is possible to get quick results with these "tough" police methods. Police officials and politicians rarely take the long view and don't worry too much about whether the kids will hate them a few years from now.

They are also realistic. What else can they do? Can the city administration and police really eliminate the causes of crime, either juvenile or adult? They could make a start by providing clinics and social agencies, but at best these services would take care of casualties. To get at the root of the problem, they would have to change the degrading conditions in which the growth of millions of New York City children is perverted and deformed. That would mean tearing down the slums, building new housing, schools and playgrounds, creating facilities for recreation and guidance.

I'm sure the Mayor and the Commissioner have never even considered such a program as an alternative to jails and police terror. They frequently state that they would like better housing, schools and parks, but they always raise the question of money. Where can they get the money? Obviously not from the landlords who are making a good profit on slum housing. Mayor Wagner boasts that one of his outstanding achievements is a reduction in the real estate tax. Not from the sweatshop employers who pay wages that force people to live in slums. Certainly not from the bankers and brokers of Wall Street. Wagner knows his job and protects the interests of the men he represents.

But when the anger of young people does turn against capitalist society itself, I think they will know where to find the money, not only for services to help disturbed children, but to rebuild New York City and create a secure and happy environment for all children. Then we won't need so many clinics, detention homes and tough cops.

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## ...Little Rock Showdown Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

al judges as camouflaged race discrimination. In Norfolk the court ordered the admission of 17 Negro students to all-white schools. However, enforcement of this order was made contingent upon the outcome of the Little Rock case. Similarly a final court order for integration in Arlington is being delayed until after the high court decision. Court-ordered integration in both Charlottesville and Warren County also will not go into effect until a few days after the coming hearing on the Little Rock case.

If the high court were to backtrack on Little Rock, federal judges in Virginia and elsewhere would undoubtedly fall in line by granting delays which by postponing integration for one or more years, would, in effect, emasculate the original Supreme Court school decision. Even more than the enumerated court cases directly dependent on the Little Rock outcome, are the numerous situations where school districts quietly junked integration plans for this year. They are waiting to see what happens. Their attitude is that if Little Rock can get away with refusing to integrate then they needn't begin. Of 67 school districts, which last year scheduled some desegregation this September—and the number making such announcements was a staggering drop from the preceding year—all but a few have failed to take the announced steps. This is directly attributable to the campaign, spearheaded by Faubus, to roll back integration.

**ENFORCEMENT IS KEY ISSUE**  
Even if the Supreme Court orders the continuation of the token integration (seven Negro students) at Central High, the case will be far from won. Again the question will prove to be not merely one of a court ruling but that of enforcement. The record of the federal government gives no basis for anticipating any effective enforcement measures—unless great mass pressure is brought to bear as happened last September.

Then it compelled Eisenhower belatedly and grudgingly to send federal troops. But being unorganized this pressure was unable to compel further necessary enforcement measures such as the prosecution of Faubus and the ringleaders of the anti-Negro rioters, adequate protection of the Negro children inside the school, etc. Thus, though federal power kept the Negro children in the school for the year, Faubus



Gov. Faubus, left, meets with Little Rock school superintendent Virgil Blossom. Blossom has appealed a Federal Court order directing him to readmit seven Negro students to Central High School. A decision is expected before school opens Sept. 15.

and the racists were permitted to grow so powerful that they could renew the challenge this year.

An indication of the administration's readiness to retreat, was just given in Pulaski County, Arkansas. There officials of an Air Force base have departed from air-force policy on federally-supported schools by Jim Crowing the school for children of air-base personnel.

If the court orders the readmission of the Little Rock seven to Central High, the fight will immediately shift to the school-closing laws. Faubus recently had these passed by his obliging legislature; the Byrd machine put them on Virginia's lawbooks several years ago.

Under these laws state officials will immediately close any school where court-ordered integration is about to take place. State funds are to be allocated to provide for the education of students in "private" segregated schools. The "private" education aspects of these laws are manifestly unconstitutional. But the test will come in the period during which the state officials can keep the schools closed. It would seem that this would boomerang against the state officials after a few weeks or months as parents became aroused by their children's loss of education.

**WILL PROMOTE VIOLENCE**  
But slick politicians like Faubus are well aware of this. If the very closing of the schools doesn't immediately scare the courts or administra-

tion into concessions, Faubus and the White Citizens Councils don't intend to wait quietly as parents get angry at them. They intend to divert this anger against the Negro people.

Faubus, who did not hesitate to instigate anti-Negro violence outside Central High last year, can be expected to promote more of the same and on a larger scale this year. This would not succeed in intimidating the Negro people into abandoning their fight for school integration. The new militancy and determination of the Southern Negroes shows that. And Faubus and the Deep South officials probably have no illusions on that score. They would hope to convince Northern Big Business and administration—lukewarm at best on integration—that even the present course of token and diminishing desegregation must undergo a "cooling off" period—that is, abandonment in all but words.

### PREJUDICES

Social class prejudices still outstrip racial bias in producing stereotypes about people, according to Dr. Rachel T. Weddington, Merrill Palmer School psychologist. She reported holding up pictures of upper and lower-class people, both Negro and white, before groups of 7-10 year old children. When asked to point out pictures of people who were "honest" or "brave" they pointed to the people who appeared middle class rather than lower class, regardless of color.

## Reuther Dampens Militancy at Detroit Labor-Day Parade

By Frank Lovell  
Socialist Workers Party  
Candidate for Governor of Michigan

DETROIT, Sept. 1 — An estimated 50,000 workers paraded down Woodward Avenue here today, and many remained in Cadillac Square to hear Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice-president and head of the United Auto Workers, deliver his Labor Day address. The parade offered a sharp contrast with Labor Day parades of previous years. There were few fighting slogans carried by the marchers. The big feature of the parade this time was a "Miss Labor Day of 1958," an attractive young woman on a float with two other beauties, Miss AFL and Miss CIO.

Reuther's speech was also a beauty. He complained that the auto corporations have refused, after 23 weeks of stalling, to enter into serious negotiations with the auto union. His answer to the present attitude of the corporation was a call to the President of the United States "to convene at the earliest possible date a national conference of representatives of government, management, and labor and other economic groups."

The purpose of such a conference, Reuther said, would be to discuss "effective and realistic programs and policies and areas of co-operation to get America back to work, to put a stop to continuing inflation and increases in the cost of living, and to insure the achievement of a dynamic, expanding full-employment and full-production economy."

**REALISTIC SLOGANS**  
Some of the slogans that appeared in the line of march gave a far more realistic and immediate answer to the present tactics of the auto corporations than Reuther's weighty words. A contingent of unemployed workers behind the banners of UAW Ford Local 600 and the UAW Dodge Local 3 carried small cardboard signs demanding the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay. One sign read "Fifteen Years Seniority and Nine Months Unemployed."

These signs gave expression to the real demands of the auto workers and revealed a good deal about the real situation in the auto plants today. There is no rank-and-file auto worker who doesn't know what is meant when he hears the slogan "30-for-40," and there is none who doesn't support that

slogan. The slogan is especially popular with the unemployed who recognize in it the only solution to their present problems.

The fact that a man with 15 years seniority is now out of work is striking testimony to the breakdown in the seniority system. There are thousands of high seniority workers out of the auto plants today while younger men with less seniority and some new-hires are being called to work.

A group of anti-war demonstrators swung into the line of march with their demands and slogans. The signs they carried read: "End the H-bomb tests," "Bring all American troops home," and other slogans of a similar nature. They were well received all the way down Woodward and got a big round of applause near the reviewing stand by a group of Canadian sailors who had come over to watch the parade.

**SWP SOUND CAR**  
The sound car and campaign slogans of the Socialist Workers Party was the only other part of the parade that brought back the spirit of former Labor Day demonstrations. All the way down Woodward Avenue, the loud speakers played such old favorites as "Solidarity," "Hold the Fort," and "There is Power." This last song was playing as the car passed the reviewing stand. The official announcer remained quiet while the words, "There is power in a band of working men" reminded the working people of this city that there is another way—and a more effective one—than the government-managed-labor conferences Walter Reuther has been talking about all year.

## Ohio Labor Ranks Hit Scab Law

By Robert Kingsley

COLUMBUS, Sept. 7 — Caravans of cars and buses, some carrying streamers and large signs converged on Columbus' Memorial Hall today at united organized labor of Ohio kicked off its fight to defeat the so-called "Right to Work" amendment which goes to the voters in November.

Cars were seen from every section of the state and over 3,200 enthusiastic unionists filled the hall to capacity. Most of them were rank-and-filers, receiving no expense accounts but determined to bring back the word to their respective unions. It was without doubt one of the finest demonstrations by labor that the state has seen in many a year. The union leaders who spoke, however, failed to rise to the occasion. Their talks were routine, dull and apologetic. Significant was the absence of any mention of the role played by the Ohio Democratic Party whose largest section Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) — is following the lead of its chairman Ray T. Miller in favoring the amendment.

### LEAVE SATISFIED

But in spite of the dull speeches and omissions of the leaders, the workers left the hall with the inspiration that the struggle must be widened and deepened. They also left well satisfied with the success of the caravans. They took pieces of educational literature in shopping bags provided in the lobby of the hall.

One type of printed material has already proved a great success in this campaign — bumper stickers in bright colors with slogans such as "I am opposed to the Right to Work Law." A quarter million of these have been distributed, and the demand is still high. Seen on every road in the state, these stickers are an introduction to the thinking of the occupants of the car and stimulate feelings of solidarity expressed by honking horns and waving hands.

## Letters from Militant Readers

### Don't Need New Conference

Editor:

I listened carefully to the concluding of the United Nations debate. The U.S. claim that they are anxious to order the Marines out of Lebanon appeared very comical.

The Marines did not ask UN permission to move into Lebanon, and they need not ask to move out. The Marines are there to stay like so many strike-breakers. Eisenhower's present nonsense is but a delaying gesture of a dictator that moves America closer to the brink of war. No more UN conferences are needed by honest men. The need is plain: Get out of Lebanon.

E. J. H.  
Stockton, N. J.

### U.S. Record Of Intervention

Editor:

What right and authority has the U.S. government got to choose the government for another nation? Governments are made by nothing but people. How can anybody say what is a "duly constituted government"? The U.S. government and all other governments operate entirely for themselves and the rest of the elite. Robert Murphy whom Eisenhower sent to the Middle East, represents the "shibboleth," the U.S. dollar.

Do you think the U.S.A. is interested in anything else? Well just listen. The following items are taken from a history book — but not one of the history books with which the kids in the U.S. are brainwashed! It is taken from a section of the Information Please Almanac headed "U.S. Military Actions Other Than Declared Wars."

"HAWAII (1893): U.S. Ma-

rines, ordered to land by U.S. Minister Stevens, aided the revolutionary Committee of Safety in overthrowing the native government. Stevens then proclaimed Hawaii a U.S. protectorate. [Is Lebanon any different?] Annexation, resisted by the Democratic regime in Washington, was not formally accomplished until 1898."

"PANAMA (1903): After Colombia had rejected a proposed agreement for relinquishing sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, revolution broke out, aided by promoters of the Panama Canal Co. Two U.S. warships were standing by to protect American privileges. The U.S. recognized the Republic of Panama on Nov. 6."

"DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1904): When the Dominican Republic failed to meet debts owed to the U.S. and foreign creditors, Theodore Roosevelt declared the U.S. intention of exercising 'international police power' in the Western Hemisphere whenever necessary. The U.S. accordingly administered customs and managed debt payments of the Dominican Republic."

"HAITI (1915): U.S. Marines imposed a military occupation. Haiti signed a treaty making it a virtual protectorate of the U.S. until troops were withdrawn in 1934."

"DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1916): Renewed intervention in the Dominican Republic with internal administration by U.S. naval officers lasted until 1924."

E. L.  
Santa Rosa, Calif.

### No Pity

Editor:

In the article on the attack on three members of the SWP in Seattle while attending a fund-raising picnic for the People's World, it stated they were present to "express their solidarity with a minority paper."

Support of the P.W. on this basis is undoubtedly the thinnest justification for support of a corrupt paper of a corrupt political party.

The attack on the SWP members was made by beneficiaries of many years of education by this same paper.

I trust the SWP will restudy its untenable basis for support of the People's World.

H. S.  
San Francisco, Calif.

### Urges Support For ISP Slate

Editor:

In withdrawing from the campaign for State Senate in the 24th District, I would like to thank all those who contributed cash and canvassing to my campaign. In particular, I would like to thank Dr. J. Raymond Walsh for his warm and encouraging support.

In withdrawing, I urge all former ALPers and progressives to join me in giving wholehearted support to the full slate of Independent-Socialist candidates in New York.

In withdrawing, I urge the Communist Party to reconsider its decision. I urge it now to come out in support of the full slate of Independent-Socialists.

In New York State in 1958 we need an electoral socialist party in addition to a vanguard socialist party. The cooperation of the CP or lack of it may well be decisive in determining whether the people of New York permanently have an alternative to the two parties of Big Business.

The slogan for the present should be "Socialists of New York, unite! We have nothing to lose but our impotence!" A united campaign by the Independent-Socialists McManus and Lamont and Ben Davis in Harlem could ignite a spark that would fire the fight for

full civil rights for the Negro people and democratic progress for us all.

Hal Koppersmith  
New York City

### Testimonial

Editor:

I was feeling bad — very depressed. It was time to look for a new job again. My unemployment compensation was about to run out. As I tramped through the streets, I could sense the fear and apprehension of the crowds as they took quick, saddened glances at the headlines screaming, "Chaos, Chaos, Everywhere, And Not a Chance to Think!"

I went directly to my hotel room and flopped wearily across my bed. I was too tired for rest. Suddenly I thought of the well-packed package in my medicine box, and got up to fetch it. This fertile commodity had pulled me "out of the dumps" before. It was certain to work for me again.

As I read the instructions on the cover, I continued to prepare myself for a good dose of this fine prescription with nervous hands. I lay there on my bed for about an hour and the effects of the great stimulant started to work on me. My head was clearing up. I had run the gamut from tragedy to laughter. This was indeed fine chemistry, with all the proper ingredients!

I was so overjoyed I started to formulate in my mind how I could thank the manufacturers of this wonderful product. It was so well-balanced; so good for the heart, soul and spirit.

As I soaked up the last full measure of devotion to it, I laid its well-covered remains aside and rolled over in my bed for a good night's rest. It was one of the most thought-provoking, one of the best issues of the Militant I had ever read.

W. Y.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## Local Directory

BOSTON  
Workers Educational Center, Gainsborough Bldg., 295 Huntington Ave.

BUFFALO  
Militant Forum, 831 Main St.

CHICAGO  
Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736

CLEVELAND  
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Friday nights 7 to 9.

DETROIT  
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

Advertisement

### Egypt —

#### A People Rising

By Abu Hashim

25 cents

Pioneer Publishers  
116 University Place  
New York 3, N. Y.

## Calendar Of Events

### DETROIT

Debate-Discussion, Friday, Sept. 12: "Socialism or Pacifism — How best to End War." For the socialist position: Robert Himmel Jr., Socialist Workers Party candidate for Secretary of State. For the pacifist position: Ben Mehrling, member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Detroit Peace March officer. Audience participation. Meeting begins promptly at 8 P.M. at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

### LIVING ON PENSION

One out of every four retired couples who received Social Security benefits in 1957 had total income of less than \$1,500, or \$125 a month, while one out of two had less than \$183 a month according to a Social Security Administration survey.

LOS ANGELES  
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or AN 3-1533. Book Shop open Mon. 7-9 P.M.; Wed. 8-10 P.M.; Sat. 12-5 P.M.

MILWAUKEE  
150 East Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS  
Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.

NEWARK  
Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY  
Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY  
P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA  
Militant Labor Forum and Campaign Hdqtrs. Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO  
The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4 Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone: PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.

SEATTLE  
655 Main St., MU 2-7138. Library, bookstore. Classes every Friday evening at 8 P.M. Open House following at 10:30 P.M.

ST. LOUIS  
For information phone MO 4-7194.