

"Time to Act," Says Rev. King

Calls for "Full-Scale" Attack On South's Jim Crow System

By George Lavan

A resolution calling upon Southern Negroes to engage in mass actions openly breaking state and local laws "not in harmony with federal laws" was passed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference...

Green Xmas Predicted for Socialist Fund

By Reba Aubrey Campaign Director

Today is December 15 and I'm beginning to see a green Christmas for our Socialist Publications Fund.

In each of the letters is a Christmas card with the season's greetings elegantly engraved as follows: "Enclosed please find the contribution that gives us 100% on our quota. It was a hard battle but we made it."

December 15 (today, as I mentioned) is of course the closing date of our fund campaign and that's the reason my typewriter looks like a mailbox.

Well and good, you say. But what about the \$16,000 question? Are we really going to make it in full and on time? My answer is an absolutely unequivocal, "Yes!"

Meanwhile, we already have some accomplishments everyone should note. For example, if you'll turn to the scorecard on page 2 you'll see that ten cities have already made their goals.

Los Angeles, which had the honor of choosing the largest single target, and which only a week ago seemed seriously behind schedule, came through with a final dazzling spurt.

A note accompanying that impressive envelope said, "We heaved a big sigh of relief at the good results — it was tough going." That's the way it is. But revolutionary socialists seem to thrive on licking tough problems.

Meeting the third largest goal in the country in full and ahead of time wasn't easy for them either. But fund director Bob W. reports that at the eleventh hour comrades increased their pledges by a total of \$125 to assure continuation of the Twin Cities record.

From Chicago director Ray Follett came a jubilant letter: "Chicago keeps its promise! Here is our check for the balance on our fund quota. Yesterday's public meeting for Farrell helped considerably. The meeting in (Continued on Page 2)

Take the Vampires Off Our Throats!

Shortly after his polio vaccine was perfected, Dr. Jonas Salk appeared on television. Asked if he intended to patent his discovery, the dedicated young scientist looked at his interviewer in astonishment and replied, "Would you patent the benefits of the sun?"

Quite a different view is taken by the drug manufacturers who have fastened themselves like vampires on the throats of the sick and aged.

To make patents on the new drugs public property would "completely destroy the incentive for research for commercial corporations," says one not less than Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, profit-minded head of the drug company that bears his name.

Testifying before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, Dr. Upjohn assailed as "irresponsible" a suggestion that drug companies should be regulated as a public utility.

"If we had to operate as a public utility," said Dr. Upjohn, speaking like the typical capitalist he is, "we just could not operate on the degree of return on invested capital that that would permit."

No doubt about it. Even the mildest form of government regulation would cut into the outrageous "degree of return" which the pill peddlers now extort from the sick and the injured.

The American people are being overcharged \$750,000,000 a year on prescription drugs, according to Seymour N. Blackman, head of a small New Jersey firm.

Blackman explained that this "overcharge" is due to monopoly control of patents and markets. And to an endless high-powered campaign to "brainwash" physicians into prescribing major brand

1,000 Packinghouse Strikers Meet Armed Scabs in Battle

Fixed Bayonets in Minnesota



National Guardsmen, in full battle dress, use fixed bayonets to disperse union members gathered around the strikebound Wilson & Co. meat-packing plant at Albert Lea Dec. 11. The town was placed under martial law by Gov. Freeman when the packinghouse workers responded with mass picket lines and militant action to violence initiated by armed scabs.

Troops Sent By Governor

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14 — Striking packinghouse workers, a thousand strong, have offered a magnificent demonstration of militant resistance to a scab-herding operation at the Albert Lea plant of Wilson & Co., about 100 miles south of here.

A major battle broke out at the struck plant last Wednesday when a mob of scabs, armed with guns, knives and black-jacks, tried to leave the plant by crashing through a mass picket line of the 1,100 striking members of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, Local 6, AFL-CIO.

Several strikers were almost run down and a scab car struck one of the pickets. The strikers returned the attack with a barrage of bricks and rocks. A number of the strikebreakers' cars were overturned. Windshields on many others were shattered. Union officials, patrolling the line, urged no violence.

It was not until three hours later that police and deputy sheriffs were able to lead scabs out of the plant past the plant gate. A number of strikebreakers elected to spend the night inside the plant.

The brutality of Wilson's union-busting tactics and the fiercely militant response of the strikers was indicated by Sam Romer, Minneapolis Tribune staff writer. He opened his account: "The economic jungle — the raw, bare-knuckled labor dispute of the '30's — returned to Albert Lea for three hours Wednesday."

Thursday, the company again tried to run armed scabs through the picket line. This drew a fresh shower of rocks from the strikers. The next day martial law was declared and the National Guard shut down the plant.

Governor Freeman acted after a plea for aid by city and county officials in Albert Lea. Their letter to the governor confirmed "large numbers of weapons, including guns, knives, black-jacks, as well as other dangerous weapons."

Company Asks Arms The letter also disclosed that "The local management has requested tear gas and riot guns for use within the plant area."

When the militia shut the plant gates to scabs, Wilson's President James D. Cooney promptly put the heat on the governor to reopen it with the bayonet-armed guard acting as scab-herders. In a press statement, Cooney charged that the governor's action was "completely arbitrary and capricious."

He didn't call out the guard to maintain law and order, he called them out to shut down the plant."

Governor Freeman replied that it would have taken 2,000 guardsmen, instead of 200, to keep the plant open.

The strike, which covers the (Continued on Page 3)

Steel Kings Use T-H 'Cool Off' For Pincers Attack on Union

By Tom Kerry

After a brief pause, upon the imposition of the Taft-Hartley injunction by the U.S. Supreme Court, the steel corporations have accelerated their propaganda barrage designed to soften the steel workers into accepting the terms laid down by the companies.

All bids to mediate or arbitrate the dispute have been summarily rejected by the steel tycoons. Their answer to Eisenhower's appeal for an agreement based upon "free collective bargaining" was a revival of their ultimatum to the union. Confronted with the hard-boiled attitude of the employers, federal mediator Joseph F. Finnegan announced he was "suspending the mediation sessions."

The theory behind the eighty-day Taft-Hartley "cooling off" injunction is that the parties to the dispute would utilize the

time period to hammer out an agreement. But the steel bosses have other ideas.

While the paternal approach has been left to the steel corporations, the employing class as a whole has endeavored to press forward the war against labor on a broader front. This is insurance against the probability that the steel workers will prove to be immune to the mealy-mouthed "soft-sell" of the steel magnates.

Unfortunately, because the steel union leadership has repeatedly prostrated itself before the minions of Wall Street in public office, the steel barons feel themselves firmly ensconced in the driver's seat. The initiative is in their hands. They have literally nothing to lose by taking advantage of the Taft-Hartley requirement that a referendum vote be taken on their "last offer."

Know Their Man

The steel corporations know their Eisenhower. They have little to fear from the man who has played their game from the beginning. They are not impressed by his fulminations against "both sides" in the dispute. Nor are they too much concerned.

(Continued on Page 2)

Can Dollar Threat Make Castro Halt?

By Lillian Kiesel

"The fate of Fidel Castro's revolution may ultimately be decided in Wall Street," says Edmour Germain, financial writer of the New York World-Telegram, in a series of articles that seek to tell the new Cuban government which side it had best look to find the butter on its bread.

"Unless the Premier can maintain his government's credit in the world financial markets, primarily New York, he faces eventual overthrow by left-wing or right-wing elements," Germain declares. "His underdeveloped island needs capital which Wall Street alone can provide."

Will Castro read the handwriting on the walls of the counting

Union Boys Make Good In Germany

After issuing a long-winded statement at Bonn, Dec. 7, on Communism and other sticky problems facing the West German government, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was decorated by Chancellor Adenauer. America's top union bureaucrat hit the jackpot, winning the Grand Cross, Second Class, of the Order of Merit.

Jay Lovestone, a one-time leader of the Communist party, now head of the AFL-CIO's European and Eastern department, was almost as lucky, winning the same decoration, but minus the attractive sash and star which the German ruler pinned on Meany.

It was not reported whether any hecklers were present to ask why Meany and Lovestone were in Germany sharing Adenauer's headaches while the American labor movement is under the worst attack in decades.

BLOCK THAT KICKBACK! The International Fashion Council designated the week of Dec. 28 as "Don't Return Her Christmas Gift Week."

U.S. and Japan Agree on New Military Pact

The U.S. and Japanese governments have reached full agreement on the main provisions of a new military pact.

Under the provisions of the agreement, says Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott in their syndicated column Dec. 11, "Japan... will be given U.S. financial and technical assistance to build up a strong army, navy and air force, including aircraft carriers and at least one nuclear submarine."

For the ten-year duration of the treaty, the U.S. can continue to occupy various military bases in Japan. But the U.S. must consult Japan before the forces on these bases can be employed in military operations. Okinawa, however, is excluded from this stipulation. The decision for the deployment of American troops from this \$1 billion base will rest with the U.S.

The military agreement is slated to be completed when Premier Kishi arrives in this country around Jan. 20 to sign the pact.

According to the Nov. 27 Peking People's Daily, Japanese Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama stated in Parliament that under the new "security treaty" with the U.S., the area of operations of the American forces in Japan might extend to the interior of China or the Soviet Union and that negotiations were being held with Washington on the introduction into Japan of nuclear weapons.

On Nov. 27, nearly 30,000 people demonstrated in Tokyo against the new pact with the U.S. The protest action was called by the Socialist and Communist parties, the Sohyo labor federation, and Zengakuren, a left-wing student organization. Demonstrations elsewhere in Japan involved 200,000 additional people.

THEY GET THE CREAM Milk went up a half-cent a quart in New York to "cover" a wage rise. The Borden dairy company will increase stock dividends 20 cents a share.

Ocean Is Becoming Atomic Garbage Pit

After having poisoned fishing grounds in the Pacific Ocean through its nuclear testing, it seems that the Atomic Energy Commission has further been contaminating sea-food waters by careless disposal of atomic wastes.

The Skipper, a monthly yachting magazine, has charged that the upper layers of both Atlantic and Pacific waters are being contaminated by radioactive wastes escaping from ruptured disposal drums.

The magazine article states in its January issue (according to the Dec. 9 New York World-Telegram) that recent tests of the barrels used by the AEC to dispose of radioactive wastes showed that some ruptured before being lowered to a depth of 1,000 fathoms (6,000 feet).

Reach Surface

The tests were made by the California Department of Fish and Game and indicate that "some of the wastes are being released in the upper surface layers of the ocean instead of being stored on the bottom as intended."

"The 'fertile' upper layers of the ocean contain the plankton and sea life which yield man's harvest of the sea," says the author of the Skipper's article, Grace Des Champs. The article is entitled "Atomic Garbage Pit."

The AEC has admitted that some disposal drums did rupture but claims that not enough

wastes were involved to be dangerous. Besides, says the AEC, the waste material consigned to sea is at a low level of radioactivity.

Grace Des Champs challenges this. She says that some atomic facilities describe their waste dumped at sea as high level.

The AEC's assumption is that the sea bottom at a 1,000-fathom depth provides containment, or at least isolation from man and his sea food.

But says the Skipper article, "... some of the isotopes dumped at sea are still very active and some of them are very long-lived. . . ."

"Isotopes such as strontium-90, cobalt-60 and cesium-137 are also going into the sea — isotopes taken up in large concentrations by marine food and highly hazardous, biologically, to many."

"Unlike the wastes stored on land, the radioactive isotopes disappearing beneath the waters pass forever from any human recovery now known."

Present nuclear disposal grounds in the Atlantic Ocean lie a few miles offshore near Boston and about 150 miles away from New York and Norfolk, Va. Future dumping grounds will be even closer to shore according to a chart prepared for the AEC by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. Both the AEC and the National Academy consider the 1,000-fathom depth to be safe.

CBS Decides to Try Out The New Honesty in TV

Fans of the CBS television network are in for a pleasant surprise. Joseph H. Ream, vice-president of the big video chain, announced a new policy Dec. 15. From now on viewers will be given fair warning on some of the entertainment fakes.

For example, eyes should snap open and ears prick up when the following warning appears both audibly and visibly on your screen: "Certain portions of this recorded program were pre-recorded."

That means the regular broadcast was taped. But some additions were spliced in from real oldies.

Another signal to shift to the alert will go: "This program was performed (or filmed or taped) before a live audience with audience reaction technically augmented."

That means live people were present during the performance but the jokes dropped like a wet

towel in a morgue. So the technicians fixed it up with some canned laughter. This may have been recorded during the showing of a Charlie Chaplin comedy. Or the assorted yaks, boffs, giggles, snorts and hoots may have been made on an electronic device.

Another warning to wake up to possible victimization runs: "Participants (or guests) on this program (or a portion of it) were selected (or interviewed) in advance."

Read that as fair notice that the person about to give forth with dazzling facts, or home-sown shafts of wit, is no do-it-yourself genius. He or she was briefed well in advance and has done his or her homework sufficiently well to pull it off with a professional touch.

The CBS innovation in honesty will undoubtedly be hailed by the Vidiots. At least this part of the program, they will know for sure, was not rigged.

What the 'Times' Man Didn't See in Poland

By Daniel Roberts

In a series of five articles, A. M. Rosenthal, New York Times correspondent recently ousted from Poland, paints the following dismal picture of political conditions in that country today. (New York Times, Nov. 30-Dec. 4.)

Gomulka's liberal reforms, now being seriously curtailed, have not won the adherence of the Polish masses for his regime. The Communist party has forsaken the use of police terrorism but has found no substitute technique of ruling. The youth are hostile. The workers stay away in droves from party meetings. On the other hand, Catholic services are packed. The Polish people tolerate Gomulka's regime only because they view it as a lesser evil to the return of naked Soviet rule.

"Liberalization was successful in removing the edge of discontent and potential revolt," says Rosenthal. "But the Communists found that liberalization did not draw the Polish people closer to a system they detested; it simply permitted them to turn their backs on it."

Thus Rosenthal implies that the October 1956 mass upsurge against Stalinism which placed Gomulka in power, was really a revolt against communism. Gomulka's liberalization policy was bound to fail because it, too, was a variant of "communist" rule. Communism is simply incapable of winning popular support — at least in Poland.

Rosenthal's description of the political situation in Poland today is probably accurate enough. But his intimation that this signifies the failure of communism in Poland is based upon a distortion of what happened in October 1956 when the Polish working class and youth rose up against Stalinist tyranny. While his conclusions about the present are based on his own observations as a reporter, he appears to be singularly ill-informed about the October events — which took place before he arrived in the country — and about the motives that impelled the masses into revolutionary struggle at that time.

Those who organized the October revolution were industrial

When the Polish Masses Moved in 1956



Polish youth are shown above as they excitedly look over the news of victory in Poland's defiance of the Kremlin in October, 1956. The working-class upsurge, which sought an end to bureaucratic abuses, brought Gomulka to power. Gomulka granted considerable concessions to the insurgent workers and students; but instead of going forward to workers' democracy, he gradually withdrew the concessions. Today workers and students are reported to be apathetic; however, a new upsurge may be in preparation that will carry the 1956 beginnings to a successful conclusion.

workers — especially the workers in the Zeran factory district in Warsaw — and students grouped around the CP youth newspaper Po Prostu. Many of them belonged to the Communist party.

They advocated national independence and socialist democracy. They denounced Stalinism as a monstrous travesty of communism, and demanded that the CP return to genuine Leninism. They advocated that a system of democratically-elected workers' councils should run the economy and the state.

The attitude of these socialist-minded workers and students toward the Catholic Church is well illustrated by an incident at one of the numerous mass meetings held throughout the country on the eve of the October revolution. It was reported on Oct. 21, 1956, in Przegląd Kulturalny, a CP publication that had become one of the principal organs of the anti-Stalinists. "A speaker takes the floor

representing himself as a 'Catholic.' He is not warmly received . . . Shouting over the noise, the speaker's first words are: 'Poland is a Catholic country.' Further . . . that because of this Cardinal Wysinski should be freed and restored to his function as prima.

"The hall very energetically registers its disapproval. Whistles and catcalls are heard. Someone proposes an amendment. 'Make it Poland is a socialist country.' Loud applause. More amendments . . . 'Poland, as a socialist country, must regulate the Cardinal's case in the spirit of fair government.' General applause. Such is the course of spontaneous voting at a free meeting of 20,000 workers, students, intellectuals and even just people 'from off the street.'"

The workers, students and intellectuals who wanted neither a Catholic nor a Stalinist Poland but a regime of workers' democracy formed a sizable vanguard. And in October 1956 they had

the backing of the great majority of the workers and of the youth. In countless meetings throughout the country (the workers did not stay away in droves then) the revolutionary vanguard set the tone.

The peasants, it is true, used the October events to reverse forcible collectivization and regain personal ownership of the land. But this did not necessarily represent a defeat for genuine communism. For the peasants can be convinced that their self-interest lies in supporting the workers' democratic rule, providing they are allowed to decide without coercion whether to work the land individually or collectively.

Though the demands of the revolutionary workers and youth met the needs of the masses, their tactics were seriously deficient in that they placed their confidence in Gomulka and the group of "liberal" CP bureaucrats associated with him. The revolutionary vanguard remained tied to the bureaucratically dominated Communist party instead of building a party of its own.

Gomulka lost no time in betraying the trust the revolutionaries had placed in him. Over their heads, he concluded a deal with Cardinal Wysinski, in which he allowed the Church to conduct religious instruction in the schools in return for the clergy's support for the Gomulka regime. Thus Gomulka virtually granted Catholicism the status of a state religion.

Having bolstered himself on the side of bourgeois reaction, Gomulka then turned against the revolutionary vanguard. In the spring of 1957, he ordered the Union of Revolutionary Youth — the new mass movement organized by Po Prostu — to merge with a rump youth organization run by Stalinist hatchmen. As the youth lost their political independence, their ranks became demoralized. The new, merged body rapidly lost in membership. Then in October, 1957, Gomulka banned Po Prostu. This led to student demonstrations, which were crushed by the police. (Wysinski and the Catholic Church, it should be noted, denounced the student demonstrations.)

Bans Workers' Councils
Gomulka also turned his guns on the workers' councils, first forbidding them to federate, then step by step curtailing their functions in the factories (although he admitted they had signally succeeded in raising production) and finally liquidating them altogether in 1958.

Through these measures — which the revolutionaries could not adequately resist because they lacked a party of their own — the enthusiasm, initiative and

self-confidence of the anti-Stalinist workers and youth were dissipated. Supported on one side by the Stalinist machine and on the other side by the Church, Gomulka beat down the one tendency that had won genuine popular support for communism in the country.

That's when the youth started to become cynical and the workers began staying away from the Communist party in droves. The Catholic Church, traditionally associated with Poland's struggle for national independence against Russia in Czarist days, gained rapidly among the politically backward sections of the masses, while the Stalinists remained totally discredited.

This is not the outcome of the October, 1956, revolution but of Gomulka's piecemeal suppression of that revolution. It does not represent the failure of communism but the bankruptcy of Stalinism, whose blows, directed against the genuine communist vanguard, always aid bourgeois reaction — represented in this case by the Catholic Church.

As for authentic communism, it will rise again in Poland and throughout the Soviet orbit. The struggle for workers' democracy has been checked for the time being by the bloody crushing of the Hungarian uprising and the slower strangulation of the Polish political revolution. But neither Stalinism nor capitalist reaction can solve any of the problems of the Soviet and East European working people. New and far greater Polish October will take place in the coming years and will engulf both the Stalinist bureaucracy and such pillars of capitalist reaction as the Catholic Church.

WERE YOU TOOK?

"Dynamol," a vitamin tablet of the one-a-day type containing "an adequate cure and treatment for all vitamin and mineral deficiencies," was picked up by government agents. The 37,800 pills seized contained nothing more than "caffeine equal to two cups of coffee."

SAFEBAY BOLOGNA

Safeway Stores argue that they aren't making a false claim to say that Slender-Way bread contains fewer calories. It's sliced thinner and so each slice is less fattening than ordinary slices.

... Steel Tycoons

(Continued from Page 1)
and decisions were handed down from above. In a very few instances and under the initiative of local union officers, strike bulletins were published to provide information, to offset the propaganda of the bosses, and to transmit instructions and guidance. These were the exception. In the main, union members were forced to get their information from the daily press, radio, television and were constantly deluged with corporation propaganda.

It is to the everlasting glory of the steel workers that despite the glaring defects of the leadership they instinctively reacted in defense of their union against the assault of the steel companies. It was their magnificent show of solidarity and determination that cracked Kaiser and prevented the union leadership from capitulating to corporation-government pressure.

The steel corporations have once again found a challenge into the teeth of the McDonald leadership. The real strength of the union lies in the consciousness of its members, its solidarity, its demonstrated determination to preserve the union against employer attack. The worst course is to continue the policy of conducting the struggle as a "public relations" duel between the steel heads and the union tops.

Are the corporation moneybags speculating on a possible defection by the steel-union members? What better way to disabuse them than to call upon the members to meet in local, district and area gatherings to discuss and decide the great issues confronting the steel union and the entire labor movement.

Are the smart boys of Madison Avenue, with their lying propaganda, counting on influencing the wives of the steel workers to pressure their men into voting company? What better way to straighten out these twisters than to initiate through rank-and-file action a militant, fighting, women's union auxiliary — which so often in the past has played a decisive role in strike struggles.

The issue is joined. The decision rests with the ranks. The victory is assured if the men and women of steel can break through the bureaucratic crust and assert their right to participate actively in the determination of all policy questions.

BOOKS

The "Twentieth Congress Men"

INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA. by Giuseppe Boffa. Marzani & Munsell, New York. 1959. 226 pp. \$5.

This book was written after a five-year stint (1953-58) in the Soviet Union by the Moscow correspondent of L'Unita, leading Italian Communist party newspaper.

Its theme is simple: Socialism was built in the Soviet Union despite grave errors in the Stalin era, all of which are now in the process of being overcome by the Russian people under the guidance of their "vanguard," the Khrushchev group.

Although Boffa's ingratiating style may be considered superior to the nauseating apologetics written under Stalin's influence, he makes no serious break with that late unlamented school of journalism.

The method remains the same. Where Khrushchev is bold, he is bold; where Khrushchev is critical, he is critical; where Khrushchev lies, he lies.

Boffa leans heavily on the positive achievements of the Soviet Union since the 1917 Revolution. His best passages describe the firm devotion of the Soviet masses to their country and its planned non-capitalist economy, to the steady growth of industrial productivity and the sure prospects of even more dramatic growth. All of this is important and undoubtedly true, but in this context a little beside the point.

Bureaucratic "practices," it would appear, were nothing more than the accumulation of cultural lags from one period of Soviet development to another. The "twentieth congress men" understood that these bureaucratic clots obstructed progress and that they could only be flushed out by attacking the cult of Stalin. "Contradictions among the people" still exist; in fact they will always exist, according to the author.

But Boffa is confident that the creativity of socialist democracy mobilized behind the Khrushchev leadership will overcome the many problems.

What is lacking here is any analysis of the economically privileged bureaucratic caste as a crystallized stratum of Soviet

society having its own special material interests. Boffa does not even ask whether there is any connection between the need of this caste to preserve its privileges and the political line of the Stalin regime. To do so would immediately raise embarrassing questions about the Khrushchev regime.

Is it possible that an alert

reader could spend five years in the Soviet Union and not notice that this "vanguard" enjoyed incomes of 40 to 100 times as much as most workers?

All things are possible for those whose courage consists of praising leaders in power and being "boldly" critical only of those that have been officially downgraded.

— Bert Deck

To Avoid Crumbs, Glue Your Cake

By M. L. Stafford

It's good to know that someone has finally taken up the cudgels in defense of the men and women whose artistry and ingenuity are responsible for those sparkling and imaginative television commercials that all of us were enjoying until the ugly charge of "rigging" was made.

The Nov. 23 issue of Advertising Age, which has a sound working knowledge of how TV commercials are really made, offers some solid facts to refute the claim that dishonesty is involved in them.

Sure, there are tricks to any trade, including the preparation of commercials. But as the magazine points out, "product demonstration would be drab with no gimmicks whatsoever."

Furthermore, Advertising Age reports that most producers of TV commercials whom it has interviewed have said "they knew of no cases of deliberate rigging of commercials." Now I suppose the anti-TV crowd will try to insinuate that the survey was rigged.

But the detractors of television will find it difficult to answer Advertising Age's point-by-point defense of TV commercial art.

"Is it wrong," the magazine asks, "to show aerated shaving cream in place of whipped cream? Is it deceptive to drop an Alka Seltzer into a glass of beer to make it fizz? Is it fraudulent to use mashed potatoes or clay instead of ice cream?"

Well, what's your answer? Advertising Age reports that "most observers would say that these practices are perfectly legitimate . . ."

And don't get the idea that the magazine is out to do a whitewash job. It candidly states that a few minor practices could stand a second look. For example, "where commercials make certain boasts which, although true, are not significant factors in the product's use."

Studios, Advertising Age argues, have many problems of time, money and technical limitations which require that staff ingenuity be brought into play.

A busy studio, for example, "can't take three or four hours to roast a beef. What it might do instead is singe the meat over a flame and then rub it with oil to give it a nice juicy effect. The natural juices, in fact do not reflect the light very well."

Coffee Time Tricks

Coffee is a big problem, too. The camera doesn't readily pick up the steam. So what's wrong with dropping in a piece of dry ice, or even more simple, to just put a lit cigarette behind the cup?

Sometimes the coffee doesn't show up dark enough under the camera, so "a dye may be added to give it a deeper, more natural color."

And you certainly have had the experience yourself of getting a lot of foam when you pour hot water on instant coffee. That wouldn't be very appealing on a television demonstration, would it? So an aniline dye may be dropped in to "kill" that awful looking foam.

As in other fields of capitalist endeavor, with the growth of technology new hazards have to be taken into account and appropriate safety measures devised. "People around a television studio," we are informed, "are often warned not to eat the products being used in the commercials."

A luscious-looking gelatin dessert, for example, "may have been sprayed with plastic because gelatin reflects too much light."

Simple tidiness is also a matter of major concern. To avoid the sloppy look, cakes are sometimes sliced well in advance of a program and "glued" back together so that when they are cut in front of the camera too many crumbs won't mar appearances.

A similar concern both for tidiness and for people is exhibited in the handling of permanent wave and shampoo commercials. Take that girl who does the "before" and "after" shampoo scenes. Would you want her to travel down to the studio with her hair in a big mess?

... Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded many new faces and a number of old-timers we haven't seen recently."

As reported previously, Farrell Dobbs is on a national tour for the Socialist Workers party to help lay the groundwork for the 1960 presidential campaign. Comrade Follett's letter indicates it's going to be a good campaign in Chicago.

From Milwaukee director James Boulton came a check and a similar report: "Final contributions were received at the Dec. 13 public meeting for Farrell Dobbs."

Also enclosed was a copy of a very interesting interview with Farrell printed in the Dec. 14 Milwaukee Journal. It's entitled, "Dobbs Started Teamsters' Union on Road to Power in the '30's." Here are a few excerpts:

"The ways of history are sometimes ironic. Take Farrell Dobbs . . . Dobbs cultivates his garden on the far left fringe of American political life. He's a dreamer and a radical. He wants to do away with capitalism . . . It is unlikely that more than a handful of the 1,670,000 members of the world's largest labor union — the International Brotherhood of Teamsters — ever have heard of Dobbs. Yet the fact is that Dobbs had an irrevocable impact on their lives, their union and on the economics of the trucking industry."

The article recalls how Farrell came out of the Minneapolis coal yards to become a leader of the famous 1934 Teamsters' strike there and went on to lead the first organizing campaign of the over-the-road drivers. It then explains why Farrell turned down a \$15,000-a-year job with the international union to become an officer of the Socialist Workers party.

But back to the business at hand which includes warm congratulations to San Diego for its final payment and a note which triumphantly declares: "We made it!"

And our warmest thanks to our ever-loyal West Coast friend for a contribution of \$100 that gave our "General" column a well-needed boost.

Equally warm thanks goes to J. J. O'B. of Columbus, Ohio, who wrote: "Enclosed is my donation of \$5 to help the General column achieve its quota. I only wish it could be more, but I know every bit helps." That's for sure!

To T. E. R. of Melrose, Mass., sincere thanks for a contribution of \$2.

To all of you, seasons' greetings. Next week — final scoreboard.

... "Time to Act," Says King

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Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, and he will serve, along with his elderly father, as copastor of that church.

Five days before the meeting of the SCLC, King made his farewell speech to a mass meeting of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the organization which grew out of the bus boycott. Explaining his motives for leaving Montgomery, King said: "The time is ripe for expanded militant action across the South . . . After prayerful consideration, I am convinced that the psychological moment has come when a concentrated drive against injustice can bring great tangible gains. We must not let the present strategic opportunity pass."

Referring to the program which would come out of the SCLC meeting in Birmingham, King said: "Not only will it include a stepped-up campaign of voter registration, but a full-scale assault will be made upon discrimination and segregation in all forms . . . We must train our youth and adult leaders in the techniques of social change through non-violent resistance. We must employ new methods of struggle, involving the masses of our people."

The Negro leader assured his audience that he would frequently visit Montgomery and keep in close touch with the Montgomery Improvement Association and its struggles. Three months earlier, he revealed, the MIA had written to the school board asking it to announce its plan for desegregation, but had not as yet been accorded even the courtesy of a reply. "It seems now that we have no alternative but to carry the issue into the federal courts," he added.

Alabama has a Pupil Placement Act, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, which could permit token desegregation of schools. At the same time Gov. John Patterson has sworn to use the Alabama National Guard to prevent any school integration — no matter how token it may be.

Indeed, just such a situation might arise next fall in Huntsville where the Army has indicated that it may move for the integration of nine children of Negro servicemen at Redstone Missile Arsenal. The Huntsville school was built with federal funds on federal-donated land and receives part of its operating expenses from the federal government. Over half of its students are children of servicemen. If the MIA presses its fight for school desegregation in Mont-

gomery in the courts there is a double chance that Alabama will undergo a Little Rock experience.

Atlanta Struggle

In Atlanta a similar struggle appears to be shaping up at a faster pace. The city school board has been forced by a federal court to present a desegregation plan. Resting on a pupil placement act, it would limit integration to just a few Negro students. The Georgia legislature and Gov. Vandiver, however, are extreme white supremacists and have vowed repeatedly that they will never permit any mixing, however little, in Georgia schools.

If the SCLC's call for mass actions and Rev. King's militant urging to defy unjust laws at the risk of jail are translated from words into actual deeds, it will signify a passing over to the offensive by Negro freedom fighters who for the past few years have been fighting on the defensive.

The Montgomery and Tallahassee bus boycotts were the high-water marks of the postwar Negro struggle. They stirred the enthusiasm and hopes of the Negro people and white opponents of Jim Crow as nothing else has. They also wrung important concessions, direct and indirect, from Southern and federal authorities.

Though the nation's press played upon King's "Gandhism" or pacifism as the outstanding characteristic of this movement, it was actually a secondary feature. The salient feature was its mass character. The bus boycott in Montgomery united some 50,000 Negroes in common action. Their numbers and solidarity made them unbeatable as long as their leadership did not falter. The power of mass action and what it can achieve is what was demonstrated in Montgomery and Tallahassee. King's pacifism served only an auxiliary, publicity role. It placed the onus in advance for any violence on the white supremacists. But a boycott by its very nature does not call for violent action on the part of the boycotters.

Emphasize Other Activities

After the successful bus boycott of 1956, King and the MIA leaders refrained from further employing this powerful weapon. The MIA began to emphasize other activities — voter registration campaigns, the building of a Negro YMCA in Montgomery, founding of a co-operative grocery store, economic aid to individuals suffering racist reprisals, and exhortation to pa-

trize Negro businesses.

Though King never renounced mass action, and though the Youth March on Washington, sponsored by him was such an action, it took place outside of the South and its participants were overwhelmingly from the North. As far as the Southern struggle went, King and the SCLC leadership appear to have shrunk from mass actions since the conclusion of the 1956 bus boycott.

The MIA mass meeting at which King made his farewell speech reflected this. Though it was a gala occasion and the audience enthusiastic, the attendance was only about a thousand. (The white newspaper in Montgomery placed the figure somewhat below 1,000 and the Negro press somewhat above 1,000.) In the election of new officers of the MIA which took place (in which E. D. Nixon, Negro trade union leader who originally organized the boycott was defeated) only 379 ballots were cast. During the boycott days, meetings of 5,000 were common.

If, however, the SCLC's resolution for mass actions throughout the South is followed through, not only will the MIA flourish as of old, but it will be duplicated and surpassed in city after city in the South. Glorious as was the victorious bus boycott of 1956, it will be overshadowed by even greater struggles and victories in Birmingham, Atlanta, Jacksonville and New Orleans. A series of mass actions by Southern Negroes for their constitutional rights can alter the whole political relationship of forces in the U.S.

FUND SCOREBOARD

Connecticut	\$ 100	\$ 105	105
Allentown	110	110	100
Boston	350	350	100
Chicago	1,000	1,000	100
Detroit	600	600	100
Los Angeles	4,400	4,400	100
Milwaukee	300	300	100
Pittsburgh	10	10	100
San Diego	245	245	100
Twin Cities	1,700	1,700	100
Cleveland	750	645	86
New York	4,200	3,523	84
Bay Area	800	637	80
Newark	265	212	80
Seattle	500	387	77
St. Louis	80	60	75
Philadelphia	400	228	57
Denver	40	20	50
General	150	143	95
Total through Dec. 15	\$16,000	\$14,675	92

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Monday, December 21, 1959

The Albert Lea Strike

The strike of the AFL-CIO packing-house workers at the Wilson plant in Albert Lea, Minn., is a clear example of how the employing class is currently seeking to revive strikebreaking on the scale of the 1930's.

In the Albert Lea strike, the company broke off negotiations. After the union called the strike, the company ordered all workers to return or be immediately fired.

In the battles of the 1930's over the right of unions to organize, the bosses frequently met the legitimate demands of the workers with violence. Company preparations for violence have been in evidence in the Wilson strike, too.

Pickets discovered that scab cars carried blackjacks and firearms, and Albert Lea county officials referred to the "presence of firearms and other dangerous weapons within the plant on the person . . . of non-striking workers and their threatened use outside the plant."

The Albert Lea strike has also witnessed what was a common feature of the great strike battles of the 1930's — the intervention of the National Guard. On Dec. 11, Gov. Freeman, liberal Democrat, declared martial law throughout Freeborn County of which Albert Lea is the county seat.

One of the first acts of the troops was to disperse the mass picket line, which the workers had been forming every morning for several days prior to the governor's intervention.

But didn't Gov. Freeman also order the Wilson plant shut down? Doesn't this achieve the aim of the strikers? Doesn't his action add up to help for the packing-house workers?

It is true that the National Guard on the governor's orders turned away the scabs on Dec. 11. But we believe just the same that the strikers would be well advised to keep a sharp eye on Gov. Freeman and not to trust him for a single minute — "friend of labor" though he is supposed to be.

(1) Freeman's order closing down the plant is only temporary. (2) Three days after ordering the plant shut, he permitted the company to resume

production on meat "already in process."

(3) Company officials have filed a court suit for the permanent reopening of the plant. Should they win it, the governor will be off the spot. He can reopen the plant under a court order without seeming to be on the bosses' side.

(4) There is a notorious precedent in Minnesota for the kind of slick maneuvering that the Albert Lea strikers must watch out for. In the 1934 Minneapolis truck drivers' strike, following the murder of two pickets by the cops, Gov. Floyd Olson, supposedly a representative of labor, declared martial law and sent in the National Guard.

One participant in that strike subsequently wrote: "This is really one of the most fantastic things that ever happened in the history of American labor. A Farmer-Labor governor proclaimed martial law and stopped the trucks from running. That was supposed to be one on the side of labor. But then he allowed the trucks to run again under special permits. That was one for the bosses. Naturally the pickets undertook to stop the trucks, permit or no permit. Then, a few days later, the Farmer-Labor governor's militia raided the headquarters of the strike and arrested the leaders."

The truck drivers eventually won their strike and through that victory Minneapolis became a union town. But this was no thanks to Gov. Olson and his double-dealing maneuvers.

After Olson closed down the central strike headquarters, the strikers eluded the militiamen and established numerous local picket stations. Though Olson had thrown many of the principal leaders into a stockade, the rank-and-file strikers knew how to continue on their own. In a short time, they forced Olson to withdraw from the situation, then defeated further company-instigated attempts at violence as well as the tricks of government mediators.

The militancy of the truck drivers and their reliance not on "friends of labor" among the politicians but solely on their own strength and on the support of other workers won the epic Minneapolis Teamsters' battle.

We are confident that through similar means, the packinghouse workers will win their heroic strike in Albert Lea, despite all company attempts at violence and despite Gov. Freeman's slick moves.

China Refuses to Buy the Tour

The Chinese Communist party leaders continue vigorously to denounce U.S. foreign policy despite the diplomatic "thaw" between Moscow and Washington.

Thus in a message of greeting to the national convention of the U.S. Communist party on Dec. 10, the Chinese leaders charged that reactionary forces in this country are preparing for a new war.

Previously Peking had charged that "United States imperialists are shameless and speak one thing while practicing another; they are rabid lovers of war."

Again, on Dec. 8, after Eisenhower had visited Turkey, Peking Radio said "The war bases set up by the United States in Turkey are all against the Soviet Union and Arab countries in the Middle and Near East . . . The transformation of Turkey into a United States atomic rocket base has become a serious threat to the Soviet Union."

According to Joseph C. Harsch, special Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor who cited the last two statements, these "are not isolated excerpts from occasional broadcasts and newspaper articles but a steady drumbeat of allegations which have been pouring out of Peking daily and even hourly during the Eisenhower tour."

As we have indicated in previous issues, we believe that, in rejecting Khrushchev's policy of painting up Eisenhower as a partisan of peace, the Chinese CP leaders are in effect serving notice on both Washington and Moscow that they will not respect a summit agreement made in the absence of a Peking representative.

Moreover, judging from Walter Lippman's column in the Dec. 10 New York Herald Tribune, the Chinese leaders have good reason to suspect that a deal at their expense is in the making.

"In the years to come," Lippman says, "the main issue of global politics will be the containment of China."

"Containment of China" — on the pretext that the Chinese People's Republic

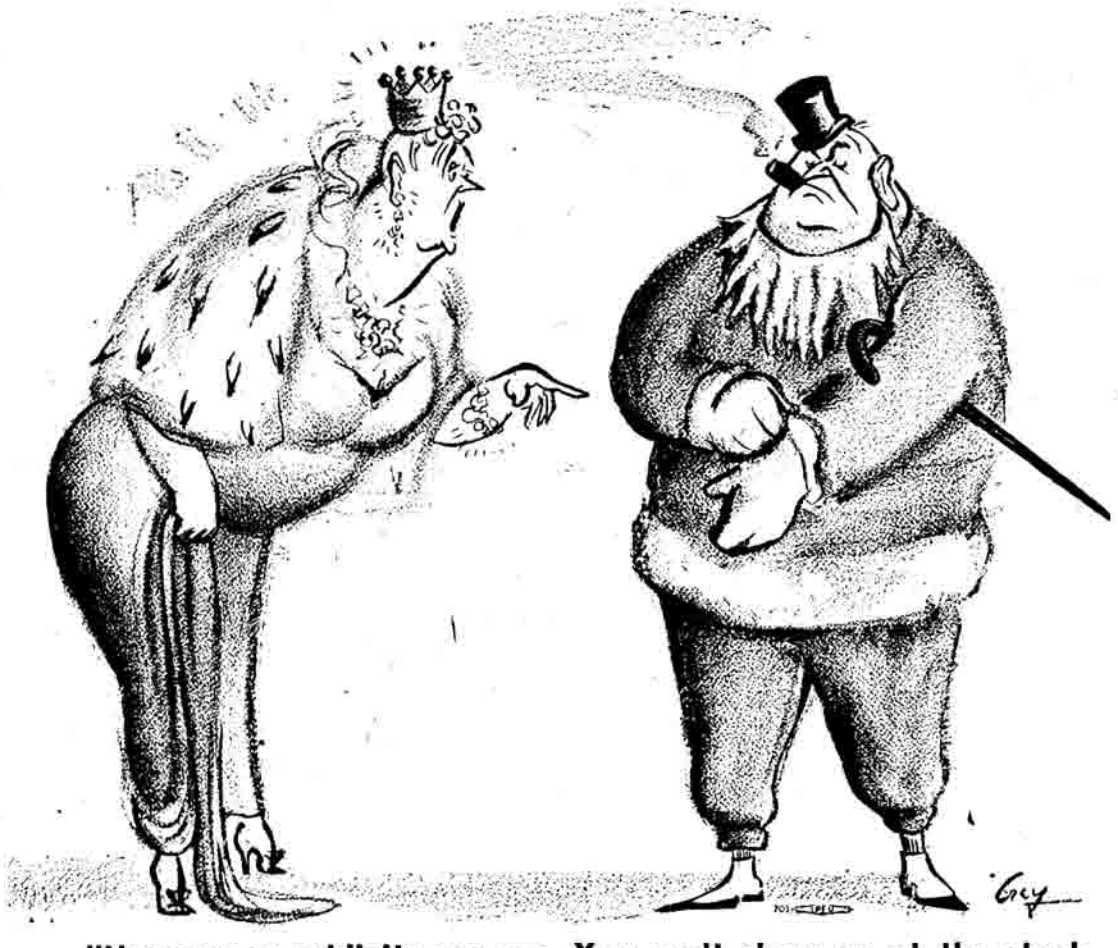
is constantly on the verge of committing "Communist aggression" — is the term employed by the State Department to express its mortal hostility to the Chinese revolution. Up to now "containment" has meant blockading the Chinese mainland, recognizing Chiang Kai-shek's corrupt and tyrannical regime in Taiwan as the legal government of China, keeping the Seventh Fleet cruising in the Taiwan Straits, and erecting the South East Asia Treaty Organization — a military alliance — against the Chinese People's Republic.

Lippman, who expresses the views of an important current of opinion among big-business policy makers, advises that Khrushchev's services now be enlisted against Peking. On the spurious ground that the Soviet Union faces "aggression" from the Chinese, he states that Moscow "has the principal interest in containing China."

If Lippman's viewpoint prevails in the State Department, Washington may demand that Moscow assume responsibility for Peking's conduct as the price for the kind of world-status-quo deal that Khrushchev favors.

We believe that the Chinese leaders are right in resisting any such deal in advance. The Chinese People's Republic is the product of one of the great revolutions in history. The Chinese people are struggling heroically to overcome economic backwardness, to industrialize, to abolish illiteracy and in general to become a modern nation. In their endeavors they have achieved signal successes which demonstrate to the peoples of the economically underdeveloped areas what they can attain through a social revolution and a planned economy. The Chinese people deserve not to be "contained" but to receive maximum aid so that their progressive aspirations may be fully and speedily realized.

If a single real step toward world peace is to be taken, it must be prefaced by the end of the "containment" policy and by U.S. diplomatic recognition of the Chinese People's Republic.



"Newspaper publicity my eye. You can't show up at the stockholders' ball in that silly outfit! Besides, those ungrateful strikers don't believe in Santa Claus anyway."

Communist Party at New Low Convention Attendance Reveals

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 — The national convention of the Communist party, which concluded here Monday, was largely a mopping-up operation to establish monolithic control of the badly shrunken party apparatus by those in its leadership who demand blind acceptance of Khrushchev's line.

Eugene Dennis, who was moved to the front when William Z. Foster took over from Earl Browder in 1946, was converted into something of a scapegoat and "elevated" to the nominal post of national chairman.

Gus Hall of Ohio emerged as the new front man at the convention and was assigned the post of general secretary. Ben Davis of New York was given the second spot, a newly created office of national secretary.

Claims by the party leadership that the organization has regained significant ground since the group led by John Gates, ex-editor of the Daily Worker, walked out two years ago are belied by the convention figures in the Dec. 20 Worker. It reports there were "200 or more at the convention. Among them were 133 regular delegates, 27 alternate delegates, 20 fraternal delegates, and several score visitors" from "16 states and district organizations of the party . . ."

At the opening of the last convention almost three years ago, the Daily Worker of Feb. 11, 1957, declared: "A partial credentials committee report showed 299 delegates present from 34 states . . ."

According to Arnold Johnson, national legislative director, the present party membership is around 10,000. Informed individuals who recently left the organization say that an estimate of 5,000 is generous. Gates put it at some 3,000 when he left, most of them past middle age.

At a press briefing session, Johnson reported that there was no serious dispute over political issues at the convention. It is known that there is still support for the idea of independent socialist political action among the party's remaining rank and file. But the leadership apparently was again successful in keeping the convention within the framework of its long-standing policy of supporting capitalist politicians and "working within" the Democratic party.

A resolution on the 1960 elections declared the need for "special attention to the Democratic party through which the major sections of labor function in the elections."

Praises Eisenhower

At the same time the current view of the Khrushchev machine in the Soviet Union was dutifully echoed by Hall who paid tribute to Eisenhower for playing a positive role in the quest for peace.

A message of greeting to the convention from the central committee of the Chinese Communist party expressed a different view. It warned that the rulers of America were continuing to prepare for war.

Considerable jockeying at the convention went into the election of a new national committee. A proposal to limit the new committee to 50 members was defeated and another was adopted for a 60-member committee, all to be elected by the convention. At the last convention only 20 places on the committee were filled by the dele-

gates and the remaining 40 were elected by state conventions that followed.

A resolution, apparently aimed at Dennis and his supporters, was adopted which declared: "Certain weaknesses in the party's work can be attributed to shortcomings in the work of the national leadership. Among these are a failure decisively to end factionalism, a lag in tackling important ideological problems, and insufficient vigorous fight for a united front policy, and inadequateness in collective work and application of criticism and self-criticism."

Reported plans of organizational targets seem to have little relationship to the present limited size and influence and low morale of the organization.

It was reported that the New York organization will aim to double its membership and to increase the circulation of the Worker by 50% in the next year. At the same time the convention voted to establish a midwest edition of the Worker beginning next May 1.

The difficulties involved are indicated by the outcome of the just concluded fund drive for the Worker. The aim was to raise \$60,000 between April 15 and July 1 to keep the paper going. The goal was not reached until December 1, five months after the scheduled closing date. And as of that time the New York state organization had raised only \$20,741, or 57% of its \$36,000 quota.

Nor is membership morale likely to be heightened by the Tammany-like operation through which Hall came to power and Dennis was dumped. It was rumored several months ago that Hall was being groomed for the top spot in the party apparatus.

On Nov. 7 the New York World-Telegram reported he was slated to dislodge Dennis and a week before the convention, the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Committee hauled in Dennis and sought to grill him on his pending ouster. The day the convention opened the World-Telegram accurately predicted that Dennis would be "kicked upstairs" to the post of national chairman and Hall would take over.

Clearly the decision had been made in advance by party tops and someone had leaked the information. But the party membership, which presumably decides who the leadership will be, was never openly informed and no political motivation has been offered for the sudden switch.

Sudden Illness

Party spokesmen and Hall himself were still denying on the very eve of the convention that he would replace Dennis and when the actual decision was reported it was motivated by the explanation that Dennis had suffered a mild stroke or mild heart attack last week.

The unceremonious manner in which Dennis was dropped certainly confirms the adage that there is no gratitude in machine politics. During the 1956-57 faction fight between the Foster and Gates factions, Dennis played a center role that was an important factor in keeping together what little is left of the party.

While Dennis went down the line with Foster on every basic political issue, beginning with endorsement of the crushing of the Hungarian workers' struggle for proletarian democracy, he sought to cut the ground from

under Gates by lending lip service to his demand for ideological independence for the American party. Many who sympathized with Gates on this issue, but recognized he was on his way out of the party, stuck it out in the hope that Dennis might deliver where Gates had failed.

This illusion was bolstered at the 1957 convention when the top brass of the Soviet CP crudely intervened on the side of Foster against Gates. At that time Dennis declared: "Our decisions will be our own, made by the collective judgment of this convention, and based on OUR understanding of American reality."

The Fosterites, headed by Hall, are out to make it clear to anyone who still isn't straight on the question, that such declarations — no matter how demagogically intended — have no place now in a party that intends to go down the line with every Kremlin ukase, no matter what the cost. That's why Dennis, when he felt for his head, found it on the other side of the block.

OUR RATIONAL SOCIETY

The federal government expects to be stuck with two billion tons of surplus corn at the end of this season.

You Try a Diesel For a Featherbed

[As a contribution to the exposure of the railroad corporation's propaganda campaign about "featherbedding," we reprint excerpts from a letter by Patrick H. Caven which appeared in the letters-to-the-editor column of the Seattle Times. — ed.]

In your issue of Oct. 28, you carried a column by Roscoe Drummond, who certainly is carrying on the propaganda advanced by the American Association of Railroads.

As a locomotive engineer, I would like the opportunity to refute several of his statements.

We are very far apart on wages. I will have to agree. We asked for a 12% raise, and we were asked to take a 15% cut. In view of the high cost of living and taxes you will have to agree that a 15% cut would result in the loss of vital income to all communities where "rails" are employed, and it would mean that many men would lose their homes and savings.

In regard to our "outmoded" work rules, yes we have many, such as:

(1) The five operating crafts still have to pay their own expenses away from home, which over a one-year period takes anywhere from \$500 to \$1,400 from one's take-home pay.

(2) There is no shift differential in pay from day to night, as in virtually all other industries.

(3) Ninety per cent of the operating employees do not have paid holidays.

In regard to the mileage-day pay system: The railroads have for years and still do profit by that agreement which, by the way, was an agreement the carriers made themselves.

I will agree there are a few runs where the employees make hay with the mileage-day pay system, but for example let us take a freight run between Seattle and Portland.

It is 192 miles by rail, and regardless of whether it takes eight hours or 15 hours and 40 minutes, the pay is the same.

Let me tell you from 20 years' experience that the run very seldom is made in less than 12 hours. Most of the time it is 14 hours or better.

I questioned Mr. Drummond's statement regarding crew changes every two hours. Perhaps four to six hours is more reasonable. Any engineer that has been operating a passenger train at speeds up to 100 miles an hour experiences a terrific nervous tension that is very tiring, and from experience, I say that a man should have relief in fairly short hours on a

train that operates at high speed.

Why must the eight-hour day be mentioned? Many industries now have shorter hours in their working days.

Mr. Drummond mentions the continued requirement of employing firemen who have no fires to tend and brakemen who handle no brakes. Well we have teamsters who drive no teams, but who carry on a vital job in driving the large trucks now on our highways.

My last trip east with six 1,700-horsepower diesels on the head end was made with a fireman who never lit a fire, but called the various signals needed, called my attention to an oversight on my part in relation to train orders, spent a total of one hour and 40 minutes going from one unit to another checking . . . and changed two bad-order fuses.

Had I been alone and had to do this work, the train would have been stopped five times, and resulted in a delay of three hours or more to the train.

The brakeman tied down several brakes on cars that we set out, and was in a position to pass signals on a curve that I could not see around. On a freight train brakemen are a necessity . . .

Albert Lea

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson plants at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Los Angeles, began as a lock-out at the Albert Lea plant Nov. 1. The union has been operating without a contract at Wilson's since Sept. 30. On Oct. 29 a group of Albert Lea workers were ordered from the plant for refusing to work a nine-hour day. The next day they were refused readmission unless they signed a pledge to work company-dictated schedules.

The union responded to the lockout with a picket line and the stoppage spread to the other plants, as the company refused to discuss a new contract.

Yesterday it was reported that the company had finally agreed to negotiate. The basis for this change in attitude was not disclosed.

Meanwhile the governor's military representatives have given permission to the company to finish processing meat on hand which is allegedly threatened with spoilage.

The union has appealed to the public not to buy Wilson products, including Wilson sporting goods.

Headlines in Other Lands

Says Indonesia's Anti-Chinese Laws Are Discriminatory

"Minority victimization," is how Herbert Feith, author of two books on Indonesia, describes the current drive against Chinese people residing and doing business in Indonesia. The charge is contained in a letter published in the Dec. 15 New York Times.

Recently the Indonesian government banned aliens (mainly Chinese) from operating retail enterprises in rural areas as of Jan. 1, 1960. This, says Feith, "climaxes a series of earlier anti-Chinese measures, which have included a head tax, severe restrictions on Chinese social and educational bodies, and in some areas outright confiscation."

Though the ban applies officially only to non-citizens, many Chinese, who are Indonesian citizens, lack documentary evidence of the fact. They are also being victimized. Furthermore, says Feith, "groups within the Indonesian administration are encouraging anti-Chinese sentiment."

All in all, it is possible that the fate of 200,000 Chinese has been placed in doubt. Already several thousand have left Indonesia for Hong Kong or mainland China.

The drive against Chinese nationals has strained relations between Indonesia and the People's Republic of China, which has protested the measures taken against Chinese nationals as discrimination. (The Chiang Kai-shek regime in Taiwan has taken a similar stand. However, Indonesia does not recognize Taiwan.) An example of the growing rift was a statement by unnamed Indonesian officials to Western newspapermen that the Chinese People's Republic is "just another imperialist power with expansionist inclinations." (New York Times, Dec. 15.)

The situation, however, says Feith calls for "active concern in the world outside China and

Indonesia. Let it not be said that the West is less interested in the human rights of members of a minority group, simply because a Communist power is attempting to come to the group's defense."

"Moneybags" Pick Candidates in U.S. Says Soviet Paper

"At cocktail parties and in the 'smoking rooms,' the Rockefeller, Morgans and du Ponts, the magnates of Eastern so-called enlightened capital holding sway in the United States, are deciding which members of which party to nominate for the Presidency."

No, this was not said by any spokesman of the U.S. Communist party. The leaders of that party declare that the labor movement can influence the choice of a pro-labor, pro-peace candidate. They deny that big business will necessarily dictate party selections.

The above quotation comes from the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. The paper believes that this year the Moneybags will pick candidates favorable to improved relations with the Soviet Union.

Paraguay Dictator Accused of Using Torture on Foes

Opposition parties in Paraguay denounced Alfredo Stroessner, dictator of the country, for using torture on political opponents rounded up last week. They cited the case of two physicians belonging to the opposition who are currently being treated for torture injuries.

The police round-up occurred in the wake of an invasion of Paraguay by armed groups of exiles who crossed the Parana River from Argentina on Dec. 12. The rebels, numbering from 1,000 to 3,000 crossed in five columns along a 125-mile stretch of the river. They were led by Maj. Juan Jose Rotella.

One group of insurgents was able to entrench itself in the small river-port city of Encarnacion throughout the next day. The rebels apparently aim to keep guerrilla warfare going and by this means to arouse popular support and encourage an uprising in the Paraguayan army.

Stroessner has decreed that no quarter is to be given to the insurgents. Many rebels who fell into army hands have already been summarily executed.

Troops Kill 8 In S.W. Africa

Police and troops fired into a crowd in South-West Africa Dec. 10, killing eight and wounding at least 30.

The Africans sought to enforce a boycott of a municipal beer hall at Windhoek, capital city of South-West Africa, a "mandated" territory held by the Union of South Africa. The boycott was called after Daniel Viljoen, administrator for the territory, refused to see tribeswomen who were protesting plans for their removal to new living areas. About 16,000 Africans are affected by the plans.

In enforcing the boycott, the Africans set fire to the beer hall. Afterward, they attacked the mayor's car and broke into the municipal jail freeing prisoners.

Report Recent Strike in USSR

According to the Dec. 8 New York Times, a strike is reported to have taken place in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan in Central Asia some time during the recent weeks.

"The strike was said to have resulted from complaints about consumer goods shortages, according to reliable reports. Thousands of workers are employed in the project [construction of a steel plant], and there has been official pressure to open the first blast furnace before Jan. 1."

This is the extent of the information available in this country about the reported strike.

Television Can Be Good

By Herman Chauka

Television programming doesn't have to be as bad as it usually is. The Show of the Week on New York station WNTA indicates how good it can be. All of the two-hour plays which this program has brought to television have been top notch. And this week it was not only up to the usual entertainment standard; it was as fine a work of social protest as I have seen in a long time. The production was "The World of Sholom Aleichem."

The program included one of the minor and one of the major works of the man so aptly described as the Yiddish Mark Twain. The major one was "The High School," the story of a Russian Jewish family determined to break through the school quota system on Jews so that the son may have a high-school education. It's a remarkably timely drama in the light of the South's segregated school system.

The son starts out knowing only that he wants to learn, and without realizing the kind of fight he is getting into. The father is well aware of what's involved and is hesitant. The mother is equally aware, but determined to go through with it, no matter what the cost.

As they meet defeats and humiliations, they become ever more determined to win. It isn't easy. For a Jew to be accepted under the quota system involves passing a stiff entrance examination, buying an expensive school uniform,

and bribing ultradignified principals (who also take a commission on the uniform).

They move from town to town, wherever a high school might be tried. Finally they find one where they break through and make it. Then there is a powerful ending. The son comes home with the news that the school is on strike. All of the students, gentile and Jew, are demanding an end to the quota system.

All of this may sound like pretty grim "entertainment." But it's alive with wonderfully warm and human people and the humor sparkles.

"Last year the quota was one Jew. This year it's two. They're becoming liberals," comments a sophisticated uncle.

"With Spinoza taking the test and Rothschild talking to the principal, you still couldn't get in there," says the son about one particularly tough school.

Another school has a system that beats the Southern pupil placement law — a 50% quota. To be admitted, a Jew need only find a gentile to apply with him. If they both make the necessary payoffs, buy the uniforms, and pass the tests, the Jew is in. Simple.

The cast was excellent, including Sam Levene, Gertrude Berg, Nancy Walker, Zero Mostel and, best of all, the brilliant actor Morris Carnovsky, who was kept from his profession for so long by the witch-hunters.

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Bill of Rights Day — 1959

December 15 was Bill of Rights Day, the 168th anniversary of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States — amendments that aimed to guarantee freedom of thought and belief in America.

On December 14 the state of New Hampshire, acting with the endorsement of the Supreme Court, prepared to observe Bill of Rights Day by sending a man to prison because he is a stout adherent of freedom of thought and belief.

The man is Dr. Willard Uphaus, a 68-year-old Christian pacifist, who takes his religious convictions and the Bill of Rights seriously. He refused to bear false witness or to be an informer against his neighbors.

Originally he was given an indeterminate sentence that would have meant life imprisonment. A flood of protests forced the witch-hunting New Hampshire authorities to specify a sentence of one year.

Four years ago, New Hampshire's attorney general, Louis Wyman, ordered Dr. Uphaus to hand over the guest list of the World Fellowship Center, an interracial resort devoted to world peace and brother-



DR. WILLARD UPHAUS

hood. Wyman made the demand in the name of his authority as a one-man state committee empowered to "determine whether subversive persons . . . are presently located in this state."

Dr. Uphaus declared that he would never surrender the list. For this he was convicted of contempt of court. On appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered a new trial. Then last June,

reversing its stand in the case, the high court upheld the second conviction of Dr. Uphaus. The ruling struck down previous decisions declaring the activities of state "anti-subversive" committees to be unconstitutional.

This opened the way for widespread organization of such committees throughout the South — committees that openly seek to destroy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for seeking to "subvert" the segregated "Southern Way of Life."

The Supreme Court gave its verdict on Dr. Uphaus the same day that it approved the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, the Vassar College instructor who courageously defied the First Amendment against the House Un-American Activities Committee. Barenblatt, too, is now in prison because he believed in the Bill of Rights.

So two worthy men celebrate Bill of Rights Day behind bars in America. And perhaps some self-admitted perjurer and cheat like Charles Van Doren counts the dollars he made as a public hero under our free-enterprise system.

Snooping for the "Obscene"

By Flora Carpenter

Eleanor Smith, 72-year-old Los Angeles book dealer, will not have to serve a 30-day sentence she received in 1956 for possession of "obscene" literature. The Supreme Court reversed Smith's sentence Dec. 14 and struck down a Los Angeles ordinance that made it a crime for a book dealer to have an "obscene" book in his shop even if he didn't know it was "obscene."

However, while the obscenity snipers suffered a setback on that front, they chalked up some points in other fields. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, for instance, has appointed a committee of advisers to keep a lookout for "obscene" stuff in the mail bags. Summerfield insists, naturally, that the committee "will in no sense of the word be a censorship body."

A staunch supporter of this "anti-smut" drive, Inez Robb, a Scripps Howard columnist, demands more than a severe sentence for the "moral hyenas" who send youngsters "filthy" literature. She suggests that a "touch of the lash" might be more effective.

On a second thought that followed this pleasurable sadistic fantasy, she wondered about Summerfield's body of snipers. Does he "expect his committee to deal with an entirely different field," asks Miss Robb, "say that of 'Lady Chatterley's Lover'?" Summerfield is still trying to ban the D. H. Lawrence novel. "This will not do in a democratic society . . . there are passages in the Bible and Will Shakespeare that are not for Little Pitchers."

Summerfield's committee is ominous because it has been set up on the federal level. Even more dangerous, however, is the network of "citizens" groups, working in collusion with the police, that spans the country.

That network includes Cincinnati's police chief, Stanley R. Schrotel, an honorary member of Citizens for Decent Literature. Together, he and the "citizens" conduct an "enlighten the public" campaign. Schrotel boastfully announced recently that eight dealers have been arrested so far.

In Stamford, Conn., Police Chief Joseph Kinsella proudly claims a victory over pornographic matter because "we have educated"

local news dealers and distributors "about the evils of smut." Kinsella's "education" program involves a list of "objectionable" magazines, compiled by a number of the police department's youth bureau. Confronted with this list, news dealers don't argue. They dump the magazines. All "strictly voluntary" of course.

Malcolm McDonnell, police chief of San Mateo, Calif., lacks the finesse of his eastern colleagues. He "requested" that news dealers remove the November issue of "Playboy" magazine from the stands. This was the basis he gave for the censorship: "When in my opinion — and it's my opinion only — I find contents and/or pictures appearing in so-called 'girlie' magazines which I feel are objectionable, suggestive, or that might arouse immorality."

Ernest Besig, Executive Director of the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union protested McDonnell's ukase.

The Redwood City Tribune likewise denounced the scandal. "What is crucial here is that the police acted as self-appointed censors." McDonnell's action, said the Tribune, was by "implication" backed "by the power the public vested in the police . . . the people have not made the police their censors."

While chiefs of police in Oakland and other East Bay cities followed McDonnell's lead, John Fixa, San Francisco postmaster, set himself up as censor of the main post-office newsstand. When he heard about "Playboy," he at once made a check. But he found no copies because they had been sold out due to the publicity.

Meanwhile a group of seventy San Franciscans, primarily Catholics, set up a Vigilante Committee for Decent Literature to seek a local ordinance "banning smutty literature."

ACLU's Besig commented on this development in a radio broadcast. The ACLU, he said, stands for any group's right to express its views on any subject. But "the so-called vigilante committee" formed to "stop the sale of obscene literature can't tell us what they mean by obscene literature . . ." This "sectarian" venture, in Besig's opinion, "seeks by suppressive measures to impose its moral views upon the community" and it "is doomed to failure."

Notes in the News

ONLY THE SKIN, LIVER AND KIDNEYS? — The poultry industry has agreed to halt the sale of chickens treated with "a synthetic sex hormone called stilbestrol" — a drug which has been found to induce cancer in test animals. The government has agreed to buy all treated birds now ready for market. However, if you can't resist buying chicken at the market — play it safe. Discard "the skin, liver and kidneys."

MORE OF THOSE CRANBERRIES — Government agents seized 59 cases of cranberry sauce in Baltimore recently. The shipment from Bridgeton, N. J., "was tainted with the cancer producing weed killer aminotriazole."

PAYOLA FOR JUNK — A former New York disc jockey, who left town several months ago and who, for his own reasons, wishes to remain anonymous, claims he pocketed \$41,000 a year from payola in addition to his regular income. It wasn't always like this. He said that in the beginning the small recording companies were "putting out the stinking sound in the world" and slipped "a guy \$50 or \$100"; if the record went big, "they'd give the disc jockey a penny each disc." When the big companies saw the possibilities, they moved in. Payola became big time. And now, "the monsters in this payola business . . . have people all over the country spreading payola like a cancer to get this junk sold."

"PROPER" PAYOLA — A group of six Negro singers got a real break when they appeared four different times on NBC's "Today" television show in 1957 and 1958. They were paid at the regular union scale — something more than \$170 each, or about \$1,000 for the group. For this privilege, however, the singers kicked back half of the fees paid them. And NBC insisted that the arrangement was perfectly proper and not unusual.

DO YOU WANT TO BET? — Rank-and-file insurgents of New Jersey's biggest Teamsters' local nominated an anti-Hoffa slate of officers on Dec. 11. The accomplishment wasn't without incident. Their meeting was interrupted by two shotgun blasts through the garage door of Nicholas Ferrera, 39-year-old insurgent, in whose home the session was being held. The shots were intended "to scare us off," Ferrera said. A different theory came from Anthony Provenzano, head of Local 560 and hand-picked lieutenant of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters' international president. Provenzano said that the shotgun blasts

were an insurgent "frame-up" in a smear campaign against the Provenzano administration before the mid-January election which will decide control of the local and its eleven offices, each paying \$19,500 a year.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN CONTRACT — Dock workers in North Atlantic ports voted overwhelmingly on Dec. 10 for the agreement worked out by the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association. The final vote, covering all ports from Maine to Virginia, was 15,632 in favor of the contract to 4,530 against. Southern and Gulf ports have not yet reached an agreement. The dockers were working under an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

BIRTH CONTROL A CIVIL LIBERTY — The American Civil Liberties Union in a recent policy statement asserted that state laws prohibiting the sale and use of birth control devices are a violation of civil liberties. Such laws, they declare, are contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and also infringe upon the rights "reserved to the people under the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to live, enjoy liberty and pursue happiness free of unnecessary governmental restraint."

ONE OF NEW YORK'S "FINEST" — A difficult case, but it has been solved. After an eight-month investigation and the combined efforts of more than 100 men — uniformed police, precinct detective units, the Riverfront Squad, United States Post Office and Customs inspectors, and the rackets division of the Manhattan District Attorney's office — a huge burglary, stolen-property and pornography-selling ring has been arrested. The ring consisted of six men and a cop with eleven years' departmental service.

SWEATSHOP SOLUTION — Housing and business consultant I. D. Robbins on Dec. 10 urged the State Commission on Governmental Operation of the City of New York to "recommend the ending of sweatshop conditions." He said there are about 300,000 heads of families in New York City earning around \$1 an hour. Robbins contends that if the state would raise the minimum wage, sweatshop employers would have to pay their workers more money. This in turn would permit more workers to support themselves and their families without recourse to aid from the city. And this, Robbins claims, would save \$100,000,000 a year in the city budget.

Mine-Mill Workers Fight Heavy Attack

The independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union is standing solid against a heavy attack by employers, the federal government and leaders of AFL-CIO unions. The solidarity of the Mine-Mill ranks has brought the union to the verge of a significant victory in its four-month strike against Kennecott Copper Co. and other major copper producers. A partial victory has already been won against government efforts to railroad leaders of the union to prison on charges of filing false Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits.

Eleven present and former officers of the union have been on trial in Denver since Nov. 2. The indictment was handed down three years ago, but they were suddenly brought to trial at the height of the current strike. The charge is that the union officers filed non-communist oaths while members of the Communist Party.

On Dec. 2, Federal Judge Arraj ordered the charges dismissed against two of the defendants for lack of evidence. The two were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., a vice-president of the union, and Jack C. Marcotti of Tucson, Ariz., a regional director. Howard recently finished a term on an Alabama chain gang for the "crime of having a poster made showing a Negro praying for the right to vote."

The judge refused to dismiss the charges against the other defendants although the evidence offered against them was virtually the same as against Howard and Marcotti. The bulk of the evidence offered by the prosecution, which rested its case Nov. 30, was the unsubstantiated testimony of a parade of disgruntled former union officers. Some of them are now on the payroll of other unions, others have been on the payroll of the FBI.

One prosecution witness was James Peterson, an ex-officer of the union and now industrial relations director for the Utah division of Kennecott.

Defendants have had to shuttle between the court room and negotiation meetings. According to current reports, the copper magnates now are on the verge of signing a new contract including a good measure of the union's demands.

The companies made an earlier settlement with the United Steelworkers, the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen. The three unions represent a minority of organized copper workers. When they were granted a settlement it appeared that Mine-Mill would be left holding the bag, but this estimate failed to reckon with the determination of the strikers.

The strike and court fight have been a heavy drain on the union treasury and a public appeal for funds has been made by John Clark, president of the union, who said: "Your financial help is urgently needed to defend the trade-union leaders on trial, our union, and the civil liberties of all Americans."

Clark asked that contributions be sent to the Mine-Mill Defense Committee, 941 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

Senator Slaps Down "Puffed Up Patriots"

It took a long time, but it finally happened. Someone in public office blew his stack over the bully boys of the American Legion whose rantings have provided some of the loudest and ugliest voices in the witch-hunting chorus. Senator Young added that he also speaks before such business groups as the Chamber of Commerce, "despite the fact that many of their directors are fascist-minded and, in reality, enemies of our American way of life and our free enterprise system."

Russell, Buber Join in Appeal To Free Sobell

Bertrand Russell, noted writer, philosopher and mathematician, and Dr. Martin Buber, professor emeritus of the Hebrew University in Israel, sent a joint appeal to Eisenhower Dec. 1 asking for the immediate release of Morton Sobell from prison.

"Convinced of the innocence of Morton Sobell, now imprisoned for more than eight years and condemned to a thirty-year sentence on charges which to many legal authorities appear flimsy, to say the least, we, the undersigned, of independent political views and in the interest of justice and humanity only, beg you to exercise your Presidential prerogative of clemency and return Morton Sobell to his family."

This appeal is the latest expression of growing public opinion in favor of freedom for Sobell, who was condemned in 1950 at the time of the Rosenberg "atom-spy" hysteria.

Recently, the Methodist Federation of Social Action appealed in its bulletin for the release of Sobell by Christmas and urged readers to appeal likewise to the White House.



MORTON SOBELL

Southern Rights Groups to Hold Hearing in D.C.

NEW ORLEANS — A project to dramatize the need for civil-rights legislation is planned in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Jan. 31, by at least four leading integration groups in the South. They will present testimony by Negroes deprived of the right to register and vote.

At a Volunteer Civil Rights Commission, witnesses will appear from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, as well as from Louisiana where some of them were even deprived of the right to tell their stories to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights last summer.

Sponsors include the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the United Christian Movement of northern Louisiana and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

UNION DUES — A typical AFL-CIO member pays a \$7.50 initiation fee and \$3.50 a month in dues. Initiation fees range from \$5 to \$250. One union charges as high as \$14 a month in dues.

After 22 Years Innocent Man Is Given Parole

By Alex Harte

Justice must be served — but not too much. That appears to be the moral of Paul Dwyer's recent release from a Maine prison where he had been held behind bars 22 years for two murders committed by the very deputy sheriff assigned to guard him at his trial in 1937.

Deputy Sheriff Francis Carroll was tried and convicted of the same murders a year after 17-year-old Dwyer's conviction. Young Dwyer pleaded this fact repeatedly and continuously to authorities.

After more than 22 years, the State of Maine finally conceded that Dwyer might be released — but under parole. It doesn't pay to be incautious or hasty about such matters. Anyway, by the device of a parole, the august courts of Maine still do not admit a miscarriage of justice.

Dwyer's release, which climaxed a long campaign by the American Civil Liberties Union, came after ACLU-supported Attorney Harold Bennett presented to the State Superior Court evidence that Dwyer's confession and plea of guilty were obtained under duress by Deputy Sheriff Carroll, who was later convicted of the very murder Dwyer was supposed to have committed. A lower court had previously refused Dwyer a retrial.

Dwyer was arrested in October 1937. Arlington, N.J., police found him asleep in his car with the bodies of Dr. and Mrs. James Littlefield of South Paris, Maine. The youth was returned to a Maine jail where he was placed under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Carroll.

For the first two days of his trial, Dwyer pleaded innocent. The third day he suddenly changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Shortly after beginning his term, Dwyer disclosed to prison officials that Deputy Carroll had committed the murders and then forced the youth to dispose of the bodies under threat of murdering Dwyer's mother, too. Carroll had repeated the threat while Dwyer was on trial, thus frightening the boy into changing his plea to guilty.

Dwyer's disclosures led to the investigation and arrest of Carroll, who was tried and convicted a year later for the murders of the Littlefields. Carroll was released after 12 years and subsequently died. Dwyer, who was innocent of the murders, was kept in prison for 22 years.

Denied Legal Rights

Attorney Bennett argued before the State Superior Court not only that Dwyer had been coerced into a false plea of guilty but that he had been denied his legal rights on four other counts:

(1) His right to a fair trial was denied because of the incompetency of the court-appointed defense counsel who learned of the coercion and did not tell the court;

(2) Dwyer was held incommunicado both in New Jersey and Maine, where even his mother, who had charge over him as a minor, was denied permission to confer with him.

(3) Dwyer was kept in prison after Carroll's conviction although the state never claimed or proved that an accessory to the crime was involved.

(4) The state subsequently could not produce the transcript of Dwyer's 1937 trial, a denial of his constitutional rights.

School Battles In Tenn. Court For Survival

The persecution of Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., is a national scandal. The 28-year-old integrated institution is fighting to retain its charter. The case will be decided in January when Circuit Judge, C. C. Chattin, rules on whether an integrated private school is "legal."

Highlander has "violated the code of the South," as the Milwaukee Journal put it editorially Nov. 14. For this "crime" the state legislature has investigated it. "It has been charged with being Communist. It has been called a den of vice. But no charges could be proved — because they weren't true."

When these methods failed, the state troopers and sheriff's deputies raided Highlander last July. Septima Clark, its educational director, was arrested and the state padlocked the school's main building. The padlock was removed on Nov. 3 when District Attorney A. F. Sloan petitioned to revoke the school's charter.

Judge Chattin held aside the charge of integrating but submitted to the Grundy County jury another of Sloan's charges: that Myles Horton, founder and president of the school, runs Highlander for personal profit. The jury upheld Sloan although Horton drew no salary for years and now draws less than the amount paid for similar posts in other schools.

It is well recognized what the real issues are. As the Milwaukee Journal pointed out, "But nobody is fooled by the case. There is only one thing at issue . . . Highlander serves Negro and white students together. . . . Prominent people throughout the country are protesting this flagrant violation of civil rights. Among them are Eleanor Roosevelt, Jackie Robinson and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr."

To sustain "aural interest" in films of Eisenhower's trip to Europe last August, some of the crowd noises heard over television were dubbed in by technicians in New York.

Calendar Of Events

LOS ANGELES
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY! Featuring "Scandals of '59." Thurs., Dec. 31, from 9:30 p.m. at 3339-41 Descanso Drive. Donation \$1.

NEW YORK
Xmas Eve Social at 116 University Place. Join the "staff" in a celebration of the holiday. Thurs. Dec. 24, from 3 p.m. Xmas buffet at 6 p.m. Contribution \$1.

Celebrate New Year's Eve in a congenial and friendly atmosphere at 116 University Place. Dancing and refreshments. The date? Dec. 31, from 9 p.m. until the whistles blow. Contribution \$1.50.

Local Directory

BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.	nepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.
CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.	NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J.
CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Thursday nights 8 to 10.	NEW YORK CITY Millitant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.
DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Temple 1-6135.	OAKLAND-BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.
LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-1953 or WE 5-9238.	PHILADELPHIA Millitant 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.
MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave.	SAN FRANCISCO The Millitant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone FR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.
MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.	SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore.
	ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.