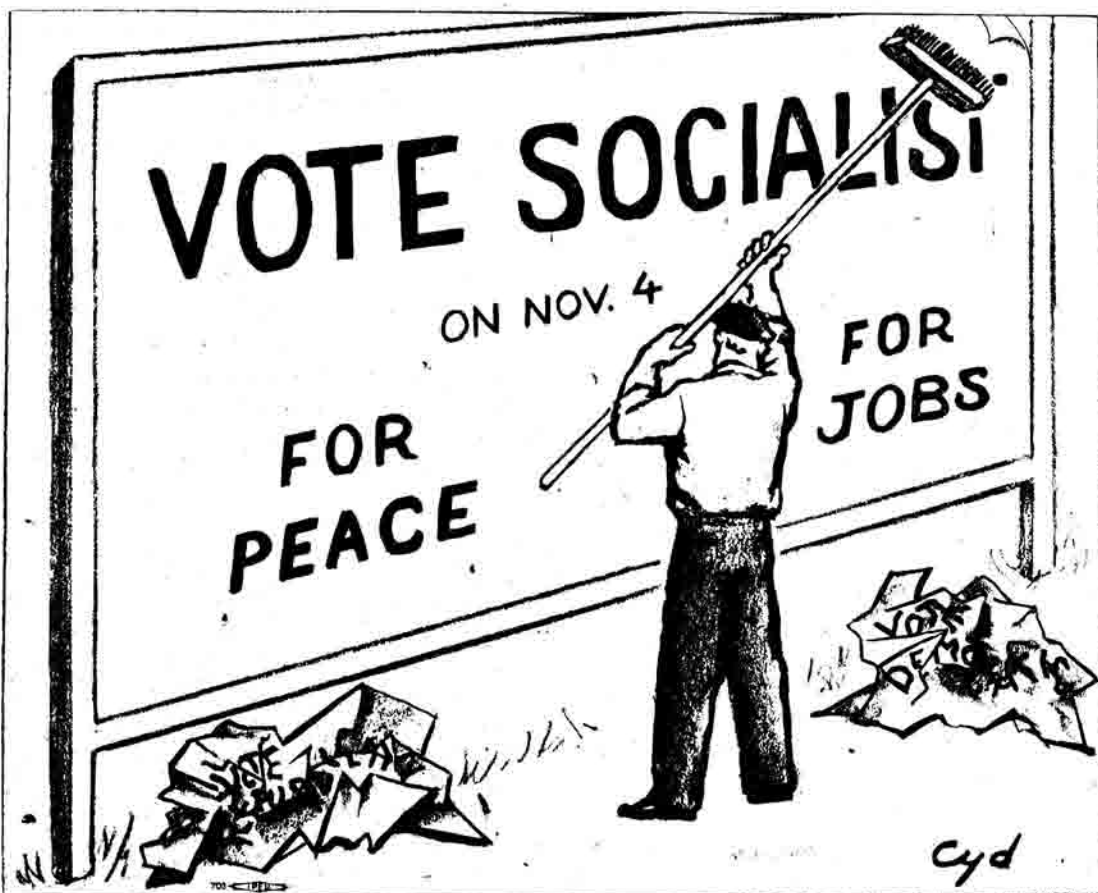


Independent-Socialists On N.Y. Ballot



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 Slate

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 Sapo, 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 Sapo 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 fake 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-



REV. JOSEPH P. KING

rent public housing. 3: Specific provision for middle-income housing.

"In Hyde Park-Kenwood, some 20,000 people are to be displaced; half of these are Negroes. Where are they to go? As the plan now goes they will go back to the ghetto. . . . Negroes are not free to live anywhere in Chicago. This situation cannot be tolerated."

The major national issues that Rev. King is raising include: An end to the bomb tests and recognition and trade with China.

A wind up campaign rally and social will be held on Nov. 1 at the home of Perry Cartwright, 5429 Ridgewood Court.

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 have 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)

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 Sapo'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 Sapo's disqualification of the Independent-Socialist nominating petition which had been challenged by three Democratic party lawyers.

This afternoon De Sapo'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 addresses 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, won against great odds, 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-

Help Get 50,000 Votes

The Independent-Socialist Party needs volunteers for mailing and distributing literature. The ISP Campaign Headquarters are open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day Monday through Saturday. Come to 799 Broadway, at 11th Street. Phone GRamercy 3-2141.

In Buffalo

Visit ISP Headquarters. Help in the campaign. Come to 1371 Jefferson Ave. Phone: GRant 8731.

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.

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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!

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Rockwell Kent
Famous American Artist
Just Returned from Europe and USSR

Charlotta Bass
1952 Vice-Presidential
candidate, Progressive Party

and the Independent-Socialist Candidates

Corliss Lamont

John T. McManus
Scott K. Gray, Jr.

Annette T. Rubinstein
Hugh N. Mulzac

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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 manifestoes 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 reapportioning 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: We are a country that traditionally hate the word and hate the use of central authority.

Lamont: Heavens alive, we have a federal government —

Gray: But we run the government. They don't run us.

Lamont: Well sure, in one sense, that we elect representa-

tives, Mr. Gray.

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. 1-1:30 P.M. WNEW-TV, Channel 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31
Scott K. Gray, Jr., on Barry Gray Show. Radio. Midnight. 570 on dial.

Corliss Lamont and John T. McManus on upstate tour: Syracuse, Mon., Oct. 27, 11:15 to 11:30 P.M. WSYR Radio.

Buffalo: Sun., Oct. 26, 5 to 5:30 P.M. WGR Radio.

People's Choice Series, WNEW, 1130 on dial, 9:35 to 10 P.M. Lamont: Oct. 26. McManus: Oct. 26, 27, 28, 30 and Nov. 2.

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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 sir — 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 you 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. . . .

Annette Rubinstein Tells About N.Y. Ticket's Speakers Bureau

By Harry Ring

The Independent-Socialist Party of New York is endowed with a veritable one-woman campaign committee in the person of its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Annette Rubinstein. An extremely effective speaker, she blends a simple, popular appeal with sparkling wit and an erudition that's completely free of the stuffiness so often associated with the field of English literature that she specializes in.

A seasoned political campaigner (she was a long-time leader of the American Labor Party), Dr. Rubinstein also puts her extensive organizational experience to work on the campaign wherever there's a cry for help. This afternoon I interviewed her in her capacity as director of the speakers' bureau.

Like everyone else at campaign headquarters, she was jubilant over the State Supreme Court's decision upholding the Independent-Socialists' right to a place on the ballot. "Whatever the immediate outcome of the election," she said, "we've already won a major victory. This is the first time that such a challenge has been set back since the added restrictions were tacked on to the election law in 1951. I can't say how much I admire the young people who spent their vacations canvassing petition signatures upstate. They did an incredible job."

A QUOTE FROM EMILY DICKENSON

"With your reputation for plucking just the right quotation out of the air for any occasion, you'll have to give me one to go with that statement," I insisted.

"All right," she said, "how about this one from Emily Dickinson: 'We never know how tall we are until we are called to rise and then if we are true to plan. Our stature touches the skies.'"

After helping me to copy down the above lines, Dr. Ru-

binstein gave me an account of how the work of the speakers' bureau is going. While candidates and representatives of the campaign committee have been appearing before organizations throughout the campaign, the number of invitations has shown a marked pickup since the ballot victory.

"What about some of the meetings you've been speaking at," I asked.

LIBERAL EMBARRASSED

"The Trinity Guild symposium in Brooklyn last week was a good one," she said. "One of the interesting features of this campaign is the shamefacedness of the Liberal Party leaders about their top candidates, Harriman and Hogan. At this meeting a Liberal candidate for Congress made a big attack on the pro-war stand of his Democratic Congressional opponent. So I pointed out that the pro-war policy he was attacking is identical with that of the heads of his ticket. I urged him to vote for our statewide ticket if he really wanted to cast a vote for peace. Things got amusing when the Democratic candidates told him that if the Liberals really felt that way about foreign policy they should join the ISP."

"We also had a small but very good meeting at the Federation of the Handicapped," she continued. "I had been scheduled and couldn't make it, so mother covered it for me and she says they showed a really serious interest in what she had to say."

"(Mother) is 73-year-old Jean Rubinstein who was a pioneer teacher's union organizer in New York City in 1906. Speaker, fund-raiser and envelope stuffer for the Independent-Socialists, she's the answer to any question about where her daughter got her fighting spirit."

PEACE AND JOBS

"Furthermore, I added, while you can more easily bring the peace issue to certain sections of the middle class, this isn't essentially so among working class groups. One reason labor is lagging on the peace issue is a fear that reduction of the arms program would mean unemployment. If you want to influence labor on this you have

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 for the rest of our ticket. But it was a very friendly meeting with a spirit of fair discussion," she said.

"Albertson said he had the highest respect for all our candidates and was sure we were all genuine fighters for peace. But he felt it would have been better if we had run a single candidate like Lamont on the peace issue. He argued that by equating Rockefeller and Harriman we would antagonize a large section of the workers who think they see a real difference between them. And, finally, he felt that while there is a need for a farmer-labor party, as one who looks to the leading role of the Communist Party, he could see no need for a new socialist party on the ballot."

"I pointed out we never could have mobilized the energetic support of the many young people who did the tremendous job of getting us on the ballot by limiting ourselves to a single candidate on the peace issue. And, of course, Lamont himself had indicated a strong desire to run on a full ticket."

"But, most important, is to bring the ideas of socialism to the American people. Just as Ben Davis is talking socialism, and correctly so, on the streets of Harlem, it's correct to talk socialism on the streets of Buffalo and across the state."

DEBATE WITH ALBERTSON

"Yes, she's quite a person," Annette Rubinstein readily agrees. "You know when I debated William Albertson of the Communist Party up at Mohican colony last week, he agreed

to present a program that links peace with full production.

"I think we did very well at the meeting. When it was all over six more people said they had definitely changed their minds and would vote for our full ticket and a larger 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-CAMPAIGN 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?"

"Then at the end of January I'm going to give a series of lectures on literature on the West Coast. While I'm out there I hope to also do some speaking for the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. And, of course, if there are any political meetings I certainly won't mind being in on them."

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 3J, 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."

Monday, October 27, 1958

Send to The Militant, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

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 districts spotlighting the specific issues they are campaigning on.



JAY SYKES

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 102 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 Reinthaler, 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 Reinthaler-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"

who reputedly has been financing the groups.

It is well known that police failure to solve racist crimes against Negroes in the South stems from police sympathy, indeed often collaboration, with the racists. Synagogues have been bombed in recent years in Miami, Jacksonville, Nashville and other cities. Stan Optowsky, N.Y. Post correspondent, sent South to do a series on the bombings, gives (Oct. 21) the following revealing quotation from an unnamed mayor of a large Southern city. "As much as I hate to admit it, you must realize that many of our policemen get a vicarious delight from these bombings. These men, after all, are the alumni of this type of violence. A generation ago most of them were members of the Ku Klux Klan. Today many are members of the White Citizens Councils."

Optowsky also quotes one of the Jacksonville detectives in charge of the Southwest bombing investigation as follows: "Now, first, we must find a motive. Who would have a motive to do something like this? I'd say the Communists or the NAACP."

In Little Rock Gov. Faubus prepared to open his "private school" with classes for white

high school seniors only. The school building is one formerly owned by the University of Arkansas, the teaching staff numbers 14. Registration of 11th and 10th grade students has also been announced with a promise of classes for them as soon as classrooms can be secured. Boasting that money is coming in from segregationists all over the country, Faubus is nevertheless compelled to admit that these funds in themselves will probably not be sufficient.

DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT

Nonetheless the opening of Faubus' private school is a dangerous development which can only serve to rekindle the dying hopes of those who wish to avoid integrated schools.

Though it holds several injunctions in its hands forbidding Faubus to interfere with the court-ordered school integration, the federal administration indicates no move to stop Faubus or itself to open and operate the closed schools. The NAACP is planning to go into court soon with a suit asking that the closed schools be opened on the basis of the Arkansas Constitution's provision for free public schooling. Faubus' answer to this might well be a quick amending of the constitution for he has the state legislature in his hip pocket and can submit the question to referendum in the same loaded form as in last month's school referendum in Little Rock.

The Oct. 6 Militant reported on the first significant indications of a breakup of the anti-integration "unanimity" into which Faubus and the White Citizens Councils seemed to have bled, blackmailed and ballyhooed the white population of Little Rock. That article hailed those Little Rock whites who spoke up for a integration vote in Faubus' rigged referendum and stated: "So far all of them are middle-class." We are now happy to correct that statement. Dan Wakefield in the Oct. 11 Nation, writes: "But before the special school vote, state AFL-CIO chairman Odell Smith made a formal statement urging union men to vote for integration, and all of the local union leaders in Little Rock but one spoke up in their meetings to support this policy."

This gives hope that the Arkansas unions are now awakening to their duty and may assume the position they should occupy—leadership of the fight to open the public schools on an integrated basis.

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... 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. 25, 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."

In Michigan



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

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. (The Workers Party is the ballot designation in Pennsylvania for the Socialist Workers Party.) Several street rallies have already been held and more are scheduled before election day.

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 platforms including a few "extra for the fellows" inside. The SWP candidates have succeeded in speaking before union meetings. Eloise Pickland, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke to the Boilermakers Union and got a warm

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.

hand. Herb Lewin addressed his own union, Local 107, United Electrical Workers (Ind.). At all union meetings, socialist literature is sold even when the union officials block appearance before the meeting.

Defends Sobell In Broadcast

MILWAUKEE — In a statewide broadcast, Oct. 22, over station WHA, Wayne Leverenz, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, was interviewed on civil liberties by Nicholas Topping and John Gilman, both prominently involved in progressive causes in the state. Following is a transcript of a section of the broadcast dealing with the Sobell case:

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 to be innocent and that he was a scapegoat like the Rosenbergs. . . . At the trial, presiding Judge Kaufman directly accused the Rosenbergs and Sobell of responsibility for the death of American boys in Korea. This is nonsense! The frame-up becomes evident when

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.

you read the trial record. Mr. Gilman, since studying the case over a year ago, I have played an active role to wipe out this blot on American justice.

GILMAN: Then wouldn't you agree that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was similar to the frame-up of Mooney and Billings in the thirties and Sacco and Vanzetti in the twenties?

LEVERENZ: Absolutely. It is even closer to the famous Dreyfus case of France. Dreyfus was accused of treason. He was not only framed up once but over and over again. It was only when Emil Zola and others took the case to the people that the frame-up was finally exposed.

GILMAN: Do you believe public opinion could be aroused to gain Sobell's release?

LEVERENZ: Yes, Americans don't remain silent when they are convinced of an injustice. There have been many prominent citizens expressing themselves on the case including atomic scientists Dr. Harold Urey and Dr. Linus Pauling; law professors Stephen Love and Malcolm Sharp; U.S. Senator Langer, and the famous Wisconsin author and columnist in the Madison Capital-Times, August Delath.

There are hundreds of lawyers, ministers, rabbis, professors and authors, workers and housewives who are seeking

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.

justice for Morton Sobell. Numerous newspapers, including the Milwaukee Journal, have asked for a new trial. More and more students are finding out about the case and articles are being written in student papers throughout the country. Mr. Gilman, I have faith in the ultimate justice of the American people.

GILMAN: How can you, Mr. Leverenz, as the Socialist Workers candidate for Governor, aid in freeing Morton Sobell?

LEVERENZ: I believe this interview will arouse more people to take a serious look at the case. Furthermore, I would like to take this opportunity to challenge my opponents and all other candidates to take a position on the side of justice for Morton Sobell.

I propose that a commission of inquiry of prominent Wisconsin citizens — lawyers, educators, journalists, ministers, rabbis, labor leaders and scientists — be set up to study the case and report their findings. The Sobell case is the most important civil liberties case in America. We cannot rest until justice is done.

Hits Anti-Negro Violence in So.

MINNEAPOLIS — "No one in active political circles in

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.

Washington or in the country at large can honestly profess surprise at the recent bombings in Atlanta, Ga. or in Peoria, Ill.," said William M. Curran, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator at a recent meeting of campaign workers. "Eisenhower and the other politicians deplore the outrages, but they only pretend not to understand that the new bombing spree is directly related to the reign of terror against the Negro people, whom they have never aided."

"The Negro child is born 'free and equal,' yet schools are closed and bombed to prevent these children from attending classes with white children. Assaults on Negroes, their homes and churches occur daily, and the politicians never intervene. Every sort of racial and religious bigotry thrives in such an atmosphere." In conclusion, Curran pointed to the organization of a Labor Party based on the unions, working farmers and Negro people, as the effective solution to the outrages in the South.

"Both capitalist parties are on the side of the political power that profits from inciting races and nationalities against each other. As long as they remain in power the racist acts will continue."

Letters from Militant Readers

Praises Aronson

Editor:

The speech by James Aronson as reported in the Militant (Oct. 13) was great. I read the Militant regularly — among other magazines — and enjoy it very much while disagreeing with its philosophical and other views.

Aronson answered marvelously both the Communist Party and the American Socialist which have been undermining the fine work of the National Guardian on the Independent-Socialist Party. The American Socialist says now is not the time for socialism because the workers are not interested. The N.Y. Times says the Negroes are against both Republicans and Democrats.

I predict that the ISP if it gets on the ballot will get at least 25,000 votes, which will be a victory for a brand new party. By 1960, it can poll 50,000 and by 1964, 150,000. It takes time. The reason the Negroes will not vote for it is because they have never heard of it, despite their dislike of the Republicans and Democrats. . . .

It takes ten years to get a

party started. Ten years of hard work will do it. Of course, if the ISP gets discouraged just because the world doesn't make a beaten path to their door all at once, then they deserve to fail, and the CP or SWP or someone else will succeed them in the job of helping to build a labor party. . . .

Rev. H. Warren Weston
Unitarian Church

Socialist Stand On Nasserism

Editor:

I want to add some observations of my own on the nature of Nasserism discussed by Fred M. and Daniel Roberts in the Sept. 8 Militant.

The press in this country tries to give the impression that Mideast nationalist leaders fight imperialism whole hog. And of course, their struggle is real and is a blow to imperialism. But for the most part, these leaders — Nasser included — represent the interests of the Arab capitalists. Any threat to their profits or property on the part of the poor peasantry or rising working class gives them the shudders. The Nasserites are thus

caught in a big squeeze between the imperialist overlords and the resurgent Arab masses. Should the pressure of the masses threaten the economic interests of the Arab capitalists they would seek help against the working people even from imperialism.

Socialists are always concerned with national-liberation struggle of the colonial countries, because this struggle helps to meet the needs of the masses. Ridding the Arab countries of domination by foreign capitalists is on the order of the day. And even if the anti-imperialist struggle is conducted by nationalist leaders like Nasser, this action is still of benefit to the Arab masses and should be supported by socialists the world over.

I would define the revolutionary socialist position as follows: support the Arab capitalist class against imperialism (so long as its leaders make no concessions to the imperialists at the expense of the working class), but strive for the independence of the workers' organizations such as trade unions, parties, etc. This could also be defined in Lenin's phrase as marching separately

but striking together against the imperialists — supporting every real action by the Arab capitalist class toward achieving national independence but criticizing the intentions of this class.

Ed Larsen
Chicago

Workers' Control

Editor:

As a consistent reader of the Militant, I cannot understand its repeated journalistic mistreatment of speed-up wildcat strikes in the auto industry.

They are plainly struggles over the workers' efforts to control production in their own interests. First, directly, through control of work quota, belt speeds, personal time, etc. Then, indirectly through the 30-for-40 slogan, which is so well received in the present context, because it demands the reorganization of the labor force, and is only secondarily a simple call for shorter hours.

If this is so, why doesn't the Militant expand on the problem of workers' control, the need for it, its ultimate implications, its relation to politics and to socialism?

Otherwise we have at best little to add to what the workers already know without us — namely, that the union bureaucrats are in the way. At worst we lag behind some workers who even now appreciate the desirability of workers' control.

David Miller
New York

Wisconsin

James Boulton, Wayne Leverenz, Socialist Workers Party candidates, debate their opponents on League of Women Voters Forum. Sun., Nov. 2—3:30 P.M.

WTMJ-TV

Calendar of Socialist Rallies

CHICAGO

Rally for Rev. Joseph P. King, Chicago's only working-class candidate. Help elect him to Congress from Second District. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 P.M. 5429 So. Ridgewood Court.

DETROIT

Banquet and final election rally of the Socialist Workers Party. Sat., Nov. 1, at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave. Open House at 4:30 P.M. — Dinner at 6 P.M. Hear the

candidate and the campaigners. Come before dinner, have dinner, stay after dinner! Social and informal discussion. Donation for dinner \$1.25.

LOS ANGELES

"A Socialist Answer to Bipartisan War Policy in Asia." Hear Reuben Borough, Martin Hall, Carl Feingold, Herbert Rosenfield. Thurs., Oct. 30, 8 P.M. ILWU Hall, 5625 So. Figueroa St., Auspices: United Socialist Political Action Committee.

MILWAUKEE

Windup rally for Boulton and Leverenz. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 P.M. Stacy Hall, 150 E. Juneau Ave. Fish 'n' chips buffet. Contribution, \$1.00. Ausp.: Socialist Workers Party.

PHILADELPHIA

Final Rally. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 P.M. Hear the candidates: Ethel Peterson, Herbert Lewin, Eloise Fickland, Louis Shoemaker. Gala social at Campaign Headquarters, 1303 W. Girard.