

Corliss Lamont
Answers Barry Gray

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THE MILITANT

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Independent-Socialists On N.Y. Ballot



Why All N.Y. Socialists Should Support the ISP

An Editorial

The fact that socialists have won a place on the ballot in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Washington is a big step toward an effective national campaign in 1960. Every radical and progressive should urge friends and shopmates in these eight states to encourage this promising development by voting SOCIALIST.

We hope especially that in the key state of New York everyone who considers himself a socialist, a progressive, or independent will support the Independent-Socialist ticket.

The National Guardian, hailing the "astonishing effort" that won the ticket a place on the ballot, puts it this way: "We urge an end now to the partisan bickering which has kept segments of the New York Left at loggerheads through much of the campaign. A consistent effort by all, from now until Election Day — with canvassing, contributions, talking candidates and program to neighbors and shopmates — can crown an astonishing effort with astonishing success at the polls."

Great Deal to Gain

This appeal, we are convinced, will get a hearty response from many independents who want to end the Big Business monopoly of politics. By voting for the Independent-Socialist slate they can register their wish for a militant party of labor.

What about the organized sectors of the radical movement? We think that they have a lot to gain by rallying the biggest possible anti-capitalist vote.

The Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the Local Berks County (Pa.) Socialist Party, expressed the socialist view quite well in its Oct. 3 issue, in our opinion. Attacking the Republican and Democratic parties, the editor declared: "Both of these parties are ardently anti-Socialist. For Socialists to aid in the election of candidates of such parties would be a betrayal of their Socialist principles."

Vote for Principle

We should like to call this editorial to the attention of members of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in New York, where the SP-SDF has no state-wide candidates.

We realize that the SP-SDF has sharp differences with the Independent-Socialist platform in regard to defending the planned economies of the Soviet Union and the People's Republics from imperialist pressure; but members of the SP-SDF could not vote for Harriman or Rockefeller without committing "a betrayal of

the Socialist principles." By voting for the Independent-Socialist candidates, however, these socialists can vote according to principle. Such a vote strengthens the socialist cause.

Like the SP-SDF, the Communist Party is not running any state-wide candidates. The decision of the CP leadership at the moment is, regrettably, to support only Corliss Lamont, the senatorial candidate of the Independent-Socialist ticket.

We agree that the reasons given in the Oct. 19 Worker for supporting Lamont are good ones: "He is the only candidate in the field with a positive approach to the problem of civil rights and of a foreign policy based on international friendship and peace."

Applies to Entire State

But in our opinion the correctness of supporting Lamont applies equally to the other candidates who stand on the same platform as Lamont. Captain Mulzac, for instance, is the only Negro candidate running for state-wide office. Must socialists be urged to support him? And a vote for John T. McManus for governor — as opposed to Rockefeller or Harriman, the candidates of monopoly capital — helps roll up the 50,000 votes needed to assure the Independent-Socialist Party a permanent place on the ballot.

We hope that the CP leadership will reconsider their present position of working for the anti-Soviet, cold-war Harriman and support the only state-wide socialist candidates on the ballot.

A Simple Principle

Finally, we urge the Socialist Labor Party to help the Independent-Socialist ticket. De Sapien, head of the Tammany machine, dictatorially ruled the SLP off the ballot. Followers of the SLP were thus denied their democratic right to vote for candidates representing their views accurately and in full.

However, the Independent-Socialist candidates managed to defeat the De Sapien challenge to their nominating petitions in court. Thus, by voting for this ticket, members of the SLP still have an opportunity to register a vote against capitalism and for socialism — naturally with whatever differentiation their party wishes to make between the SLP program and the platform of the ISP.

We hope that all socialist-minded currents can agree on the simple principle of voting for socialism and against capitalism, no matter what differences may separate us on other important questions. We can see no more fruitful way to further the socialist cause in 1958.

Vote Socialist Nov. 4 From Coast to Coast!

Voters in eight areas will have the opportunity to cast their vote for socialism on Nov. 4. The Militant endorses and urges your active support for these candidates:

IN NEW YORK — A major advance for united socialist opposition to the capitalist parties has opened with the campaign of the Independent-Socialist Party. Vote the full Independent-Socialist ticket: John T. McManus for Governor; Annette T. Rubinstein for Lt.-Governor; Hugh N. Mulzac for Comptroller; Scott K. Gray, Jr., for Attorney General; Corliss Lamont for United States Senator.

IN NEW JERSEY — For United States Senator, the Socialist Workers Party has nominated the editor of the Militant, Daniel Roberts.

IN PENNSYLVANIA — Under the ballot designation, "Workers Party," the Socialist Workers Party has nominated: For Governor, Herbert Lewin; for Lt.-Governor, Eloise Fickland; for State Secretary of Internal Affairs, Louis Shoemaker; for United States Senator, Ethel Peterson.

IN MICHIGAN — The Socialist Workers Party slate — Frank Lovell for Governor; Larry Dolinski for Lt.-Governor; Rita Shaw for Attorney General; Robert Himmel for Secretary of State; for United States Senator, Evelyn Sell.

IN WISCONSIN — The nominees of the Socialist Workers Party: Wayne Leverenz for Governor and James E. Boulton for United States Senator.

IN ILLINOIS — Voters in the Second Congressional District of Chicago have the opportunity to roll up a vote for socialist unity at the polls by supporting Rev. Joseph P. King, United Socialist candidate for House of Representatives.

IN MINNESOTA — William M. Curran, Socialist Workers Party nominee for the U.S. Senate.

IN WASHINGTON — Here too, the voters have the opportunity to help build an anti-capitalist electoral coalition. A newly organized movement, the United Liberals and Socialists Party has entered these candidates in the race: For U.S. Senator, Jay Sykes; for State Senator from the 37th District, Jack Wright; for State representative from the 33rd District, Clyde Carter; for State Senator from the 32nd District, Thomas Jerry Barrett.

AND VOTE NO ON MISNAMED "RIGHT-TO-WORK" BILLS — If you live in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio or Washington, help get out the vote to defeat referendums providing for the legal destruction of the union shop under the guise of safeguarding the "right-to-work."

In California, help further the efforts of the United Socialist Committee against Proposition No. 18. Chairman of the committee is Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco; vice-chairmen, Leo Gallagher of Los Angeles and Dr. Harry Steinmetz of San Diego; secretary, Reuben Borough, Los Angeles. Help distribute the committee's "Vote No" leaflets and send a contribution to aid the campaign to 345 Franklin Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif., 4202 Latona Ave., Los Angeles 61, Calif., 3518 Union St., San Diego 1, Calif.

"It's better to vote for what you want and not to get it, than to vote for what you don't want and to get it." — Eugene V. Debs.

Federal Govt. Should Run Schools in South — King

CHICAGO — Rev. Joseph P. King, United Socialist candidate for Congressman, Second District, has called for the Federal government to take over the closed schools of the South and run them on an integrated basis. He raised the demand at a meeting of an Illinois Council Parent-Teachers Association on Oct. 15. He explained that he was running against the two old parties because neither of them would enforce civil rights.

Rev. King is President of the Washington Park Forum, Pastor of the International Church, a working man, and for over 30 years an active fighter for civil rights. He is an independent socialist.

A key local issue in Rev. King's campaign is the Urban Renewal Program for Hyde Park-Kenwood. He was the only candidate to testify at the City Council hearings on the matter. Here, in part, is what he told the City Council:

"The urban renewal plan is being financed by the public tax money. No urban renewal plan has the right to use the people's money unless the people themselves are to benefit from it.

"In its present form, the Hyde Park-Kenwood urban renewal plan worsens the housing situation of white workers and Negroes and makes no contribution toward the solution of their problems. It cannot be supported unless major alterations are made.

"Specifically, there should be included in the plan: 1: Provision for decent housing in integrated neighborhoods to all residents displaced by demolition, such housing to be provided in advance of demolition. 2: Substantial amounts of low-

In Michigan



Vote for FRANK LOVELL of Detroit, an auto worker, for Governor. He is the candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

Jobs, Peace Seen as Key Election Issues

Socialist candidates in the various states are pressing vigorously to reach a maximum audience with their program of peace, jobs, rights and socialism. In Michigan, where unemployment remains widespread, the Socialist Workers Party slate has utilized television, radio and appearances at union meetings to popularize the socialist program to combat layoffs.

In a recent television appearance, Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers candidate for Governor of Michigan, said the following about unemployment:

"... I don't think unemployment here in Michigan results from high wages and run-away plants as is claimed by my Republican opponent. Neither do I think the unemployment crisis can be solved by bringing more and bigger war contracts into Michigan as is claimed by the Governor, my Democratic party opponent.

REAL CAUSE

"The real cause of unemployment is inherent in our economy. Unemployment is not confined to our state. The whole nation is suffering from the current economic recession. A recent survey shows that one in every four families has suffered from unemployment or shortened work week. . . .

"I don't think this problem will ever be solved by anyone except the American workers through their own independent economic and political organizations, just as none of the other evils that plague our present society will be solved by any

(Continued on Page 4)

Advertisement

Ticket Opens Drive For 50,000 Votes Against Twin Parties

ALBANY, Oct. 23 — The Appellate Court this afternoon upheld the New York Supreme Court ruling placing the Independent-Socialist Party on the ballot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — An all-out drive for 50,000 votes and the legal ballot status that goes with it is now being waged by the Independent-Socialist Party, which has just administered a thumping setback to Carmine De Sapien's Democratic party machine. Last Friday, State Supreme Court Justice Kenneth S. McAffer ruled the Independent-Socialists had met the legal requirements for a ballot place. He reversed Secretary of State De Sapien's disqualification of the Independent-Socialist nominating petition which had been challenged by three Democratic party lawyers.

This afternoon De Sapien's forces go into the Appellate Court seeking reversal of the Supreme Court decision and, failing there, could carry their fight to the Court of Appeals. But according to legal experts, their prospects for upsetting the Supreme Court decision are dim.

A victory celebration has been called by the Independent-Socialists for Thursday evening, Oct. 30. Highlights of the rally will be addressed by the famed artist Rockwell Kent, just returned from Europe and the USSR and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, 1952 Progressive Party Vice-Presidential candidate and prominent California civil rights fighter. To be held at the Palm Gardens Ballroom, the rally will also hear the Independent-Socialist candidates.

PRECEDENT-SETTING

The Independent-Socialist victory is without precedent. To our knowledge it is the first time that a minority party in New York has won a clear-cut court decision ordering it on the ballot after the Department of State ruled it off. The decision is a tribute to the hard fight waged by the Independent-Socialists and to the quality of the nominating petition they filed.

The Independent-Socialist Party filed 27,000 signatures to meet the legal requirement of 12,000 signatures of registered voters. The ISP also filed well above the legal minimum of 50 from each county. Despite the incredible maze of technical requirements and a fine-tooth comb examination by a battery of Election Board workers, the Democrats were able to go into court with challenges against the petition in only three counties. And these challenges were based on such flimsy technical

ities that the court threw them out.

A statement by Henry Abrams, chairman of the United Independent-Socialist Campaign committee, hailed the thwarting of the powerful Tammany steamroller as "a political miracle." At the same time he underscored the continuing need to revise an election law "beset with technical traps for the plain citizen who wants to make his voice felt."

The ballot victory, Abrams said, "Will give the voters in our state a chance to vote on the question of peace and foreign policy in a year when all dissent is frowned upon by the cold-war statesmen of both parties."

To reach the maximum possible audience with such an alternative, the Independent-Socialists have mailed 100,000 pieces of campaign literature to registered voters. Mass-scale distributions of leaflets are being scheduled as well as a stepped-up program of open-air rallies. Meanwhile the candidates are appearing frequently on TV and radio.

Advertisement

Victory Rally of the Independent-Socialist Party

The party Tammany can't keep off the ballot
CELEBRATE OUR COURT VICTORY! HELP ROLL UP THE VOTE!

Hear:

Rockwell Kent

Famous American Artist
Just Returned from Europe and USSR

and the Independent-Socialist Candidates

Corliss Lamont

John T. McManus

Scott K. Gray, Jr.



Annette T. Rubinstein

Hugh N. Mulzac

Unite for peace, civil rights and socialism

Thursday, Oct. 30, 8 P.M.

Contribution \$1

Don't Waste Your Vote — Vote Row D

Palm Gardens Ballroom

306 W. 52 St. (Off 8th Ave.)

Corliss Lamont Debates Socialism on Air

The following are major portions of a radio interview in which Corliss Lamont, Independent-Socialist Party candidate for U.S. Senator, explained his views in the campaign. Questioning him was Barry Gray. The interview took place, Friday, Oct. 17, over WMCA. —Ed.

Gray: ... You may go ahead, sir.

Lamont: Well maybe I should open up with a little summary of what the Independent-Socialist Party stands for and what I am campaigning for this fall. We are in this battle because we feel that certain fundamental ideas should be expressed in this campaign, particularly in the field of international peace, civil liberties, civil rights, and on the question of a planned socialist economy for the United States. This party is independent of any other political grouping, it goes ahead under its own momentum and tries to gather in elements for another advance on the progressive front. Progressives have been in retreat in the United States for about seven or eight years, and it's time for them to forge ahead again. We think that on the international front particularly, there's room for genuine peace candidates as compared with the phony peace candidates, I think, of the Republican and Democratic Parties, both of whom supported, for instance, the American military intervention in the Middle East and American military intervention around Quemoy and the off-shore islands of China. Well there's a little preliminary statement which might provoke you to some questions.

Gray: Oh, I have many questions, Dr. Lamont. Your party is called the United Independent-Socialist Party, but the Norman Thomas people tell me that you have no association whatever with the Socialist Party.

Lamont: That's true. But we no longer have the word "United" there because of the objections of the Norman Thomas group. We are merely now the Independent-Socialist Party, which, I think, expresses very well our particular viewpoint.

Gray: Your party has been accused, Dr. Lamont, of an underground coalition with the Communist Party.

Lamont: Well this is very odd, because actually the Communist Party from the start has opposed this Independent-Socialist Party, feeling that it was premature for a socialist party to try to get going again on this basis in the United States — though in this morning's Worker, as I read it, they supported my own particular candidacy. But there is nothing underground here, and there is no control, of course, from the Communist Party or any other political group.

Gray: Don't you find it rather unusual that the Daily Worker would support you and not be in favor of your party?

Lamont: Well, it is somewhat unusual. But they argue that they don't want to cut into the Democratic vote for Harriman because they feel he is supported by labor and the Negro people and that they are not too keen to have our party get the 50,000 votes for the governor candidate, Jack McManus, which would put us on the ballot permanently. So what you have here is just a minimum support on the part of the Communist Party with their opposition to the main role of the Independent-Socialist Party in this election.

Withdraw All Troops

Gray: Your platform urges the withdrawal of American troops from — let's see if I'm correct here — Formosa, Quemoy, Matsu and Lebanon.

Lamont: Absolutely. And not only that. Also from 950 military bases in 73 countries throughout the world that the United States maintains.

Gray: Do you also favor withdrawal, sir, of Chinese troops from North Korea, the Soviet troops from East Germany and an end of the Soviet system of military and political satellites?

Lamont: Yes, I think I could go along with most of that. Mr. Gray. Certainly Soviet troops should be taken out of Eastern Europe entirely and Chinese troops — if there are any — in North Korea and North Viet Nam. But it is my understanding that both Chinese and Soviet Russia have offered to do this in a general international settlement, and I think, if I remember rightly, Chinese troops got out of North Korea some time ago.

Gray: And marched back in.

Lamont: That is not according to my factual knowledge, but in any case let me make perfectly clear in the peace program that I am supporting — for instance, disarmament and the halting of nuclear tests — I expect Soviet Russia to go just as far as the United States and Great Britain. What I am saying is that it is perfectly feasible to come to far-reaching disarmament agreement with Soviet Russia, and Communist China for that matter, so that we can end the cold war and get onto a new basis of international understanding and cultural interchange.

Gray: Dr. Lamont, you have written a book called *Freedom Is as Freedom Does* and you have a chapter devoted to assaults on cultural freedom in this country. You have left out the suppression of the Jewish cultural leaders and schools and newspapers in the Soviet Union. May I ask why?

Lamont: Well that was a book about the United States. I didn't bring in the suppressions in South Africa either or in Fascist Spain. I was talking about civil liberties in this country. But you will notice that, if you have read my book on civilization, I make the following statement: "I am repelled by the dictatorial and repressive aspects of the Soviet regime, but I am unwilling to join in wholesale condemnations of it based on a one-sided emphasis of its negative points." . . .

Gray: If you have believed so fervently in Marxism and I assume you do, sir —

Lamont: I'm not sure, Mr. Gray, that I would call myself a Marxist. No, I don't accept that terminology.

Gray: Do you believe in the spirit of the USSR?

Lamont: I believe that that would be inaccurate, too. I believe in the spirit of world socialism and national socialism for countries like the United States — that is, I think this is a great big radical movement going on throughout the world with different fulfillments in different countries. So that Soviet Russia has a dictatorial form of socialism so far, but in a democratic country like the United States or Great Britain, we can achieve socialism on a democratic basis and make it operate on a democratic basis. So that I wouldn't accept the limited formulations you made at the start of that question.

Gray: Do you favor recognition of Communist China, Red China, in the United Nations.

Lamont: I certainly do. I favor the admission of China — mainland China — to the United Nations along with recognition by the United States. . . .

Gray: Dr. Lamont, in the past your name has been used, and I assume with your approval, many times affixed to manifestos or documents supporting the Hitler-Soviet pact, the



The New York Independent-Socialist Party slate. Left to right: Hugh N. Mulzac, for Comptroller; Annette Rubinstein for Lt.-Governor; John T. McManus, for Governor; Scott K. Gray Jr., for Atty' General; Corliss Lamont, for U.S. Senator.

Moscow Purge trials, the Soviet invasion of Finland and so on. Do you regret any of those acts at this time.

Lamont: I think you've rather misquoted — or misstated the case, Mr. Gray.

Gray: Please give me the facts.

Lamont: These are not issues as I see it in the campaign here. I'd like to get back to the real issues. I always was opposed to the Soviet invasion of Finland. I have signed various statements from time to time about American-Soviet relations and about other matters of that sort. And I have made some mistakes I think, now and then in my estimation of what's going on in the Soviet Union. But in general I think that the facts have held me up pretty well so far as my opinions on Soviet Russia are concerned — my thought that they could beat Hitler and develop a fine social and economic and cultural system under a planned economy —

Gray: Do you believe they have?

Lamont: I certainly think they have. But I don't believe that the United States should take over their undemocratic ways. In this I have been mistaken that Soviet Russia has not developed into political democracy as quickly as I would think. But you see, when we are talking about socialism in America, Mr. Gray, what I am stressing is the public ownership and operation of the main means of production here, so that we can bring into effect a system here which would have these planned aspects, which have worked in other countries and which have worked in Great Britain to some extent.

Public Ownership

Gray: Well let me ask you about specifics, Mr. Lamont. What would you do with the Ford Motor Co. for example?

Lamont: I would do with the Ford Motor Co. the same as I would do with General Motors. I would have those big industries like steel and automobiles and railroads too taken over by the government and run as public projects on behalf of the whole people of the United States.

Gray: And what about the people who now own these industries? What would you give them?

Lamont: Well, I would under our Constitution give them adequate compensation. I would buy them out. We are certainly a rich enough nation to buy out the owners of these industries.

Gray: What if they didn't want to sell?

Lamont: If we put into effect a law, which is constitutional, to take over certain properties such as the government has already taken over the railroads twice in our history —

Gray: Under different circumstances —

* Lamont: Yes. Under different circumstances. It can be done perfectly legally and perfectly constitutionally. But I wouldn't want to do it unless there were a real democratic vote, you see, in that direction.

Gray: What happens, Dr. Lamont, when we get through with the railroads, the Ford Motor Company, General Motors and so on. What is to prevent the government with the same constitutional amendment from taking over all of the land and reappportioning it?

Lamont: Well, ultimately Mr. Gray, that would be possible in the United States if there were a vote to do so and publicly operate all the land and all the other industries so far as that's concerned. I am myself not in favor of going as far as that, because I think in many respects, quite small businesses and small farms, for instance, should be kept in private hands. So that what we would have eventually is a mixed economy here with the main bulwarks in the hands of the people and run on a socialist basis in a planned way. . . .

Gray: If you have believed so fervently in Marxism and I assume you do, sir —

Lamont: I'm not sure, Mr. Gray, that I would call myself a Marxist. No, I don't accept that terminology.

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Gray: Dr. Lamont, in the past your name has been used, and I assume with your approval, many times affixed to manifestos or documents supporting the Hitler-Soviet pact, the

Independent Citizens Committee for Lamont

Formation of an independent citizens committee to support the senatorial candidacy of Corliss Lamont, who is running on the Independent-Socialist Party ticket, was announced, Oct. 10, by Sidney J. Gluck, a textile business executive. Secretary of the new group is Rev. Clarence V. Howell, Suite 33, 552 Riverside Drive, New York 27. Other initiating sponsors include: James L. Brewer, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Daniel S. Gillmor, Leo Huberman, Rev. William Howard Melish, Prof. Philip Morrison, Russ Nixon, Rose Russell, Prof. Marcus Singer, Dr. Randolph B. Smith, Dr. Olive Van Horn, and Alice Holdship Ware.

The committee issued the following statement: "In the State of New York the electorate has an opportunity to express its differences with the set policies of the major political machines in the candidacy of Corliss Lamont. He is the only candidate in the field with a positive approach to the problem of civil rights and of a foreign policy based on international friendship and peace."

N.Y. Socialists on Air

SATURDAY, OCT. 25 John T. McManus on TV. 1 to 2 P.M. "Right Now" Program. CBS-TV, Channel 2.

Annette Rubinstein on Barry Gray Show, at Midnight. WMCA, 570 on dial.

SUNDAY, OCT. 26 Jane McManus appears for John T. McManus on TV. "Citizens Union Searchlight," 11:30 A.M. to noon. WRCA-TV, Channel 4.

McManus on TV. "Between the Lines," 12:30 to 1 P.M. WNEW-TV, Channel 5.

MONDAY, OCT. 27 Hugh N. Mulzac on Barry Gray Show. Radio. Midnight. WMCA, 570 on dial.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28 McManus on Radio. Candidates Forum on the Air, 10:05 to 11:30 P.M. WCBS, 880 on dial.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29 McManus on Barry Gray Show. Radio. Midnight. 570 on dial.

Annette Rubinstein on TV. Fannie Hurst Showcase, 1:15 P.M. WNEW-TV, Channel 5.

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Lamont: Yes, indeed I have.

Gray: Say within the last year.

Lamont: Sure, sure.

Gray: And then you have looked at a map say of the year 1944. 1944-1943?

Lamont: I believe I know my geography very well.

Gray: The point I am trying to make is — You say that we are ringing the Soviets with bases. The fact is that the only government, or body of governments, that has shown any expansion in the last 15 years is the Russian government. How come if we are so definitely set on ruling the world, we seem to be getting smaller and they seem to be getting larger?

Lamont: Well, Mr. Gray, it seems to me that you are assuming that Soviet Russia expanded into China and put the Chinese Communists in power.

Gray: I certainly would say so.

Lamont: Well this is just a complete myth. The Chinese Communists came in as an indigenous revolutionary movement with very little Soviet aid. They got most of their aid from the United States of America, when they —

Just Like Dulles

Gray: You mean we shipped them things for food and they converted them into guns and ammunition —

Lamont: No, I don't mean that. I mean we shipped millions of dollars worth of munitions to Chiang Kai-shek, which then the Communist Chinese captured so that they could beat Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek's generals actually sold the military goods to the Chinese Communists. And you are making a big mistake, and you are just like the United States government and that guy Dulles, when you try to attribute all the revolutionary movements in the world today to Soviet Russia. How about the Middle East, where you have a strong Arab nationalism —

Gray: How about it? You are not going to tell me that the Russians had nothing to do with that?

Lamont: I would say that the revolution in Iraq was not in the slightest engineered by either the Russians or Nasser.

Gray: I was talking about Mr. Nasser, actually. Do you support Nasser?

Lamont: I only support the feeling that the Arab nationalists should have the right to put through their very strong desire to have nationalist governments which are free from imperialist control. And I have no great love for Mr. Nasser . . .

Gray: You are associated with a group, sir, known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. What is that?

Lamont: The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is a group fighting for the civil liberties of all Americans in this country and has done, I think, excellent work in the past four or five years, particularly in carrying cases with constitutional implications into the court and up into the Supreme Court. We were responsible for instance, for winning the Kent-Briehl cases in the Supreme Court on passports. We helped to win the Abramowitz case where a soldier was discharged because of his political associations. And we have, without fear or favor, tried to defend the liberties of all Americans no matter what their political affiliation.

Gray: Is this the group that was formed after the Civil Rights Congress was disbanded. Isn't this an outgrowth of that group?

Lamont: It has absolutely no relation to the Civil Rights Congress. I don't even know when the Civil Rights Congress was disbanded, but certainly the implication of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Walter of the Un-Americans Committee that the Communists had anything to do with forming the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is untrue and irrelevant . . .

Gray: Dr. Lamont is there anything you wish to add?

Lamont: Well, just in summary I would say something like this — that I think it's high time that we had an influential socialist movement in the United States. You take our allies, Great Britain, France and Germany, there are powerful socialist movements in all of those countries and they act as a kind of opposition to some of the conservative and reactionary policies.

We need that kind of representation in Congress, and that's why I want to be elected to the Senate. I think that I could give a viewpoint there in opposition to the bipartisan policies in foreign affairs and in domestic affairs too, which would make a real contribution to American life . . .

at the outset he was lucky he was debating me and not mother.

"The debate was very good. There were about sixty former ALP activists present, all but four of whom started out in agreement with Albertson's position of support for Corliss Lamont, but not for the rest of our ticket. It was a full and a large number of others said they'd think it over. I'm sure we'll get some more votes there."

"Other meetings? Why I even managed to get in some campaigning outside the state. A group of 24 people in New Jersey invited me to speak on our campaign. At first I told them I was concentrating on New York voters. But when they told me that while they couldn't provide any votes they could help financially I went right out. We had a good discussion and I came back with \$50 for the campaign fund."

POST-CAMPAIN PLANS

"With this whirl of activity, have you been able to think about your own post-campaign plans," I asked.

"Not very much, but I'll begin the week after elections. Beginning Monday, Nov. 10, I'll be giving a series of five lectures at my apartment on Shakespeare's political themes. And on Tuesday, beginning Oct. 11, I'll be doing five on a generation of youth in revolt."

"And then?"

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Monday, October 27, 1958

Free Elections

The Independent-Socialist Ticket has broken through the barriers erected by the De Sario machine and the state election board and has won its place on the November ballot.

This victory does not alter the fact, however, that another radical party and two minority candidates have been denied their democratic rights under New York's restrictive election laws. The Socialist Labor Party has been ruled off the ballot although it submitted 16,000 signatures on nominating petitions. The petitions of Benjamin Davis, candidate of the People's Rights Party, and of David McReynolds of the Socialist Party—Social Democratic Federation have been rejected as "insufficient."

The Independent-Socialist Party came perilously close to being deprived of ballot status on the flimsiest pretexts. Carmine De Sario, Democratic Party boss, trumped up ridiculous technicalities on which to challenge upstate ISP signatures. And, of course, the state election board, appointed by him, ruled against the ISP. Only a determined legal fight and a court decision reversed the ruling of De Sario's board. However, the laws still stand on the statute books requiring Herculean efforts of minority parties to get on the ballot and leaving their petitions to the interpretation or misinterpretation of state officials and judges.

In Benjamin Davis' unsuccessful fight for a place on the ballot, his attorney

Vote It Down

All workers interested in defending their living standards, working conditions, individual rights and interests of their class should oppose the so-called "right-to-work" laws which will be up for referendum vote in six states on election day, Nov. 4. The six states are: California, Ohio, Washington, Kansas, Idaho and Colorado.

That the "right-to-work" law does not protect or enhance any rights at all as far as working people are concerned should be obvious from the fact that most of the 17 states where such laws are on the books are in the Dixiecrat South. The "right-to-work" law outlaws the union shop. That is, it makes it illegal for a union to negotiate a contract which requires all workers in the bargaining unit concerned to be members of the union. This measure weakens the union movement and the economic position of the individual worker in many ways.

For example, in industries where the places of work are scattered and relatively small or where jobs tend to be temporary (as in maritime, the building trades, garment, mining, trucking, etc.), the union shop can be a matter of life and death for effective unionism.

If the boss can get away with keeping non-union workers on the job in such industries, he can destroy union conditions little by little. He needs only to take advantage of every change in the work force or job site to eliminate the unionists. Outlawing of the union shop makes it easier for the employers to do this.

In such industries, some sort of cen-

The "Free" World

There is a world-wide wave of military coup d'etats taking place. In just the past few months elected representative governments, or the pretense of representative governments, have been overthrown in Pakistan, Burma and Thailand. In Tunisia President Bourghiba's assault on political and newspaper freedom has been so marked that the N.Y. Times correspondent there inquired about the "growing authoritarianism." Bourghiba denied that there was a dictatorship as yet, but announced he would establish one "if necessary."

These overthrows show how tenuous the people's political rights are under capitalism in this era of its decline. Another aspect of the epidemic—though less basic—is that de Gaulle's replacement of the Fourth Republic with a regime of bonapartist personal rule has encouraged politicians with dictatorial aspirations and army leaders throughout the world towards similar acts. If it can be done in France, the bastion of parliamentary democracy, they ask, why not here?

Curiously enough, America's big business press and moralizing politicians haven't worked themselves up into a lather about these losses to the "Free World." This paradox is quickly resolved, however, if one realizes that the "Free World" is but the phoniest of all slogans concocted by Washington's propagandists-on-loan from Madison Ave. This was the

raised the point that the present law's requirement that petition-getters and signers must have been registered in 1957 is unconstitutional. It violates the rights of voters who have come of age since 1957 as well as of those who have become N.Y. residents only since then. How many other clauses in the election laws disfranchise people?

The fact is that the election laws are designed, not to qualify candidates for the ballot but to disqualify them; not to enable minority or new parties to offer their programs to the electorate, but to prevent them from doing so. Every change in New York's election laws in past years has been designed to make it harder for opposition groups to get on the ballot. This has been true generally in states and municipalities throughout the country.

Repeal of New York City's system of Proportional Representation was an example of a step backwards. It was aimed at eliminating minority party representation in city government. We stand for restoration of Proportional Representation in New York City and for its extension throughout the state and nation.

Restrictions on ballot nominations that reduce elections to tweedledum-tweedledee plebiscites must be repealed. It should be made easy for minority parties and candidates to get on the ballot. No political machines should dictate whose names can appear on the ballot. Let's have an end to restrictions on the voters' freedom of choice in the polling booth.

LETTER FROM GERMANY

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Of course, there have been abuses by bureaucratic officials of union control over jobs. (Jim-Crow clauses of some craft unions and the refusal of some maritime unions to allow politically "screened" seamen to use the hiring halls are heinous examples.) But the "right-to-work" laws do absolutely nothing to eliminate such abuse.

Even in concentrated industries and large plants, the "right-to-work" laws weaken the bargaining power of the unions. They provide a large opening for the formation of company unions and make it harder to organize the unorganized. The one "right" they do help protect is the right to scab since they place a legal barrier in the way of workers removing someone from the job who has betrayed his fellow workers in a strike.

The "right-to-work" laws give the employers and the state governments new weapons against union protection of the workers including benefits provided by democratically-run unions. That is what the bills were intended to do and that is what they have done in every state where they have been enacted.

In such industries, some sort of cen-

slogan designed to "sell" the cold war to the American public.

According to it, the U.S. was waging the cold war to defend political democracy against Soviet-Chinese bloc dictatorship. There was as much truth in this as in a TV commercial about "fired blood." U.S. imperialism wages the cold war for economic reasons—to prevent people in still more countries of the world from junking their capitalism and replacing it with planned, nationalized economies, to try to wrest back the Soviet-Chinese bloc into the capitalist system, and last but not least, for the not inconsiderable profits resulting from cold-war armaments and spending.

So the past few months' crop of new dictatorships are not losses to the "Free World" at all. Indeed, in the lexicon of Wall Street they represent a strengthening of the "Free World." The new dictator can sit right up front with such other of Washington's "Free World" favorites as Franco of Spain, Salazar of Portugal, Batista of Cuba, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Stroessner of Paraguay, Syngman Rhee of Korea, the Shah of Iran, Menderes of Turkey, slave owner Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, and Chiang Kai-shek of Formosa, not to mention the hard-working viceroys in the imperialist colonies, who are wearing out whips and guns, preserving "freedom" as in Cyprus, Kenya and Algeria.

Fund Helps Send Militant's Ideas Abroad

By George Lavan

Nat'l Fund Drive Director
The Militant's \$18,000 30th Anniversary Fund Drive was a few dollars short of \$5,000 as of Oct. 21. This is 12% behind schedule. The tendency for payments to lag behind schedule is marked—the lag last week was 10%, the week before 8%. It must be taken into account by all Militant supporters. Otherwise the task of completing the fund can become a back-breaking matter in the last few weeks. So the job now for everyone is to get the fund back on schedule.

The front runners—those on or ahead of schedule—remain the same as last week with the exceptions of Allentown, Pa., which surged from 11th place to top of the list, and San Diego and Detroit, who barely dropped out of our scoreboard's boldface-letter elite by falling respectively 2% and 5% behind schedule.

Many readers appreciate the role of the Militant in the U.S.,

but are unaware that by contributing to the 30th Anniversary Fund they are also helping the spread of socialist ideas in other countries. But the Militant has long had an international influence. We have exchange subscriptions with numerous labor, socialist and national-independence periodicals all over the world, as well as foreign subscribers and distributors—though currency regulations and the world's dollar shortage play hob with the latter. We are constantly receiving requests from every continent for sample copies, free copies and back issues.

"So what is to be done? . . . Israel is currency-controlled . . . American papers are imported here under government arrangements and I think it is—let us say—improbable, that you would get approval from the State Department to get on the list. So if you think it is worth while to try again, you must be prepared to send copies again without getting paid for them—except possibly at a very remote date when arrangements might be changed. If you are prepared to do this, send three copies to . . . in Haifa and about ten to . . . 's book store, Tel Aviv . . . Of course, I am interested in getting a personal copy to be read by friends, too . . . send me also back numbers..."

GREETINGS FROM LATIN AMERICA

From Guatemala we received the following the other day: "In behalf of the people of all Latin America, I, speaking as all, am happy to embrace you in the spirit that unites us. The Militant has demonstrated an outstanding fighting ability in championing the cause of the Negroes in the USA, all minority groups and our people both in the States and in our domestic tragedies. . . . In my forthcoming book I wish to give a recommendation to your paper and wish to know if the booklet on Frank Santana (which I have never read) can be advertised as sold along with a subscription to the Militant. I am also interested in recommending the book 'The Case of the Legless Veteran,' the one who got fired from the VA, and any other powerful anti-militarist literature you may be so kind as to suggest. . . . You have a lot of friends in Central America, we the People, we have good friends in the United States, you the People. Yours for a better world over here.

"While we debated the Middle East crisis . . . we also discussed your publication again. And so I was told to contact you for a special matter we have at heart. Can you or your comrades assist us? By assistance we mean literature aid. We would like to read your publication regularly, we would even like to read and study and work with copies of the last months of 1958. And perhaps there might be comrades willing to let us have their read copies. . . . Your material is needed badly to get a better international picture, to hear of experiences in your country, the bulkwork of capitalism, of its last stage, imperialism—as tools to work and fight with over here.

"In the hospital for almost 10 weeks after an accident . . . I came across a copy of the Militant, dated Feb. 10, 1958. And I have only one comment: Grand! I can assure you that there is at present just one paper, a weekly—Socialists of its last stage, imperialism—as tools to work and fight with over here.

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LETTER FROM GERMANY

To give an idea

Workers and Youth In Washington Rally Behind United Ticket

SEATTLE, Oct. 20 — The campaign of the United Liberals and Socialists Party is attracting the active support of many unionists, Negroes and youth who are participating in an election campaign for the first time. The attractive power of socialist unity is really proving itself in action.

The campaigners have done a wonderful job of spreading the socialist program of the new movement and of mobilizing popular support for the drive by organized labor to defeat Initiative 202 — the "right-to-scab" bill.

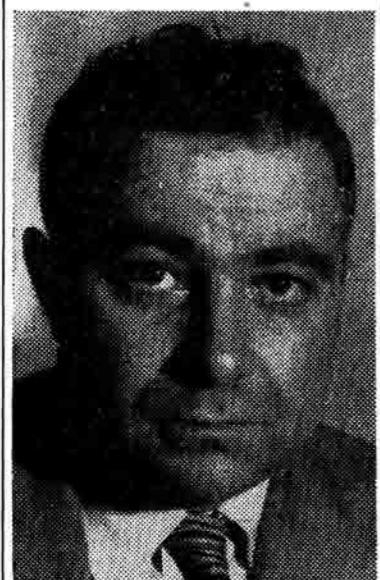
The united campaign is being carried on from three headquarters in Seattle. Headquarters for Jay Sykes, distinguished civil liberties attorney and candidate for the U.S. Senate, is at 406 Fourth Ave. in downtown Seattle right across the street from City Hall.

Students in the University of Washington's 32nd District are pitching in behind Jerry Barrett, student leader and candidate for State Representative, from his headquarters at 704 E. 42nd St.

Jack Wright, veteran trade unionist and candidate for the State Senate in the 37th District shares a campaign headquarters at 1719 Yesler Way with Clyde Carter, fighter for civil rights and candidate for State Representative in the 33rd District.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

In addition to distribution of a circular presenting the socialist program of the United Liberals and Socialists, each of the candidates are putting out election literature in their own dis-



JAY SYKES

tricts spotlighting the specific issues they are campaigning on.

The candidates have spoken at union meetings, to youth organizations, left-wing political groups and the Washington Pension Union. Both the campaign and the fight against Initiative 202 were given a boost when Jack Wright participated in an American Forum for Socialist Education symposium along with E. M. Weston, chairman of the Washington State Labor Council of the AFL-CIO in a debate against a supporter of the so-called "right-to-work" bill.

New Evidence Offered In Ohio T-H Frame-Up

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND — Defense attorneys in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy case filed a motion for a new trial Oct. 16, on the basis of new evidence that the prosecution's chief witness is a perjurer.

Newly discovered evidence reveals, the defense charges, that Fred Gardner, principal prosecution witness, committed perjury in testifying under oath that he had never served in the Armed Forces. Records show, the motion states, that Gardner was in the United States Army for four years, was court-martialed, became a deserter, and did not return to the service.

Stating that Gardner's perjurious testimony was "obviously given in order to conceal from the defendants and the jury his criminality" in respect to his Army service, the affidavit in support of the motion for a new trial declares:

"Had the jury known of his desertions from the United States Army it could have under the trial judge's instructions ignored his entire testimony as unworthy of belief . . . Moreover, in a case where unpopular political opinions and associations of the defendants

were an integral part of the Government's case, reaction of a jury to a Government witness who was paraded before them by the Government as an example of a patriot and a loyal American could hardly be the same if this very 'pillar of society' were disclosed as a perjurer and deserter from the Army of the United States."

GARDNER'S TESTIMONY WAS CRUCIAL

The affidavit also states that Gardner's "credibility as a witness was a critical element in the case." "Without his testimony, there can be little doubt that the case could not have been submitted to the jury."

Another new development in the case of the seven defendants now appealing their conviction was the adoption of a strong resolution of support by the United Electrical Workers District 11 Conference in Chicago Oct. 11-12.

Eric Reinhaller, one of the defendants in the case, was invited to speak at the conference of delegates from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Passage of the resolution and a contribution of \$100 to the Reinhaller-Haug Defense Fund followed.

Faubus Defiance on Integration Spurs Bombing Wave in South

By John Thayer

The dynamiting of the Jewish temple in Atlanta, like the dynamiting of the integrated high school in Clinton, Tenn., must be chalked up to the account of Arkansas Gov. Faubus and Virginia Gov. Almond. Their continued and unpunished defiance of school integration, which in Faubus' case stretches back over a year despite two federal court injunctions, has encouraged anti-Negro, anti-Semitic groups to terrorist acts.

It was realization that a continuation of the federal government's hands-off policy in the face of the Atlanta bombing, would lead directly to a wave of synagogue bombings, throughout the South and even in the North, that prompted Eisenhower to order the FBI into the case. This act, incidentally, completely exposed administration and FBI claims of inability to intervene for the past two years when Negro churches and homes were bombed.

FAT CAT' GOES FREE

Indictments have been brought against five known anti-semitic activists in Atlanta. Still not indicted is a wealthy personage referred to by the Atlanta group as the "fat cat."

VOLUME XXII

THE MILITANT

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1958

NUMBER 43

... The Issues: Jobs, Peace, Rights

(Continued from Page 1)
other social force than the working people.

"The union movement has already advanced a demand that, in my opinion, will go a long way to solving the present unemployment problem. That is the 30 for 40 demand, 30 hours work with no reduction in take-home pay. . . . It is a demand that ought to be put on the table wherever union contracts with the employers are being negotiated.

"But the demand for a shorter work week is not only suited for the benefit of a particular group of workers represented by one or another union. It is a broad social demand whose benefits should extend to everyone. The six-hour day is now no less urgent, no less sweeping in its implications, than the demand for the eight-hour day was 70 years ago. The labor movement won the eight-hour day, but only after it had forced the government to accept the demand in the shipyards prior to World War I. The Socialist Workers Party in this campaign advocates an amendment to present wage and hour laws cutting the work day to six hours with no reduction in pay."

A MOTHER SPEAKS

Meanwhile, in a TV speech scheduled for Oct. 23, the Michigan SWP nominee for the U.S. Senate, Evelyn Sell, hit at the issue of foreign policy. She declared:

"As the mother of two young boys, I am constantly concerned with the question 'What kind of a world are my children growing up in?' and 'What kind of a world would I like them to grow up in?' My children have never known a world without war. They are growing up, under the mushroom cloud of the most terrible weapons ever created by man — weapons that could easily destroy, at conservative estimates, one quarter of the earth's population. Just the testing of these weapons poisons our atmosphere, so that every year of testing is responsible for the birth of 15,000 defective children."

"My children — your children — are growing up under a brink-of-war policy which time and again threatens to turn the possibility of nuclear warfare into a grim and horrible reality. They are growing up under a government that spends more for the needs of death than the needs of the living."

"Now, there's a reason for brink-of-war policies, a reason why nuclear weapons are constructed instead of schools. And that reason can be summed up in one word — capitalism."

We live in a capitalist society that is controlled by an overpowering need to expand. There is a constant search for cheap labor, cheap raw materials and new markets to expand the profits of the few who own and control the means of producing the necessities of life. American companies own and invest in properties throughout the world.

Herbert Lewin, candidate for governor, spoke at a plant-gate rally at Westinghouse Corporation, where he works. He cited experiences in the 1946 and 1956 strikes to demonstrate the need for a Labor Party. Lewin took active part in both these strikes. After the meeting many of Lewin's fellow workers came up to congratulate him and take platform including a few "extra for the fellows" inside.

The SWP candidates have succeeded in speaking before union meetings. Eloise Fickland, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, spoke to the Boilermakers Union and got a warm

In Michigan



EVELYN SELL, of Detroit, a clerical worker and mother of two, is Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator.

In Minnesota



Vote for WILLIAM M. CURRAN of Minneapolis for U.S. Senator. Curran, a member of Local 547, Sheet Metal Workers, is Socialist Workers Party candidate.

In Wisconsin



Vote for WAYNE LEVERENZ, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor. Leverenz is a member of the United Packing House Workers, AFL-CIO. He is a resident of Milwaukee.

In Penna.



HERBERT LEWIN of Lester, Pa., is Workers Party candidate for Governor. He is an electrical worker and militant trade-unionist in the Philadelphia area.

In Washington



Vote for Clyde Carter, State Representative 33rd District, Seattle. Active in civil rights struggles, she is candidate of the United Liberals and Socialists.

And the two capitalist parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, pass laws and use the armed forces to protect their investments. . . .

"A vote for the Socialist Workers Party is a vote for a society where the people as a whole will own and control the productive facilities of the nation and where democratically elected committees of workers will manage these facilities for the benefit of all; a society where the brotherhood of man will at last become a reality; a society where young people can reach for the stars instead of a gun, an unemployment check or a lyncher's rope."

Lewin Addresses Shopmates

PHILADELPHIA — "I am 40, no job, and no future for me under the Eisenhower administration. Under the Democrats, I'd even be too old to fight." This is what one jobless worker said at a street rally for Workers Party candidates.

"GILMAN: . . . I believe Morton Sobell innocent of the charge of 'conspiring to commit espionage,' for which he was sentenced in 1951 to 30 years. What is your position on the case?"

"LEVERENZ: Mr. Gilman, I believe Sobell innocent of the charge of 'conspiring to commit espionage,' for which he was sentenced in 1951 to 30 years. What is your position on the case?"

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