

Meany's Attack On Adam C. Powell

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THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XXIV — No. 7

222

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960

Price 10c

Hit Jim Crow At Lunch Bars

Negro Students Give Free Lesson To Kress and Woolworth Dime Stores

By Alex Harte

FEB. 7 — A lunch-counter anti-discrimination sit-down action by Negro college and high-school students in Greensboro, N.C., yesterday forced the downtown F. W. Woolworth and S. H. Kress stores to close up. A number of white students supported the protest which was directed against refusal of the stores to serve Negroes at the lunch counters.

Today it was reported that the students have called a two-week armistice and spokesmen for the two stores said they would reopen tomorrow but that the lunch counters would remain closed temporarily.

The action was begun at the Woolworth store Feb. 2, forcing it to close almost immediately its segregated stand-up snack bar for Negroes. The students sat at the "whites only" counter, chatting quietly, studying and reading newspapers. About 60 students were involved.

A group of white teen-agers and some adults identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan tried to counter the action by also occupying seats and then giving them up to white patrons. Four of the white youths had hunting knives strapped to their belts.

When the protest action opened, a spokesman for the Negro youth declared: "If they can sell us merchandise from other counters, we say they should serve us at the lunch counter."

Store manager S. L. Harris commented: "They can just sit there. It's nothing to me." But yesterday the aisles of the Woolworth store were jammed with Negroes carrying

American flags and whites waving Confederate flags. In the afternoon, the management said a telephone call had been received that a bomb had been planted in the basement. They closed down the store. The Negro demonstrators moved to the Kress store which then also closed.

The action was initiated by students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College. They were then joined by students from Bennett College and Dudley high school.

On the third day it was reported that white students were supporting the sitdown.

Greensboro NAACP president Dr. George A. Simkins said that while his organization had no prior knowledge of the action, it was 100% behind it and would provide the students legal aid if needed.

A similar lunch-counter action in 1958 by Negro youth in Oklahoma City, Okla., succeeded in breaking through the Jim Crow barrier in a number of stores there.

The Don't Go Very Far

The Army conducted a frantic search for a rocket that went off accidentally at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, Jan. 17. It tore a hole in the roof and vanished. The missile was eventually found — it had fallen back into the room.

Too Many Babies?

The Enemy Invades American Politics

By Joseph Hansen

Second in a series of articles.

A prodigious amount of thought has been expended on the problem of how best to outfox our latest enemy; namely, the infant humans moving in on us. The problem is thorny, as we have seen, for if the present rate of birth keeps up and nothing happens to increase the rate of death, babies will eventually devour all our resources — if the experts are right.

It is debatable whether the quality of thought devoted to this problem is in proportion to the quantitative level. However, before we consider some of the representative contributions, we should perhaps note that although the perplexing riddle was stumbled upon some time ago, it did not acquire great public urgency, at least in the United States, until quite recently; in fact, not until 1959 when the race for the White House began to warm up.

Then it took a form somewhat novel in American politics. Each presidential candidate in the news was abruptly required to state publicly what he thought about the government fostering public enlightenment on contraceptives and the granting of money from the U. S. Treasury to help the rest of the world use them.

A presidential committee headed by Major General William Draper, which had been set up to study U. S. foreign aid, suggested in July 1959 that the government should assist poor countries in programs to cut down their birth rate. The use of public funds for such purposes was denounced by the Roman Catholic Bishops. Since one of the prominent presidential aspirants of the Democratic party, John F. Kennedy, happens to be a Catholic he was compelled to state his views. He did this with adroit equivocation, as did the other leading candidates.

In this way the problem of what to do about preventing the population from spilling off our planet a thousand years from now became mixed with an issue of quite different character — the fundamental human right of every one to scientific information about birth control and medical assistance in its practice.

The distinction between the two issues, however, was obscured in the furor that hit the press, and some curious mixtures of reactionary nonsense and sage advice made headlines.

For instance, Pope John XXIII condemned the "erroneous doctrines and the pernicious and death-dealing methods" of birth control. In the same breath he maintained that the right solution to the problem of hunger — hunger for food, not sex — is a "better distribution of earthly goods." This, he said, could be accomplished by putting the wealth that is produced at everyone's disposal.

The Pope's conclusion about hunger follows with admirable precision from his premises. To place society's wealth at the disposal of everyone would certainly signify a better distribution of goods. Unfortunately God's vicar did not indicate by what means other than socialism this highly desirable goal might be achieved on earth. Certainly it would seem to take more than failure to practice birth

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"Down with Dictator Trujillo"



More than 200 men, women and children, exiles from the Dominican Republic, demonstrated in front of the Dominican Consulate in New York Feb. 6. They denounced U.S. support of the murderous dictatorship of Trujillo. After the demonstration they marched to the front of the United Nations where they heard a brief address by Pablo Hugo Espallart of the Dominican Revolutionary Union. He hailed the demonstration as the first fruit of the united front recently achieved by six of the seven Dominican exile groups here.

If He Smiles, Who Can Hear His Victims?

In a "friendly, back-slapping mood," Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo told New York Times correspondent Edward C. Burks Feb. 8 that he intends "later" to reduce the thirty-year sentences he has imposed on his latest victims.

But Trujillo's "mood" in private is somewhat different from the mood he displays for the benefit of foreign correspondents.

"Fingernails are yanked out, electric torture machines are applied to different parts of the body until a person either loses consciousness or dies."

That is the report of Pierre Daniel, a French tourist, who has just left the Dominican Republic and who is still shaking from the horrors that he saw or heard of. His account is quoted in the Feb. 8 Revolution, official paper of the Cuban government.

"Many of the political prisoners are already dead as a consequence of the cruel tortures applied in the Victorian prison. In Victoria, situated on the outskirts of the Dominican capital, the prisoners are kept half naked or completely naked. They sleep in cells without beds or blankets and with scarcely any sanitary facilities. Their only food is water or flour and water."

Fighting in the island was still going on, according to Daniel, when he left. He heard reports that Spanish legionnaires, mercenaries recruited by Trujillo in Spain for use against his own countrymen, had rebelled and "fled to the mountains."

According to Burks, the current wave of arrests, involving anywhere between 1,500 and 5,000 victims, followed an "uprising" against the dictator of "middle-class professional and business groups formerly allied with him."

Soviet Population

The population of the Soviet Union increased by 3,660,000 in 1959. A census last year put the population at 208,826,000.

"Un-American" Probers Duck 200 Youth Pickets

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3 — A demonstration of nearly 200 youth from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore succeeded in forcing a hasty adjournment of a House Un-American Activities Committee session here today.

Organized by the newly created committee, Youth Against the Un-American Activities Committee, the demonstrators conducted a two-hour picket line in front of the White House to register their protest against the action of the witch-hunting body in calling up five youths for grilling because they had committed the "crime" of participating in one or another of the World Youth Festivals held in the past few years.

As the protesters got off the buses in front of the capitol building they were greeted by

On Tour

The Kind of Politics That Doesn't Pay Off

Los Angeles, Calif.

David J. McDonald of the steel union has been vacationing a few miles south of here at Palm Springs, a swank watering place for the well-to-do. The other day General Eisenhower, also taking his ease in the same town, invited McDonald over to the golf links for a "social breakfast."

What Eisenhower had in mind, apart from an obvious intent to woo union support for the Republicans, was not disclosed; but a clue may be found in a recent public statement by Vice-President Nixon.

The general probably talked with the union leader along the lines of Nixon's assertion that "there could be nothing more irresponsible than to place before Congress in an election year the complicated and potentially explosive issue of labor-management relations."

This double talk urges the bosses not to put their political agents on the spot as open enemies of labor until they have got themselves re-elected; for workers it seeks to create the illusion of a promise there will be no further anti-labor legislation.

In addition Eisenhower no doubt appealed to McDonald's labor statesmanship in terms of Nixon's oily request to "explore every possible means of increasing productivity, reducing costs and improving relations between union and management during the period of this [steel] contract."

What a trap such labor statesmanship entails for the union is shown by a corporation directive to foremen circulated in the steel industry here.

"Union strength now poses an ominous challenge," the foremen are told. "The only logical answer to the pressure

buildup is increased management resistance — a stronger labor relations posture."

With the battle cry "No concessions are minor," the corporation prepares for continuing struggle against any union effort to better the situation of the steel workers.

Stubborn refusal to make new concessions to the union becomes the point of departure for a persistent attempt to whittle away past union gains. "Any company bent on improving its operations," the directive says, "will, on occasion, find its actions at variance with the [union] contract."

Foremen are assured that it is not a knock against them to have labor trouble in their department: "Support of supervisors should extend to making it clear to them that grievance activity within their work groups is no indication in itself that morale is poor or that the supervisor is failing to perform his job properly."

Grievances, the directive adds, "may indicate that he is directing his people in the positive fashion required for efficient production."

There you have it: ceaseless war against the unions in industry; meanwhile the workers are again to be lured into voting for political agents of the bosses who will use the government to deal some more hard blows against labor.

The Democrats are a part of this conspiracy along with the Republicans. So few Democrats voted against the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law that the AFL-CIO heads can't use outright opposition to the law as a test in searching for "friends of labor" in that boss party.

And let it be remembered that it was a Democratic governor who double-crossed the

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'We'll Be Back Again,' Say Algerian Fascists

Macmillan Picketed on African Trip

When British Prime Minister Macmillan arrived in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, during his recently concluded tour of Britain's African holdings, hundreds of women members of the African National Congress met him at the airport with placards inscribed "one man, one vote."

Their demand for universal adult suffrage (including the vote for women) was directed against white-settler control of the Central African Federation. The federation links Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its population numbers 6,630,000 Africans and 220,000 white European settlers. Yet of thirty-five members of the legislature only six are Africans, and these are virtually hand-picked.

When Macmillan came to Blantyre, Nyasaland, an African demonstration demanded that he immediately release Dr. Hastings K. Banda, an imprisoned nationalist leader.

Blantyre cops handled the demonstrators with particular brutality. They caned, kneed, rabbit-punched and brought their heavy boots down on the Africans' bare feet — while Macmillan was attending a civic luncheon nearby.

Addressing the South African Parliament in Capetown on Feb. 3, Macmillan said: "The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of African national consciousness."

He warned the arch-racists who rule South Africa: "The wind of change is blowing through this continent."

De Gaulle Wields Dictatorial Powers To Discipline Rebellious Followers

By Daniel Roberts

Armed with dictatorial powers, President de Gaulle has taken a number of steps to discipline the fascist elements in Algeria, within the army and among politicians in his own party.

These forces helped him assume power in May 1958 but threatened to overturn his regime last month. In fact, they have vowed to try again to dislodge him and to impose a fascist regime on France.

As Lagallarde and his supporters quit the barricades in Algiers on Feb. 1 crowds of colons shouted "L'Algerie Française" — "Algeria is French" — their war cry during the rebellion.

"The atmosphere [in Algiers] was bitter, one of defiance and anger, as groups of young people taunted the parachutists with 'letting us down,'" wrote Joan Thiriet in the Feb. 3 Christian Science Monitor.

Many observers are convinced that the Jan. 24 rebellion in Algiers will be repeated. Thus Joseph Barry writes in the Feb. 2 New York Post that so long as the Algerian war lasts "it will give fascist plotters fire to play with. Even if, as they must, Lagallarde and Ortiz are sentenced as criminals, there are others to take their place the next time de Gaulle seems near peace negotiations with the FLN."

B. J. Cutler writing in the Feb. 7 New York Herald Tribune says, "A new crisis may develop when, and if, Gen. de Gaulle makes public his plan [for Algeria]. The settlers, who mean to preserve today's Algeria and their dominant position in it, could make Jan. 24 look like a picnic."

Many journalists and diplomats in Paris, wrote Philip Geyelin in the Feb. 8 Wall Street Journal, believe that "the riots through this continent."

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Meany Alters His Story On Landrum Killer Bill

By Tom Kerry

After months of mealy-mouthed twisting, top labor statesman George Meany informed the recent AFL-CIO Washington legislative conference, that union lobbyists had been instructed to inform "labor friends" in Congress there would be no reprisals if they voted for the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

Meany's startling admission that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had sanctioned the vote for K-L-G came as a result of the controversy in top union circles over what test to apply to "labor friends" in Congress.

Some union leaders contended that the only true test was the vote on the final passage of the compromise bill. The Meany-Reuther supporters insisted that the test be on the votes cast in the preliminary stages of maneuvering the bill through Congress.

Meany and Reuther argue that by the time the bill emerged from a Senate-House conference committee in the final form of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin measure, labor had one of two choices: To accept the compromise "killer" bill, or (2) to reject the conference bill and face the danger of Congressional enactment of the original Landrum-Griffin measure.

"Under these circumstances," says Meany, "our legislative representatives informed the members of Congress that labor could not in good conscience urge its friends to vote against the conference report, even though we considered it damaging to labor. In other words, we had to accept the lesser of the two evils."

If this is a true account of what occurred, why did Meany wait five months to reveal it? Aware of this damaging time lag Meany hastened to add: "What I have just told you is exactly in accord with the report which the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco adopted unanimously."

Meany rests his case on two propositions: (1) That labor had no choice but the "lesser of two evils," and (2) that everyone was aware of the facts as he now presents them and that his posi-

tion was contained in the report adopted unanimously last September by the AFL-CIO convention. Both are false!

The report to which Meany refers was submitted to the AFL-CIO convention as a "supplemental" report of the Executive Council. The Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law had been enacted just prior to the convention — too late to be included in the regular report. There is nothing in the supplemental report even remotely resembling the confession of collusion made by Meany in his speech to the recent legislative conference.

On the contrary: the report indicts the conference bill in the most uncompromising terms. The convention resolution, implementing the Executive Council report, goes even farther. It flays those who voted for the bill in terms which admit of no ambiguity:

"We think they were cravenly subservient to the employer lobby, and we mince no words in saying so." It then

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Cubans Greet Visitors from Soviet Union

Cuban leaders gave Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet vice-premier and director of foreign trade, a warm welcome as he arrived in Havana Feb. 5 to open the Soviet Exhibition of Science, Technology and Culture, the same one that was displayed in New York and Mexico City.

Premier Fidel Castro greeted Mikoyan at the airport, and Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos took part in the opening ceremonies of the exhibit. Revolution used its entire Monday magazine supplement to tell about Soviet achievements.

As an offering of good will to the Cuban people, the Soviet government timed a cabled order for 345,000 tons of sugar to coincide with Mikoyan's arrival.

Diplomatic relations were broken off between the two countries under Batista's government. The fair, Mikoyan's visit and the Cuban officials' warm welcome are seen as steps toward resumption of normal diplomatic ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Albert Lea Caravan Set

FEB. 9 — The Minnesota AFL-CIO has announced that on Feb. 13 a mass "solidarity caravan" of 3,000 cars will converge from all parts of the state on the town of Albert Lea. The demonstration will be in support to the 1,100 striking members of the United Packinghouse Workers at the Wilson packing plant there. Along with five locals at other Wilson plants, the union has been on strike at Albert Lea since Oct. 30.

The company has been running a claimed 750 scabs into the plant.

The 3,000 cars scheduled to roll into the beleaguered camp will carry canned goods for the strikers and their families. Upon their arrival a giant parade through the town is planned.

The action is in line with the Feb. 1 declaration of AFL-CIO president George Meany calling on the nationwide union movement to rally behind the strikers with financial aid and a boycott of Wilson products.

In a letter to all officers of AFL-CIO unions, Meany said, "This is the fight of the entire trade union movement."

First Amendment Victim In Boston Goes to Prison

FEB. 8 — Paul Rosenkrantz, the fourth First Amendment defendant to be imprisoned in recent months, surrendered this morning to the United States Marshall in Boston to begin serving a three-month sentence for contempt of Congress. He had refused to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee at hearings in Boston, March 20, 1958.

A graduate psychology student and former industrial worker, Rosenkrantz was sentenced to jail Feb. 3 after he had pleaded "nolo contendere" (no contest).

In his appearance before the House committee, he had acknowledged former membership in the Communist party but refused to answer any questions that would lead to informing on others.

His no-contest plea to the contempt charge represented a decision not to pursue the lengthy and expensive course of appeal up to the Supreme Court which in the past year has upheld convictions similar to the one Rosenkrantz faces.

Speaking of the other thirty-two cases of individuals who have been cited or convicted of contempt, Rosenkrantz said yesterday at his home in Springfield: "Even though I did not choose to fight this case further in the courts, I am grateful that other cases will be carried to the Supreme Court in a continuing effort to restore the rights of the First Amendment in such cases."

The Committee of First Amendment Defendants is carrying through a series of such court tests and is campaigning for public support in the fight,

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The Strange Silence About Trujillo's Jails

By Trent Hutter

Every traveler reaching the outside world from the Dominican Republic (which isn't a republic but General Trujillo's personal concentration camp) in the past few weeks has brought accounts of a massive purge in mid-January.

According to one source, more than 5,000 persons were arrested. All strata of the population have been affected, including top government officials who had been appointed by the dictator. The total number now in jails and prisons cannot be determined as yet.

In the U.S. little news of this has appeared in the big-business dominated press. The Dominican censorship is slim excuse for this silence, for Trujillo's own paper has leaked some information about it; and the State Department, which supports the dictator, has its eyes and ears.

News about the terror, the torture, the concentration camps, the mass arrests, the purge are squeezed out of the U.S. press because of the need to shout about "communism" in Cuba, namely, the Cuban recovery of property held by absentee American capitalists and landholders. The noisy campaign against Castro helps drown the screams of Trujillo's victims.

Perhaps the Caribbean butcher's present fears are well-

founded and the revolutionary tide rising throughout Latin America threatens to wash away his torture-chamber regime. All the more reason then for workers throughout the world to come to the aid of the Dominican workers and peasants.

Boycott Voted For

A step in this direction was taken last December when the Sixth World Convention of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions voted to organize a boycott against Dominican products and services.

The resolution was submitted by Nicolas Silfa, president of the Dominican Revolutionary party and a well-known leader of exiled Dominican trade unionists. On adoption by the more than 300 delegates, representing 57,000,000 workers in some 100 countries, the convention asked the Secretary General of the federation to consult with member organizations on how best to carry it out.

The Dominican resistance movement urgently needs international aid to offset the support which the Generalissimo is receiving from abroad.

Last December the World Bank, an instrument of Wall Street, granted the Dominican government a loan of \$10,500,000 to help the dictator meet immediate financial difficulties due to a drop in the prices of sugar,

coffee and cocoa and heavy expenses he has incurred in an armaments program.

Trujillo has boasted in past years of freeing the government from debt. However, a recession last year coincided with an expenditure of \$50,000,000 for weapons, which the Generalissimo feels he needs to offset the influence of the Cuban revolution on the Dominican people.

Trujillo stepped up land distribution and lowered rents. He also created a foreign legion which opened a secret recruiting office in Madrid and which is seeking mercenaries from Germany, Austria and Greece.

Spanish recruits have been shipped to Santo Domingo as "agricultural workers."

Added armaments are a heavy burden; but Trujillo has no intention of tapping his private hoard of some \$500,000,000 to put the Dominican treasury in better shape.

His application for a loan was turned down by the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia and various European banks. But Wall Street decided it would be useful to further build up Trujillo as a counter-revolutionary center against Cuba.

Goods Undelivered

Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, however is not the most dependable dictator in Wall Street's stable. Once he got his loan, the anti-Castro campaign he had been waging became less important to him. He made anti-Castro Cuban exile groups understand that he was displeased with the way they had spent his money without results.

In mid-January, coincident with the sweeping purge, the government radio station "La Voz Dominicana" suspended its anti-Castro propaganda, which had included instigation to murder, and began praising Dr. Fidel Castro as a "great leader," and pointing out the merits of Cuba's land reform program.

Trujillo's secretary Otto Vega had a talk with Cuban general Jose Pedraza, a foe of the Castro regime. Pedraza, whom Trujillo apparently had wished to succeed Castro after a victory of the counter-revolution in Cuba, was given Trujillo's "new line." The "Chief" complained that \$30,000 he had put at the disposal of anti-Castro Cubans in the U.S. was wasted. The Dominican Republic, the line continues, now "respects the principle of non-intervention"; there will be no invasion of Cuban territory; and Pedraza will not head any invasion force.

Is this just a momentary ruse? Is Trujillo actually trying to explore the possibility of coming to terms with Castro as a means of offsetting the influence of the Cuban revolution in the Dominican Republic? Is that why he is now claiming that the ideas inspiring the Cuban revolution are the same as those that have inspired his regime for the past thirty years?

Is It Blackmail?

Or is he seeking to blackmail the U.S. into granting the Dominican Republic a larger sugar import quota at the expense of Cuba? It is significant that Dr. L. F. Thomen, Dominican ambassador to the United Nations, demanded in a recent address in New York that the U.S. raise the Dominican sugar quota.

In any case this is not Trujillo's first "left" turn; for he has never hesitated at attempting adroit maneuvers to get out of a tight spot or to cover up a revolting crime. But no one will believe that his sudden sympathy for the Cuban revolution is any more sincere than his pseudo-liberalism of ten years ago.

The Dominican economy is obviously not in good shape. A boycott could therefore have considerable effect if it were translated into action and not left a mere resolution on paper.

Are any unions in the United States giving it into practice? Are they putting it adequate publicity? Isn't it time to do something about the resolution passed at the Sixth World Convention? Isn't it time to give a hand to the Dominican freedom fighters?

How Much is "Huge"?

In the event of war, the average person could absorb a huge amount of radiation from a nuclear blast without being disabled. At least that's the hope offered by Leo Heogh, director of the federal civil-defense program, in the light of a recent "study."

Exactly how much is meant by "huge" is not clear. Victims are still dying from the radiation they absorbed at Hiroshima and Nagasaki almost 15 years ago.

How the "New Left" Helped De Gaulle

Repeat the Role Played in 1958

By Tom Kemp

The surrender of the Algiers insurgents who for eight days manned the barricades in defiance of the government of the Fifth Republic brings to an end its sharpest crisis to date. The tension had mounted until it almost matched the near panic of May, 1958, both in France and in Algiers.

The significant delay before De Gaulle's television broadcast calling the insurgents to order, indicated that behind the scenes his ministers were divided and hesitant. The ominous threat that the army would throw in its lot with the ultras and precipitate civil war loomed on the horizon. The fissures in French society seemed to gape wide — they have been bridged temporarily by De Gaulle's still immense personal prestige and appeal.

Everyone can now see, however, that the stability of the regime hangs on the life of one tired and aging man — an uncrowned monarch carried to power by the forces from which he now tries to dissociate himself, and with no legitimate heir. The entire capitalist press contemplates with awe the political vacuum which the events of the past week have disclosed.

While the balance sheet of this episode in the still short history of the Fifth Republic is being struck, it is worth casting an eye at the policy of the French liberals and radicals during the crisis.

In short a general rallying occurred of the official trade-union organizations, including the Communist-inspired CGT, to the support of the Republic — the Republic which had issued from a similar rebellion in May, 1958 — which, in the absence of political differentiation, meant support for De Gaulle.

When the Fourth Republic was on the eve of its demise

Biding Their Time?



Fascist-minded French paratroopers as they stood in Fes for Generals Massu and Salan in Algeria in 1958 when they installed General de Gaulle in power. Massu was removed by De Gaulle, precipitating the attempt of the "ultras" to overthrow him. But like the civilian insurgents, the paratroop leaders are held to be looking to another try.

these same forces rallied their biggest effort. A vast concourse from the Radicals to the CP thronged the streets; their slogans — defense of democracy, defense of the Fourth Republic. The funeral procession of the Fourth, some have unkindly dubbed it.

At this time no policy was presented which could rally the working class into action and swing behind it vacillating sections of the middle class. The great cry amounted to support for the government, defense of a system which had long exhausted its credit.

This was a move in the bad tradition of Popular Frontism — in which defense of parliamentary institutions was hoisted to the masthead with the tricolor, while the red flag and the struggle for socialism were cast into limbo. A further step along this road was taken in the latest crisis; the bankruptcy of this policy has not yet been widely understood.

The French radical sector has, under its sway, adopted piecemeal the policy of the lesser evil in every critical turn. It appears in a crass form in the policy of Guy Mollet. It infects

Working Negroes and Whites In a Civilization "Gone Mad"

Last week we reported the mock civil-rights hearing held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, under sponsorship of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and fifteen other southern integration organizations. Attended by 1,500 people, the hearing heard testimony from ten witnesses on how racist authorities bar Negroes from voting.

Among the indictments of the Jim Crow system, one of the most powerful was made by Mrs. Jewell R. Mazique, who is active in the Elks Civil Liberties League of Washington, D.C. The following is a condensed text of her remarks:

In spite of the Supreme Court decision, without the vote in the District of Columbia, we are again segregated and discriminated against — not by the law this time, but by custom. We are exploited by the money changers, victimized by the alcohol market, and engulfed in an imposed culture of sex pornography, false values, and general delinquency. Serious-minded Negroes of this community are beginning to wonder if we have not won the war and lost the peace.

The most striking example of Negro loss is in our subservient and dependent economic relationship to the rest of society. In the last few years there developed a system of garnishment by which consumers goods, much of it worthless, was pushed on the helpless, unsuspecting Negroes and poor whites from the South by dishonest salesmen.

When the poor struggling workers found themselves unable to meet the piled up notes, including the fraudulent interest charges, through the intercession of the courts, their wages were tied up and turned over by employers to cheating businessmen.

There developed a racket by which the low-income group of this town became, in practice, enslaved through a system which simulated indentured servitude of colonial days — indentured servitude, the forerunner of chattel slavery.

By 1957, almost one out of two Negro families in Washington, D. C., had been hauled into the courts and thus penalized. In addition there were 7,000 cases involving poor whites from the Southern subsistence economy, who like the Negro counterpart in urban society, are equally disadvantaged and at the mercy of experienced merchants.

In his appeal to Congress on behalf of these suffering people, the Chief Judge of the District

of Columbia noted that garnishment was directly responsible for the hunger of children, the rise in juvenile delinquency and the breakdown of family life.

Hungry Children

That same year Congress was informed that 45,000 children, primarily Negro, were suffering from hunger, yet their families were employed. Two months ago, a general study reaffirmed the existence here of 44,000 hungry and neglected Negro children.

Without the franchise, without big money, denied free access to THEIR PRESS we are helpless, and we need the added strength for our cause here which you, our brothers of the South, bring us today.

Add to these disadvantages that there exist in the Congress of the United States, where we have no voting power, those phony Northern liberals who masquerade as civil rights exponents, claiming moral responsibility for Negroes, who bare their teeth when matters as the garnishment case, so close to Madison Avenue and Wall Street, come before their committee for attention.

Together, these forces with the local merchants and manufacturers have captured the Negroes' longing for freedom, denying our voices to this nation in its hour of greatest peril.

Consequently, Negro progress toward full equality in Washington today is stymied, and natural leadership is paralyzed by the invasion of vested interests and the calculated, deliberate blurring of issues by phony liberals.

We know now, the Supreme Court notwithstanding, that wherever we go, whatever we

do, all that we say through the popular communication media, through newspaper, television and radio, both in the North and South, is controlled by the Yankee dollar — dollars many of which were originally earned in the slave trade and piled up through exploiting defenseless, trusting Negroes and helpless whites.

Civil rights, which is absolutely essential for establishing brotherhood and peace, in the new world aborning, cannot be extended by those who get rich at our expense, nor guaranteed by exploiters of our suffering.

Civil rights for extending necessary and urgent individual responsibilities must rise out of those working Negroes and whites who, in sweat and tears, laid the foundation for this noble land of ours.

Yes, we want to vote in the District. We greatly desire a machinery for reflecting democratically the aspirations and needs of the majority for genuine education and against suppression by merchants and the business class — the money changers; a machinery which will serve to stabilize our family lives and secure us from economic oppression.

Liberation of the poor, from the encroaching power of vested interests operating from the slave ship of yore, is but one reason why we need to make our voices heard. There is the whole wide world to be saved from a civilization gone mad, and we ought to stand up and be counted now. Our voices are urgently needed on behalf of peace and brotherhood and everlasting life. Stand ye together, children of salvation.

Advertisement

the leadership of the Communist party and trade unions. It works its ravages among the so-called "new lefts" of various brands.

Bourdet's Letter

An especially subtle, not to say brilliant — if equivocal — exponent of this line is Claude Bourdet, editor of the influential left paper, France Observateur. In its issue of Jan. 28, he published a long open letter to De Gaulle. In places he did not mince matters. He spoke of shedding the blood of the torturers, and perhaps that of his own friends, as perhaps necessary to restore the honor of France's name before the world and before history.

He showed an intellectual's scorn for the General's ambiguity and obtuseness. But despite less majesty and an emotional tone there was shrewd reasoning in Bourdet's editorial.

He argued that the revolt would strengthen the army and that the deteriorating situation in Algeria arose from the General's own inability or unwillingness to come to terms with the Provisional government of the Algerian Republic set up by the National Liberation Front (FLN). But, since the army no longer had a De Gaulle in reserve, as it had in May, 1958, it would, given firmness, be obliged to abandon any idea of insubordination — indication of which had been plain in the days following Jan. 24.

At the time of writing, at the height of the crisis, Bourdet clearly feared that the General would temporize with the insurgents. It was in desperation, rather than with hope of being heard, that he put forward the proposition of immediate negotiation with the FLN government and asked De Gaulle to be "more, as the defeatism of a whole class, and not your own wish, made you in 1940, the representative of the people of France against the social forces to which you are attached."

Bourdet mingles not a little admiration with his mistrust of De Gaulle; he shows readiness to rally behind De Gaulle as "representative of the people," though without much confidence that the "offer" would be accepted.

In fact the reply came as soon as the paper was off the press: it was seized by the police and reappeared later minus Bourdet's article!

But that does not give Bourdet a clean bill of health. When the regime stands on the brink of disaster, instead of a message to the working people, this "new left" sends a personal message to the autocrat — and what a message!

In the same issue Giles Martinet is more precise. There is he argues, no possibility of putting an alternative democratic government in place of the De Gaulle regime. "This amounts to saying," he adds, with emphasis, "that all our efforts must tend to oppose a counterweight to the action of the army and the ultras and to exercise the maximum pressure on the policy of the government."

There must, he says, be no concessions to the ultras and the principle of "self-determination" must be really applied; i.e., by De Gaulle's government, since no other government is in prospect!

Marketing called for a campaign of petitions, telegrams, meetings and partial stoppages leading up to a national day of protest, which was not unlike that actually carried out by the official workers' organizations. Thus the policy of the lesser evil was translated into practice.

Took the Advice

On the back page of the same journal, another contributor wrote "I have no doubt that General De Gaulle is big enough to accept his responsibilities."

Yes, in a sense he took Bourdet's advice: while the French "left" was hanging in the air putting on the pressure. In true Bonapartist style De Gaulle balances between the seething social forces in France and Al-

geria to conserve French capitalism and maintain its essential positions in the colonies. Last week he moved to ward off a challenge from the extreme right.

He has not thereby become one whit more "democratic"; and the republic he has saved — with the support of the "left" whatever its reservations or criticisms — remains the regime of big capital. De Gaulle not merely retains the initiative, obtains special powers and moves to apply his own policy in Algeria — but he is able to use the so-called "left" as a footstool in his maneuvers.

The left and the working class have gained nothing from the timid "lesser evil" policy adopted consciously or shamefacedly by their leaders.

The lesson of the Algiers revolt is that the French working-class movement remains terribly misled, confused and demoralized; another opportunity to educate it for the trials ahead has been scattered to the winds, with the "new left" aiding in its own way.

Plot of Colons Known in Paris From the Start

How long ago did De Gaulle know about the plot of the colons and army officers that led to the insurrection in Algiers? K. S. Karol, writing in the Jan. 30 British weekly, the New Statesman, says the general knew it for months.

Since De Gaulle announced his so-called "self-determination" scheme for Algeria last September, Karol reports, "the extremists have been preparing for armed revolt."

"It was known in Paris," he writes, "that Messrs. Ortiz and Lagarralde [leaders of the insurrectionists who barricaded themselves in Algiers] had begun to organize armed commands and had been in close contact with army officers ready to go to the limit . . . they had openly declared that they would form a National Liberation government in Algeria the moment De Gaulle opened negotiations with the Algerian nationalists in Paris."

Moreover, Karol adds, a delegation of the "ultras" in Paris had gone directly to De Gaulle prior to the outbreak and boasted to him that not only did the army oppose his Algerian policy but that "some commanders would be willing to drop parachutists on Paris."

This, Karol notes, "was a pointed allusion to the means by which De Gaulle himself was brought to power."

The significance of the press interview by paratroop General Massu, which precipitated the crisis, was not the public expression of his already well-known views on the question of Algerian policy so much as the public declaration that his forces were already arming themselves and that they looked with confidence for support from the army brass.

This proved to be no idle boast. "Perfectly organized, carrying out elaborately prepared plans, they [the ultras] quickly formed a bastion of resistance in the heart of Algiers." They knew in advance what the attitude of key officers would be.

Advertisement

If Negro History Week reminds you to fill in some of those gaps in your knowledge, here's a good list of books to start studying.

Start with These

Negros on the March — A Frenchman's Report on the American Negro, by Daniel Guerin. Cloth \$1.50, paper \$1. Black Reconstruction in America — 1860-1880, by W. E. B. DuBois. \$3.95.

Caste, Class & Race — A Study in Social Dynamics, by Oliver Cromwell Cox. \$3.75.

Thaddeus Stevens, by Ralph Korman. A biography of one of the toughest political fighters in the history of the struggle for Negro equality. \$1.69.

The Strange Career of Jim Crow, by C. Vann Woodward. A brief account of segregation. \$1.19.

Tender Warriors, by Dorothy Sterling. Story and pictures of the Little Rock struggle for school integration. \$59.

The Class Struggle Road to Negro Equality. A resolution of the Socialist Workers party. 25 cents.

The Struggle for Negro Equality, by John Saunders and Albert Parker. 10 cents.

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International Socialist Review 116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

... Too Many Babies?

(Continued from Page 1)

control, no matter how consistent, to win an economy of abundance.

Sharp answers to the Roman Catholic position appeared with commendable promptness. A typical one was made by John T. Edsall, Professor of Biological Chemistry at Harvard University. He sought to pin the pious Bishops down to the real issue; that is, what do we do a thousand years from now?

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times he argued that emigration to less crowded areas is out. This had been suggested by the Vatican's American spokesmen. In 150 years, Edsall pointed out, some sixty million people emigrated from Europe to America. "Today, however . . . the population is increasing by some fifty million each year. . . . If emigration is impractical and you exclude birth control, how can you keep the population down? "A general nuclear war might put a quick end to this and other human problems," he observed gloomily, "but no sane man would welcome this hideous solution."

The specialist in biological chemistry lamented that medical programs which lower the death rate "actually serve to increase the sum total of human misery. . . . If you sought to argue to the contrary, Edsall would still resist being persuaded. Despite abundant food, future generations might be better off unborn:

"Even if we find the means to support a population of ten or twenty billions on this planet, do we want such a world? I believe that the best spiritual development of mankind requires open space, access to wild nature, and other precious things that go with a relatively uncrowded world."

So we come to a position lurking in much of the argumentation over population: It might be best in the long run to return the plains to the buffalo, give Manhattan back to the Indians and all go back to where we came from.

Here are some other typical declarations that serve to indicate how deeply the question has stirred public interest. The Rev. Dr. Zev Zahavy, an Orthodox rabbi, said:

"By what right does this generation take upon itself the task to decide who may propagate and who may not propagate? Birth control on a communal scale is anti-Godly. . . .

"If these people are sincerely concerned with the problem of human survival, then they should be shouting for salvation from the effects of atomic radiation and fall-out."

William Esty, an avowed atheist and former research director of the Planned Parenthood Association of America, responded to the Roman Catholic position with these words:

"The church's attitude toward the uses of sex in marriage is an appalling Procrustean bed which reminds me of Orwell's 1984 with its state-approved 'goodsex' and state-punished 'badsex.'"

This atheist view appeared to be shared, perhaps not inconsistently, by a leading Protestant, Dean John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary. He denounced the "rhythm method" of birth control. This practice was approved by Pope Pius XII since it does not involve the use of mechanical contraceptive devices. Dean Bennett complained:

"There are enough problems in marriage without having this one." In his opinion, the requirement in the rhythm method for periodic continence deprives marriage of one of its goods.

Bishop James A. Pike, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, took a more open-minded, if somewhat pragmatic, attitude to the question. He challenged the federal government to initiate a "crash program" to perfect the rhythm method of birth control.

The challenge, made over a nationwide TV broadcast, "The Population Explosion," was accepted the very next day by a spokesman of the National Institute of Health, a federal agency. "If a lot of scientists think more research is needed into the rhythm method, they may get in touch with us." Applications, it was announced, will be referred to an advisory committee for consideration and recommendation.

This is enough to show us that whatever we may think of the "population explosion," some explosive questions certainly seem to be associated with it. The ramifications, in fact, involve a surprising number of issues, some of them of prime public importance.

(Next week: The riddle gets thornier.)

Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50.

THE MILITANT

Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y.

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN Managing Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY

Vol. XXIV - No. 7

Monday, February 15, 1960

Meany's Attack on Powell

The prospect of Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell succeeding to the chairmanship of the important House Education and Labor Committee is bringing to the surface race prejudice of a kind that is usually well concealed.

It is not surprising that Southern congressmen have been holding emergency caucuses to try to pressure Rep. Barden (D-N.C.) not to retire thereby giving Powell the important chairmanship by virtue of seniority.

The seniority rule gives the South its strongest hold over Congress. Fifteen of the House's 21 standing committees, and 12 of the Senate's 17, are chaired by Southerners because of Congress' rigid adherence to this rule.

But the prospect of the Negro congressman chairing the committee has moved them and other "liberals" to wrath. On Jan. 26 the New York Times editorially urged that the seniority system be at least modified to prevent Powell's accession.

Readers of the Militant are familiar with our criticisms of Congressman Powell. Nonetheless we consider the Times' charges hypocritical. Powell's voting record compares favorably with that of liberal members of Congress on labor and social matters.

On civil rights it is too good (Powell Amendment) for the Times' taste and that undoubtedly explains the charge of "racist attitudes." As for the picaresque charge of absenteeism, if the rest of Congress had been absent more often the working people of this country might not have had inflicted on them much of the miserable legislation which constitutes the "achievements" of recent Congresses.

For those who may have thought that Meany's outburst against A. Philip Randolph at the last AFL-CIO convention was merely a bureaucratic response to criticism it should be evident from his attack on Powell that Meany also is actuated by race prejudice.

For a labor leader, meeting with his fellow bureaucrats in Florida, where the very air is heavy with racial oppression, to accuse Powell of "a campaign to stir up race prejudice" gives the measure of a midget mind and a midget sympathy with the Negro people's fight for equality.

Is Meany speaking for the whole AFL-CIO leadership? Do Walter Reuther, Emil Mazy and other liberal bureaucrats endorse this attitude? Will they condone it by their silence? Labor's rank and file should demand that they put themselves on record.

At the same time rank and filers themselves should speak out, demonstrating that now, as in so many other cases, Meany is not voicing their sentiments.

Hell-Bent for Testing

Although a December Gallup poll announced that three out of four Americans favor a ban on atomic tests, the government appears to be moving toward resuming them.

Nuclear explosions have been halted by this country and the Soviet Union pending the outcome of a Geneva conference which also involves England. The conference has been in progress for fifteen months.

Now, says Neal Stanford in the Feb. 8 Christian Science Monitor, the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission feel "a pressing need to do some new testing on the accumulation of projects and improvements made on the drafting boards during the present moratorium."

John M. Hightower, AP Washington correspondent, reports that Pentagon officials believe that if the "voluntary" ban on tests continues beyond late summer or fall, the government would be "taking too dangerous a gamble in trusting Russia's word that it was not pulling off sneak tests."

President Eisenhower is said to be in agreement with the Pentagon. The scheme is to proceed with underground explosions of the kind that government officials claim cannot be monitored and that the Russians are presumed to be "cheating" on.

To keep up the appearances of "negotiating" for a test ban, the State Department drafted a plan to be presented at Geneva exempting underground explosions below a certain size. According to the

syndicated columnist Marquis Childs, this plan was supposed to have been offered for negotiation at secret sessions of the Geneva conference, as a compromise proposal to the one advanced by the Soviets. The latter have proposed that the three countries agree to eliminate testing of every kind.

But to negotiate the American "compromise" plan evidently threatened new delays, and we have already seen that the government feels a "pressing need" for the tests.

Before the scheme could be broached to the Soviet Union and England, it was "leaked" to the press. When asked by reporters for his reaction, the Soviet delegate, Semyon K. Tsarapkin, dubbed Washington's plan "nonsense" and "unacceptable" and reiterated his own government's position for a complete ban. As a result says Childs, "the nuclear test ban talks... have deteriorated to the point at which there may be no alternative but to break them off."

In anticipation of this development, the Atomic Energy Commission has announced that exploration and planning for three large-scale "scientific and industrial" experiments with underground nuclear explosions have reached an "advanced stage." All that is needed is a signal from the White House to proceed.

That signal need never be given if the American people protest loudly and clearly and demand once again that a ban be placed on all tests.

What About Guantanamo?

Mass terror in the Dominican Republic has once again focused the spotlight on the role of the United States in maintaining Trujillo in power.

In the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), Venezuela charged the dictator with "patent and flagrant violations of human rights." World-wide publicity was given the ensuing debate Feb. 8.

The reaction of the Cuban government was of special interest. Its position was specified in headlines eight inches deep in the Feb. 8 issue of Revolution: "1. CON-DEMN TRUJILLO. 2. NO INTERVENTION!"

The newspaper explained that Cuba supports the position of Venezuela in accusing and condemning Trujillo, but is fearful that the United States will intervene in the Dominican situation. If this occurred, Revolution contended, the U.S. aim would be to save what it could of the Trujillo regime from the wrath of the Dominican people.

As evidence of such an imperialist policy, Revolution cited the fact that 4,000 U.S. marines had just been landed at the dictator's capital, ostensibly for their "vacations." Even if the excuse were true, the newspaper continued, the timing was inexcusable.

High Navy officials in Washington at once denied that intervention in the in-

ternal affairs of the Dominican Republic was intended. Only 3,500 marines were in the harbor and only half of them at a time were permitted shore leave. However, within a day or so, the State Department appeared to bow to the pressure and the marines suddenly embarked for their vacation grounds.

The incident serves, we think, to underline the sensitivity of Cuba, like other Latin-American countries, to the intentions of their powerful imperialist neighbor. We think that they are completely within their rights in demanding that the U.S. keep its hands out of their internal affairs and that their suspicions are justified by ample past experience.

It is true that Eisenhower has recently expressed friendly sentiments toward Cuba. But what is he doing to demonstrate in practice that he means what he says?

We should like to repeat a suggestion we made two weeks ago: that the U.S. return Guantanamo, the naval base seized from Cuba a half century ago.

Instead of taking this obvious step, the Pentagon has leaked to the press a scheme to stage maneuvers around Cuba in March that will involve landing 18,000 marines at Guantanamo.

It is to be hoped that the belligerent attitude indicated by planting such rumors in the press will meet the public rebuke it deserves.



"No, I'm not against Cubans! I just can't afford to lose any more islands, that's all."

Los Angeles Negro Community Insists Police Chief Be Fired

By Lois Saunders

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 — Demands that Police Chief William H. Parker be fired were renewed here this week as a result of his testimony before the recent Civil Rights Commission hearings.

The demand for his dismissal was voiced by both the Mexican-American and the Negro communities, minority groups suffering most from police brutality and civil-rights violations. During his testimony at the commission hearings, Parker, in discussing crime on the part of Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles, made the statement that "some of those people were not too far removed from the wild tribes of the district of the inner mountains of Mexico."

Demands Apology

Councilman Edward Roybal, a representative of the Mexican-American community, asked for an explanation and an apology.

Parker appeared before the City Council. He had a tape recording of his remarks played. He admitted his use of the word "wild" was "unfortunate," and took the occasion to make a snide reference to Civil Rights Commissioner George M. Johnson.

He didn't refer to Johnson by name, merely as the "Negro commissioner," who, he said, had pressed him with "provocative" questions. Parker ignored the request for an apology for his remarks about "wild tribes."

Criticisms against Parker were injected into the civil rights hearing by George A. Beavers, chairman of the City Housing Authority, who charged that Chief Parker "talks civil rights but doesn't practice them." Other speakers added to Beavers' testimony.

Among the charges made against the Police Department were: recurrent instances of brutality, failure to arrest any of the vandals who have bombed and otherwise harassed Negroes moving into

"white" neighborhoods, civil-rights violations and failure to promote Negro officers.

The NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union presented specific cases of brutality and offered figures to show that in 1958 only two of eighty charges of police brutality and none of twenty-one charges of civil-rights violations had been sustained by police investigation. Charges of this nature are investigated by the police themselves and the officers involved are almost invariably acquitted.

Convenient Oversight

The chief appeared before the commission, armed with a series of charts showing crime concentration in Negro and Mexican-American areas, but he did not even mention the figures on police brutality.

Chief Parker's figures, uninterpreted, make it appear as if Negroes and Mexican-Americans are far more prone to criminal actions than whites or Asians. Parker parries suggestions of the more reliable correlation between poverty and other environmental factors with crime with the disclaimer that he is not a "sociologist." Nor does he point out other salient factors, such as the revelations last year that gambling raids are conducted almost exclusively in Negro neighborhoods.

It was stated then — and never denied — that police never raid the plush white clubs where it is common knowledge that gambling is a daily occurrence. Nor do they raid other known gambling resorts in Hollywood or Beverly Hills.

Parker's charge that 85% of gambling arrests in Los Angeles last year involved Negroes looks impressive — until the facts, as indicated above, are probed.

Among those who have protested Parker's actions in the past, in addition to individuals who report they were brutally beaten by police, were Judge David Williams who demonstratively dismissed gambling charges against a dozen or more Negroes on the grounds that ar-

rests on such charges are made in a discriminatory manner, and Police Commissioner Herbert A. Greenwood, who resigned his post in protest against the biased operations of the department.

The "wild tribes" comment by the chief before the Civil Rights Commission added new heat to the long smoldering anger against the Police Department and Parker. A number of Mexican-American organizations have already issued a demand that Parker be dismissed. The same demand is also being voiced in the Negro press.

Auto Production

The peak year for auto production in this country was 1955, when 7.9 million passenger cars were turned out. Auto production in 1959 was about 5.5 million.

In Other Lands

British Shape Plan for Kenya

Project Goal Of Independence

The African delegation to the Kenya constitutional conference in London endorsed, Feb. 3, the goal of a parliamentary government on the British model as projected by Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod in a recent plan for Kenya independence. The Africans, however, reserved judgment on the detailed proposals, according to Walter H. Wagoner reporting the conference for the New York Times.

The Africans are headed by Tom Mboya and Ronald Ngala. They have demanded universal adult suffrage; elections from a common voters' roll (i.e., end of racial-group representation); equal citizenship rules for Africans, Europeans, Asians and Arabs; and adoption of a bill of rights protecting all citizens equally. A prominent delegate from Kenya's Asian community has endorsed the African proposals.

The population of Kenya includes 6,171,000 Africans, 169,000 Asians, 66,400 Europeans and 37,100 Arabs. Under the constitution in force through the spring of 1958, the Kenya legislative council was composed of the British governor-general and eight other ex-officio members, 20 members named by the governor, one nominated Arab representative and 29 elected members.

The 29 comprised 14 Europeans, eight Africans, six Asians and one Arab. The Africans elected their representatives in separate communal areas with the franchise limited by property and educational qualifications. Members of other races obtained the vote on coming of age. In the spring of 1958 the number of elected white members was reduced, but otherwise the constitution has remained about the same.

Details of the Macleod plan have not yet been published, but his proposals evidently abolish racial-group representation. However, they apparently do not grant universal adult suffrage at this time, for Macleod stated that "As time goes on, Africans... will be in the majority and their voice will be the predominant voice" and that with de-

The American Way of Life

We Enjoy Equal Protection of the Law

It is well known that in America the Law offers the poor equal protection with the rich, especially if they can afford it. This was illustrated with exceptional force in the case of three young Mexican-Americans who live in Pittsburg, Calif. — Mrs. Lucy Turrieta, 24; her brother, Michael Ortega, 23, and Lucy Martinez, 24, Ortega's common-law wife.

Mrs. Turrieta was married in 1952 but her husband deserted her within two months. She then entered into a common-law marriage with John Lopez. Two children were born. Then immigration authorities broke up the marriage by deporting Lopez to Mexico. His wife was dependent on Aid for Needy Children.

In December 1957, the authorities charged her with petty theft on the allegation that she had received county aid illegally inasmuch as she had failed to report a change of status in the household (her husband's whereabouts). Without benefit of counsel, Lucy Turrieta thought she must oblige the authorities by pleading guilty.

They put her on probation for two years, ordered her to make restitution of \$50 and ordered her to "cease her common-law relationship with John Lopez and not to establish any other extra-marital relationship."

Whether Lopez returned or Mrs. Turrieta met someone else is not clear in the published accounts. In any case, ten months later she gave birth to another child. Her probation was promptly revoked and she was given six months behind bars.

The ACLU entered the case and won her release on bail on the argument that the original conviction was invalid since Mrs. Turrieta was not advised of her right to counsel. Further, the ACLU argued, "sexual intercourse between two adults... is a fundamental aspect of personal liberty and privacy guaranteed by due process of law..."

Meanwhile the Law sought to halt the sexual life of Lucy Martinez and Michael Ortega. Lucy Martinez had borne eight children without first getting permission from the clergy, four of them the result of her union with Ortega. She, too, is dependent on Aid for Needy Children.

Her social worker says, "There never has been a sign of child neglect involved and... these

children born out of wedlock have come as the result of unmet needs on the part of the defendant for security, love and a home."

The Law, however, was interested in the justice involved. On Dec. 2, 1958, Lucy Martinez was convicted of petty theft on the charge that she had received illegal aid during the common-law marriage to Ortega who, as husband, was responsible for supporting her. That he was jobless was beside the point.

Miss Martinez was placed on probation and ordered to "refrain from extra-marital relationships with any man to whom she is not legally married."

Last November the court discovered that she was again pregnant. The sentence was county jail for two months or until her pregnancy was finished. On Dec. 13 they let her out and she gave birth to twins.

Meanwhile the Law had come to grips with the complexities of the private life of Michael Ortega. Last August he was placed on three-year probation for failing to support his two children. He was given 90 days in jail. No one had claimed he hadn't tried to find work.

In December, after the twins were born, he was given another 90 days on recommendation of the probation officer that he "should experience a period of incarceration to motivate him to curb his selfish sexual activities..." That was simple justice in the eyes of the Law, since the twins were sure proof he had violated his August parole.

The ACLU won Ortega's release. The judge had to admit that twins born in December had been conceived before August. Legally the probation order could not be interpreted as retroactive.

And, as the court magnanimously admitted its error, the defendant and his wife responded by taking out a marriage license. With the majesty of the Law thus upheld, everybody should now be able to live happily ever after.

— Harry Ring



TOM MBOYA

development in the franchise, African influence will necessarily and significantly increase.

Delegates of the United party, representing the white-supremacy-minded European farmers in the rich highland area from which African farming is excluded, declared themselves "shocked" at Macleod's plan. Group Captain Briggs, the party's leading spokesman, hinted that his delegation might walk out of the conference. Dissatisfaction was also voiced by the multiracial New Kenya Group led by Michael Blundell. However, the latter delegates have not rejected the Macleod proposals.

On the eve of the conference, which began four weeks ago, "emergency" rule was lifted in Kenya after seven years. According to data cited by Wagoner, the British killed some 10,500 African "terrorists" and imprisoned 80,000 in concentration camps during the "emergency."

Congolese Demand Belgium Surrender Control Right Away

Prominent Congo nationalists have demanded that Belgium immediately relinquish its rule over the colony to a Congolese provisional government. Belgium agreed last month to grant

independence on June 30. Elections to a Congolese parliament that will govern the country after that date are slated for the end of May.

In dispute now between the Belgians and the nationalist leaders is whether colonial authorities or the Congolese themselves should organize the elections and administer the country in the meantime. Representatives of all Congolese parties have been participating for several weeks in a "round-table" conference with the Belgian government in Brussels.

The delegates of Abako, largest nationalist party, and of the Patrice Lumumba-led wing of the Congolese National Movement want the conference to set up a provisional government. Lumumba was released from prison, where he was serving a six-month term for a pro-independence speech, in order to participate in the parley.

'59 Soviet Census Cites Data on Jews

A recent Soviet census reports 2,269,000 Jews in the country. They are listed as belonging to a separate nationality within the USSR in the same way that Russians, Ukrainians and Armenians are.

Almost half a million, or 20.8% of the Jews, reported Yiddish to be their native tongue. This seems to contradict the claims of Soviet leaders in recent years that the absence of Yiddish literature and other cultural manifestations is due to the disappearance of Yiddish as a language.

Tanganyika Leader Visits in America

Julius Kambarage Nyerere, leader of Tanganyika's biggest political party, the Tanganyika African National Union, is currently visiting the United States on a State Department grant.

The Union has a membership of 800,000 in a population of nine million Africans, 80,000 Asians and 22,000 Europeans. Tanganyika, a British-held territory under United Nations "mandate," has won internal self-government which will go into effect after a general election next September.

By M. L. Stafford

What are college students thinking about these days and what are they doing about what they are thinking?

Some interesting information on this question has been assembled by Fred M. Hechinger, a New York Times writer. The atmosphere on the campuses is stultifying, he says, and students are becoming dissatisfied with it. There are "soft noises of rebellion," although it isn't "the explosive revolt of political radicals or of idealistic reformers."

"The voices are not violent. They are only impatient. They seek escape not from the social order but merely from the protective, peaceful ivory tower."

He tells of a student at New York City College, a center of campus radicalism in the 1930's, who was doing research for an article on student life "then and now." He talked to a graduate of the early forties. After listening to the account of political activities, student rallies, picket lines, and so on, today's student observed with a tinge of disbelief, "It must have been exciting. Things are quiet today."

Educators voice concern about the absence of intellectual ferment and the lack of involvement in major social issues. They seem to agree that prosperity and pressure for conformity are largely responsible.

Professor Paul C. Wermuth writes in the bulletin of the Association of American Colleges that campus activities are "merely social," and devoid of any real purpose "except to amuse the witless."

He apparently feels that students need the taste of an old-fashioned depression to shake them up. He writes of students who "have never suffered or worked hard or been caught in the economic trap; never felt loneliness, fear, dread, loss, grief, pity, pain — and have not even shared these things vicariously through serious reading."

Edward D. Eddy, Jr., provost of the University of New Hampshire, says that today's

student is "interested primarily in the maintenance of the status quo — a very comfortable status quo . . ."

This has led, he says, to an attitude he calls "privatism." The student "searches for a rich, full life for himself . . . The constant question is first, 'What's in it for me?'"

But in large measure, Dr. Eddy feels, the prevailing student attitude constitutes an indictment of the colleges which have created an intellectual vacuum by covering all controversy "under a blanket of . . . objectivity."

Some students are asking what can be done. This "top layer of intellect and sensitivity" are not radicals like their predecessors of the thirties. But they do tend to inquire and to feel a need for action.

For example, a group of Yale undergraduates have organized a venture, "The Challenge." This is described as "student program at Yale University to confront with realistic concern and responsible action the crucial issues of today's world."

"The Challenge" sets a theme for each term, organizes public meetings and tries to promote informal discussion, and, "where possible, individual action and involvement." It intends to publish a weekly paper and a syndicated column. The movement is said to have been received favorably at other colleges.

That new stirrings are visible on the campuses has been confirmed by young socialists. James Lambrecht, a member of the editorial board of the monthly "Young Socialist," concluded after a recent national tour that while socialists are a tiny minority, there is a growing interest in socialist ideas — a greater willingness to come down to a meeting, to discuss and to debate.

He expressed confidence that with patient, persistent work, young socialists can rebuild a vital political movement on the American campuses that should help make the campus atmosphere more pleasant to breathe.

... De Gaulle

(Continued from Page 1)

were not just a desperate, last chance effort to block de Gaulle's self-determination scheme but part of a deep, widespread move against the General that was accidentally touched off prematurely and will almost certainly be revived."

De Gaulle's moves against the fascists to date include the arrest and imprisonment of a half-dozen individuals — including Lagailarde — and house arrest of a few others.

In addition, Jacques Soustelle was dropped from De Gaulle's cabinet; Colonel Godard, head of the department of security in Algiers, was removed; five of the fifteen right-wing political organizations in Algeria have been banned; and the editor of the Echo d'Alger, principal newspaper for the colons, has been transferred from house arrest to imprisonment.

It is rumored that an undisclosed number of army officers, including a number of colonels, are due to be transferred, retired or court-martialed for supporting the rebels. The Tenth paratroop division, which has had especially close connections with the European population in Algiers is henceforth to be stationed elsewhere in Algeria. There is talk of decentralizing military and civilian authority in Algeria so as to render it less subject to the influence of the Algiers colons.

These measures will certainly not crush the fascists. But they will serve notice that, for the time being, big business is satisfied with De Gaulle — including his program for Algeria — and that the capitalist class is not ready to risk civil war at this time for the sake of bringing to power an even more totalitarian regime.

The purge, however, leaves many key right-wing positions untouched. For instance, Michel Debre, involved for four years in all the conspiracies hatched in Algiers, remains De Gaulle's prime minister, and is also a beneficiary of the new decree powers voted by parliament.

Indeed, "It is no exaggeration to say that more than half of the members of the government . . . were involved with Lagailarde in the 13 May coup," says K. S. Karol in the Feb. 6 New Statesman.

As far as the army is concerned, the problem of its fascist leanings is highlighted by what one Western military expert told the Wall Street Journal's correspondent: "You simply couldn't transfer out of Algeria all the officers who feel that way, you'd have no army left."

To this army brass, De Gaulle has pledged vigorous prosecution of the war against the Arab independence movement if the Algerian Arab nationalists do not accept his plan for "self-determination." He has also promised the army that it will be kept in Algeria to supervise elections and otherwise administer his program in case the nationalists agree to his proposals. In either case the power of the officer caste will not be lessened even if certain individual officers are purged.

Meanwhile, several French labor leaders have warned that although De Gaulle's blows are currently directed against the fascists, his dictatorship constitutes a grave menace to the working class organizations.

Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the Communist party, is one of those labor leaders. At the height of the Algiers rebellion, the CP leaders, as well as the Socialist party leaders, rallied behind De Gaulle. They kept the working-class movement paralyzed in the face of the fascist threat.

The passivity of the labor movement helped De Gaulle to capitalize on the crisis by grabbing more personal power which he now threatens to wield against the working class.

... On Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

striking packinghouse workers in Albert Lea, Minnesota. Events make it increasingly evident that labor statesmanship and its political end product of labor support to capitalist politicians have brought the unions to a perilous position. The workers need as their leaders fewer civic-minded diplomats and more class-minded fighters.

As the bosses continue to rain blows on them, more workers can be expected to recognize that a house cleaning in the union bureaucracy is called for; and they will perceive the need to adopt union policies designed to mobilize the full economic and political power of labor as an independent class force.

Farrell Dobbs

Youth Protest Thought Control



Two hundred youth demonstrated at the White House Feb. 3 against new invasion of campuses by House Un-American Activities Committee. Demanding an end to the assault on the Bill of Rights, some demonstrators also carried placards urging world peace. (See story page one.)

Strike Won Against Knights of Columbus

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The recent strike of 350 office workers at the Supreme Headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, which ended Feb. 1, offers an example worth noting in this superexploited field although the strikers won only a partial victory.

The workers, of whom 80% are women, held out for 92 days against the management of the Catholic fraternal organization in a determined battle for a wage increase and better union security.

Under threat of an injunction, mass picket lines were withdrawn after several weeks. However, when supervisors sought to intimidate pickets, mass picketing was resumed. No one went in the headquarters except supervisors.

Originally the strike involved the typographers at the organization's printing plant here. They won an agreement but continued to respect the picket lines of Local 329 of the Office Employees Union.

The Knights moved publication of their monthly organ, Columbia, to Illinois. They also sought to move their office work elsewhere but were unable to process claims of their some 1,000,000 policy holders. The union notified all state insurance commissioners of the situation since the failure involved code violations.

The Roman Catholic Church felt constrained to dissociate itself from the Knights of Columbus. The Catholic Transcript explained that the organization is not technically under Church control. The sensitivity of the

Church to possible bad publicity was further indicated by its appeal to both sides for moderation.

At first the management of the fraternal order refused to negotiate at all and the strike resembled a lockout. The strikers, who had averaged only \$65 a week while working, underwent real hardship and sacrifice in holding out for one of the longest strikes in this area.

Finally a city-wide appeal for aid was made to all AFL-CIO unions in the city. The hearty response to the appeal plus the strikers' determination finally changed the tide.

The settlement called for wage increases totaling \$6.50 a week, \$3.75 of it immediately. The original offer was \$5, with \$3 to be given on settlement.

The union also won some negotiating power over management's previous practice of arbitrarily putting employees from the bargaining unit into supervision.

The workers felt that they were returning with a stronger union after their experience on the picket line.

Yesterday's Paper Today's Lunch?

You may not be able to stomach what you read in the daily press but you may one day eat those words. Scientists have found that nutritionally, newspapers are similar to hay. Researchers have experimented with pelleted cattle feed made from newsprint, vitamins and minerals.

... Meany Alters His Story

(Continued from Page 1)

characterizes the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law as a measure "designed to destroy organized labor."

George Meany to the contrary notwithstanding — as the lawyers would say — there is not a hint, not a single solitary suggestion anywhere in the Executive Council report, or the convention resolution, that the top brass had given labor's "friends" in Congress the green light to vote for a measure — "designed to destroy organized labor."

Either Meany played fast and loose with the truth at the convention or is doing so now. In our opinion, based on accumulating evidence, the truth is being told now for the first time since the sorry spectacle unfolded.

At the time of the convention the air was blue with recrimination — labor had been grossly betrayed. All sorts of dire threats were made by the labor statesmen. Meany himself was among the foremost in warning the Democrats not to take labor for granted. The time was not propitious then for the kind of confession that Meany makes now.

What of the "lesser evil" argument? Senator Wayne Morse, who is a member of the conference committee and who cast one of the two votes in the Senate against the K-L-G bill, demolished that one some time ago. He proved by citing the record that if Senator Kennedy had supported his position in conference, a number of the bill's worst provisions could have been eliminated. On the basis of his experience Morse concludes:

"Because labor, itself, and the professed friends of labor in Congress lacked the fortitude to stand their ground, the labor movement suffered its worst setback since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act."

They lacked the fortitude to stand their ground! It would be

hard to devise a more apt description of the practitioners of "lesser evil" politics. The cowardly labor skates have been on the run since labor-hater McClellan let loose his first blast against the unions. They expelled the Teamsters and a number of other unions in a fruitless attempt to appease the union-hating ward heelers in Congress.

In deference to their policy of supporting the "lesser evil," the labor fakers plumped for the so-called anticorruption Kennedy-Ervin bill. To their surprise this failed also to appease the union-baiters. The Kennedy-Ervin bill was amended by McClellan and passed in the Senate. The amended version of Kennedy-Ervin then became the "lesser evil" to Landrum-Griffin.

After the amended Kennedy-Ervin bill went to a conference committee, together with the House-adopted Landrum-Griffin measure, the conference compromise became a "lesser evil" to the original Landrum-Griffin bill. And so the Meany and Reuthers clutch at one "lesser evil" after another.

Their epitaph might well be: They lacked the fortitude to stand their ground!

Five Uranium Mills Violate Safety Code

Five uranium processing mills have been warned by the Atomic Energy Commission to correct apparent violations of federal safety rules, according to a report in the January Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

The violations include failure to survey airborne radioactivity levels and failure to post radiation areas. Union Carbide Nuclear and the Rare Metals Corp. have exposed employees to radioactive dust in excess of safety limits. In July, five mills were ordered to stop polluting rivers in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

McLouth Plant Steel Strikers Score Victory

By Jim Avery

After a three-hour meeting Feb. 5, workers at McLouth Steel in Detroit voted by secret ballot 1,096 to 489, to accept a proposed contract, thus ending the eleven-day strike that cut across the pattern of United Steelworkers' settlements with the industry in January.

A. E. Schwartz, Local 2659 president, told the 2,500 members who filled Ford Auditorium that he had learned more lessons in the past thirty days than in all his past experience in the union movement. Indeed, what was learned in this small crucible of rank-and-file militancy is worth calling to the attention of the entire membership of the steel union.

In the conciliatory atmosphere created by the McDonald leadership of the union, the company confidently expected to whittle down the contract demands. Tom Shane, the district director, on Jan. 19 pressured the local's negotiating committee into surrendering its bargaining rights; then, at the eighty-day injunction deadline Jan. 26 he signed an indefinite extension agreement.

The strike that flared that mid-night put a halt to this maneuver. On the following Sunday the members ignored another injunction threat and voted overwhelmingly for a ten-day limit to negotiations.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, in a matter of minutes, McLouth signed a memorandum agreeing to the same contract terms that it had balked at Jan. 19.

The new contract includes some thirty-four improvements in working conditions over the 1956 agreement. In the eyes of the membership, it represented a "catching up" with practices at major steel companies.

Important items included the safety program won in a five-day strike after three workers were accidentally killed a year ago, a simplified two-step grievance procedure, guarantees in union representation, elimination of the "secret" memorandum agreements, an end to unilateral control of bargaining procedures by the company, and the spelling out of other benefits.

Insofar as union contracts go these days, the vote of the membership recorded their feeling that it was as good as could be expected for the time being. Of greater significance to them was the demonstration that the union bureaucracy can expect to be challenged on heavy-handed deals made over their heads. The ranks did not settle with the company until they had first given a shake to their own leadership.

Even at the meeting their pressure was evident. Called upon to record their "vote," six of the nine members of the negotiating committee opposed the settlement, feeling that the company could be made to give more. This was due to prompting from the ranks.

Harry Lester, a popular officer, who as a shop militant had been a key leader in the 1958 election victory of a "Rank-and-File" ticket, at first was non-committal. A shout went up for a clear-cut stand. He then called for a "No" vote, prompting forthright declarations which resulted in the six-three recommendation.

In this way the men prompted those representatives close to the ranks in the shop to stand aloof from the district officialdom.

At every turn in this strike the rank-and-file militants held the offensive. They gave quite

a demonstration of what they think about "mutual trusteeship" between the union's bureaucracy and the industry's bosses.

The situation is now much more favorable for the rank and file to launch a campaign for democracy in the steel union in the coming elections in June and November. Only by democratic control will the Steelworkers in the Detroit area be able to prepare for a real battle with the steel bosses in June, 1962.

Machine Ends Jobs

Meanwhile the workers were given a fresh reminder that the problem of automation is still unsolved. Great Lakes Steel announced the installation of a computer to run its new rolling mill here. This electronic "brain" is necessary because the operation will be too fast for humans to run efficiently.

"All operations of rolling a slab of steel into a finished coil will be controlled by the computer," according to the Feb. 3 Detroit News. "It will control temperatures, tighten or loosen rollers and width controls, and give an alarm if any part falls away from preset standards."

Now it can be told what the steel corporations meant by "efficiency" last year! The growing danger of being displaced by automatic machinery raises more urgently the need for a shorter work week.

McDonald raised it in a dim way last May, only to drop it in June. The continued installation of automation should help considerably toward installing a leadership in the union capable of meeting modern problems in a modern way.

Blue Cross Asks New Rate Hike

NEW YORK — The Blue Cross announced Feb. 7 that it was seeking to raise its rates 30 to 35% this year. It promised to broaden hospital benefits. If the State Department of Insurance grants the increase, this will be the third hike since 1953. The previous increases were 22.3 and 26.5%.

Organized labor in the city has made moves to build its own hospital chain and operate its own health insurance system as a result of the rapidly mounting costs under the Blue Cross system.

Why not pass this copy of the Militant on to a friend?

Calendar Of Events

NEW YORK

YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM. Topic: "Fascism and Anti-Semitism." The possibility that France could go fascist today has once again called sharp attention to the need to understand what causes fascism and how it can be prevented. Can Germany go fascist again? Can it happen in America? Friday, Feb. 19, 8:30 p.m. at 116 University Place (near Union Square). Contribution 50 cents. Auspices: Young Socialist Alliance.

NEWARK

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

NEW YORK CITY

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

OAKLAND-BERKELEY

P.O. Box 141, Berkeley 1, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA

Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house. Call PO 3-5820.

SAN FRANCISCO

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

SEATTLE

1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. LL 1412, bookstore.

ST. LOUIS

For information phone MO 4-7104.

Local Directory

BOSTON
Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.

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

CLEVELAND
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Thursday nights 8 to 10.

DETROIT
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6135.

LOS ANGELES
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. An 9-1953 or WE 5-9238.

MILWAUKEE
180 East Juneau Ave.

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

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

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How to Wash a Dog

By Herman Chauka

Last summer some carping critics in Congress charged that thousands of GI's were being used as servants for the top military brass. This was firmly denied by the Defense Department.

Assistant Defense Secretary C. C. Finacune admitted that some 27,000 men were assigned to cook, drive cars, mow lawns, mix drinks, make beds and clean toilets for senior officers. However, he said, it was not only wrong to call these men "servants," but such wild charges were also "divisive" and harmful to the "fighting efficiency" of the armed forces.

Despite this sober warning, the sniping has continued. The House Armed Services subcommittee, on Feb. 3, divulged the contents of an Air Force manual for steward specialists entitled, "On-the-Job Training Package Program." Apparently it was not a classified document.

The manual offers invaluable household hints for stewards and aides (not "servants") assigned to further the defense effort through proper maintenance of the morale of generals and their dogs. For example:

"Feeding pets may become part of your daily chores. Necessity demands that pets be fed properly . . . Overfeeding is more dangerous than underfeeding."

The researchers who drew up the manual explain that "occasionally pets require baths" and "The best way to accomplish this is by using soap, water and plenty of elbow grease." Also, "The fingers are better than any mechanical device for applying soap."

Turning to the direct needs of the officers, the nonservant steward is informed that "Shoe polishing isn't a large task, but does require some exacting effort." (Five paragraphs are devoted to exact information on this essential service.)

The manual deals authoritatively with matters on which Emily Post used to have the franchise. "How to Receive Guests" is the subject of a snappy military directive: "Answer the door promptly and invite the guests in. Take any hats or wraps. See to any desires they might have for refreshments, according to the general's previous briefing."

The aide is also reminded that "At times you will be called upon to prepare beverages such as cocktails and mixed drinks for the personnel of the household and their guests." And, the researchers add, "There are a wide variety of drinks."

Mixing the drinks properly is only half the battle. The manual cautions: "When placing glasses on the table or picking them up, never grip the glass near the rim. This will leave fingerprints on the glass and is unsanitary."

Finally, the military guide book comes to grips with a crucial and very tricky tactical operation — "How to Set the Table." It explains: "The costliest table equipment can look out of place on a carelessly set table. [For luncheon] lace is one of the correct cloths and while white damask is never used, colored damask is appropriate. For tea tables you may use embroidered or hemstitched tea cloths."

Congressmen at the hearing, who are only permitted to put their relatives on the payroll and aren't assigned carefully briefed nonservant stewards, were quite indignant about the manual. Rep. Frank Becker (R-N.J.) asserted that if Communists had written it, they couldn't have produced a more "morale-destroying document."

To placate the obviously envious congressman, Air Force spokesmen said the manual would be withdrawn and a revised one issued. And even though no one is presently assigned to be a servant in the armed forces, they said the new manual will prohibit GI's from taking on duties "which contribute only to the personal benefit of officers."

Major General Albert P. Clark, Air Force director of military personnel, explained, however, that the controversial manual was intended only to "give these individuals an opportunity to improve and learn their jobs."

Furthermore, the manual itself specifically advises aides and stewards: "Your contribution to the overall mission of the Air Force can be even more important than that of an air-crew member, a mechanic, or any other individual airman."

Notes in the News

PAYS TO READ THE FINE PRINT — "Critic," a columnist in the British weekly New Statesman, says he received an airmail letter from the U.S. which provided "a pleasant example of the failure of two government departments to co-ordinate." The stamp bears a representation of the Statue of Liberty and above it is the legend, "Liberty for All." The cancellation message on the stamp reads: "Aliens must report their addresses during February."

PLAIN-SPOKEN TEXAN — In a Jan. 30 speech on the work of his organization, Jack Miller, president of the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce, declared: "Admittedly, we have more energy than brains."

PROGRESS REPORT — The Urban League of Greater New York, which has been waging a campaign against the biased hiring practices of musical organizations, reported Feb. 4 that more than a dozen symphonic organizations in the area, an equivalent number of show orchestras and nearly as many television orchestras had hired Negroes during 1959.

THE POLITICAL SCENE — Some people felt that it was satirical exaggeration when the hero of the film, "The Senator Was Indiscreet," declared he was against both inflation and deflation and four-square in favor of "flation." But last week Senator Lyndon Johnson, a Democratic presidential aspirant, posed with a burro and declared he would describe himself as "a liberal and a conservative." The burro's comment was not recorded.

"FOLLY" — President Eisenhower's proposal to revise the law to arm NATO countries with nuclear weapons was assailed by the Federation of American Scientists as an act of "catastrophic folly" that would "virtually doom us to the ultimate calamity of nuclear war."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY? — The Census Bureau reports that illiteracy in the country

has been reduced to an all-time low of 2.2%. But the illiteracy rate for Negroes has dropped only to 8%. While 43% of the nation's adult population has finished high school, only 20% of the nonwhite population has enjoyed that opportunity.

WHO'S VULGAR? — "Most manufacturers still believe, consciously or unconsciously, that the mass man is a pretty callow sort of fellow, without much esthetic discrimination. As a result they continue to offer him only those products which they have arbitrarily decided are suited to the vulgar taste," says William Blau, a Detroit industrial design researcher. On the basis of an extensive study of mass taste he suggested to business executives that they should realize that consumers are as sensitive and sophisticated with regard to taste as executives.

IN LOAN BUSINESS — The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has disclosed that one of its pension funds has loaned \$1 million to the Roman Catholic Diocese of South Florida. The money came from the Teamsters Central States and Southwest Fund headed by union president James Hoffa. Loaned at 6% interest, it is said to be the first loan to a church organization reported by a union.

ONE MAN'S VIEW OF THE NAACP — In an interview with the New York Post Feb. 5, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, new board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, offered this opinion on the value of the organization: "One of the most unappreciated roles of the NAACP is that it has offered the feeling of hope and progress to Negroes and liberals in a way that has been a safety valve. Without the NAACP, we would have had much greater tension than we did. Agreed, you need tension, and occasional conflict, for progress — although sometimes it can be unhealthy. But the NAACP's effectiveness is that it operates within the framework of the American legal tradition and offers evolutionary — instead of revolutionary — progress."