

How Much Progress In School Integration?

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THE MILITANT

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Socialists Gain in N.Y. Ballot Fight

Democrats Lose Round

SEPT. 28 — An unscrupulous maneuver by the Democratic party to restrict the state ballot to the two capitalist parties received a decided setback yesterday when the office of the Secretary of State in Albany upheld the independent nominating petition for the presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers party.

With its challenge of the SWP nominating petition disqualified, the Democrats moved into the state courts in an effort to win a legal reversal of the decision. A similar move was made against the Socialist Labor party whose nomination petition was also upheld in the face of a Democratic challenge.

The challenges were made by Monroe Goldwater of New York. Chairman of the Democratic State Legal Commission, Goldwater describes himself in his petition to the State Supreme Court as a presidential elector of the Democratic and Liberal parties.

In 1958 Goldwater spearheaded similar Democratic moves to bar the Independent-Socialists and SLP from the ballot. In that fight the Independent-Socialists won court reversal after Tammany boss Carmine De Sapio, then secretary of state, upheld his lieutenant's challenge. The SLP, however, was kept off the ballot.

In his present petition to the State Supreme Court for a restraining order against the certification of the SWP, Goldwater charges the Dobbs-Weiss ticket with a host of irregularities including "fraud" and "forgery."

Despite the fact that the SWP filed 23,197 signatures, nearly

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N.Y. Ballot Struggle Requires Your Help

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

The \$12,000 Campaign Fund now being raised by the Socialist Workers party will seem like a piddling sum compared to the millions expended by the two major parties to get their candidates elected. And it is if we use that measure of comparison.

Vote Socialist!

You can vote socialist in the following states by casting your ballot for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, candidates of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY for president and vice president.

Colorado: (presidential electors.)

Iowa: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Farmer Labor.")

Michigan: (presidential electors.) Vote for Frank Lovell for U.S. senator; Robert Himmel for governor; Evelyn Sell for lieutenant governor; Larry Dolinski for secretary of state; Rita Shaw for attorney general; Harriet Talan for state treasurer; Edith Gbur for auditor general.

Minnesota: (presidential electors.) Vote for Carl Feingold for U.S. senator.

Montana: (presidential electors.)

New Jersey: (presidential electors.) Vote for Gladys Grauer for U.S. senator.

New York: (presidential electors.)

North Dakota: (presidential electors.)

Pennsylvania: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Workers Party"). Vote for Morris Chertov for state treasurer; Arthur Felberbaum for auditor general.

Utah: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Socialist Workers and Farmers Party").

Washington: (presidential electors.)

Wisconsin: (presidential electors.)

Write-in votes for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss are urged in all other states.

Also, in Illinois write in Howard Mayhew, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. senator. In Los Angeles write in Erroll Banks, Socialist Workers candidate in the 23rd Congressional District.

Harlem Was Like Havana



New York's Cuban community joined with thousands of people in extending a rousing welcome to Cuban Premier Castro and the Cuban UN delegation at Harlem's Hotel Theresa. Each night of their stay, the area of the hotel resounded with slogans of support to the Cuban revolution. Cops tried to single out the Cuban people for special intimidation and, in a number of cases, brutal clubbings. But they couldn't dent their fighting spirit. "We were never like this before," one New York Cuban said. "Since Fidel we're all like brothers."

"Recession Is Here," Business Papers Say

By William F. Warde

After wondering for some time whether a recession was coming, authoritative journals of the business world decided last week that the anticipated slump had arrived.

The Wall Street Journal announced Sept. 19: "Much business comment these days centers on the question whether a recession is threatened. Actually, however, a recession has been under way for some time, and the real question is when it may end."

As if to underscore this appraisal, that very day the stock market took a nose dive, suffer-

ing its sharpest one-day drop since the big sell-off following Eisenhower's heart attack in Sept. 1955. Stock prices fell \$7½ billion, capping a year in which stocks have lost \$36 billion in value.

"Wall Street lost its nerve," exclaimed Sept. 24 Business Week. "The prevailing feeling on Wall Street, and among investors, is that the economy is definitely headed for a downturn. As one broker put it this week: 'My customers aren't arguing over whether or not we are in a recession. They're all wondering just how bad the recession is going to be.'"

Gloom in Wall Street

Many stocks in basic industries sensitive to cyclical fluctuations — steel, auto, rubber, metals, machine tools — have been hard hit and are selling at depressed prices. "Continuing discouragement over business conditions was cited frequently for the gloom overhanging the market," reported the New York Times. "The phrase 'a recession is here' was being heard in some circles."

The reasons for this gloom, and the fall in stock prices, were to be found in the slowdowns observed in many sectors of the economy. Orders for steel last week were less than the week before. It was predicted production of steel ingots for the next several weeks would fall far short of what had been expected. Lack of business from the auto industry accounted for the drop.

Such indicators as new housing, railroad carloadings, machine tool sales are disappointing. Industrial production sagged during the first half of 1960 and then dropped more sharply in August. Textile sales are about 6 per cent below last year. New orders to business in July

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Demos Still at It

Even though the New York Secretary of State threw out the challenge as invalid the anti-democratic Democrats are appealing to the courts to ban the Socialist Workers party from the ballot.

Needless to say we intend to fight for our right, which is the fight of all minority parties, to appear on the ballot.

This costs money. It is urgent that you send your contribution today to: Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

(See Scoreboard on Page 2)

Cotton Picking

Forty-four per cent of the upstate Texas cotton crop was picked and stripped by automatic machines in 1959 as against 9% in 1958.

"Nobody Ever Told the Truth Like That"

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — "Castro Saying the Truth to the UN." This makeshift placard held aloft by a young Cuban woman near the Hotel Theresa tonight seemed to express the sentiment not only of New York's Cuban community but of most of Harlem as well.

I stood on a corner across from the hotel where Dr. Castro and the Cuban delegation to the United Nations is staying. A Negro nationalist group was holding a street meeting. Hundreds of people stood behind the police barricades, some listening to the speakers, others discussing among themselves.

A young Negro, still in his work clothes, bubbled with excitement and enthusiasm. What did he think of the speech? "Man, it was wonderful — beautiful — the greatest! I was so tense when he was talking. I was sure they'd cut him off. They did too. But I caught the rest of it on the radio."

"The first part, about Cuba, was good. But that part about what's happening in the world — nobody ever talked the truth like that."

At that point a Negro nationalist pushed through the group around the young man to argue that he shouldn't be discussing with a white.

The young man turned on him angrily. "Man, you're making a fool of yourself. You're carrying this race business to the other extreme. We're all in this together."

And then as if recalling Castro's speech, he added: "We're all in this together all over the world."

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Socialists Debate Views Over Radio in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Carl Feingold, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senator from Minnesota, and Joseph Pirincin, national organizer for the Socialist Labor party, answered

questions from listeners this week on the WCCO radio program "Open Mike."

While both opposed the Democrats and Republicans in the name of socialism, they sharply differed on major issues. Feingold expressed support for the organized union movement and for a labor party based on these unions. He also backed the Southern sit-in actions and their Northern extension, the student boycott of the Jim Crow chain stores.

Pirincin rejected these movements on the ground that they were "reformist" and seek to repair capitalism, thus creating the illusion that socialism could be won by piecemeal measures.

This was the first time in Minnesota history that the SWP and the SLP, both on the Minnesota ballot, presented their respective views together on radio so that voters could tell which offered the better alternative to the major parties.



CARL FEINGOLD

Castro Tells World How U.S. Bled Cuba

Illinois Independents Endorse SWP Ticket

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 — Seven individuals prominent in civil liberties and civil rights struggles in the midwest today called for support to the presidential candidates of

the Socialist Workers party and to Howard Mayhew, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator from Illinois. They are Rev. William T. Baird, Perry Cartwright, Nellie DeSchaaf, Charles Hamilton, John Hamilton, Rev. Joseph P. King, and James Nash, Sr.

They said they were acting "as independent individuals with the aim of increasing the political freedom of the American people, to oppose with all our being the two-party drive toward war, and to indicate the kind of independent political action that will make economic security and justice possible for all."

Their statement read in part: "We believe that America must make an about face from its foreign policy that has transformed our country into a militaristic giant and defender of dictators and big business.

"Once the hope of the world's oppressed people, America is now feared and hated. The Democrats and Republicans in their conventions referred to America's 'loss of prestige as a world power.' Their platforms spell out their answer in a call for more military power. They would increase the \$40 billion arms spending, nuclear weapon stockpiling, and spy plane invasions. They would continue to tighten the ring of military bases around the Soviet bloc countries."

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REV. JOSEPH P. KING

SWP Nominee Hits Tax Hike

Robert Himmel, Socialist Workers candidate for Governor in Michigan, last week called upon the voters in the state to work for the defeat of the sales tax increase in the November referendum.

"Sales taxes spare the rich and hit the poor hardest," Himmel said. "By raising this type of tax the representatives of the wealthy are seeking to shift the tax load from those who can and should pay to the wage-earners and pensioners."

The national election platform of the SWP proposes to abolish all payroll and sales taxes. No taxes on incomes under \$7,500 a year. A 100% tax on incomes above \$25,000 a year. Open the tax returns of the rich to public scrutiny.

Editor of Militant To Speak on Cuba

Joseph Hansen, editor of the Militant will speak on "Cuba—The Beginning of a New Revolution," on Friday, Oct. 7, 8:30 p.m., at 116 University Place (near Union Square). The meeting will be under the auspices of the Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee.

Hansen spent a month in Cuba last spring. He has written a pamphlet, "The Truth About Cuba."

Give Up Naval Base to Cuba, Dobbs Advises

"There was one point raised in Premier Castro's forthright speech to the UN General Assembly which should be acted upon without delay," stated Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers party presidential candidate Feb. 27. "That is the return of the naval base at Guantanamo Bay to Cuba."

"The Cubans rightly regard this foreign military establishment as an offense to their national sovereignty and a dagger threatening their revolution. My party has long been urging the removal of this source of irritation in Cuban-U.S. relations."

Real Purpose of Base

"We would gain much and lose little by giving up this base originally obtained by force when U.S. imperialism first imposed its military rule on the island. In these days of intercontinental rocket missiles it has lost whatever military value the Pentagon conceived it had in relation to the Panama Canal. It can serve no purpose other than to facilitate preparations for armed intervention in Cuba."

"That is what the Cuban people feel and fear. The government should relieve their fear by giving Guantanamo back to its rightful owners before they formally ask us to do so."

McDonald Sidetracks Fight for 32-Hr. Week

By C. Thomas

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 23 — The Tenth Constitutional Convention of the United Steelworkers of America, meeting here September 19 to 23, had before it one of the most critical problems the union has faced since its inception.

Some 380 delegates, representing approximately one million members, came to hear what their leaders had to offer in the way of a solution.

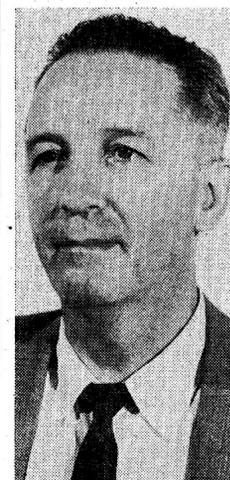
For months prior to the convention the steel industry had been operating at little better than 50 per cent of capacity. The predicted upturn in steel production had failed to materialize. With the economy headed for another recession the prospect was for further reduction in the rate of operations with its inevitable result being another slash in the working force.

The union president, David J. McDonald, in his opening remarks to the convention, disclosed that: "One hundred fifty thousand members of the United Steelworkers of America are unemployed. Another 350,000 members of the United Steelworkers are working less than full time."

McDonald then affirmed: "Jobs must be found for these people. There may be many ways to do it, but I firmly believe that the first way to do it is to bring into being the 4-day, 32-hour week."

This, then, was the key problem before the union convention. In an industry in which automation and mechanization has brought a sharp rise in productivity; in an industry that can show a profit when operating as low as 40 per cent of rated capacity; where the entire annual market for steel can be supplied in a period of six months, the obvious answer to the problem of growing unemployment is the reduction of hours with no reduction in pay.

The question before the convention was how the demand



FARRELL DOBBS

SWP Election News

Campaigning for Socialism

By Joseph Hansen
Campaign Manager

North Dakota may be added to the list of states where the names of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss will appear on the ballot as socialist candidates for president and vice president.

The nominating petitions have been filed and all other requirements met, according to a tele-

(Continued on Page 2)

Indictment Startles UN

By M. L. Stafford

The bold and honest voice of a people's revolution rang out in the United Nations General Assembly Sept. 26 when Premier Fidel Castro indicted U.S. policy toward Cuba and set forth his government's line on national and world affairs. His speech, which startled the delegates to the fifteenth UN Assembly, was broadcast throughout the world.

He charged that Washington had "decreed the destruction" of the revolutionary regime on the pretext that it was Communist-dominated. Actually, he maintained, Cuba is being punished because she has defied and dispossessed the foreign monopolists and asserted control over her own economy and resources.

The Cuban leader's speech was the high point of the first week's proceedings at this extraordinary gathering of world figures in New York. After President Eisenhower had endorsed the UN as an instrument of peace, a series of governmental heads, beginning with Soviet Premier Khrushchev and culminating with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, condemned the conduct of the UN forces in the Congo as aiding Belgium and other NATO powers which seek to retain control of the uranium and other valuable resources of that country.

Nkrumah Hits Imperialists

Foremost among them was President Nkrumah of Ghana, the first African representative to be heard at this session where fifteen new African nations were admitted to UN membership. He backed the deposed Premier Lumumba as the head of Congo's only legitimate government and blamed Belgium for inciting incidents and divisions to create a pretext for its return to the Congo. He warned that the imperialists who had been compelled to grant independence to the African people with one hand were trying to take it away with the other and asserted that Africans alone should be entrusted to solve the problems of their continent.

Premier Castro in his speech no less vigorously criticized the UN performance in the Congo and backed Lumumba. He said that Col. Mobutu, who has assumed power there in the name of the army had been advised and encouraged by U.S. officials just as dictator Col. Batista had been maintained in Cuba under Washington's patronage.

However, he declared, "we are proud that we can say that today no embassy rules our people. Our country is governed by its people." This won strong applause from all

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Powell's Attack on Castro Scored by Gladys Grauer

NEWARK, Sept. 27 — Gladys Grauer, the Socialist Workers senatorial candidate, today scored Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for his attack on Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Powell asserted yesterday that Castro's stay in Harlem was "sheer hypocrisy."

Mrs. Grauer retorted that Powell, who had witnessed the absence of Jim Crow in Cuba as a guest of the Castro government, is now trying to smear the Cuban leader. "He's doing it to sell the Kennedy-Johnson ticket which is mortally opposed to the Cuban revolution," she charged.

"If Dr. Castro is guilty of hypocrisy in staying at the Hotel Theresa," she said, "it's the kind of 'hypocrisy' the Negro people could use more of. The many thousands who have turned out to cheer Dr. Castro at the hotel make it clear that the people of Harlem see it that way."

"Mr. Powell should be ashamed of himself for flying in the face of that sentiment," she added. "In 1958 when the Democratic machine tried to prevent his re-election, Powell correctly pointed out that these politicians



GLADYS BARKER GRAUER

Should Socialists Back Peking In Its Dispute with Moscow?

By Murry Weiss

How is it possible for the Trotskyist movement to align itself with Peking against Moscow in the current conflict between the two regimes when it is in principled disagreement with the Chinese Communist party on a number of basic questions?

Trotskyists are irreconcilably opposed to the suppression of workers' democracy not only in the Soviet Union but in the People's Republic of China. They oppose Peking's Stalinist theory of socialism in one country as a source of grave blunders in both domestic and foreign policy. The Trotskyists have differed sharply with Peking over the manner in which the debate with Moscow is being waged — behind the backs of the Communist workers and youth, with both Peking and Moscow carefully guarding against any involvement of the working masses in the discussion.

The fact is that in many of its important aspects the Peking-Moscow struggle is an inter-bureaucratic conflict. There is much evidence to show that Peking has in the past, and would again, become reconciled to the Kremlin's main line of foreign policy if it were sufficiently assured that negotiations and deals with the capitalist West were not conducted at the expense of China. In principle the Chinese leaders have repeatedly stressed their agreement with the Kremlin on the Stalinist theory of "peaceful coexistence." In practice they have shared responsibility for sacrificing workers' revolutions and colonial revolutions in order to come to "East-West agreements." But they are not willing to follow this course where it threatens the defense of China itself. And the reason for the sharp struggle between Peking and Moscow in the last period is that the Chinese CP leaders obviously believe that the vital interests of the People's Republic of China are indeed being threatened by the Kremlin's foreign policy.

We have said that the Chinese leaders are absolutely correct in their belief that Kremlin policy is injurious to China; their attitude is based on hard facts and grounded in bitter experience. But the question persists: if the Chinese leaders are not guided mainly by revolutionary principles and if they fight the Kremlin only where their own interests are directly menaced, why should the revolutionary socialists support them? Wouldn't this be supporting one self-interested bureaucratic clique versus another? Isn't it necessary to build revolutionary socialist parties that are completely independent of any bureaucratic caste?

There is no contradiction between struggling for revolutionary socialist independence from Stalinists and reformist bureaucracies and at the same time supporting one bureaucratic formation against another or one section of a given bureaucracy against another section in specific conflicts. Revolutionary socialists must even form united fronts and blocs with various bureaucrats in the course of such struggles.

One example will suffice to illustrate our meaning. In the United States in the early thirties the labor movement was dominated by a hide-bound bureaucracy that had kept the unions weak and ineffectual for many years. This self-serving bureaucracy reflected the interests of the most conservative, craft-minded section of the working class, the skilled labor aristocracy. But when the depression shook up the American industrial working class and a vast upheaval took place in the mass production and basic industries aimed at organizing unions, the American labor bureaucracy split into two sharply opposed wings.

The section of the bureaucracy that was more sensitive to the new impulses towards organization, headed by John L. Lewis in the Committee for Industrial Organization, was in

many respects identical in their capitalist and class-collaboration outlook with the AFL leaders who resisted the drive towards industrial unionism. Lewis and the other original CIO leaders were not guided by revolutionary principles; they had fought the left wing and brutally suppressed it for many years; they ruled their own unions with an iron bureaucratic fist.

Revolutionary socialists, however, supported the CIO wing of the labor bureaucracy as against the conservative AFL wing. At the same time they carried on an independent struggle for their own program — many times in collision with the CIO leaders. Revolutionaries can form blocs with non-revolutionary forces provided they clearly demarcate what they are uniting on and where they differ. Within the CIO, after it became the dominant and most dynamic section of the labor movement, revolutionary socialists formed numerous blocs with labor officials against the combination of right wing and Stalinist forces that sought to steer the unions into support of American imperialism in World War II. After the State Department drove its cold-war policy into the unions and lined up the bulk of officials for the war drive, revolutionary socialists found themselves at times in a bloc with Stalinists fighting against the red-baiters and union witch hunters.

Again, Trotskyists supported the Yugoslav Communist party leaders critically in their conflict with the Moscow bureaucracy. Stalin had aimed a blow at the Yugoslav revolution and the Titoists were compelled to take self-protective measures. In so doing they raised vital programmatic considerations in which they were far more correct than Stalin.

The position the leaders of the Chinese CP have taken is, as we have pointed out in previous articles, severely limited by the theories and policies of Stalinism that they share with the Kremlin. But there is another and highly important aspect of the division between Peking and Moscow we must not lose sight of. The Chinese CP leaders, in their own way, reflect in this debate the power of the Chinese revolution, which has not only dealt a historic blow to world capitalism but has shaken the foundations of the Stalinist bureaucracy and its monolithic control over the world working class movement.

When the Chinese leaders denounce the sending of UN troops to the Congo as a mask for imperialist intervention while Moscow votes for sending the troops in the Security Council, the Chinese are not only right as against Moscow. They are also taking a stand that can have far-reaching effect in tearing revolutionary workers away from Stalinism in many countries.

The Trotskyist movement greets every initiative from Peking in fighting the treacherous policy of the Kremlin. While it remains completely independent of Peking and is fully free to present its criticisms of the policies of the Chinese CP, the Trotskyist movement is not indifferent to the struggle the Chinese are waging. We do not stand aside with formulas about the "equal" culpability of the two rival centers in the Soviet bloc which dodge the necessity of taking a definite position in this special controversy.

The struggle for the world socialist revolution is not possible without removing the giant obstacle of Stalinist treachery. In its own way and for its own reasons, the Chinese CP leadership is contributing mightily to the disintegration of Stalinism and in this sense and on these issues revolutionary socialists will support them energetically.

"Our Road Will Be Easier"

Dear Mr. Cassidy:

From the time of Marx, scientific socialists have used the term "socialism," in referring to a social formation, to mean the world-wide classless structure that will eventually arise on the foundation of the technological and cultural achievements of capitalism.

Consequently it is a contradiction in terms to say that any country today has achieved socialism. A world-wide society is not bound by narrow national boundary lines. From the scientific point of view, Stalin's propaganda about "building socialism in one country" was absurd.

Let us now turn to the Soviet Union. If it is not the world-wide classless society foreseen by Marx, what is it?

Obviously the Soviet Union has broken out of capitalism in very important respects; yet capitalist features are visible in all fields. This combination makes the Soviet Union transitional in character.

Trotsky's Analysis

To determine with the greatest possible exactitude the true nature of the Soviet Union it is essential to distinguish between those features that block progress toward socialism and those that are impelling the country forward.

For this analysis I should like to refer you to Trotsky's book, "The Revolution Betrayed." Although it was written before World War II, it still remains the best basic work on this subject.

Trotsky singled out the planned economy as the most powerful force moving Soviet society in the socialist direction. He pointed to the privileged bureaucracy as the worst brake. These basic forces modify each other. The bureaucracy distorts planning so that it cannot reveal its full power; on the other hand the bureaucracy defends the planned economy from which it derives its privileges, although its kind of defense often injures the Soviet Union. Now to bring in your question. If there is no contemporary example of a socialist society, how can a transition from capitalism to socialism in this country be less than chaotic and haphazard?

A Better Start

From the achievements made possible by the planned economy in the Soviet Union, it is easy to see that the United States will have a much easier road than did Russia following the end of capitalist rule. The American workers will inherit the world's greatest industrial plant and highest technology. (That is, if we can prevent an atomic war!)

And because of America's wealth and enormous productive capacity, the danger of a totalitarian-minded bureaucracy usurping power is infinitely less in the United States than it was in industrially backward, war-torn, poverty-stricken Russia.

The existence of the Soviet bloc is further assurance that our road will be easier, for we can interlink our planned economy with the planned economies elsewhere in the world, creating a combination of such economic and political dynamism that no reactionary forces left in the world could resist its advance.

Independent Politics

(2) The radical record of the American labor movement is proof enough that it is thoroughly capable of conceiving of itself as an independent political entity. The main obstacle right now to independent political action is not the rank and file but the labor bureaucracy; more specifically, the top layers of the bureaucracy.

Once the rank and file start

Six Questions About Socialism in America

Editor:

After subscribing to your newspaper and reading the SWP's interpretation of the news I have several questions which I should like to put to you.

The first is in regard to the realization of a socialist society. In your opinion is there any society today which can be termed socialist and from which one can draw comparisons and cite as an example of the socialist society? If there is no such contemporary illustration from which to draw how can a transition from capitalism to socialism in this country be less than chaotic and haphazard?

The second question concerns the relation between American labor and socialism. How is socialism to succeed in a nation where the labor movement is non-radical and cannot conceive of itself as a separate political entity?

(3) How does one gauge the desirability and success of socialism — per capita income, level of real wages, gross national product, happiness, amount of leisure? If there exists a contemporary socialist society illustrate by what material means this society has gained superiority over the United States in the above categories and why this superiority does not ap-

pear to be envied by the United States in general.

(4) As a footnote to the above question what appears to be the reason for the inability of socialism, or at least socialist parties to flourish and command a majority in at least one sector of the American population?

(5) What should be the duty of the socialist press in its present minority role; should it be to slant the interpretation of news to the socialist point of view, even though such an interpretation is not always correct? The philosophy behind this would naturally be that such monocular interpretation of news events is justified and necessary for drawing attention to socialism, which is ultimately for the benefit of the public.

(6) Finally, do you believe that there exists a sufficient number of individuals with the intellectual ability to foresee the means of implementing socialism; by this I mean socialist economists, sociologists, political scientists, etc., within the American socialist movement? Or is it your opinion that high intellectual ability is not a prerequisite to implementing socialism but merely the assent of the worker?

I appreciate your attention and consideration regarding these questions.

Michael Cassidy
Mapleton, Iowa

in the advertisement on this page. Also see the article, "How the Miners Won," in the spring 1959 International Socialist Review.

Speak the Truth

(5) The duty of the socialist press is to speak the truth. Dishonest means do not serve the cause of socialism. In this respect, socialism stands in the grand tradition of humanity's greatest spokesmen who endured hatred, vilification and even martyrdom for the sake of the truth.

I am referring, of course, to the basic outlook from which a socialist newspaper judges the news and seeks to present it. There are naturally complex secondary questions that arise in the class struggle, particularly in its acute stages. For example, should a militant union man with a family to support tell an open-shop corporation that he believes in unionism when he applies for a job? But for discussion of such problems, let me refer you to Trotsky's "Their Morals and Ours."

Are Brains Needed?

(6) Judging by the intellectual level of the present rulers of America, it doesn't take much brains to run a country. True enough, there's plenty of mystery about it; but this is part of the ceaseless indoctrination in schools, churches, newspapers and over radio and TV designed to make people act like sheep in need of good shepherds like the Wall Street wolves.

Most of this mystery will be dispelled when America breaks out of capitalism. In addition, a planned economy is much simpler and easier to run than capitalism.

There's something else to bear in mind. In revolutionary periods, the people display inexhaustible reservoirs of energy and initiative.

If you would like to see a living example for yourself, take a trip to Cuba.

The Cuban people are proving once again before the eyes of the whole world what resources

exist among youth for constructing an entire new government and staffing the administration of industry. Cuba needs more scientists and technicians; but the new government recognizes this and one of its projects is to organize the educational system to turn them out by the tens of thousands.

With America's incomparable resources, won't this problem be among our easiest to solve?

—Joseph Hansen

... Ballot Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
twice 12,000 required by law, and more than doubled the requirement of 50 signatures from each of 61 counties in the state, Goldwater also charged that neither minimum requirement was met.

The absence of any factual basis for his charges has already been established. Goldwater's sweeping allegations to the Supreme Court were filed in advance of yesterday's hearing at the office of the secretary of state.

At that hearing, his challenge alleged only that the minimum requirement of 50 valid signatures had not been met in four counties. The secretary of state's office rejected even this allegation and ruled that the SWP had more than met requirements in these counties.

But apparently the Democratic machine feels that it has sufficient funds for an unfounded court action which it hopes will cast a cloud over the SWP ballot status. Attorneys for the SWP have expressed confidence that the court hearing slated for Oct. 7 will have no basis for upholding the Democratic challenge.

Meanwhile, the Board of Elections in New York City yesterday disqualified nominating petitions of the People's Rights party for Arnold Johnson and Mildred McAdory Edelman, Communist party leaders who are running for Congress and the State Assembly. The People's Rights party is appealing the decision to the courts. It will challenge the constitutionality of sections of the elections law designed to make it nearly impossible for minor party candidates to win a ballot place. The party had collected more than the required number of signatures on their nominating petitions.

Advertisement

Too Many Babies?
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by Joseph Hansen

A Marxist answer to some frightening questions: Is a "population explosion" the world's main danger? Will our planet become too crowded to stand on? Will mass sterilization help to stamp out hunger?

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... Campaigning for Socialism

(Continued from Page 1)
gram from socialist campaigners in the prairie state.

Meanwhile the Democratic party in New York is pursuing its traditional antidemocratic practice of attempting to deny all minority parties a place on the ballot. For details read the report on page 1. And while you are feeling indignant about this streak of totalitarianism in the Tammany-Kennedy machine, send a contribution to help fight the challenge in the courts. Make the check or money order out to the Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee. The address is 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Our San Francisco contingent reports a favorable weekend in the Bay Area for the socialist presidential campaign.

Vincent Hallinan, the nationally known independent socialist and civil-liberties at-

torney, helped organize a very successful press conference for Farrell Dobbs and his wife Marvel, who is accompanying him on the coast-to-coast tour.

The San Francisco Chronicle featured a statement by Dobbs that in the White House "he would pick a cabinet elected by the nation's workers."

The Chronicle also thought that his support of the Cuban Revolution was worth quoting: "If I were President right now, I would advocate the American people support and help the Cuban people and the social change they are trying to bring about."

At Berkeley, Farrell Dobbs "shattered a traditional campus barrier," according to the Oakland Tribune.

Up to now, regulations of the University of California prohibited a presidential candidate from speaking on the campus during a campaign. A few days ago the president of the school rescinded the regulation and

both Nixon and Kennedy were invited to speak.

As yet neither of them responded to the invitation. Dobbs, however, accepted the invitation of State, a campus political party.

At a meeting of around 300, he hit hard against the foreign policy planks of the Democrats and Republicans. Both Nixon and Kennedy, he said, "are trying to smash what the Cuban people took into their own hands to do."

According to the Tribune, the discussion over Cuba was lengthy. "The American people are getting only a picture of tirades and turmoil in Cuba," he was quoted as saying. "And this is not the true picture. The foreign policy of this country has been to try to prevent the Cubans from carrying out social welfare.

"It is false in any sense of social justice for us to oppose Castro's actions."

When the Daily Californian, the campus newspaper, reported the meeting, they closed their story with the following paragraph:

"And, in this year of the sartorial campaign, it developed that Mrs. Dobbs is thrifty when she buys her wardrobe for the year. In fact, she said she buys only at the SWP annual bazaar on 14th Street in New York."

Marvel made a hit at a meeting in the Longshore Hall where she spoke on the failure of Congress to pass any form of significant social legislation since the thirties.

Did you send for a campaigner's kit yet? For \$1 you get five Dobbs-Weiss buttons, ten "Vote Socialist!" stickers, ten copies of the Socialist Workers election platform and five copies of the latest issue of the Young Socialist. Send the \$1 to Students for Dobbs and Weiss, 45 East 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.

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Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Allentown	\$ 85	\$ 59	69
Chicago	600	340	57
New York	3,325	1,871	56
Detroit	470	260	55
Twin Cities	950	400	42
Milwaukee	225	93	41
San Francisco	325	117	36
Los Angeles	3,450	1,108	32
Newark	200	58	29
Boston	300	65	22
St. Louis	75	11	15
Philadelphia	300	39	13
San Diego	200	20	10
Seattle	375	30	8
Berkeley-Oakland	325	22	7
Cleveland	485	25	5
Connecticut	75	0	0
Denver	50	0	0
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
General	175	143	82
Total through Sept. 27	\$12,000	\$4,661	39

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Monday, October 3, 1960

FBI Witch-hunts Labor

Officials of the International Association of Machinists at their recent convention assailed the FBI for its witch-hunting investigations under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

Agencies administering the labor reform act of 1959 "are more concerned with smearing the labor movement than they are with finding facts," stated IAM president Al Hayes.

Hayes said his own union and the United Auto Workers in particular "are being singled out for investigation because anti-labor forces would like to prove that even the best unions have a lot of corruption."

IAM general counsel Plato Papps reported to the convention on the investigative techniques used by the Labor Department gumshoe men.

"The extent to which the investigatory powers of the FBI and the Department of Labor are used to embarrass our membership throughout the country is disturbing to me," he added.

LSSP Policy in Ceylon

The July general elections in Ceylon swept into office the Sri Lanka Freedom party headed by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, widow of the former prime minister, who was assassinated by a Buddhist monk a year ago.

The victory of the SLFP was facilitated by its tripartisan electoral bloc with the Lanka Sama Samaja and the Communist parties, though the new government formed by Mrs. Bandaranaike does not include representatives from either of these two parties.

The support accorded the Bandaranaike party by the Ceylonese Trotskyists, and their entry into an electoral alliance with it, constituted a complete reversal of previous policy.

At that time N. M. Perera, chairman of the LSSP, wrote: "A capitalist government whether of the UNP or SLFP brand will bring endless trouble and disaster to the country."

The LSSP had consistently condemned the policy of backing one group of rival capitalist politicians like the SLFP against another, explaining that such a policy deceives the masses.

This new political course not only overturned the past position of the LSSP but is at variance with the traditional socialist principles of the Trotskyist move-

ment which has opposed collaboration with capitalist parties as injurious to working-class interests. It follows the pattern of "Popular Front" combinations in many countries whereby working-class parties have been lined up with disastrous results behind a section of the capitalist rulers.

After the elections the Secretary of the LSSP, Leslie Goonewardene, issued a statement, published in the Aug. 4 Ceylon News, which read in part:

"The LSSP will co-operate with the SLFP Government as an independent party in every activity which carries the country forward along progressive lines. The LSSP will assist the SLFP Government to defeat and overcome any and every saboteur effort of Big Capital and the foreign imperialists. The LSSP will particularly assist the SLFP Government in every anticapitalist step it takes. The LSSP will resist to the utmost any effort from any quarter to throw the masses back in their struggle to go forward to a socialist society."

"In accordance with the above the LSSP Parliamentary Group will not join the Opposition but will function as an independent group in Parliament."

It appears from this statement, which contained no criticism of the capitalist SLFP or warning to the people against the consequences of its actions, that the LSSP leadership is continuing its false policy of political support to the SLFP.

The LSSP has correctly maintained in the past that abandonment of independent working class politics and trailing behind capitalist politicians can only bear evil fruits. Further developments of the class struggle within the setting of the ascending revolution in Asia must also soon make this manifest in the present situation in Ceylon.

As the damaging results of their new course become clearer, the majority of the LSSP will, we trust, reassert their adherence to the tested principles of Marxism and return to the revolutionary positions which gave the party such merited prestige among the Ceylonese masses.

'Nobody Told Truth Like That'

(Continued from Page 1) ship with the Negro people has evoked an intense interest in the Cuban revolution and strong sympathy for it throughout Harlem, particularly among the young people.

On Tuesday, after the Cubans moved into the Theresa there was a cheering crowd estimated at four or five thousand at the hotel. The next night the police estimated the turnout at 10,000.

"Venceremos!" shouted the Cubans. "What does it mean?" some Negroes asked. "We will win."

"Venceremos!" shouted the Negroes. The Cubans carried posters hailing the revolution. Soon placards began to appear among the Harlemites.

"Fidel is welcome in Harlem anytime. Cuba practices real democracy. No race discrimination," read one.

A teen-ager held up a sign that proclaimed: "Man, us cats dig Castro — I mean like he knows what's hip and he bugs the squares. Like I mean he's one of us."

The Cuban and African struggles were linked together. Placards declared: "Viva Lumumba — Viva Castro!"

The Cubans hoisted a fiery young man on their shoulders. "Castro came to the Theresa and they said it was propaganda," he declared. "But why don't the others do the same kind of propaganda and come to the Theresa?"

"I tell any of you, of any color or religion, go to Cuba to the best places and you won't see discrimination." (At that point Castro appeared at the window and a tremendous roar went up.)

"And you won't see signs in Cuba," the young man con-

tinued. "For colored only," and be pushed to the back of the bus and denied from the best places. Is this propaganda?" The crowd cheered and applauded.

Harlemites expressed their appreciation of the significance of the presence of the Cuban delegation in their community. "Imagine, Castro is here in the Theresa," one man said. "He said he has no money to spend in the fancy restaurants and hotels. It's the Cuban people's money and they're poor."

Discussions were continuous. Socialist literature was warmly welcomed. Several distributors who have been to Cuba were surrounded by eager, intent groups. Questions flew.

A serious, soft-spoken man commented: "Before Castro came here we didn't think too much about Cuba. We read all that stuff about how they were taking property away from Americans — but he didn't take anything from anybody in Harlem."

... Castro Tells World

(Continued from Page 1) but the imperialist delegates. Castro alluded to the rude and inhospitable treatment the authorities had given his delegation and the slanderous press campaign which accused the Cuban delegation among other things of staying in a brothel in Harlem.

The Premier explained that Cuba's difficulties were largely traceable to the unemployment, illiteracy, disease, poverty and misery it had inherited from decades of colonial submission to the U.S. "The military group that tyrannized our country was built upon the most reactionary sectors of our nation. And, over and above all, was based upon the foreign interests that dominated the economy of our country."

When the revolutionary government took power, it found 600,000 Cubans out of work, an amount of unemployment comparable to that in the U.S. at the depths of the Great Depression. The national treasury, which contained \$500,000,000 when Batista took over, had only \$70,000,000.

Instead of helping the small nation it had spoiled, the U.S. turned hostile, harboring the criminals who had murdered hundreds of defenseless peasants and tortured prisoners for many years and permitting them to make air-flights over Cuba to bomb fields and cities.

The first act of the new regime was to reduce rents by 50 per cent. Although this angered many owners of buildings and apartment houses, the people rushed into the streets, rejoicing. Castro ironically commented that the masses of New York would behave the same way if their exorbitant rents were cut in half.

"What was yesterday a hope-

Castro Comments On Kennedy, Nixon

"Here I have declarations of Mr. Kennedy that would surprise anybody. On Cuba he says we must use all the Organization of American States' power to avoid Castro interfering in other Latin American countries and force him to return Cuba to freedom. They're going to give freedom back to Cuba. We must state our intention, he said, of not allowing the Soviet Union to turn Cuba into its Caribbean base and apply the Monroe Doctrine."

"We're Kennedy not a millionaire, illiterate and ignorant, then he would obviously understand that you cannot revolt against the peasants. It seems that he's read some Hollywood film or something about guerrilla warfare and he thinks that socially it's possible today to carry out a guerrilla warfare in Cuba. "Yet let no one believe that these opinions and these declarations of Kennedy mean or show any sympathy toward the other candidate, Mr. Nixon, who has made very similar declarations at other times. As far as we're concerned, the two of them lack, I should say, political brains."

less land, a land of misery and a land of illiterates is gradually becoming one of the most enlightened and advanced and civilized peoples of the continent," he proudly proclaimed. He emphasized that everyone was free to visit Cuba and see its progress with their own eyes. He especially appealed to the citizens of this country to come there since he did not want to identify the U.S. government with the talented and fine American people.

The State Department began to intervene in a frenzied way when the agrarian reform transferred the best and largest lands from the U.S. monopolists to the cooperative farmers. One American company owned 500,000 acres of choice land while hundreds of thousands of peasants went landless, hungry, and jobless.

Washington demanded cash payment on the spot in dollars. "We could not do so, said Castro. "We had to choose between an agrarian reform or nothing." When Cuba offered to pay over 20 years in 4 1/2 per cent bonds for the lands, it then became branded as Red. "We had not then even exchanged letters with the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union," affirmed Castro.

At many points Castro linked Cuba's struggles in gaining and defending its independence from U.S. imperialism with the problems faced by other colonial countries. He notified his colleagues of Latin America, Africa and Asia that they could



Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, speaking recently over radio and television in Havana.

expect similar treatment if they carried out a just agrarian reform or touched the holdings of the monopolists.

Right now Cuba is suffering air assaults, economic aggression and attempted subversion with the aid of war criminals because it dared alienate U.S. monopolistic interests. Castro charged that the U.S. had seized Swan Island in the Caribbean from Honduras to use for propaganda attacks and the training of an invasion force against Cuba.

He quoted Admiral Burke, head of U.S. Naval Operations, who said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report that, although the base at Guantanamo Bay was not particularly needed to defend the Caribbean, it was required for action "against the small group of hard and fast Communists who are determined to change everything in Cuba."

Guantanamo Base

Castro said his government was considering making a request through proper international channels that U.S. forces be withdrawn from Guantanamo which threatens to become a staging area for aggression against the Cuban people's revolution.

He expressed "amazement" that the San Jose conference of foreign ministers of American states last month had condemned not U.S. aggression but the Soviet Union which had only offered to aid Cuba in the event of armed attack upon it. However, he charitably remarked, he understood the "dependence" of Latin-American nations on the Colossus of the North, although many of those present knew in their hearts he was telling the truth.

The proposed \$500,000,000 U.S. aid program for Latin America was devised only because the monopolists feared the spread of the Cuban revolution. But this was a wholly inadequate program of "social" rather than economic development. It offered to build schools for poor people who could not attend them for lack of clothes, food and work.

Castro strongly defended the right and need of underdeveloped countries to take over their resources from the monopolists without indemnity in order to gain command of their economies and promote their industrial development. We would not even object if the peoples of the highly industrialized countries decided to do the same, he stated.

On the main questions of foreign policy before the General Assembly, he said, Cuba wholly supports the Soviet proposals for complete disarmament. "We are 100 per cent on the side of the rights of the people of Algeria to independence." He said it was absurd that Communist China should be excluded from the UN while Franco sat there. China should not be prevented by the U.S. from liberating Taiwan.

He expressed the utmost distrust of the UN's role as a police power. Cuba was opposed, he said, to the establishment of any international police force until there were guarantees that it would not be used to crush revolutions in small countries.

On the key issue of disarmament the Cuban leader said there can be no lasting peace until the imperialists and monopolies which incite wars and profit from them are eliminated. He indicated that the way to world peace would have to pass through the road of revolution against international capitalism. This is a far different conception from the policy of "peaceful co-existence" with capitalism advocated by Khrushchev.

In Cuba, Castro pointed out, his people had not only converted their military fortresses into schools but had stressed the need "to arm our workers to defend ourselves against imperialist attack and arm our workers, our peasants, our students, our intellectuals, the

blacks, the Indians, women, youth and the old and all the oppressed and exploited so that they themselves can defend their rights and their fate."

This was a crucial point, he said, in the declaration of rights adopted by the General Assembly of a million Cubans in Havana before he left for New York. This proclaimed to America and "here to the world the right of the peasants to own their land, the right of the worker to the fruit of his labor, the right of children to education, the right of the sick to be given medical assistance and hospitalization, the right of youth to work . . . and the right of states to nationalize imperialist monopolies, thus rescuing the national resources and wealth. . . ."

In his memorable four-and-a-half hour speech the Cuban leader gave a brilliant example of how the platform provided by this UN assembly could be utilized to reach the minds and hearts of the people of the world on the gravest issues without pulling any punches or kowtowing before the power of imperialism. In this respect Castro towered over Khrushchev and other spokesmen for the Soviet bloc, who despite their criticisms and complaints, continue to picture the imperialist-manipulated UN as an agency which can be relied upon to safeguard world peace and act impartially in the interests of mankind.

In Other Lands

3-Way Civil War Deepens in Laos

Threatens to Upset Pentagon Strategy

While world attention centers on the Congo, the three-cornered civil war in Laos threatens to become another Korea. The armies battling there represent the major international forces contending for supremacy in the Far East.

The neutralist government of Prince Phouma was set up last month by a coup which toppled the U.S. puppet regime. Since regaining power Premier Phouma has been trying to negotiate a settlement with the peasant Pathet Lao in the north led by his half-brother.

After agreeing to serve in the new government, the strong man of the overthrow pro-U.S. regime, Gen. Nosavan, changed his mind and organized a counter-revolutionary offensive. Last week his troops were routed in their first encounter with the Premier's forces. These were commanded by Capt. Kong Le, the paratrooper who led the Aug. 9 uprising.

Meanwhile, in the northeast, five battalions of Pathet Lao troops have attacked a garrison loyal to Gen. Nosavan.

The Premier of neighboring Thailand has warned that his army would invade Laos if Phouma's regime tried to take over the whole country. The Laotian Premier charged that the Thais were helping Nosavan's rebels to concentrate on their territory for an attack upon his capital. He said the question of Thai intervention may be brought before the UN.

Laos is bordered by The People's Republic of China, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Thailand — the headquarters of SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. The neutralist policy of the new regime threatens to upset Washington's entire military strategy in Southeast Asia which hinges on making Laos a military bastion and possible jumping-off place for action against China and Vietnam, both of which it borders.

A neutralist Laos would drive a wedge right through the SEATO area, for Cambodia to the south is already talking of setting its arms from China instead of the U.S.

The American Way of Life

Go Underground, Young Man

What America needs more of, according to Sen. Kennedy, speaking to the recent National Democratic Convention, is the good old pioneering spirit. In fact, he said, we need to explore new frontiers.

Kennedy wasn't too specific as to where the new frontiers would be found. But at least one hardy family, according to a Sept. 20 Associated Press story by Kenneth R. Fanizzi, has been braving hazards in the attempt to stake out a homestead in untried territory.

Mr. Fanizzi tells how he, his wife Agnes, 25, and their son Tommy, 13 months, spent 24 hours in their newly constructed underground bomb shelter.

The reinforced steel and concrete shelter is 6 1/2 feet by 17 1/2 feet. Built according to Civil Defense specifications, it cost \$1,450.

"The first two hours were the hardest," Mr. Fanizzi reported. "This was the period of becoming acclimated. Breathing was difficult. Our eyes burned. Tommy, his travel restricted, was restless. Our appetites were below normal."

"An intake blower," he continued, "is used to hand-pump filtered air into the shelter. The blower frees the air of radioactive particles. . . . At 6:30 p.m., we assumed that electric power was cut off and resorted to a kerosene lamp for light. It gave off an obnoxious odor. A substituted Coleman lantern also proved unsatisfactory. It generated too much heat. A large candle burned for 17 1/2 hours. . . ."

"At night we set up two day beds and a cot. The mattresses and blankets were damp. The shelter was musty. I kept pumping air. "At first we fell over one another and had difficulty finding equipment. Tommy was into everything, including two jars of water. . . ."

"Agnes cooked supper on an electric stove. She heated canned spaghetti and meatballs in army mess gear. "After supper, Tommy was put to bed. Agnes played solitaire. I leafed through a magazine. Boredom was setting in. "The whirring of the intake motor frightened Tommy. Agnes was morose. "Each of us averaged five hours of broken sleep. I couldn't

sleep soundly for fear we would exhaust the air supply. I awoke many times to operate the blower. Tommy cried when I turned out the candle. It was left burning. "Toward morning, breathing became easier. The headaches were gone. Tommy craved less attention. "We had only two mishaps. A book of matches flared in Agnes' hand. She didn't burn herself. Tommy cut his lip in a fall. "Agnes said the last two hours were the slowest. At 4:10 p.m. I hammered loose the bolts on the doors. The masking tape was removed. We walked into the blinding afternoon sun."

An objective reporter, Mr. Fanizzi didn't give any description of his personal reactions to the experience. But he faithfully reported those of his wife. He explains that she fears closed spaces and that after eight hours in the cramped shelter she cried. "The reaction wasn't momentary. Later, Mrs. Fanizzi described the experience as "a living hell."

In fact, the totality of her reaction would suggest that Mrs. Fanizzi is not likely to be a champion of this particular new frontier. Her husband reports: "If a nuclear attack should come, she said, she would rather die than be buried here for two weeks." Meanwhile, 20 citizens of Burlington County, N.J., are on the last lap of a 12-day Civil Defense "survival" diet that allows them each day six ounces of a sawdust-like multipurpose food, a vitamin C tablet and water, black coffee or tea. "This multipurpose food should be used only as an additive," said one of the volunteers. "I say that only because you can't swallow it easily. Make your gag, I tried it raw and it's like eating sand. . . ."

"It'll keep you alive, but you ought to store every kind of canned food you can in your cellar. Anything at all, just so you'll have something to mix it with."

Washington's concern over the situation was reflected in reports that the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam had sent emissaries to Gen. Nosavan to seek peace talks with the government. The U.S. has moved a task force of 1,100 marines and a squadron of helicopters into nearby waters. Rear Admiral Carson said the Seventh Fleet is "ready for action."

Franco's Prisoners Tell of Conditions In Spanish Jails

The political prisoners in the Central Prison of Burgos Spain have managed to get a document through Franco's censorship to an American clergyman, Rev. John H. Owens of Los Angeles, which describes the terrible conditions of their confinement. Some of the 399 prisoners have served over fifteen years. "The majority of us suffer from chilblains and ulcerated sores mainly on the hands and ears and it is impossible ever to enjoy, even in bed, an endurable temperature," they say. "The constant cold becomes painful torture for the prison inmates. Also the condition of the living quarters is deplorable: windows that don't close, broken panes which are not replaced, insufficient and badly installed lavatories, showers with deficient plumbing and with hot water only one hour a week; floors which because they are not washable are, in spite of our efforts to clean them, filthy focuses of infection; bad electric lighting, etc."

"Only the constant sacrifice of our relatives and the growing solidarity of the Spanish people and of our friends of the whole world has permitted us to subsist under the subhuman conditions in which we have found ourselves through the past years. "To such an extreme are the measures of censorship carried out, their main objective being to isolate us from our relatives and friends, our people, and the world, that we are also denied the right to communicate with our lawyers. "The undergarments we receive are limited to two cotton undershirts and two pairs of shorts, which are to serve us in winter and in summer. They

give us, to mitigate the rigors of the long winter period, four blankets, but only two sheets and two towels every two years." They complain that participation in all Catholic rites is compulsory for all inmates, without exception, regardless of their religious views. The document has been made public by Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Cousins Presents Program for Labor Party Conference Frank Cousins, secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union and leader of the struggle against the right-wing policies of Hugh Gaitskell, has outlined a three-point program for the British Labor Party conference to be held next week at Scarborough. (1) The Labor Party must dedicate itself to socialism. (2) Nuclear weapons in any shape or form must be abandoned. (3) Labor members of parliament must accept and carry out the decisions of the party conference. If this program, which was ratified by the recent Trades Union Congress, is accepted, the way can be opened for further advance toward socialist objectives by the most powerful working-class party in the Western world. In a statement on the forthcoming conference, the national executive committee of the Socialist Labor League declared that it is not possible "to have socialism in Britain unless the basic industries are nationalized, and nationalized under conditions where the capitalists who own them at present are unable to paralyze them with top-heavy compensation payments." It called for an end to all measures of thought control within the Labor Party and for support to Cousins. "This by no means implies complete agreement with his policy; it means that the main item on the agenda of the Scarborough conference is to clear Gaitskell and Co. out of the leadership of the Labor Party and set it on the road to socialism in our time."

Student Sees New Interest In Socialism

Editor: I am subscribing for a friend of mine. I went through school with him and he has shown an interest in socialism. I believe he will enjoy your very progressive weekly.

This Is a Real Social Revolution

Editor: Tuesday evening I went up to the Hotel Theresa where Fidel Castro was staying. The police had herded thousands of people behind barricades on three corners facing the hotel. I joined the crowd behind one of the

barricades. It was made up of Cuban men and women singing, chanting and talking in Spanish and Negroes who were more quiet but smiling. I told a young couple I had been to Cuba this summer. They immediately said, "They lie — the American papers lie. Isn't that true?" "Yes," I said, "they lie terribly." I went on to describe the wonderful things taking place in Cuba. They knew all this. But the fact that a non-Cuban was saying it filled them with pleasure.

A Cuban man said to me, "This is a real social revolution and the people are part of it." In the middle of what he was saying a roar went up, "FI-DEL, FI-DEL!" There in the ninth floor window was Castro waving vigorously and throwing kisses. Roa, the foreign minister, and Nunez, the head of INRA, appeared at the darkened windows and the crowd shouted their names. I asked people around me how they could recognize them from so far away. "Oh," they replied, "we know them well!"

Ethel Lobman New York

Pleased With Rights Stand

Editor: I enjoy every issue of the Militant and don't want to miss any of them. I am very happy and pleased with your efforts to help the American Negro and all other minority people. Keep up the good work.

A. H. Cleveland

This Way of Life Is Not for Him

Editor: So worshipped is "our way of life" by the politicians of the parties. How they love to mouth the phrase.

"Our way of life" — the way of the Smith Act and McCarthyism. And the worshippers of this — judges, politicians, labor bureaucrats, the press and TV — call us "muddled."

Well, I've been "muddled" for 70 odd years then. But I'll stick to my ideals and refuse any part of their wars, H-bombs, poison gas, race hatred and all the rest of their "Onward Christian soldiers marching as to war" philosophy.

Paul Dennie Los Angeles

How Private Rich Man's Club Shapes Government's Policy

Who are the real rulers of the U.S.? The millions who cast votes for the president once every four years — or the few moneyed magnates who have the inside track in top government circles throughout the year?

A sensational article in the September Harper's magazine, entitled "America's Most Powerful Private Club," helps answer this question. It tells about a semi-official, semi-social organization of the very biggest businessmen who "advise" the government on its major policy decisions.

The club is called the "Business Advisory Council for the Commerce Department," 160 key U.S. business executives, carefully handpicked by the Secretary of Commerce, belong to it. The current president is Ralph Cordier of General Electric.

On its rolls are the heads of Du Pont, U.S. Steel, Standard Oil of N.J., and Ford Motor. BAC's present members include two out of the three biggest auto manufacturers; two out of the four biggest rubber producers; two out of the three biggest textile companies; and four out of the ten biggest chemical manufacturers. Also the top executives of the largest data-processing company; the biggest farm equipment maker; and the largest domestic meat packer. Important banking, brokerage and insurance interests are well represented.

Meet at Plush Resorts

Admittance to this club is the supreme accolade of American business, said to be worth "millions in prestige." Exclaimed a Washington economist at his first BAC cocktail party: "Boy just to be in this room means that you've really arrived!"

The Council meets regularly with government officials six times a year, twice a year at plush resorts where they can talk over problems and policies in an intimate atmosphere. Government guests who came to its May 1955 meeting at the Homestead at Hot Springs, Virginia, included four cabinet members and nine other key men in Eisenhower's regime.

However, BAC is not simply a Republican outfit. It originated during the first days of Roosevelt's administration. Since then, it has continued to counsel both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Their get-togethers are completely private. Newsmen are not allowed into the sessions which are all off the record. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, head of the House Anti-Trust Committee, stated flatly in 1955 that the BAC was a lobby for big business "which very definitely operates in violation of the rules laid down by the Justice Department for industry advisory committees."

BAC members are given access to government economic estimates unavailable to other groups. These give them a unique foreknowledge of official policies and intentions on economic matters.

Independents

(Continued from Page 1) "In our opinion this is the road to war.

"At home, forty-three years after sending its youth into the first global war to 'Make the World Safe For Democracy,' America has yet to make its lunch counters and public schools safe for Negroes. This is a land of Jim Crow, anti-labor laws, political witch hunting, and lying commercials. Falsehood, cynicism and worship of the dollar in official circles has become entrenched from the White House down to the precinct captain.

"We believe that a clean break must be made with our country's moral and material decay, the statement continued. We believe that the place to begin is in the 1960 elections. The two capitalist parties have shown down through the years that they are responsible politically and not to the majority of the American people.

"We call for a break with the two major parties. We call for the organization of a labor party based upon the unions and including the Negro people and the working farmers."

"We call for... a step toward mass independent political action by registering the largest possible vote and campaign activity for the candidates of the Socialist Workers party," they concluded.

So many BAC people take top government posts that it is difficult to tell where their organizational obligations end and their official duties begin. After the 1952 elections Eisenhower vacationed in Georgia close by the session of the BAC and held close conferences with several of its key people such as Sidney J. Weinberg, senior partner of the New York investment house of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Shortly after he chose BAC men for three of the four top posts in his cabinet, none of whom had previously been politically prominent. They were Wilson of GM as Defense Secretary; Humphrey of M. A. Hanna Co. as Treasury Secretary; and Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co. as Army Secretary.

Under both Democratic and Republican presidents the BAC fraternity has provided a ready-made reservoir of top administrators during wartime. The author of the article, Hobart Rowan, Business Trends Editor of Newsweek, observes: "There was a time during the Korean war when it took an expert on the BAC to determine whether a given corporation executive was on his own or Uncle Sam's payroll at the moment."

Insight into its influence is given by its hitherto undisclosed intervention in the case of Senator Joseph McCarthy. "The BAC helped to push Senator Joe McCarthy over the brink in 1954, by supplying a bit of backbone to the Eisenhower Administration at the right time," writes Rowan. "McCarthy's chief target in the Army-McCarthy hearings was the aforementioned Robert T. Stevens — a big wheel in the BAC who had become Secretary of the Army. The BAC didn't pay much — if any — attention to Joe McCarthy as a social menace until he started to pick on Bob Stevens. Then, they burned up."

"During the May 1954 meeting at the Homestead, Stevens flew down from

Washington for a weekend reprieve from his televised torture. A special delegation of BAC officials made it a point to journey from the hotel to the mountain-top airport to greet Stevens. He was escorted into the lobby like a conquering hero. Then, publicly, one member of the BAC after another roared the Eisenhower Administration for its McCarthy-appeasement policy. The BAC's attitude gave the Administration some courage, and shortly thereafter former Senator Ralph Flanders (a Republican and BAC member) introduced a Senate resolution calling for censure."

This suggests that had the BAC considered the time ripe for a fascist movement, their nod in the other direction might have been decisive in furthering McCarthy's political fortunes.

"From Administration to Administration," concludes the author, "this elite group has had a continuous privilege to participate in government decisions with no public record or review."

A final point. Dues of BAC members — a maximum of \$1,500 annually — are tax-deductible. Influencing government policy in their interest is considered an essential business expense by the Internal Revenue Service.



McDONALD

... McDonald Sidetracks

(Continued from Page 1) for the reopening of existing contracts, but we are going to talk to the steel industry through our Human Relations Committee about this problem. And when the new Congress assembles in Washington, D.C., in January of next year, we are going to Congress with a law calling for the establishment of the 32-hour week for all Americans.

McDonald's declaration left no further room for any illusions. If, to gain the shorter work week, the steel workers had to depend on the generosity of the "human relations" committee and the mercy of Congress the prospects were very dim indeed — as subsequent developments very quickly proved.

Appearing as a guest speaker at the convention, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, architect of the "human relations" approach to collective bargaining, sadly observed that: "The high hopes that many of us had for the values of those committees seem far from realized. From all reports I have, the committee created by the agreement to deal with work practices in your industry, and the committee dealing with human relations, have not gotten off the ground. That contract was negotiated in January — and this is September."

Profits Come First

This should come as no surprise to those familiar with the recent history of labor-management relations in the steel industry. Whatever the steel workers are able to gain from the greedy steel moguls they will get through struggle and not through Christian charity. The gentlemen who own and operate the steel industry do so not for the benefit of the workers, not for the good of the people, but for profit. And their appetite for ever greater profits cannot be curbed by futile appeals to their "human relations" benevolence. It doesn't exist!

And what of the coming Congress and Administration in Washington? Can the steel workers rely on that source for relief?

McDonald issued his call for a 4-day, 32-hour week at the morning session of the opening day of the convention. Senator John F. Kennedy, presidential

candidate of the Democratic party, seeking an endorsement, was scheduled to speak at the afternoon session. One would think that the leaders of the union would want to hear what the candidate had to say on the issues confronting the steel workers before making an endorsement. But that would be expecting too much of the "labor statesmen." Immediately preceding Kennedy's appearance a resolution was introduced endorsing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Opposes Shorter Week

Having been presented with a blank check, Kennedy felt no restraint in expressing his views. Departing from his prepared text the Democratic candidate summarily rejected the shorter work week proposal by flatly stating that he "would prefer a different solution." He would prefer, he stated, that every one continue to work a 40-hour week so that we could keep up with the Russians. He would prefer, he said, to put all the unemployed steel workers back on the job by "stimulating production."

In the meantime? In the meantime, Kennedy added, "we should try an administration which is dedicated to full economic growth." That is, elect us Democrats and your worries will be over. Wasn't it the Truman administration, "dedicated to full economic growth," which enacted the "Full Employment Act" in 1946 to sidetrack the demand for a shorter work week? Counting on the short memories of the workers the Democrats of 1960 are intent upon perpetrating once again the "full employment" hoax. Nothing good can be expected from that source.

With the key problem of the convention thus neatly disposed of, everything that followed became a dull, routine adoption of meaningless resolutions and a further tightening of machine control through added restrictions written into the constitution under the pretext of amendments designed to conform with the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law.

The outrageous treatment accorded the small opposition at the convention became a public scandal which deserves more extended treatment and to which we shall return in the coming issue.

'Go-Slow' Plans Paralyze School Desegregation

By Arthur Jordan

Southern schoolhouses opened this fall without the violence of other years, but with little advance toward desegregation. Advocates of "gradual" progress point to Clinton, Tenn., where a scant dozen Negroes returned to a new high school, replacing one leveled by dynamite in 1958. Elsewhere, Negro children slipped quietly and unobtrusively, singly or in pairs and threes, into a few widely scattered school buildings.

But to Negro parents with rising expectations, the promise of school integration seems bogged in a mire of suits and counter-suits, "go-slow" plans, and "token" actions under "pupil placement" laws. For them the six-year-old phrase, "with all deliberate speed," has soured to "all deliberate delay."

While accurate statistics await a forthcoming summary by the Southern Educational Reporting Service, the outlines of this year's picture are already clear. Fifteen new school districts (the same number as last year) have been "desegregated," bringing the total to 767 of 6,676 in the area affected by the 1954 Supreme Court ruling.

But in the entire area (seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia), the proportion of Negro children in desegregated schools remains at six percent. One half million of these children live in six border states and the District; two and one-half million live in the eleven states of the old slave Confederacy, where an increment of a few hundred leaves the proportion attending "mixed" classes at less than two-tenths of one percent.

Three-quarters of this tiny fraction are in Western Texas, an area thinly populated by Negroes; the rest, in southern Florida and the upper South — Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. In the hard-core Deep South — Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina — there are still no integrated schools.

A glimmer of an opening in the Deep South was sighted September 1, when the Supreme Court voided a "last resort" law enabling Louisiana Governor Jimmie Davis to shut down public schools.

The setting aside of the "last resort" act had implications for other states with similar laws, but the limited results expected in New Orleans can already be seen in Houston, Tex. Here, after years of litigation, the Court finally ordered immediate first-grade integration. To date, in what was the largest segregated district in the nation, exactly nine of 42,500 Negro pupils have been admitted to "white" schools.

A gleaming of results reveals the pace of token desegregation in the upper South. In Richmond, Va., two Negro children were admitted to a white school; in Roanoke, Va., six; Galax, Va., eight; Pulaski Co., Va., thirteen; Raleigh, N.C., one; Chapel Hill, N.C., three; Yancey Co., N.C., eight; Knoxville, Tenn., twenty-eight; Pine Bluff, Ark., one. In the Miami, Fla., area two schools accepted one Negro pupil apiece. Gains over last year in previously "desegregated" districts were on a similar scale, where they did occur.

It is to be expected, however, that this year's massive sit-in demonstrations, themselves a reaction against the snail's pace of school desegregation, will in turn react on the school front. Many localities with only token desegregation in their schools have been scenes of vigorous and often victorious sit-ins.

Banks Praises Way Harlem Greeted Castro

By Elaine Jewell

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 — Erroll Banks, Socialist Workers candidate for Congress in the 23rd Congressional District, last night commended the warm welcome which Harlem gave Fidel Castro. He cited it as an example of the kind of solidarity needed between blacks and whites.

Banks scored the continued existence of Jim Crow in the United States. He explained that the main source of race prejudice is the economic benefits that capitalists derive from pitting worker against worker.

Eleanor Letha Cary, campaign manager for Erroll Banks, who shared the platform with the Socialist Workers candidate at Forum Hall, emphasized the need for independent political action in the Negro struggle for full equality.

A veteran Negro fighter, Mrs. Cary charged the Democrats and Republicans with conspiring to deprive Negroes of their right to vote. "Close to 5,000 marchers demonstrated before the Democratic convention to force action on civil rights," she pointed out. "Their hopes were dashed when Kennedy, the author of the infamous Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin anti-labor law, and the Southern Democrat Lyndon Johnson were chosen as the Democratic party's standard bearers."

Calendar Of Events

DETROIT ON TV — Hear Robert Him-mel, Socialist Workers candidate for governor, on WWJ-TV (Channel 4) on Sunday, Oct. 9, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 8 p.m. — Hear Myra Tanner Weiss, SWP vice-presidential candidate, on "The Case for Socialism in 1960." At Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum and Young Socialist Alliance.

LOS ANGELES Theodore Edwards, Socialist Radio Commentator and Lecturer, speaks on THE PEACE ISSUE AND THE 1960 ELECTIONS. Hear a discussion of "The Current Session of the United Nations," "The Foreign Policy Declarations of Kennedy and Nixon," "The Prospects for 'Peaceful Coexistence' and the Present World Situation." FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 8:15 p.m., 1702 E. Fourth St. Ausp.: Socialist Workers Party and Students for Dobbs-Weiss. Questions, Discussion, Refreshments.

NEW YORK "CUBA — THE BEGINNING OF A NEW REVOLUTION." Hear Joseph Hansen, editor of the Militant, Friday, Oct. 7, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place (near Union Square). Contribution, 50 cents. Ausp.: Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party, 5511 Euclid Ave., Room 203. DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. TEmple 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. FEderal 2-7781. NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J. NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852. OAKLAND - BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif. PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and 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., Room 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone FR 6-7296; if no answer, WA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 5-0191. LIbrary, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

The Art of Short-Weighting

The Sept. 10 issue of Labor, organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, offers some interesting information on how housewives are tricked on the weight of food they buy. The following are excerpts.

"What is a housewife to think if she sees a can of 'New Light Spray' shortening on the supermarket shelves with a label proclaiming '226 Fewer Calories per cup than any other shortening... makes everything you bake less fattening... made by a revolutionary new process that actually WHIPS OUT calories.'"

"Any lady worried about her waistline or her husband's is apt to think she's found a great bargain in this 'New Light Spray.' But the revolutionary new thing offered in the Spray can is nothing but air — or more exactly, nitrogen gas, which makes up four-fifths of the air we breathe.

"The makers of Spray, Lever Brothers, have 'whipped out' calories by simply 'whipping in' nitrogen into their product, so that the one-pound size can of 'New Light Spray' actually contains only 14 oz. of shortening, and the three-pound size can contains only two pounds 10 oz. The result, it's claimed, is a 'greater homogenizing effect.'"

"According to U.S. Food and Drug Administration officials, this is just one example out of many where the glittering array of packaged foods on the supermarket shelves tricks the consumer into thinking she's getting more than the true weight of what she buys.

"No longer is short weight a matter only of 'the butcher's thumb on the scales.' In our packaged-food era, the FDA has found, short

weight runs through nearly the whole range of these foods, from corn meal to butter, from salad dressing to macaroni.

"Last year, FDA agents around the country sampled 106,695 packages of 35 different kinds of packaged foods, covering nearly everything important of this sort that the housewife normally buys. According to Chester T. Hubble of FDA's enforcement division, '5.2 per cent of all lots sampled were below the stated net content.'"

"The proportion of short-weight lots ran as follows in some of the worst-offending foods: 'Corn meal, 39 per cent short; butter, 34 per cent; oleo, 29 per cent; salad dressing, 27 per cent; coffee, 26 per cent; sugar, 24 per cent; farina, oatmeal, etc., 23 per cent, and vegetable oil, 23 per cent..."

"Likewise, many consumers have noticed the large amount of air space in packages of breakfast cereals such as corn flakes. FDA has been trying to force these manufacturers to print the net weight of their cereals in a prominent spot on the front of the package, so the buyer will be able to tell easily how much is inside. But the cereal makers insist they will only print the weight in a small spot on a side panel of the box.

"Similarly, FDA seized the 'Chocolate Covered Thin Mints' of Delson Candy Company because the actual candy occupied only about a third of the trickily-contrived package. A Federal judge, however, agreed with the company's claim that this was not a cheat but instead a 'recognized advance in the art of candy box design.'"

Notes in the News

CUBA'S 'THERESA' — The workers at Havana's Riviera Hotel decided Sept. 20 to change its name to The Theresa in honor of the Harlem hotel where Premier Castro and the Cuban UN delegation are staying.

LAND OF THE FREE — The United States has more people behind bars in proportion to the population than any other country in the world, says James V. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. He reports that the U.S. has 178 people in prison for every 100,000 civilians. This compares with 89 in Japan and 65 in England.

PIPE THOSE GAMS! — Tipping its hat to American marketing genius, the Sept. 23 Wall Street Journal reported: "Nylon stockings impregnated with oil or cream which, hosiery makers claim, will give legs an automatic beauty treatment, are headed for retail counters. One manufacturer will offer a line of stockings treated with a mixture of mink, turtle, lanolin and sesame oils, plus royal jelly."

HENRY 4 — For the advertising of its production of Shakespeare's Henry IV, New York's WNTA-TV, which operates on Channel 13, decided to change its listing to Channel XIII. But the ad men insisted a lot of people wouldn't get it so the station decided to compromise by running Channel XIII in the New York Times and Herald Tribune and Channel 13 in the other papers.

DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO — Robert Carter Allen has filed a bankruptcy petition in Denver. Mr. Allen is author of the book, "How to Build a Fortune and Save on Taxes."

BOGUS BIG BROTHER — "See-All Tele-Tector" is the name of a Chicago firm's new product. It's a dummy camera to be mounted on the wall or ceiling of a store to discourage potential shoplifters.

TEXAS BRAINWASHING — A Texas state committee has urged adoption of a sales tax under the name "transfer" tax. "New terminology is needed," a committee spokesman explained. "General sales tax scares everyone to death. We have to create a new atmosphere in this state — take out of our minds the prejudice against a certain tax..."

A SOUND SUSPICION — "Today's newspapers for the most part are not bringing news but are rather spreading propaganda... The trouble in Cuba is a classic example. I have read all the news I can get concerning events in Cuba and the Castro government. The drift toward communism is disturbing; his undisciplined activity is annoying — I eagerly await the coming counter-revolution that will destroy the monster. But just when I have given up on him completely, there comes a first-hand

report of a visitor to the island. Instead of exploitation, I find service to the masses; instead of hate and bigotry, I find love and understanding; instead of communism I find democracy. I cannot go to Cuba myself. I must depend upon reports. I am beginning to distrust the newspaper accounts." — From a letter to the Sept. 23 Baltimore Sun by Rev. Robert E. Mitzel.

ANTI-RECESSION MOVE — On Sept. 22 the Air Force released a quarter of a billion dollars for the construction work at four inter-continental missile bases.

WHO SAID NOBODY LIKES COPS? — The Tokyo police force, which aroused deep popular hatred last spring for its savage attacks on anti-treaty demonstrators, has finally found a friend. An organization of writers and artists in Japan has announced formation of a "Policeman's Friend Society." The new group is pledged to give the cops solid "spiritual support and encouragement."

MEETING THE AUTOMATION CHALLENGE — Automation has reached the point where the number of "white collar" workers exceeds the number of "blue collar" workers and where telephone companies regard themselves as "strikeproof," says federal mediator Joseph F. Finnegan. "The problem," he says, "is how to introduce these technical changes in a humane way that will treat the worker as a human being and not a robot to be cast on a trash heap, but at the same time not tie the employer to antiquated work rules and methods which have no contemporary justification..." The solution, opines Mr. Finnegan, is for labor and management to understand each other better.

IT PAYS TO INVEST ABROAD — After deducting the profits taken out of this country by foreign firms, there was a net of \$2.2 billion that flowed into this country last year as profit on private investments abroad. The Wall Street Journal observes that this amount more than equals all the gifts, grants and other contributions sent abroad by the government and by private citizens.

SMALL RETAILERS ON DECLINE — The volume of retail sales has increased by 20 per cent in the last decade. But during the same period the number of retail stores declined by 4 per cent. The most spectacular drop has been in the number of tobacco shops. Despite the steady increase in tobacco consumption, 59 per cent of the traditional "corner cigar stores" have vanished from the American scene.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK — "Alcohol has become a problem of greater urgency than the threat of communism" — Mrs. Fred J. Toozie, president, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.