

# NAACP to Aid In Carolina "Kissing Case"

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — Robert Carter, head of the NAACP's national legal department, will collaborate with Conrad Lynn, general counsel of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice, in legal moves to release James Hanover Thompson and David "Fuzzy" Simpson from a North Carolina reformatory. The two boys, aged 10 and 8 respectively, were committed for an indeterminate sentence on Nov. 4, on a charge of "molesting a white female" because one of them had been kissed by a seven-year-old white girl.

## Ind.-Socialist Conference to Meet Jan. 24

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 — The Independent Socialist Party, which ran the only statewide ticket in opposition to the Republicans and Democrats in New York in the recent election, announced today that a conference to consider proposals for future activities has been scheduled for Jan. 24.

As part of the preparations for the discussion, an assessment of the election results will be mailed to supporters of the ticket. Place of meeting will be announced later.

Immediate action on two questions was requested:

(1) Write Senator Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C., demanding that they vote, when Congress convenes, for an end to the anti-democratic rule permitting filibusters.

(2) Write or phone your Congressman, demanding that he vote against continuing the reactionary House Un-American Activities Committee.

Funds to help initiate the work of the Jan. 24 conference are urgently needed. Henry Abrams, chairman of the committee, said.

These can be sent to the United Independent - Socialist Committee at 799 Broadway, Room 238.

## Best Strategy, Racist Holds, Is Stay in Democratic Party

Alabama's racist Democrats feel good about the electoral sweep their fellow party members made in northern states in the 1958 election. The victory, they think, strengthened their one-party system in the South and Bourbon power in Congress.

An instructive example of such opinion was provided Dec. 21 when Rep. Kenneth Roberts advised against a "third party revolt" when interviewed on a program sponsored by the Birmingham News and stations WAPI-TV and WAPI.

"It is better to fight these things out within the Democratic Party," the racist politician said.

"I have great faith in House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, chairman of the House rules committee, and in our senators from Alabama and other Southern states in helping us beat down these anti-South civil rights measures."

The Negro-hating Democratic leader also predicted that Faulb's lieutenant, Dr. Dale Alford of Little Rock, whose write-in victory has been challenged as fraudulent, would be seated. The decision would be made, he said, at a caucus of Democratic Party members of Congress on Jan. 6, the day before Congress reconvenes.

"I believe that if the Democratic caucus votes to seat Dr. Alford, then he'll be given committee assignments."

the release of the two boys after Lynn and Williams met with the organization's national officers yesterday.

Lynn will now move in the North Carolina courts for a writ of habeas corpus to release the Thompson and Simpson boys. If the writ is denied in the State Superior Court, Lynn will appeal to the State Supreme Court. If necessary, these moves will be followed by action in the federal courts. Pointing to the need for a wide protest on the "kissing case" and other instances of racist persecution in Monroe, N.C., Robert Williams charged, "This whole thing is being whitewashed by the white officials, right up to the Governor. I was surprised when I got up here to learn he's considered one of the 'liberal' Southern governors."

### WHITE REPRISALS

A soft-spoken man in his early thirties, Williams explained that the incarceration of the boys was part of a campaign of reprisal against the Negro community of Monroe for its militant fight for equal rights.

Under his leadership, the local NAACP has pushed for integration on a series of fronts. He said the case of the boys was most directly linked to the fact that just prior to their arrest he had made application for his own two children to attend an all-white grammar school.

"We've reached the stage where the white officials aren't on speaking terms with us," he said. "But after the kids were arrested, the Mayor called me up to tell me about it. He said the boys were being held because they tried to rape the little girl. I felt he was trying to tell me what would happen to my kids."

Giving some of the background of the Monroe fight, Williams said, "When the NAACP started demanding some of our rights in Union County, the first reaction of the bigots was to join the Klan and try to scare and terrorize us. But Negroes aren't frightened by hooded figures any more. We stood our ground, armed ourselves for self-defense and when the Klan realized that

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# High Court Shifts Stand On Segregated Schools

## Racists Get Tip Off on What to Do

By Daniel Roberts  
Top Southern officials view a Nov. 24 Supreme Court decision — upholding the Alabama Pupil Placement Law — as a shift in the court's stand in the school integration fight. According to Arthur Krock's Dec. 30 column on the editorial page of the New York Times, these officials believe that the ruling shows them "a means whereby most all-white schools can be constitutionally preserved."

This is not a flash-in-the-pan show of enthusiasm over the court's decision, but calculated judgment of its political meaning. Krock's report is undoubtedly accurate. For many years head of the N.Y. Times' Washington Bureau (now semi-retired), he is on close personal terms with the nation's leading politicians, Supreme Court judges included.

Krock says: "Reports from private discussions now current in the inner councils of Southern states where school racial segregation is still mandatory by law are that officials there recognize, though their constituents as yet do not, that the constitutional crisis over these statutes has passed into history. The end of the legal phase of 'massive resistance' came so quietly . . . that the country at large also remains unaware of it." The Supreme Court ruling . . . supplanted the legal constitutional crisis with a new phase . . . the court showing the racists how constitutionally to maintain most all-white schools.

**NATURE OF CRISIS**  
The crisis Krock refers to is the struggle of Southern racist officials to prevent public school integration, following the Supreme Court's 1954 decision declaring segregation unconstitutional. Claiming violation of "states' rights," the racists declared that they would not recognize the Supreme Court ruling as law of the land.

Southern states passed more than 200 laws, some explicitly reaffirming segregation, others designed to uphold it by legal indirection. The Alabama school placement law was a measure for maintaining segregation indirectly. By upholding it, the Supreme Court says in effect that although it will not tolerate open defiance of its 1954 and 1955 rulings it will look the other way if racists subvert their intent through legal subterfuge.

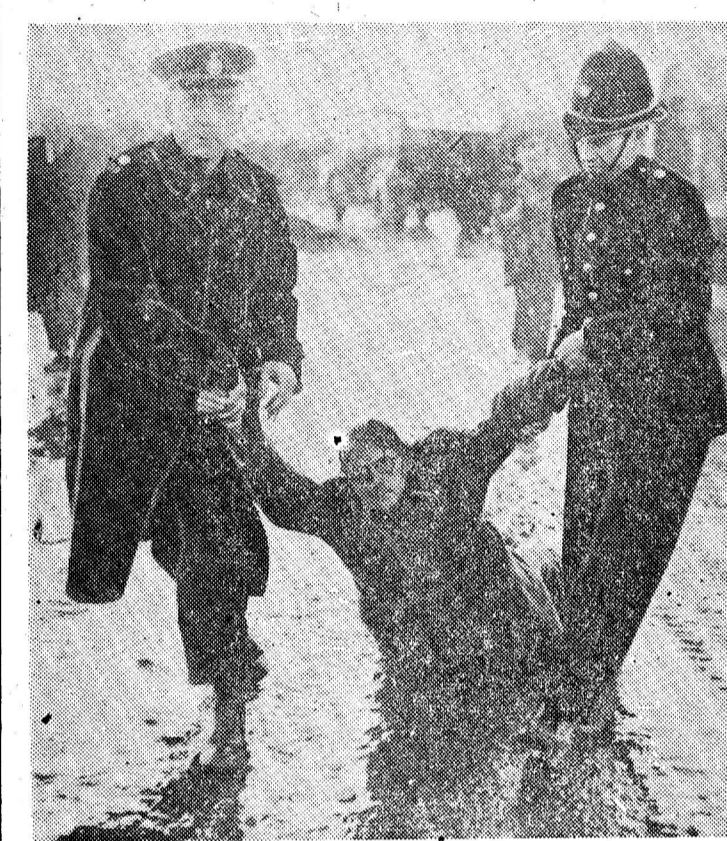
The Alabama law, passed in 1955, empowers local school officials to assign students to schools on the basis of 17 standards. These include "psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and association involved; effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof; . . . the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school; the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill-will or economic retaliation within the community; . . . the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers; moral conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil . . ."

The December issue of Southern School News states, "At the time the act was passed, it was frankly discussed in the Legislature as a measure to keep Negroes out of white schools, though race is not one of the criteria for assignment listed in the act."

Last year, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth sued in Federal Court, in the name of four children, to

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## Protests Nuclear Missile Base



Will Warr, British pacifist, is being dragged away from site of proposed U.S. Thor missile base near Swaffham, England. Warr was part of group of demonstrators that invaded the site in an attempt to halt building of the supposedly secret base.

## Find More Strontium in N.Y. Smog

New Yorkers who have been complaining about the throat-catching sulfurous compounds which have made their smog increasingly unpleasant to breathe in recent years can now worry about something still more serious.

In the first eight months of this year radioactive strontium 90, one of the fallout products of nuclear weapons tests, increased 25 per cent.

Strontium 90 cannot be detected by the ordinary human as he samples the chimney and exhaust pipe wastes that pollute the atmosphere of the world's largest and wealthiest city. The highly diluted poison is odorless. Deadly amounts can drift down undetected in air as sparkling as the world once enjoyed before the days of capitalism. Its effects show up later in the form of cancer of the bone or of the blood.

The Atomic Energy Commission, however, has officially admitted that its surveys show that New York's seven million inhabitants have been receiving a steadily increasing dose of the nuclear poison since 1954, with a sharp jump since the latest tests.

Since it takes years for the cancer-causing chemical to drift down from the stratosphere where the tests place it, further increases can be expected for a long time to come.

### CHEERS, FELLOWS!

The Atomic Energy Commission took a cheerful view of the situation, however. Its tests showed that the amount of strontium 90 which New York's babies get with their milk has remained the same. The Commission was puzzled over this favorable indication since the insidious poison, to which infants humans are especially vulnerable, has been steadily accumulating on the ground where cows graze.

Still more comforting in the Commission's view was an actual decline in the amount of strontium 90 that New Yorkers are dosed with in the water they drink. Although rain is the principal factor precipitating the poison, New York's water supply for some unknown reason showed less contamination than previously.

## \$7 Settlement Ends N.Y. Newspaper Strike

On Dec. 28, New York newspaper deliverers voted 2,091 to 537 to end a 19-day strike against the city's nine daily newspapers. The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union accepted a new contract which contains a \$7-a-week package over a two-year span. This package, twice rejected by the union ranks, was accepted on the grounds that it now contains gains in the form of better working conditions.

Under the new contract newspaper deliverers will receive a weekly cash increase of \$3.55 in 1959 and \$1.75 in 1960. An additional 45c per week will be allocated to a newly won paid holiday this year. In 1960, \$1.25 more will be applied to meet the cost of three-day sick leaves. That's the package. Also included in the contract is a reduction of the size of newspaper bundles from 53 to 50 pounds, an expansion of the union's jurisdiction to include additional portions of New Jersey, and three days paid leave in the event of a death in the family.

### MINIMAL GAINS

Whatever gains were made from the strike were minimal in relation to the original demands of the deliverers. On Dec. 9, when the deliverers rejected the \$7-package the first time, they reaffirmed their demand for a \$10-package in a two-year contract. Of this, \$9 would be an actual salary increase and \$1 would go for pensions and other fringe benefits. Another key issue in the strike was the demand for a reduction in the work week from 40 to 35 hours in order to take care of growing unemployment due to automation in loading the trucks. All that the drivers got was verbal assurances from Asher Schwarz, union attorney, that the contract would protect them there after from this threat. They also asked for three additional paid holidays, four weeks' vacation instead of three, sick leave, and reduction in weight of newspaper bundles from 53 to 40 pounds.

The employers refused to budge from the \$7-package offer. Last month they signed a contract with the Newspaper Guild for the \$7 figure. The publishers were primarily concerned with establishing this contract as a pattern for the ten unions in the industry. They prevented the deliverers from breaking this pattern. All the newspapers maintain that

the deliverers settled for the same \$7 package which is simply distributed differently than when it was first offered.

The publishers were assisted by the leaders of the other unions who refused the deliverers any support whatever. The contracts of the Newspaper deliverers and seven other newspaper unions expired at the same time. As reported in last week's Militant the rank and file of these unions, which include the International Typographical Union and the Pressmen, did support the strike by refusing to cross the picket lines. If this basic show of solidarity had been allowed to develop into full support by the leadership of the unions the strike could have ended in a significant victory for all newspaper workers.

# U.S. Govt. Wants Divided Berlin To Maintain Cold-War Base

By Harry Ring

Edward G. Robinson once starred in a film satirizing the gang warfare of Prohibition days. In one scene a lieutenant is dispatched to inform the owner of a local brewery that Robinson is taking over. He returns with a report that there may be trouble because the owner couldn't seem to grasp that "just because he built the brewery he don't own it no more."

The memory of that scene is evoked by the attitude expressed toward the German people by John Foster Dulles in his speech to the NATO Council of Foreign Ministers when it met Dec. 16 on the Berlin crisis.

Standing before a large map of Germany that he had placed on the wall, Dulles pointed first to the Allied position at the close of World War II deep inside East Germany and then to the East-West border that was established.

ceived a few square miles of rubble!"

"The Soviet Union does not offer to exchange this area in return for West Berlin," he continued. "No indeed. It thinks the West should simply surrender West Berlin. The Soviet Union does not intend to disgorge the advantages it obtained under those agreements." Germany, it appears, is but a piece of real estate to be cut up and swapped around by its conquerors.

This brazenly expressed imperialism bears little relation, of course, to the pious declarations that the stand of the Western powers on Berlin is motivated by concern for preserving freedom in West Germany.

Besides, Dulles doesn't really look upon West Berlin as "a few square miles of rubble" that the West got stuck with. West Germany is vital to the plans of U.S. imperialism for eventual war against the Soviet Union. West Berlin, in the center of German territory occupied by the Soviet Union, is as choice a point of penetration as the West could hope to achieve.

Recent testimony on how the U.S. government and its allies use the occupation of West

## End of Chrysler Strike



A few days after Chrysler office workers' strike was settled between company vice-president John D. Leary and United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther (shown shaking hands above), Dodge Main plant workers struck and again closed Chrysler system. (See story this page.)

## Reuther Leadership Settles Dodge Strike with Few Gains

DETROIT — An agreement reached Dec. 19 ended the strike of 7,100 Dodge Main plant workers, members of Dodge Local 3, United Auto Workers. The strike lasted 18 days.

It took place primarily over conditions in Department 76 — the body shop. Past practice over some 20 years called for the lines to shut down ten minutes every hour because of fumes, heat, heavy labor and generally hazardous and difficult jobs such as welding and soldering. In early 1957, in one of the company's speed-up drives the relief time was cut in half to five minutes each hour. Last January another speed-up was instituted, and the relief time was cut to 12 minutes in the morning and 12 minutes in the afternoon.

### FIGHT BY STAYING ON THE JOB

That speed-up drive began Jan. 20, and because workers resisted new work quotas, they were sent home after one or two hours of work per day. Many workers in the trim shop were fired at the time. The advice of the international officers was to show "militancy" by staying on the job. Then came the no-contract period from June through September during which the company launched more production — standard

drives. The International officers gave the local the same stay-on-the-job advice.

The September contract with Chrysler did not give Dodge Main workers their relief time back. Nor did it restore manpower to jobs that had been speeded up. Dodge Local 3 members then voted to strike, and the international officers authorized it. On Dec. 2 at 10 A.M., Dodge workers hit the bricks.

Their demands included the following: (1) Relief time of five minutes at the end of each hour for Department 76; (2) Two hundred and nine people to be recalled to work at the Dodge Main plant. (The figure is a long way off from actual manpower lost in the past year through speed-up.) (3) No overtime on production while there is unemployment among Dodge workers.

### RELIEF ISSUE

At a ratification meeting on Dec. 19, union representatives Jim Solomon and Jack Conway announced terms of the Memorandum of Understanding be-

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# Do You Lie To Your Boss?

By Neva Kecsemeti

Here I am sitting with a large rubber covered coil around my chest and a stethoscope attached to my arm. I am being given a lie detector test. Why am I here? This is the true story. This morning the man came over and said: "We'll want to talk to you." An hour later he and a young girl came back and told me to follow them. Down two flights of dimly lit stairs into the basement through a long corridor with low pipes, into a brightly lit bare room.

"Sit down."

I sat in a straight wooden chair with curved arms that my hands fit into. The woman asked if I knew what a polygram test was. I answered: "I don't."

"It is a lie detector test. It will give us the facts in your case." She read out a few sample questions. "These are the questions you will be asked." She gave me a release to sign for any physical or mental harm that might come from the test. I signed it. She then strapped the large rubber-covered coil around my chest and the stethoscope around my arm. The man in the room didn't say anything but watched from behind the light. The light was turned on. It blinded me.

"Keep your feet on the floor, your hands flat and your eyes straight ahead."

The questions started. "Have you ever stolen? Is the information you gave us about yourself true? Is your name Neva? Do you object, in any way, to this test? Do you drink? Are you loyal? Do you live up to our rules? Do you live in Buffalo?"

I answered the questions that kept coming. "Do you feel that you are being taken advantage of in any way on your job?" I clenched my fist and yelled: "You didn't read that question to me before." She snapped back that I had ruined the first part of the test, and we'd have to start over.

"This time keep your hands flat."

## What's This All About?

Questions came at me again.

I suppose the question about the job made you wonder what this was all about. You see, I'm not a criminal. I'm not even in jail. I work for the largest dry cleaners in western New York state as a silk presser for \$1.15 an hour. The plant is a two-story brick building. Inside, the paint is peeling, the plaster is falling, the second floor has been declared unsafe for more than twenty-four girls. There are at least thirty-six of us at work there now.

The union did organize the plant. Three years ago they were able to sign up all the employees and force an election. A contract providing for higher pay, better working conditions and fringe benefits was signed. Within a month all workers who favored the union were fired and the employer refused to live up to the contract. The case went to the State Labor Relations Board. After twenty-six months the Board ruled for the union, stating that the signed contract must be observed by the company.

The following day a notice was posted in the plant. It said that the plant would be closed before they would recognize the union, and that the union representatives are thugs and gangsters.

The man behind the light was my boss. The young woman had a conference with him. She then returned to the machine and asked me the same questions as before plus some new ones.

"Are you in favor of unions in large shops? Are you in favor of unions in small shops? Are you in favor of craft unions? Have you ever participated in any union activities? Have you been contacted by the AFL Dry Cleaners and Dyers Union?" Then she gave me some anti-union literature to read and told me that I'd be talking to her again in a short time.

Advise to all good unionists who might confront this latest union busting method — take two tranquilizers and beat the lie detector.

# ... High Court Shifts on Integration

(Continued from Page 1) have the Alabama law declared unconstitutional. He argued that it was designed to evade the Supreme Court integration decisions.

On May 9, a three-judge federal court, convened specially to rule on the suit, decided that the school placement law is not unconstitutional "on its face" although it might later be "declared unconstitutional in its application." In rejecting Rev. Shuttlesworth's contention that the law was designed to maintain school segregation, the court ruled, "In dealing with an act of the legislature of a sovereign state, we cannot lightly reach such a conclusion, nor, indeed, are we permitted to do so except upon the most weighty and compelling of reasons."

On Nov. 24, the Supreme Court, affirmed the three-judge lower court ruling, without giving reasons of its own. The high court thus upheld the lower court's reasoning. As late as last September, when the Supreme Court refused to allow a two-and-a-half year suspension of integration at Little Rock High School, the judges declared unanimously that their integration rulings "... can neither be nullified openly and directly by State legislators... nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously.'"

But "deliberate speed" and not delay were to be the norm of desegregation. The school placement ruling changes the time norm.

Second, under its 1955 decision, the burden of proof for holding up integration was placed on Southern officials. Of course, federal judges were lenient with the racists, but last September, in the Little Rock decision, the high court refused to sanction a delay on grounds now validated in Alabama's student placement law. Instead of Southern officials having to prove that a proposed delay is warranted, Negroes will have to prove that they are being discriminated against because of race, in contesting individual exclusions from white schools under the placement law. According to Krock, the same rule as in jury cases will obtain. "This was that the exclusion of Negroes from a jury did not in itself sustain a charge that racial discrimination was the real reason. What had to be proved was an enduring and deliberate pattern of exclusion."

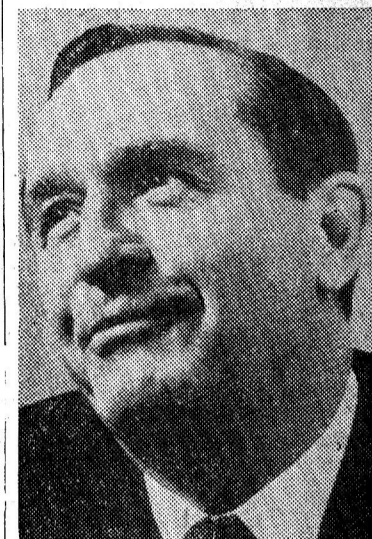
Finally, the goal itself has been changed. The high court had ordered school boards and federal judges to proceed with all "deliberate speed" to integration — and led the Negro people to believe that this meant nothing short of total integration. As Krock says, the Alabama school placement decision "Amounted to notice by the Supreme Court that it will not strike down any state school law, which it is possible to apply so as to admit qualified Negroes to non-segregated schools..."

Anticipating the court's school placement decision Ralph Odum, Assistant Attorney General of Florida, wrote in the Nov. 23 U.S. News and World Report, "I think it is clear that the Florida pupil-placement act, which is similar [to the North Carolina act on which the Alabama law, in turn, was patterned], will be upheld if some integration takes place..." He says further, "This law was designed to permit some integration, but the various scholastic, psychological and sociological standards involved would tend to reduce the amount of integration which would take place in its operation to a bare minimum — at least for a foreseeable future."

equally clear that the Socialist Party ran a candidate against him. Murry Weiss should not quote sources two years' old which have been refuted by later events.

There is no time here to discuss the fundamental misconception the SWP has of a Labor Party and how to achieve it. But it is worth pointing out that any discussion among radicals is infinitely more difficult when some of those taking part in the discussion show a woeful lack of information or, worse, a complete disregard for facts when they do not fit a pre-determined line.

Sincerely,  
David McReynolds



Chief Justice Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court (top) and Arkansas Governor Faubus. Last fall Warren led court in unanimous ruling upholding school integration against Faubus-inspired move to put off continuation of Little Rock integration for 2 1/2 years. However, racists see in court's Nov. 24 decision upholding Alabama student-placement law a means whereby they can legally circumvent the court's 1954 decision.

# McReynolds Challenges Militant On What It Says About SP-SDF

Editor, the Militant:

The story by Murry Weiss in the December 15th issue of the Militant — "Which Side in the Unions Are You On?" — is interesting for the misinformation it carries. Certainly the Socialist Party makes mistakes and these mistakes should be discussed and the Militant has the right to discuss them. But it is one thing to attack us for mistakes we have made, and quite another thing to attack us for mistakes we have not made but which the Militant has invented all on its own.

Murry Weiss states "And like the Communist Party, the Social Democrats advised the radical workers to vote for the candidates of the ruling class rather than the only socialist ticket on the ballot. We cite these known facts... to understand the terrible breach of elementary socialist and working class solidarity..."

What "known facts"? Would Murry Weiss please give the official source in which the Socialist Party urged anybody to vote for Harriman or Rockefeller? And if he cannot give such a source, then why did he make such a charge? It is true that we did not support the I.S.P., because we have political disagreements with it. Nor do I recall the Militant giving any support to my own campaign

for Congress in the 19th District and I assume that is because of political disagreements and not because the Militant was supporting the Democrat or Republican in my district.

And again Murry Weiss goes back to January 1957 — almost two years ago — to quote a statement from Louis P. Goldberg stating we would "never run candidates in opposition to those endorsed by the legitimate labor movement. And yet events prove that the Socialist Party has retained its right to choose who it will support and who it will not support. Certainly Congressman Farstein here in the 19th District was supported by labor and it is

## We Cite Party's Official Policy in Reply

Militant Editor's Reply:

David McReynolds appears to have interpreted Murry Weiss as stating that ALL Social Democrats advised the radical workers to vote for the candidates of the ruling class. But Murry Weiss did not say that. Like the other members of our staff, he is aware that SOME Social Democrats are against voting for candidates of the ruling class.

indicating which way Social Democratic "flexibility" should lean: "What is not, unfortunately, unusual is that the Liberal Party and the trade unions in the area have given their support to a Democratic candidate without exerting a demand for a program which would serve the labor movement in the state more emphatically." In straight English, it would have been better had millionaire Harriman's program served the labor movement "more emphatically," but emphatically or not, it does serve.

No great legal talent is required, it appears to us, to interpret this language. Out of deference to those who think it a betrayal of socialist principles to aid in the election of Democrats or Republicans, the SP-SDF Party "as such" will not support them. However, in accordance with the policy of supporting labor-endorsed or avowedly progressive candidates of the Democratic or Republican machines, "we" (Social Democrats) as individuals can aid in their election. "We" can also "consider" socialist or other independent candidates (such as McReynolds) and run socialists in the Democratic or Republican primaries.

We found a two-inch advertisement among the Labor Day greetings in the September issue, two months before the election, where the name of David McReynolds appeared. There he was mistakenly listed as a candidate in the "10th C.D." Or was the Call right and McReynolds mistaken about running in the 19th C.D.?

For instance, a month before the election the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the Local Berks County (Pa.) Socialist Party, called for opposition to both Republican and Democratic parties. "Both of these parties are ardently anti-Socialist. For Socialists to aid in the election of candidates of such parties would be a betrayal of their Socialist principles."

While we are at it, if McReynolds protested this oversight in the Call and the Call refused to publish his letter of protest, we would be pleased to print a copy in the columns of the Militant for the information of the radical public.

The Oct. 27 Militant took note of this editorial declaration, approved it in a front-page statement of policy and added: "We should like to call this editorial to the attention of members of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in New York, where the SP-SDF has no state-wide candidates."

This does not complete the record of the electoral activity of the SP-SDF in 1958. The leadership did what it could to increase the difficulties of the United Independent - Socialist ticket in getting on the ballot. It threatened court action over the use of the word "United" in the name of the party.

Thus both the upholders of principles and the betrayers of principles can peacefully coexist in the same party. Clever, isn't it?

As for McReynolds' campaign in the 19th District, it was not supported by a single sentence, even by three words such as "Vote for McReynolds" in any issue of the Call that crossed our desk.

WHAT IS OFFICIAL STAND? The fact remains, however — and this is what Murry Weiss was talking about — that the actual policy of the SP-SDF is not to encourage Socialist electoral campaigns but to go along with the trade-union bureaucracy even if this means voting for candidates of the ruling class.

PARALLELS CP LINE This policy, as Murry Weiss pointed out in his article, parallels that of the Communist Party which has been supporting capitalist candidates since 1936 — even while running occasional token candidates of its own to appease those in its orbit who think it a betrayal of socialist principles to vote for Democrats or Republicans.

McReynolds appears to be of two opinions on whether this policy is a fact: (1) It has existed nowhere except in the columns of the Militant which invented it "all on its own" to fit a predetermined line. (2) It existed two years ago, as indicated by Goldberg's statement, but it has been dropped since then. Proof? McReynolds' campaign in the 19th District.

As for McReynolds' campaign in the 19th District, it was not supported by a single sentence, even by three words such as "Vote for McReynolds" in any issue of the Call that crossed our desk.

However, the policy was codified as follows at the May 1958 National Convention of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation:

"We must encourage a flexibility of electoral approach which, while not committing the Party as such to support for old-party candidates, can consider socialists or other independent candidates, entrance

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# Laura Gray Cartoon Calendar



A quarterly calendar, with four cartoons by Laura Gray, two of which are pictured here. Each cartoon is 7" x 8 1/2" and is printed on a vellum suitable for framing. Get them as gifts for your friends. Be sure to get a Laura Gray calendar for yourself before they run out. Each \$1 paid for a calendar will go into the fund for publication of the Laura Gray Memorial Cartoon Book. Order calendars from

Pioneer Publishers  
116 University Place  
New York 3, N. Y.

## Calendar of Events

**SEATTLE**  
Reconvened Convention of United Liberals and Socialists. Sat., Jan. 10, 2:30 P.M. Banquet at 6 P.M. At 7:30 P.M., Discussion of Cleveland Conference and Socialist Political Action. Reporter, Dr. Holland Roberts of San Francisco. Chairman, Terry Pettus. Dinner \$1.25. Washington Hall, 14th and East Fir. Ausp.: United Liberals and Socialists.

**NEW YORK**  
Debate! Fri., Jan. 9 — 8:30

**CHICAGO**  
Fri., Jan. 16, 8:15 P.M. — James Nash Sr. reviews "Black Reconstruction" by W. E. B. DuBois. Also a report by Clifton DeBerry on the Carolina Cases of Racial Injustice.

Two Timely Books About the Soviet Union  
By Leon Trotsky  
**The Revolution Betrayed**  
The economic roots of Stalinism and why worker's democracy has become an overriding necessity for the USSR.  
Cloth \$3.00 Paper \$2.00

**Stalin's Frame-Up System And the Moscow Trials**  
With Foreword by Joseph Hansen \$1.00  
Pioneer Publishers  
116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

**The South's Dilemma**  
Education is more important than segregation, say increasing numbers of white parents and students in the South. As doubts begin to assail racists over the tactic of "massive resistance," a favorable turn is registered in the struggle for integration in the schools. But the bigots are not willing to give up yet. They intend to defy the Supreme Court as long as they can get away with it. What can be done to speed final victory?

This timely study offers the latest facts necessary for a realistic answer. In the winter issue of International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

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

**The Class-Struggle Road to Negro Equality**  
Resolution adopted by the Socialist Workers Party at its National Convention, June 1957.  
23 pages 25¢  
PIONEER PUBLISHERS  
116 University Place  
New York 3, N. Y.



Good-By Sweet Mountains

Editor: Like all of the older generation born in the West, I get the urge every so often to follow the wild geese in their flight, or as they say out here "to hit for the tall and uncult."

In your editorial, I support the Guardian view that the policy must be flexible, but I hope that your disagreement with the view will not prevent you from co-operation.

Blames CP

Editor: If the CP instead of placing its main emphasis on the defeat of Rockefeller (and his sneaky support of Harriman) had thrown its resources behind the Independent-Socialist ticket last Nov. 4, there is a good possibility that the coveted 50,000 votes would have been secured.

Labor Party to fight the Democratic and Republican machines. Interviewed on WABC-TV's off-beat Ben Hecht show, Quill pointed out that the 65 million working men and women in this country need a party of their own to represent their interests.

Talking out of the left side of his famous brogue, Quill denounced the McClellan committee, noting that it was unfashionable to investigate big business like General Motors or General Electric.

Notably not mentioned were Quill's own troubles with dissatisfied sections of Transit Authority workers, nor was there any discussion of the proposed sale of power stations owned by the Transit Authority—a public body—to the Consolidated Edison Company.

Lynn Marcus New York

RETIREMENT

All compulsory retirement at 65 or 70 should be eliminated, according to Dr. Gunnar Gunderson, president of the American Medical Association.

Lynn Marcus New York

"Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!"



... Dodge Strike Settled

(Continued from Page 1) meet proper work quality requirements, the extra relief time will continue through the 1959 model run.

On the relief issue, they reported the following compromise. In Department 76, the line would shut down for five minutes at the end of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth hour, in addition to a 12 minute break every morning and afternoon.

On manpower, the workers gained even less. During the course of negotiations the demand for 209 workers to be restored was pared down to 100. The agreement restores 16.

Overtime was not even mentioned in the agreement. Solomon and Conway admitted that it was not a good agreement but recommended acceptance anyway.

The Detroit newspapers give additional information about the Memorandum of Understanding. According to the Dec. 20 Free Press the settlement provides for a 30-day trial for the five-minute-every-other-hour rest period.

"You'll notice," Williams said, "that both these cases are openly based on color. The boys were charged with assaulting a white girl. Dr. Perry was charged with performing an abortion on a white female."

... NAACP Aids Monroe Fight

(Continued from Page 1) we wouldn't run and that attacking us entailed a real danger to themselves, they began to fade.

One frame-up, he said, is that of Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president of the local NAACP who played a leading role in the fight for the right of Negroes to use the municipal swimming pool.

Shortly after that fight began, Dr. Perry was tried and convicted on the charge of performing an abortion on a white woman. The case, which is now on appeal, is also being handled by the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice.

Asked about the prospects of winning the application for the writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court, Conrad Lynn said, "I'm not too optimistic we can win on this level. For example, the clerk to the judge that will act on it is also the juvenile court judge who sentenced the children to begin with. But finally we'll get them out. I'm convinced of that. The way these boys were handled is shot through with Constitutional violations, so we've got a strong case."

While Williams characterized the attitude of local white officials towards Negroes as that of "brutes," he too is optimistic about the struggle at hand and about the future as well. This was apparent as he and Lynn reported that the white school mates of the little girl whose innocent kiss precipitated the present fight had brought Christmas presents to the homes of Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Simpson.

THEIR LEFT HAND... A minimum wage of \$35 a week was approved Aug. 18 by the Minimum Wage Conference for Washington, D. C. This wage, which was protested by the Laundry Workers Union, is \$7 a week under the minimum budget for a single person established by the Wage Board itself.

Let Them Drink Milk

By Don Harrison

There is general agreement among nutritionists, doctors, and the American Dairy Association that every child should have at least one quart of milk a day, and adults should drink three glasses. Thus the average family needs about four quarts of milk per day. But they also need a home, clothing, food, medical attention, and many other just as necessary items.

A few capable administrators should be sufficient to divide up the city into districts, and assign one distributor to each district. By eliminating overlapping routes and sales organizations, a substantial wage increase could be provided for farmers, processors, and distributors. There could be a substantial reduction in price for the consumer at the same time.

Of course, there is the problem of what happens to the displaced salesmen, drivers, etc., whom I have not forgotten. During the period of adjustment, possibly six months, part of the money saved through this more efficient method of distribution and/or a government subsidy should be provided to support them and train them for a new trade or profession.

LET THEM PLAY ELSEWHERE

As for the displaced executives, the few who have real ability can be used as administrators. Those who know only how to manipulate stocks should be forced to either learn a more useful trade, or find some less vital industry in which to play their "games."

I have chosen the milk industry because it is one where inefficient distribution is so obvious, and because low-price

milk is so vital to the health of our people. But the same is true of most other industries. This is the effect of so-called free enterprise. The executives of big corporations are free to compete or cooperate with each other according to the method which best serves to increase their profits. They maneuver to squeeze the farmer and their employees, as well as the consumers, for as much as the traffic will bear.

It is high time that this system is changed. All industry should be scientifically planned to best serve the interests of the people. It should be administered and operated by the elected representatives of the people, whose jobs and rate of pay will depend only on their efficiency and how well they serve the people. Pay rates can be made attractive enough to provide the necessary incentive.

This is what we mean by socialism. It is how we socialists would deal with any problem—such as the milk problem which I used as an example. While we presently support lower taxes, public housing programs, health programs and other measures that will help relieve some of our burdens, our basic aim is to scientifically plan all industry to serve the people efficiently and economically. Socialism is the only way of taking our government and industry out of the hands of the financiers and making it really "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Socialism is democracy.

Ten-Week Militant Drive Brings 500 Subscriptions

By Karolyn Kerry Subscription Campaign Director

We are happy to report that the old year ended with an outstanding success for the special Militant "Six-for-five" Club subscription drive, held in conjunction with the 30th Anniversary celebration of the founding of our paper.

But under our present system of distribution, a large part of the price we pay goes into inefficient and wasteful channels. It is generally agreed that there is little difference between various brands of milk and practically no difference in price. Yet there are at least one hundred milk distributors in the New York metropolitan area, each with highly paid executives and an expensive sales campaign to deceive the public into thinking that a brand is best. The actual distribution to homes and stores is the height of inefficiency. In each community there are over a dozen different milk trucks following identical or overlapping routes. Is it any wonder that the price of milk is so high and that so little of the money paid reaches the poor farmers?

tal for the period with 11 subs. Despite the holiday break our grand total for the two-weeks was 76 new subscribers and renewals.

We pass on to you this week a few notes from individual subscribers to indicate the high esteem in which our paper is held by our readers. From the state of Washington: "Enclosed is a dollar bill. Please send me your introductory offer for six months of your fine, progressive, common man's paper. Yours for success."

From Massachusetts: "Just a line to let you know how sorry I am to be late with my re-minor operation right at the time my sub expired. I want to thank you for keeping my paper coming. Enclosed find my renewal for another year."

From St. Louis: "Enclosed is money order for \$5.00. Renew my sub without missing any issues for another year. If you can include an extra copy with mine for a few weeks I would appreciate it as I have a few prospects to work on. The door is opening. The Militant can't be beat."

From New York: "I noted that the Militant is in the process of a subscription drive. Yes, I want to begin the New Year the right way by beginning a one year sub to the paper. With very best wishes for the New Year."

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