

Why Peking Continues Debate with Moscow

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THE MILITANT

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Ministers Defy Fla. Committee

Big Fine, Jail Terms Face Two Negro Rights Fighters

By Arthur Jordan

The Miami, Fla., Negro community barely began celebrating hard-won victories at the city's lunch counters and beaches when it was shocked into angry indignation. On Aug. 30 two stalwart leaders in the prolonged fight for integration were sentenced to six-month jail terms and \$1,200 in fines.

The "crime" for which the Reverends Edward T. Graham and Theodore Gibson were convicted in Tallahassee Circuit Court was contempt of the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee. For three years the ministers, past and present presidents of the Miami NAACP respectively, have staunchly refused to let the committee check their organization's membership rolls against a list of alleged

"Communists." Both stood firmly on their First Amendment rights and sought to have the committee ruled out-of-bounds by the courts.

Judge W. May Walker refused bonds, but grudgingly conceded the pair liberty pending appeals. The NAACP announced Sept. 6 that the State Supreme Court had decided to consider Rev. Gibson's case "on merit," allowing him an estimated month of freedom.

SWP Election News

Campaigning for Socialism

By Joseph Hansen

The Socialist Workers party filed 23,197 signatures Sept. 14 on an independent nominating petition to place Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss on the ballot in New York as socialist presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The law requires 12,000 signatures, including 50 in each of the state's 62 counties save one. These are onerous requirements. (Continued on Page 2)

Party of Your Choice Needs a Contribution

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

SEPT. 14 — If you have been listening to the television and radio recently, you have probably heard and seen the numerous broadcasts appealing to the American people to: Make a contribution to the party and candidates of your choice.

This would be good advice if people were given a meaningful choice to make. But that is not the intention. The two capitalist parties control the electoral machinery of this country. Every year they make it more difficult for minority parties to make the ballot, thus depriving voters of the right to vote for parties and candidates of their choice.

This year, the Congress enacted a measure setting aside the "equal time" provision of the law, so that there is a virtual monopoly by the Republicans and Democrats of radio and television time over the national networks. The Congress, where the Democrats have practically a two-thirds majority in both houses, ganged up with the Republican administration to deny the minority parties and candidates "equal time" to present the voters with an alternative choice.

This was done, they say, to make it possible for the major candidates to "debate" the issues before the huge television and radio audience. Now it comes out, that there is not really going to be a "debate" in any real sense. Both capitalist candidates will deliver a prepared statement and then each will answer a few questions from a select panel which the artful dodgers will dispose of with the usual glittering and meaningless generalities.

As the amended "equal time" provision has been interpreted by the national broadcasting chains it has meant all time for the boss class candidates and no time for the candidates of the minority parties.

And all of this in the name of freedom and democracy — of course, of course! In fact, the bob-tail session of Congress held recently, can boast that the only real reason for reconvening was to scuttle the already enunciated "equal time" law in order to stifle the only voices

of dissent in this election campaign. Otherwise, so far as any legislation for the benefit of the people is concerned, the bob-tail session of Congress adds up to one gargantuan goose egg.

Remember how the slick political twisters justified the naming of anti-labor, anti-Negro, Lyndon Johnson, as vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic party ticket? It was hailed as a mark of Kennedy's political astuteness. "Lyndon," we were told, would now have to go into the special session of Congress and whip his Dixiecrat cronies into line to adopt the "must" legislation as a down payment on the promises in the Democratic platform. "Lyndon's" heart was not really in the job.

What the people got instead was yet another demonstration that the platform promises of the Democrats and Republicans are as worthless as Confederate currency. Speaking of currency reminds me that this started out to be a column on the \$12,000 campaign fund which the Socialist Workers party started a few weeks ago. (See scoreboard, page 2.) Shut off, as we are, from national network radio and television time by the "equal time" fraud we must take this means of appealing to the readers of the Militant and all supporters of a socialist alternative in this election campaign.

To those we can reach with the limited means at our command — remember: When next you hear the plea to make a contribution to the party and candidates of your choice, sit down and send us the contribution that will make it possible to bring to the people of this country a genuine alternative to the political Siamese twins who head the capitalist party tickets.

Send your contribution to: Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. (See Fund Scoreboard on Page 2)

Rebels in Laos



Rebels belonging to the second paratroop battalion, guard one approach to the Laotian capital of Vientiane following their pre-dawn coup on Aug. 9. The troops, headed by Captain Kong Le, overthrew the U.S.-supported regime and promoted the establishment of a new neutralist government under Premier Phouma. A counter-rebellion against the newly formed Phouma government, inspired by the extremely reactionary Defense Minister Gen. Nosovan, is reported in progress in Southern Laos. A U.S. carrier force has been sent to patrol the South China seas near Laos.

What You Will Lose If the Democrats Win

By Farrell Dobbs
Socialist Workers party candidate for president

Liberal and labor supporters of the Democratic ticket are trying to pass off the failure of the special session to enact a single progressive measure by fixing attention on the next Congress. Wait until the Democrats are in the White House, they say, and then we'll get what we want and what the Democratic platform promises.

What chances are there that the 1961 Congress will do better in the fields of civil rights and labor legislation than its 1958-1960 predecessor, if Kennedy and Johnson win?

Here's one tipoff. On Sept. 1 Senator Kennedy held a news conference in which he blamed the Republicans and Eisenhower for the failure of civil-rights legislation, even though the Democrats had majorities in both houses. He then pledged support to a drive early in the next session for action on civil rights.

He said that 23 other Democratic senators had signed a statement backing up his pledge. There were two highly significant omissions in this statement.

(1) There are 66 Democratic senators; only 24 signed the pledge. This means that only a minority of his own colleagues back Kennedy's promises. When reporters asked Kennedy how he could consider his position to be the program of the party when no more than 24 out of 66 were for it, he could not give any satisfactory answer.

What is his proposed action on civil rights worth when even at this stage the Demo-

cratic candidate can't count on more than one-third of the Democrats in the Senate?

(2) The name of Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader and Democratic vice-presidential candidate, was not among the signers. Johnson would be the key figure in any battle in the Senate on civil rights.

Kennedy answered, when queried, that he had not asked his running mate to sign because he wanted to enlist only those who had voted for the liberal alternatives. This can mean only one thing. Johnson is not lined up behind even the mild Kennedy program.

This is confirmed by press reports that Johnson, in touring Texas, has been calming the fears of his friends about the civil-rights pledges in the Democratic platform by assuring them that he intends to take care of these properly when Congress reconvenes.

If Kennedy were half-serious about pushing through civil-rights legislation, he should be preparing to do away with the Senate rules and the powers of the House Rules Committee which enable the Dixiecrats and conservatives to block any legislation they oppose. But when some liberal senators and the Americans for Democratic Action called for such a program of reform, Kennedy carefully dodged the issue.

Prospects are no brighter for the passage of favorable labor measures in case of victory for the Democrats. Kennedy was the chief architect of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill at the last session. Johnson has

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Chicago Socialist to Run For Senator from Illinois

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Howard Mayhew this week announced his candidacy for U.S. Senate from Illinois on the Socialist Workers party ticket. He is a veteran unionist who acted as organizer of the Chicago Newspaper Guild and led its strike

against the Hearst Chicago American and Herald Examiner in 1939-40. An auto worker from 1940 to 1952, he served as grievance committeeman and as editor of the UAW local paper at the General Motors Electro-Motive plant in Chicago.

In answer to a question from the League of Women Voters on the national budget, Mayhew stated: "Priority in government expenditures should be given to the basic needs of the American people, not the interests of the monopolists. In the Senate I would propose that the present \$42 billion arms budget be turned into a peace budget for homes, schools, hospitals, medical research, nurseries, playgrounds, highways, transportation and public parks.

"The unbalanced budget is a symptom of the chronic sickness of our capitalist economy which can be fundamentally cured only by the public ownership of the means of production and a planned economy."

Because of insurmountable restrictions upon minority parties in Illinois, Mayhew must run as a "write-in" candidate.



HOWARD MAYHEW

UN Showdown Looms Over Crisis in Congo

Urges Probe Of Racists in New Jersey

NEWARK — Gladys Barker Grauer, Socialist Workers nominee for U.S. Senator from New Jersey, has urged Gov. Meyner to act against local officials and racist hoodlums in Hamilton Township who are trying to prevent Roderick Woodward, a Negro, from moving into his newly purchased home there.

In an Aug. 29 letter to the governor, Mrs. Grauer demanded that he probe the failure of township officials to provide Woodward police protection when racists tried to burn down his home. She also urged investigation of the township's invoking a previously unused ordinance against Woodward requiring a health permit before a real-estate sale is closed.

Mrs. Grauer also called for state legislation barring restrictive covenants and providing stiff penalties for those who try to bar a person from buying or renting a home because of color, religion or national origin.

A reply to Mrs. Grauer from the Statehouse said that the governor agreed with her that discrimination in housing "has no place in the United States."



GLADYS GRAUER

Khrushchev's Participation Unnerves State Department

By M. L. Stafford

As the conflict within the Congo and the United Nations deepened, Soviet Premier Khrushchev set out for New York to attend the UN General Assembly opening Sept. 20.

He will be part of an unprecedented assemblage of heads of state including not only several leaders from the Communist countries but such outstanding figures from neutralist nations as Nasser, Tito, Nehru and Castro.

When the 97 nations meet at the UN session, the Congo crisis will hold the center of the stage. The U.S. State Department has been so unnerved by Khrushchev's unexpected trip to this country that it could think up no more effective countermove than to restrict him to Manhattan. This petty act will certainly not restrict public interest in what the Soviet leader has to say.

The State Department then placed a similar restriction on the movements of Castro whom it holds in venomous hatred because of the way in which he scorned the blandishments of Wall Street's financial oligarchs and led the resistance against their "hate Cuba" campaign.

In face of the Soviet initiative, Washington acted like a fighter in the punch-drunk stage. "At present," said Peter Edson, writing from the national capital in the Sept. 13 Scripps Howard press, "there is no American plan nor free world grand strategy to counter whatever grandiose propaganda pressure Nikita Khrushchev and his eight Communist satellite stooges may try to spring. Their principal job will be to sit tight and prevent panic."

The next day the State Department strategists decided that the best way to prevent panic was to send Eisenhower into the UN ring as a preliminary boxer. Their man may accomplish nothing but to warm up the audience for Khrushchev, but at least an early appearance saves the White House from the propaganda disaster that might occur if Eisenhower had to make a speech following the Soviet spokesman.

The pro-imperialist role of the UN in the Congo has called forth increasing objections and protests, not only from Premier Lumumba and the Soviet Union, but also from a growing list of neutralist

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Witch-Hunters Dealt Setback In Syrek Case

The witch-hunters received a setback in California Aug. 3 when the Supreme Court ordered the state to pay unemployment benefits to a worker who was fired from his job for refusing to sign a loyalty oath.

Marion R. Syrek, Jr., a multi-lith operator, lost his job with a San Francisco accounting firm in 1956 because he would not sign a loyalty oath required by the company.

The State Department of Employment then denied him unemployment compensation. After the lower court upheld this ruling, the Appeals court reversed it, saying Syrek had "good cause" to refuse to sign. By a 4-to-3 decision the Supreme Court took the same position.

Syrek argued that he had a conscientious objection to the loyalty oath because he believed there might be need at some time to overthrow the federal government by force if the government fell into "tyrannical or dictatorial hands."

He cited the American Revolution as an example.

Enraged at the ruling, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors voted to seek a law to make it illegal to refuse a job because of objection to the loyalty oath requirement.

One supervisor said the ruling legalized "chiseling" on welfare and made people who work "pay benefits to those who work without any excuse to avoid working."

But Syrek didn't object to working. He objected to being deprived of his constitutional rights.

Profiteers Prosper

Wages and salaries increased by 8 per cent in 1959, according to Department of Commerce figures. But during the same period, corporation profits after taxes increased by 25 per cent.

Antiunion Fund Benefits Railway During Strike

The first strike in the 114-year history of the Pennsylvania railroad ended Sept. 12 after twelve days. The strike was called by the Transport Workers Union and Systems Federation 152 which together represent 20,000 nonoperating maintenance workers. The two unions demanded changes in work rules to provide more jobs and greater job security. The men held firm and TWU head Michael Quill claimed that the new contract was a victory for the union.

The strike insurance paid to the Pennsylvania railroad was one of the most ominous features of the strike. Thirteen months ago all the major railroad companies set up a system of contributions which provide indemnity payments, covering taxes, debt payments and supervisory salaries, when a line suspends operations on account of a strike. These payments can continue for a year.

The Pennsylvania was getting an estimated \$600,000 a day to cover its fixed costs. During the 26-day trainmen's strike last July the Long Island railroad

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SWP Fights for Equal Air Time

Joseph Hansen, national manager of the Dobbs-Weiss campaign, this week repeated his call for united action by all minority parties against the Democratic-Republican effort to monopolize free national air time.

"This denial of equal TV time to the minority parties is another ominous sign of the growing strangulation of democracy in this country," he declared. "The new law rushed through Congress and the discriminatory interpretations by the Federal Communications Commission would prevent alternative programs dissenting from the bipartisan policies of Nixon and Kennedy from being heard by the voters."

"Although presented as a temporary measure, the revised law threatens to set up a permanent monopoly of the air waves by the Republicans and Democrats. They want to make it as difficult for minority views to be broadcast as it is for minority parties to get a place on the ballot in most states. Every political organization apart from the Republicans and Democrats should have the same interest — and share the same concern — in removing this gag upon free speech as the dominant parties have in imposing it."

Hansen proposed that representatives of all parties that have been refused equal time, including the Liberal and the Socialist Labor parties, should confer on the best ways to undertake a legal fight to protect their rights and organize all civil-liberties forces in a "con-

certed effort" to get rid of the restrictions on equal time.

Further evidence of the conspiracy by the major parties and the broadcasting companies to monopolize free time in the 1960 campaign was presented Sept. 11 by the Liberal party of New York. Ben Davidson, the party's executive director, protested to the Federal Communications Commission that it had been refused equal time with the Republicans and Democrats to broadcast the nominating speech of its presidential candidate. The Liberal party is endorsing the Democratic nominee, John F. Kennedy.

Davidson said that its request had been turned down by two big networks, WCBN and WNBC, and ignored by two local stations.

He termed the refusals "a violation of the fairness provision of revised Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act."

Pointing out that the Liberal party was one of the "three dominant parties" in the state, he asked the FCC to act on this refusal in time for its candidate's nominating speech Sept. 14.

The rejection of the Liberal party's request follows a similar refusal by the networks to accord equal time to the Socialist Workers party and other minority parties. The SWP has twice appealed this action to the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC informed the SWP attorneys Sept. 13 that it was contacting the broadcasting companies on the matter. If the FCC does not give satisfactory

rulings under the old law or the new statute, the SWP will take the case to the U.S. District court.

The suspension of equal time by Congress, and the interpretations made to date by the FCC, are unconstitutional and undemocratic. They deprive legally qualified parties of their right to present their program

to the voters on an equal basis. They prevent the voters from hearing all sides of the vital issues in the campaign. They give the capitalist candidates exclusive possession of free time on communication facilities which, although privately owned, are publicly franchised and supposed to be operated with regard to the public interest.

Banks Hails British Airlift To Feed Southern Babies

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 — "The London airlift of food for starving children in New Orleans is a wonderful thing," Erroll Banks said here today. The Socialist Workers candidate for Congress in the 23rd District was commenting on the action of 15 London City Councilwomen in response to the plea of the Urban League for urgently needed aid to the 23,000 Louisiana children, most of them Negro, who have been savagely victimized by a new state law denying relief to parents of "illegitimate" children.

The brutal law was pushed through by Gov. Davis as an act of revenge against Negroes fighting for their civil rights.

"The Urban League reports that hundreds of families are coming to them every day seeking food for their children," Banks said. "I hope everyone will respond to the plea for help by sending food and clothing to 'Operation Feed the Babies,' Jackson Ave., New Orleans."

"I also think the British Councilwomen who have named

their airlift, 'Shame Gov. Davis' could just as well have called it 'Shame Nixon and Kennedy.' Both of these influential politicians have refused to lift a finger for these starving babies."



ERROLL BANKS

BOOKS

CUBA — Anatomy of a Revolution, by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy. Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., New York 14, N.Y. 1960. 176 pp. \$3.50.

Last March the two editors of the Monthly Review went to Cuba to take a look at the Revolution which had been in power for 15 months. Up until then they had not ventured to express an opinion about the new government. What they saw profoundly impressed them. In fact, like everyone who visits the island with an open mind, they were exhilarated. They came back, as this report eloquently testifies, glowing over what the first stage of the Latin-American Revolution has revealed in the way of new perspectives and fresh hope for the cause of socialism.

The book is divided into three sections. The first, "Background of the Revolution," offers in a few pages some of the most striking figures concerning the poverty of the people in a rich tropical land under American domination. Despite the sketchiness of the material, sufficient is presented to make understandable the powerful economic drives underlying the struggle against Batista's dictatorship.

The second section, "Making the Revolution," picks out the highlights of the struggle for power led by the July 26 Movement. To indicate the quality of this leadership, the authors wisely chose extensive quotations from the speech Fidel Castro made in court Oct. 16, 1953, when he was on trial for the attempted seizure of Fort Moncada. Castro's speeches are important as the declarations of a revolutionary leader. They also happen to be unusually revelatory of the man.

The third section, "The Revolution in Power," is the most important and most interesting part of the book. The authors attempt to think through some difficult problems which the Cuban Revolution offers to Marxist theory. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the answers they propose, their effort at independent thought is certainly refreshing and to be commended in these days when we still live under the pall of Stalinist stultification of radical thought.

Huberman and Sweezy hold that the Cuban peasantry constituted the vanguard of the Revolution, shaping the outlook of the rebel leadership as it organized the revolutionary army that won power. Consequently, the new regime is "peasant" in character. The authors qualify their characterization, however, by an important consideration: "The typical Cuban agriculturalist . . . is not a peasant in the usual European sense of the term but rather a landless proletarian. . . ."

On the basis of the accomplishments and trend of the Revolution, the authors are of the strong opinion that Cuban society is no longer capitalist. "For our part, we have no hesitation in answering: the new Cuba is a socialist Cuba." (Emphasis in original.)

Since the July 26 Movement has at no time espoused socialism, its leaders in fact proclaiming themselves to be "humanists," Huberman and Sweezy are forced to conclude that a socialist revolution was accomplished without either a socialist or communist leadership: "this is the first time — ever, anywhere — that a genuine socialist revolution has been made by non-Communists!" (Emphasis in original.) They

add that "No one can now foretell the full implications of this startling fact, but no one need doubt that it will open up new vistas not only in the realm of social thought but also in the realm of revolutionary action."

The weak point in this analysis is the term "socialist." Unfortunately, Huberman and Sweezy do not specify what meaning they ascribe to it. As used in a strict scientific sense by theoreticians like Marx and Lenin, socialism has not yet been achieved anywhere. Even a country like the Soviet Union represents no more than a transitional stage on the road to a free, classless society.

I would agree that a strong tendency toward socialism is evident in the Cuban Revolution, but not that Cuba has already become socialist. However, the analysis offered by Huberman and Sweezy deserves more adequate treatment than is possible in the space at my disposal. I hope to return to the subject in a coming issue of the International Socialist Review.

The leadership of the American Communist party also disagree with the characterization of Cuba offered by Huberman and Sweezy, although from a point of view that would deny that Cuba has transcended capitalism in any respect.

In a review of the book in the Aug. 21 Worker, Daniel Mason maintains that no more than a "national revolution" has occurred. To characterize Cuba as "socialist" is taken by Mason as some kind of underhanded attack on the Communist party and even on Castro! "The two authors," says Mason, "are so eager to dissociate the Cuban revolution from Communism that they make Castro and his coworkers out to be idiots. . . ."

Mason's displeasure with the book becomes comical when he lectures the authors because they refer to the opinions of Theodore Draper and Douglas Gorsline but "fail even to mention" the quickness with which the Worker recognized the significance of the Cuban Revolution and the promptness with which it sent its foreign editor to Cuba — after the July 26 Movement had won power.

The opinion of Huberman and Sweezy that the Cuban Communists "would make no greater mistake, now or in the foreseeable future, than to challenge Fidel and his close associates for leadership" is taken by Mason to be a "grotesque attack on Cuban Communists."

Naturally his indignation over the attack is such that he cannot refrain from resorting to Stalinist language: ". . . Huberman and Sweezy inexcusably set up a straw figure Communist Party of Cuba, the only objective result of which is to slander and degrade the real Communist Party of Cuba, the Popular Socialist Party."

The truth is that Huberman and Sweezy seek to avoid offending the Communist party. For example, they do not even mention the support the Communist party gave Batista, including accepting posts in the dictator's cabinet. Yet this would seem to be an essential part of the explanation for the fact — of historic significance — that the July 26 Movement and not the Communist party led the Cuban Revolution to its success over the bloody satrap of American imperialism.

—Joseph Hansen

Why Peking Continues to Debate Moscow

By Murry Weiss

Although the mutual interests of the two regimes operate continuously to counteract an open break in the manner of the 1948 Yugoslav-Communist affair, signs of widening divergences between Peking and Moscow continue to accumulate.

An article in Pravda Aug. 26 by Soviet Far Eastern specialist, Prof. Y. M. Zhukov, brings into the area of debate the basic question of the relation of workers' parties to the national bourgeoisie in colonial countries. Heretofore this question has figured in the general dispute only by inference.

For example, Peking has vigorously sided with the Algerian revolutionary forces and warned them not to fall into the traps set by De Gaulle's proposals for a settlement. Moscow, on the contrary, has hailed De Gaulle's policy which would maintain the domination of imperialism and capitalism over Algeria while granting a degree of formal independence.

Prof. Zhukov denounced as "dogmatists and sectarians" (the label Moscow has pinned on Peking) those who see the national revolution for independence as inextricably bound up with the socialist revolution.

Case of Iraqi CP

An even more striking example of the differences between Peking and Moscow on this question is seen in the case of the Iraqi Communist party. An article in "Russie Soviétique" June 10, 1960, criticizes the Iraqi CP for "leftism" because it demanded to participate in the bourgeois government of General Kassim! The article said, "However, whilst mobilizing the masses to lead the bourgeois democratic revolution to its end and reinforcing its ties with various layers of the population and the national bourgeoisie, the Party demanded, in the Spring of 1959, to participate in the government. This demand was rejected." The article reports approvingly, "The Plenary Session of the Iraqi Communist party firmly criticized this as a leftist step."

The fact is that Moscow rudely intervened to depose the entire leadership of the Iraqi CP, not for daring to raise the banner of socialist revolution, but merely for following the traditional Menshevik and reformist policy of trying to enter bourgeois governments rather than simply organizing support for it. Peking, on the other hand, never criticized the Iraqi CP and if anything appears to be critical of its failure to conduct the struggle for a proletarian revolution.

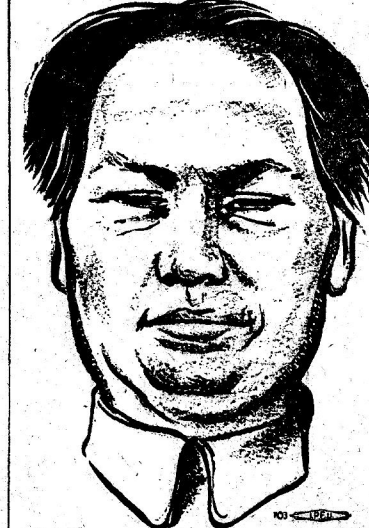
A more recent example of how the Peking-Moscow debate on the meaning of "peaceful coexistence" leads to a sharp clash of policies in the colonial revolutionary struggle is evident in the Congo question. The Chinese CP press Aug. 22 denounced the UN Security Council's sending troops to the Congo as a cover for imperialist intervention. At the same time any mention of the fact that the Soviet delegate to the Security Council voted for sending the troops is avoided.

H-Bomb Conference

Another recent arena of the Peking-Moscow conflict was the Sixth World Conference Against the A-and-H-Bombs held in Tokyo Aug. 2-9. In a special report to the National Guardian, Aug. 29, John G. Roberts attributes the more militant position of the conference, compared to last year's meeting at Hiroshima, to the role played by the large Chinese delegation. "Opposing the Chinese, who were apparently supported by the Japanese peace leaders," Roberts said, "were delegates from capitalist nations, particularly France. They felt that the militant Chinese position would have an adverse effect except in socialist and colonial countries, and might increase the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet delegates maintained a rather neutral position."

Obviously the "neutrality" of the Soviet delegation in this situation indicated its displeasure with the Chinese position. At the same time, characteristic of the conduct of the entire dispute, any open clash is deliberately avoided.

Additional signs of growing tension in Peking-Moscow relations are indicated by a report to the British weekly, New Statesman, from a correspondent in the Soviet Union who writes: "Another factor in the present tense state of public feeling [in the Soviet Union] is provided by reports being brought back from China by Russian students. Their return was massive, totally unexpected and as bewildering to Russians as a mass exodus of British citizens from the U.S. would be. . . . Chinese students are leaving the USSR. The Chinese boycotted the recent international congress of orientologists in Moscow . . . and, for no explained



Mao — Dogmatist?

reason, the magazine Friendship, published in Moscow and devoted to Sino-Soviet relations, appears to have suspended publication."

Symptomatic of the Kremlin's efforts to slow down the conflict and forestall an open break is a recent article in Pravda, reported by Victor Zorza in the Sept. 8 Manchester Guardian Weekly. The article condemns the Yugoslav attacks on the Chinese position. It denounces as an imperialist slander the charge that China is "aggressive." Assuming the manner of an "above the battle" arbiter, Pravda criticizes both the "revisionism" of the Yugoslavs, whom it names and the "dogmatism" of the Chinese, left unnamed. Peking on the other hand, frequently uses Tito as a handy whipping boy when it attacks the Moscow position on peaceful coexistence, the allegedly changed nature of imperialism, the "peaceful" road to power, and coalitions with the colonial bourgeoisie.

While neither Moscow nor Peking names the other as its antagonist in the debate, everyone is aware of the identity of the disputants, except perhaps the press of the Communist parties which never reports Peking's views in the debate and studiously avoids mentioning that a debate is even taking place.

Lu Ting-yi's Speech

A sample of Peking's position, taken from a mass of similar statements, is found in the July 23 speech of Lu Ting-yi to the Chinese National Writers and Artists Congress. Lu is an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party and vice-premier of the State Council. In greeting the Congress in behalf of the Central Committee, Lu Ting-yi said: "U.S. imperialism is now carrying out this policy left behind by Dulles while the modern

revisionists, with the Tito clique as their representatives, are charting their domestic and foreign policies to suit the needs of imperialism. . . . In order to suit the imperialist policies, the modern revisionists declare that Lenin's conclusion about imperialism and his principles on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship are outmoded."

Lu then proceeds to contrast the Chinese CP's conception of peaceful coexistence with that of the "modern revisionists": "We have always advocated peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems. . . . On the other hand, 'The modern revisionists, under the signboard of so-called 'active coexistence,' are trying to confuse the masses with bourgeois pacifism and the hypocritical ideas of bourgeois 'humanism,' using individualism to oppose collectivism and the bourgeois 'theory of human nature' to oppose the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle, proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship."

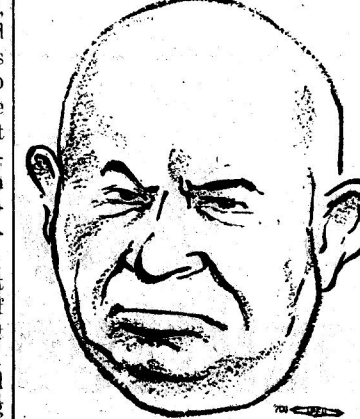
The speech concludes with an appeal to "unite closely to hold aloft the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner of the Moscow Declaration." This refers to the declaration adopted at a meeting of eleven Communist parties in Moscow in 1957 which combined in one document the divergent views of both Peking and Moscow. Each claims the declaration as a "banner."

Following the adoption of this declaration, the strife between the rival centers in the Soviet bloc flared up around the preparations for the 1958 Summit meeting at the United Nations. The U.S. landing in Lebanon blew up that meeting and Khrushchev went to Peking instead of New York. Notwithstanding the Moscow declaration of "agreement," the hostility between the Khrushchev and Mao regimes again became more severe as moves were made towards the next projected Summit meeting which blew up in Paris, May 17, 1960.

Spirit of Camp David

After his visit to the U.S. in September 1959, Khrushchev stepped up his peaceful coexistence campaign, now saturated with the "Spirit of Camp David." Ignoring the imperialist blockade of China and other hard facts, Khrushchev extolled Eisenhower's "genuine desire for peace." At the Supreme Soviet Congress, Oct. 31, 1959, for example, he said:

"Only the most belligerent Western politicians cannot make up their minds to discard the old formulas. In some places one still hears reverberations of the past. . . . At the present time a more sober evaluation of the situation, a more reason-



Khrushchev — Revisionist?

able understanding . . . is gaining ascendancy in the West. . . . recognized our Soviet state and then the majority of other socialist countries even though the capitalist ruling circles are opponents of socialism. They have diplomatic relations with socialist countries, they take part together and discuss problems with them in the United Nations. . . . Many prominent United States leaders, with the President at their head, understand these (peace) sentiments of the American people, are alarmed by the situation which has arisen as a result of the arms race and the cold war, and want to find ways to strengthen peace."

This Khrushchevian wisdom provoked the sharpest reaction in Peking, where it must have sounded like a gallows joke. The Chinese fired one broadside after another against Khrushchev's position. Washington's peace talk was dismissed as so much camouflage for its war drive and all the stepped-up war moves of the U.S. were cited as evidence. Red Flag, organ of the CCP Central Committee, declared: "It is clear that Eisenhower and his kind will never lay down their butcher's knives. . . . U.S. imperialism being what it is will certainly not abandon its policy of war."

Superficially considered, it would seem that the Summit collapse last May should have provided the basis for healing the breach between Mao and Khrushchev. The intolerably provocative position of the State Department around the U-2 incident, not to speak of the obvious refusal of the West to grant a single basic concession to the Soviet Union in the negotiations preceding Paris, had doomed the conference to failure from Moscow's point of view. Khrushchev was forced to walk out.

The manner of his walk out, however, — the strong words and the loud slamming of the door — was calculated to impress Peking as much as Washington. Also, since the entire Soviet orbit had been listening apprehensively to the Peking-Moscow debate, Khrushchev tried to snatch the opportunity to show how tough he could be against the imperialists.

Peking, however, was not quieted by Khrushchev's dramatics in Paris. Its difference with Khrushchev was not that he smiled too much in his negotiations with the imperialists but that he gave away too much, and what he was giving away was the vital interests of the defense of the Chinese revolution. Instead of a rapprochement, relations sharpened. At the June 20-25 conference of the Rumanian Communist party in Bucharest, attended by delegates from the Soviet, East European and Asian Communist parties, including the Chinese CP, a new round of contention opened — even though the 1957 Moscow Declaration was reaffirmed unanimously.

Imperialist Pressure

Now with Khrushchev's visit to the UN and his overtures for another Summit meeting, the cleavage between the Chinese CP leaders and the Kremlin appears to be wider than ever before. What holds the two regimes together is the hostile pressure of Western imperialism which is intent on restoring capitalism to the entire Soviet orbit.

The limitation of this factor is that the differences between the two rival capitals of the Soviet orbit is precisely over how to meet the imperialist attack. An open break, of course, in the sense of an opening of the debate to the full participation of the Chinese and Soviet working masses and the world socialist movement would signify, not a weakening of the strength and unity of the Soviet bloc, but the very opposite. It would mean the unification of the power of the Soviet and Chinese working class with the power of the revolutionary movements against imperialism and capitalism throughout the world. Neither Peking nor Moscow are ready to take this course. For all the differences between the regime in China and that in the Soviet Union, they share in common the bureaucratic fear of the in-

tervention of the masses into the dispute.

Nevertheless, the Chinese leaders are compelled over and over again to wage the battle against the Kremlin's policy — whatever the risks may be. What stands out unmistakably in this situation is the fact that the Chinese leaders do not trust the Kremlin. Why is that? Since both China and the Soviet Union are workers states engaged in building the foundations of a socialist society, why should there be mistrust between the two regimes? Can't the Soviet representatives who have established diplomatic relations with the capitalist countries be trusted to loyally represent the interests of the entire Soviet bloc?

No Confidence

For a long time the Trotskyists have refused to place any confidence in the Soviet bureaucracy. What is noteworthy now, however, is that the Chinese leaders, from their own point of view will not entrust the fate of China to the Kremlin diplomats. The Chinese, after all, have good reason to distrust Moscow. They know full well that the Chinese revolution would never have taken place if the Kremlin had had its way. They know that Stalin was ready to barter off the Chinese CP in a deal with British and American imperialism and directed them to restrict themselves to working for a coalition with Chiang Kai-shek. And they know, by the experience of Iraq for one, that this is still the policy of the Kremlin.

We must also recall that the Chinese had a bitter experience with the Kremlin in the Korean war. After being forced to enter the war to meet the threat of an American imperialist invasion, the Chinese were compelled to carry the full load of the war with only token assistance from the Soviet Union. Stalin's cynical calculation that the Chinese should not be allowed to become "too big" was spelled out in hundreds of thousands of casualties of Chinese workers and peasants. The cleavage between the Peking and Moscow regimes really became fixed at that time.

In his June 2 plan for disarmament, Khrushchev said: "States possessing nuclear weapons shall undertake not to transmit such weapons or information necessary for their manufacture to states which do not possess such weapons. At the same time, states which do not possess nuclear weapons shall undertake to refrain from manufacturing them."

For the Chinese this plan means that they are to be consigned to the status of a subject of agreement between the Great Atomic Powers who will be privileged to impose their decisions on the rest of humanity. This is intolerable to the Chinese leaders, and rightly so. There is no justification whatever from the viewpoint of socialist internationalism for the Soviet Union to refuse any military aid or know-how of any kind to the People's Republic of China in its fight to defend itself from imperialism.

We Trotskyists have many disagreements with the Chinese CP leadership ranging over a number of important theoretical and political questions. We have never concealed these differences and we hope to expound them in further discussion. We must state categorically, however, that as against the Kremlin the position of the Chinese leaders is far more Leninist and correct and we therefore support them in their struggle.

... What You

(Continued from Page 1) been one of the most cunning knifers of organized labor in Washington.

We have a public statement of his own record to prove that. "Throughout my public life," Johnson has boasted, "I have favored strong, effective regulatory legislation to protect Americans from improper labor practices, having voted for the Vinson Bill, the Smith-Connally Act, and in the last two instances, having voted to override a Democratic president to make these measures law."

We can be sure that Johnson will continue in the future, as he has in the past, to cast his weight against any pro-labor legislation, even if he has to "override a Democratic president."

The barrenness of the special session was no accident. It gave a preview of how little the people can expect to get if either of the two capitalist parties win the election. The Democratic party will give nothing more to the Negro people and the labor movement than the Republicans.

... Antiunion Fund Benefits Railway

(Continued from Page 1) received \$50,000 a day from the fund.

This easing of financial strain upon the railroads can enable them to hold out against the demands of the workers until strikers are forced into submission.

The New Haven offers the most shocking example of how this plan operates against the

workers' interests. This rundown, profit-milked, poorly administered road is close to bankruptcy. Yet it has been contributing an estimated \$102,000 a week to the Pennsylvania's lockout fund.

Then on Sept. 9 the New Haven management asked its 12,000 unionized employees to defer ten per cent of their wages for the next six months. This

would be an interest-free loan of about \$150,000 to the road. The boss is not only asking the workers to take a wage cut but, adding insult to injury, wants them to pay for breaking any strike of their fellow workers. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has refused to be a party to this shameful proposal.

Last week the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen launched a major legal battle against the strike-insurance plan. The Brotherhood sued the railroads for more than \$10,000,000 in damages on charges that they had conspired against it. If successful, the union is expected to file a similar suit in regard to the Pennsylvania strike.

The union contends that the Long Island railroad and other members of the Association of American Railroads violated the Interstate Commerce Act by entering into an agreement to pool assets without obtaining ICC approval and violated the Federal Anti-Trusts Acts by forming an "illegal and secret conspiracy" against the union. The railroads maintain that their strike insurance plan conforms "in every respect to the law and the public interest."

It certainly doesn't conform to any interest of labor. The strike insurance scheme is fast developing into a major menace to U.S. unionism as it spreads from one industry to another. Some 400 daily newspapers now have a "suspension insurance" plan which has been effectively used against striking workers in Portland, Oregon. The airlines have organized one. During the last steel negotiations the steel barons were considering forming such a fund in case the union struck one corporation at a time instead of shutting down the whole industry.

Such plans mobilize the financial resources of the wealthy corporations throughout an industry against workers who in many cases get scant strike benefits and no unemployment compensation. They constitute one of the most powerful of strike-breaking weapons.

It seems clear that organized labor will have to go much further than the legal move taken by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in order to get rid of this new threat to unionism.

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Chicago	\$ 600	\$ 340	57
New York	3,325	1,511	45
Twin Cities	950	340	36
Detroit	470	140	30
St. Louis	75	11	15
Los Angeles	3,450	450	13
Milwaukee	225	28	12
San Diego	200	20	10
Berkeley-Oakland	325	22	7
Newark	200	13	7
San Francisco	325	22	7
Allentown	85	0	0
Boston	300	0	0
Cleveland	485	0	0
Connecticut	75	0	0
Denver	50	0	0
Philadelphia	300	0	0
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
Seattle	375	0	0
General	175	138	79
Total through September 13	\$12,000	\$3,035	25

Special Offer During Election

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

Yes, I'd like to take advantage of your special election offer. Enclosed is 50 cents for a 26-week subscription.

Name _____

Street _____ Apt. _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

... Campaigning for Socialism

(Continued from Page 1) must be met within six weeks.

The New York campaigners noted an increased willingness to listen to socialist ideas.

"The lesser of two evils theory has been stretched paper thin with the Kennedy-Nixon choice," said one petitioner. "People keep saying, 'What's the difference? No choice there! That feeling sure helped us get signatures.'"

A heartening reaction in the Negro community to the SWP election platform was that of a worker who added his name to the petition. "I like the civil rights part. This isn't any of that later, later gradualism stuff. You say full equality right now, and that's when we want it!"

The Cuban revolution was another much discussed topic. Feelings are high on both sides of the fence in the Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. A Puerto Rican observed: "When the paper started getting so mad at Castro I figured he must be doing good things for the poor people."

Little red-baiting was encountered. In one small upstate town the local radio station continually announced the presence of petitioners in warning tones. The people still signed.

Many people who helped gather signatures for the Independent - Socialist ticket that ran John McManus of the National Guardian for governor and Corliss Lamont for senator two years ago joined in the petition work.

They housed petitioners upstate and contributed financially in the belief that New York voters deserve an opportunity in 1960 to cast a meaningful ballot.

Iowa Secretary of State Melvin Synhorst announced Sept. 7 that the Farmer Labor party had qualified in that state for the ballot with a ticket of Farrell Dobbs for president and Myra T. Weiss for vice-president.

Labor party in Mason City at which the nominations were made.

The executive committee of the new party consists of George H. Wharam, Chairman; Alec Kringlack, Secretary and George Rose.

For a time it appeared that it might be impossible to meet Iowa's requirement that presidential electors must be secured in eight different congressional districts, plus two at large.

However, many Iowans are thoroughly fed up with both the Democrats and Republicans. They think it's high time for a genuine opposition party to be placed on the ballot. In addition those who believe in socialism are convinced that the time is nearing for a revival of the great movement like that led by Debs.

The result was formation of the new party and the announcement by ten electors that they would vote for Dobbs and Weiss if the Iowa voters decided to send them to the electoral college after the November 8 election.

Socialist Workers party campaigners were out in force at the Detroit Labor Day meeting in Cadillac Square. They distributed close to 10,000 leaflets and sold around 100 Militants.

The leaflets included "What Socialists Want." The Detroit campaigners did not tell us what reception this leaflet received, but the New York campaigners reported many favorable comments after their Labor Day distribution. Here is one:

"I stopped in at a cafeteria where I usually have breakfast. The counter man knows me. He's been in the labor and radical movement for thirty years.

"I got your leaflet at the parade," he told me. It was wonderful. It was so simple and beautiful. It did my heart good. I got extra ones and passed them around."

Which reminds me. Have you got extra ones to pass around? Send \$1 for a 100.

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

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That K-J Pill

Despite the AFL-CIO endorsement, the ranks, and even some of the leaders, of the unions find it hard to swallow the Kennedy-Johnson pill. At the executive council meeting itself A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and also chairman of the Negro-American Labor Council, cast a dissenting vote. He rightly said there isn't enough difference between Kennedy and Nixon to justify supporting either candidate and what labor needs is to form its own political party.

In Detroit the anti-administration National Committee for Democratic Action in the UAW urged the union not to endorse any candidate who fails to commit himself to the 30-hour week, federal FEPC laws, peace with disarmament. This would certainly rule out Kennedy or Nixon. Only Dobbs and Weiss, Socialist Workers party candidates, could fulfill these requirements.

Last week A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, told the 1,500 delegates at the union's quadrennial convention in St. Louis that both Democrats and Republicans were failing "to serve the majority of our people."

"We of organized labor are far too often given only the choice of the lesser of two evils," he said. "How can any intelligent person find a justifiable compromise between the diametrically opposed views of the Southern reactionaries and the Northern liberals in the Democratic party?" he asked. "How is it possible for a Goldwater and a Jenner to be members of the same political party as an Ives and a Javits?"

"It is rather significant," he told the applauding delegates, "that the Canadian

labor movement has already decided to solve its problems through the formation of a new political party."

"In the United States," he went on, "such formation of a third political party has not yet been seriously considered, but if the two major parties in our country continue to fail to serve the majority of our people it may well come to pass that we too one day will have a third political party."

Although he is a vice president, Hayes didn't attend the AFL-CIO executive board meeting at Washington that endorsed Kennedy. His union's executive council didn't recommend support of any candidate, even though Kennedy addressed the delegates.

The machinists' head went no further than blowing off steam against the two capitalist parties. He alluded to the action of the Canadian unions in setting up a labor party without urging their fellow unionists below the border to take a similar progressive step.

He is only talking about the officials when he says that "a third political party has not yet been seriously considered" here. The ranks of the unions would greet such an announcement with cheers; it's the leaders who bar the way.

Too bad Hayes and others who think like him in AFL-CIO circles haven't the courage and vision to oppose Meany's and Reuther's suicidal political policies and come out squarely for a labor party in this country. By doing so, they would perform as signal a service to labor progress in the 1960's as John L. Lewis and his associates did in the 1930's when, despite William Green, Woll and Hutcheson, they resolved to go ahead and organize the mass production workers into industrial unions.

Nuclear Weapons for Germany?

The direct cost of World War II to the U.S. taxpayers was \$330,500,000,000. Total American casualties amounted to 977,991. This fearful sacrifice in lives and wealth was necessary, we were told, to "forever destroy the menace of German and Japanese militarism." After their defeat, Germany and Japan were disarmed and prohibited from "ever again" reconstituting themselves as military powers.

Today all that has been reversed. The global military designs of the Pentagon strategists include an increasingly bigger role for the former enemy governments—now pictured as staunchest allies. Japan is to serve as a munitions base and jumping-off base against the Sino-Soviet bloc in the Far East. That is why Washington saddled Japan with a new treaty, in violation of the Japanese constitution, that aims to step up these war preparations despite such resistance from the Japanese people that Eisenhower was kept from visiting that country.

As for Germany, militarism has been growing by leaps and bounds under Pentagon guidance. Today the Bundeswehr is the strongest force in the NATO alliance, especially since France's army is tied up in Algeria and de Gaulle refuses to commit his air force to an integrated NATO command.

The U.S. press has been focussing attention on new developments in the Berlin crisis involving Moscow. But it has given no prominence to certain other developments in the German situation which have evoked shudders of apprehension, not only in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but also in England.

The German General Staff, it is reported, has demanded and is taking the necessary steps to acquire nuclear weapons. Friedrich Ruge, former vice-admiral

of the Nazi Kriegsmarine, is now acting inspector-general of West Germany's armed forces. In August he signed a memorandum which stated that "It is the task of the Bundeswehr to tell political leaders clearly and in time what tools it needs to carry out its duties."

These "tools" are nuclear weapons — and the German General Staff wants them under its own control. Subordinates say Herr Strauss, the West German Defense Minister, has "fully endorsed the position taken."

Since then it has been revealed that West Germany is going ahead and building its own rocket sites which can be used for firing missiles with nuclear warheads.

Herr Merten, a leading Social Democrat, has denounced the whole action as "a massive intrusion by the generals into politics — the kind of intrusion that wrecked the Weimar Republic and helped the Nazis to power." It is all that — and much more.

The nuclear armament of West Germany is a dangerous threat to world peace and a further obstacle to the establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet bloc, which has every reason to fear the growing strength and arrogance of the German militarists.

This stealthy, step-by-step build-up of West Germany's armed force and its equipment with nuclear rockets and missiles is proceeding with the tacit consent of the U.S. commanders of NATO. It is a logical consequence of the bipartisan foreign policy upheld by Kennedy and Nixon. This resurgence of German militarism under U.S. patronage provides another urgent reason why all those who oppose the cold war should give no political support to any proponents of this murderous course.

Should Have Gone to Cuba

Robert Lee Shirley, 25, was on vacation from his job in a Veteran's Hospital at Long Beach, Calif. On Sept. 2 he was travelling by car with his mother, his girl friend, his three sisters and a nephew from Gainesville, Ga., to Norfolk, Va.

En route near Gaffney, South Carolina, he stopped to ask a group of white men outside a motor court for highway directions. After some words, one of the men shot Shirley in the stomach. He wrestled the gun from his assailant and the men dispersed.

The local sheriff insisted the shooting was "just one of those things that happen. There wasn't any racial angle about it."

His office said: "We're pretty sure we know who the men are. But they have legs and we haven't caught up with them. We're working on the case day and night."

The governor called the shooting "a wanton act." He said such happenings "will not be tolerated in South Carolina" and promised prosecution "to the full extent of the law."

The incident reminded us that on

Sept. 3 the State Department warned Americans about traveling in Cuba. A principal hazard American tourists should watch out for, according to this warning, is use of "cameras" in "restricted" areas. A tourist "in trouble" might be "detained briefly by the police. . . ."

This propaganda is part of a coldly calculated campaign to stop Americans from visiting Cuba.

The fact is that Cuba is far safer for tourists than the United States. For example, no tourist ever got shot in the stomach for asking directions in Cuba.

If Shirley had spent his vacation in Cuba he would have found a land where race prejudice is virtually nonexistent and where tourists of all colors are given the most royal welcome.

Perhaps in their next campaign speeches on the "menace" of Cuba and the virtues of American democracy under Dixiecrat rule, Senator Kennedy and Vice-President Nixon could be induced to discuss what Shirley's experience shows about the relative safety of a tour in Cuba and a tour in the South.

When Violence First Flared in Congo



Police jeep was overturned and set on fire during demonstrations in Leopoldville last January in which Congolese demanded an end to Belgian rule. During the demonstrations police and paratroopers killed 89 Negroes and wounded 100 others. When the Congolese achieved independence eleven weeks ago, they expected to be rid of all imperialist interference in their country. Instead, the Congo has become the scene of a free-for-all scramble for advantage by contending imperialist forces behind UN intervention. (See story page 1.)

It's a Bitter Dose for the Sick; But Sugar for the Drug Firms

By Harry Ring

Nobody has ever accused the United States government of being tight-fisted when it comes to spending the taxpayers' dollars—provided the money flows into the coffers of private business. Companies selling their products to federal agencies usually charge all the traffic will bear and it's a rare day when anybody in government puts up a squawk.

So when you learn that the armed forces have been buying drugs in Europe instead of here you can safely assume that the local "ethical" drug firms have really been pushing their prices out into the wild blue yonder.

Testifying before Senator Kevauver's Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee Sept. 8, Rear Admiral William Knickerbocker, chief of the armed forces drug purchasing agency, disclosed that the government had saved nearly \$2 million on five drug purchases abroad. The costs of antibiotics and tranquilizers in Europe were one-third to one-fifth of the prices quoted to the agency by U.S. firms. The admiral charged collusion between major U.S. drug houses in setting prices.

He told the senators that in 1957 the armed forces had paid 11 cents a pill for tetracycline, an antibiotic, but in 1958 the lowest bid submitted was 17 cents a pill. He said the identical pill was then bought in Italy for 8.15 cents.

A spokesman for the Lederle drug company replied that the Italian firms were "pirates."

The admiral's charge of price-fixing collusion was borne out by committee data. The retail price of all leading antibiotics

has been 50 cents a pill for the last nine years, despite lowered production costs and vastly increased sales. Last year retail druggists rang up sales of \$400,000,000 on antibiotics alone.

The figures indicate why publicists have baptized the antibiotics as "wonder" drugs. The corner druggist pays around 30 cents for a pill that the manufacturer was willing to sell to the government at a "cut-rate" price of 17 cents — double the Italian price.

One company, Bristol Laboratories, piled up a 310% profit in three months in 1958 selling pills to the government at 17 cents, the Senate committee disclosed.

Pretty raw, isn't it? But only one-third as raw as the deal the average American citizen gets when someone in the family comes down with a virus and the doctor says that the only thing that will help is a batch of the antibiotic pills at 50 cents a gulp.

The American people are hit hard by this swindle. Half the families in this country pay four per cent of their annual income in medical bills. And last year, for the first time, they paid one dollar for medicine for every dollar they paid the doctor.

Isn't this reason enough to press for socialized medicine in this country? There are few countries in the twentieth-century world so backward that they are willing to permit the health needs of the people to be dictated by price-gouging private profiteers. The United States is the only remaining major country that still depends primarily on private medical care.

Yet no one in either of the

major parties has been willing to buck the American Medical Association and drug monopolies on this vital issue. They even joined together to kill the Forand bill which would have provided some medical care for some of the old people.

The clear-cut stand of the Socialist Workers party in favor of socialized medicine is one more good reason why it deserves your support and vote in this election.

If you're not convinced, remember this one fact the next time you're taking a prescription to the druggist. Under the socialized medicine plan in Great Britain every prescription, regardless of what drug it calls for, costs only 14 cents.

Lucky Break

Bogus check charges were dismissed against Daniel Lee Beaver, an Arizona farm hand, when it was established he could not read or write.

In Other Lands

Cuba Recognizes Chinese Govt.

Chiang's Bank Is Taken Over

On Sept. 3 Premier Castro told a rally of hundreds of thousands of Cubans that his government was breaking off relations with Nationalist China and establishing diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China. "From this moment we end our relations with the regime of Chiang Kai-shek," he proclaimed to the cheering crowd.

Cuba is the first nation in the Americas to recognize the People's Republic of China. This breakthrough in the diplomatic boycott of Peking enforced by Washington is a new high-water mark in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Western hemisphere. It links the efforts of the Cubans to maintain their sovereignty and recast their social structure more directly with the revolutionary nations of Asia which have thrown off both foreign domination and capitalism.

Two days after recognizing China, the Cuban government took over the \$10,000,000 Bank of China branch in Havana. Chiang Kai-shek's government is a major stockholder of the bank.

British Trade Unions Reaffirm Belief In Socialist Goal

The British Trades Union Congress, representing 184 unions and more than 8,000,000 members, unanimously adopted a motion Sept. 8 calling for the extension of the nationalization of industry and a campaign to explain the "moral and material benefits" of socialism.

The nearly 1,000 delegates affirmed the trade-union movement's "belief in the principle of common ownership and democratic control of those sections of industry which are vital to the well-being of the country."

This action was an unmistakable rejection of the position put forward by the right wing of the Labor party which, under the guidance of party leader Hugh Gaitskell, had been campaigning against the extension, and even the basic principle, of public ownership since Labor's defeat in last October's general elections.

The reaffirmation of the necessity of nationalization as

The American Way of Life

The following three items, taken from a single issue of the weekly bulletin of the American Civil Liberties Union (Sept. 5), indicate the state of freedom in the United States today:

Learning of the pamphlet from news stories, thousands of individuals asked for single copies. Some 25,000 were quickly distributed and a second printing of equal size has been ordered.

Cruel and Unusual?

Since September 1959 Judge Magnotta of Michigan has been inflicting unusual punishments on juvenile offenders. He has been giving them sentences of 45 days in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water and vitamin pills. The victims are allowed no visitors except a doctor, clergyman or attorney and no reading except religious material.

The judge declared: "It is high time that we attempt to institute new ideas in punishment."

The ACLU contends that his new ideas constitute cruel and unusual punishment, which is prohibited both by the federal and Michigan constitutions.

However, state court decisions have muddled the situation. One has declared that the Eighth Amendment applies only to the federal government and not the state. Another has said that the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment applies only to criminal cases.

The state Supreme Court has refused to censure the judge for violating Michigan statutes dealing with proper food for prisoners.

Two of the boys who served their sentences of bread and water in solitary for a month and a half were back before the same judge within two weeks of their release. One, who stole an automobile after his release, received an unusually severe sentence to state prison.

Odd Best-Seller

A booklet describing the rights of individuals, police and courts when arrests are made has become a runaway "best-seller" in Massachusetts and aroused intense interest in many parts of the nation. The booklet was issued by the Massachusetts attorney general in cooperation with the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts and the Boston Bar Association.

Entitled "If You Are Arrested," the booklet relates under what circumstances a person may be arrested, his and the officers' rights in a police station, and an individual's rights in court.

Telepathy Victim

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll V. Jackson and their two young daughters were murdered in early 1959. A hospital psychiatrist offered police the counsel of a Dutch mental telepathist to help clear up the unsolved case.

After visiting the graves where the bodies were discovered, the telepathist recommended that police check their files for a man who worked "with either junk or garbage."

They went to the home of a 34-year-old trash collector. After his wife agreed to sign a commitment petition, a midnight lunacy hearing was conducted before a commission composed of a judge, a jail physician, and the hospital psychiatrist. At 3:15 a.m., they ordered his commitment to a mental institution.

The suspect's family has retained a lawyer to seek his release and the ACLU has asked the Justice Department to investigate the violation of the trash collector's civil rights.

Soon after his confinement, the FBI arrested a former Washington, D. C., musician in Tennessee and accused him of killing Mrs. Jackson and one of the children.

A week before this development the Washington Daily News commented: "We are supposed to believe that the (sanity) commission's verdict is based on a fair examination of the suspect's mental condition. Nevertheless, skeptics might presume that without the intervention of occultism, this man might be peacefully collecting trash. . . . Virginia, fair state, mother of presidents . . . have you flipped your wig?"

The national part of the report declared that the two five-year plans had failed to meet the requirements of the Indian people. The present rate of economic development in India compares unfavorably even with such backward countries as Pakistan and Thailand. The lack of resources for bigger plans merely hides the reactionary refusal of the Nehru government to touch the vested interests of landlords, moneylenders and capitalists.

A new correlation of class forces, headed by a workers' and peasants' government, is required to reorganize society and undertake the drastic reforms which could tap India's vast potential resources and finance much bigger plans.

The agrarian relations report concludes that the conditions of the bulk of the peasantry are fast deteriorating. The policies of the Congress government have accelerated this process instead of reversing it. The conference decided to organize the party's own central peasant organization and set forth the principal demands for the completion of the agrarian revolution.

The report on the working class, which dealt with changes in the trade-union movement, asserted that the lack of a political perspective is handicapping the progress of labor. The conference demanded the unification of the divided central trade-union organizations and advocated industry-wide instead of factory-restricted unions.

The resolution on the summit conference held U.S. imperialism solely responsible for its breakdown. The resolution on the Sino-Indian border dispute emphasized the need for a speedy solution of the dispute in the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and condemned the efforts of Indian jingoists and reactionaries to exploit the incidents against the Chinese revolution. Another resolution conveyed solidarity to the Japanese people in their heroic antiwar movement.

Marxists in India Hold Conference

The all-India conference of the Revolutionary Communist party of India concluded its six-day session on June 31 at Howrah with the election of a 19-member Central Committee. This conference crowned a merger between two parties: the Revolutionary Communist party and the Revolutionary Workers party.

This was a big step in bringing together all the scattered forces of Marxism in India under the banner of a single organization.

The main political report adopted by the conference emphasized that the prevention of the outbreak of war and the liberation of the colonies were the two most important strategic tasks in this era.

over two million employees.

Dog's Life

A new doghouse has been put on the market. It is three feet high with arched windows, brick chimney, hanging flower pots and wrought-iron door knocker. Cost: \$100.

Offers 8-to-5 Odds In Favor of Cuba

Editor: Five years ago a U.S. boycott of Cuban products would have been enough to starve the island out. Now, it probably will not be effective. Cuba has been the best customer the U.S. has had. For every dollar we spend for Cuban products, Cuba spends \$1.50 for ours.

At first glance it appears impossible that Russia could take the whole two million tons of Cuban sugar that this country formerly bought. However, figures from the latest World Almanac put a different light on the picture. The USSR produces 60 pounds of beet sugar per capita a year. The U.S. consumes 97 pounds per capita a year. For the USSR to increase its consumption to equal ours would take the full two million tons.

Further to Cuba's advantage is that a lot of European countries are learning that coconut oil is better and cheaper than the cottonseed oil they used to buy from us.

Europe is a poor market for bananas. But Cuban bananas are only five hours from an American port by boat. The nearest available substitute is six days sail to the same port. United Fruit and West Indies Fruit will prefer the short haul from a country they dislike to the much longer haul from a place they like better.

Sugar companies have lost large holdings of land. Fruit and coconut operators never held any land, only bought crops. To abandon a profitable enterprise to demonstrate solidarity with the sugar and oil interests is not in the rule book for the fruit and coconut dealers.

On the go-in, it looks like

8-to-5 for Castro and the Cuban people. F. B. T. Detroit

Doesn't See Why Union Official Is 'Shocked'

Editor: Recently A. M. Lampley, Washington lobbyist for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers, wrote in our union paper about a pending antilabor bill aimed at the railroad brotherhoods. Brother Lampley described the bill as "shocking."

"I wrote to him as follows: 'Why pretend to be shocked about something which is perfectly natural and mere routine, Brother Lampley? Can it be news to you, who has the privilege to spend all your working time in Washington, that big business — and that includes the railroads — controls every department of both the state and national government, and that it does this through its political organizations, the Republican and Democratic parties.'

"Every government, in every country in the world, serves the class that controls it through its political organizations. In this country, thanks to their leadership, the American workers have been kept politically unorganized and, therefore, politically helpless. They have been told by their leaders in every election as far back as I can remember, to muster all the votes they can for the bosses' political parties, programs and candidates on election day. So why pretend to be 'shocked' at the results that naturally follow from this bankrupt political policy on the part of the labor leadership in this country? C. R. Hedlund Minneapolis

An Old-Timer Writes to A Beginner

Editor: The letter in your recent issue from a Militant supporter who signed himself, "A Beginner," reminded me of 1903 when I was looking for the answer to world economic and political questions.

There were many liberal and progressive pamphlets and papers, but they only mumbled about the ills that existed without offering a sound program for a solution. The Socialist party taught the "theory of gradualism" — a parliamentary farce — "elect two socialists this election, then maybe one next election" and then maybe gradually the socialists would find themselves in power. I accepted this and many other theories and campaigned and fought for them until I saw my first issues of the Worker and the Western Worker. This helped me form a group in San Diego which in 1930 grew to great numbers until Stalin's orders turned the party and paper into another disappointment and dissolution of a potentially revolutionary army.

Today we can be glad for the Militant and its loyal revolutionary Marxist theorists and for those of us who help financially, as literature distributors and propagandists.

So take heart, "Beginner." For every one or one hundred dollar bill you can send the Socialist Workers party you're helping to build a trust fund for understanding, organization and revolutionary power to help emancipate the youth of the world and guide them against failure in their inheritance of the new order. H. C. B. Santa Cruz, Calif.

Packers Win Tough Strike In Manitoba

BRANDON, Manitoba, Sept. 4 — The workers of Local 255 United Packinghouse Workers of America won a significant victory this week when Brandon Packers capitulated after one of the most bitterly fought strikes in recent years. The new contract calls for a 12 per cent wage hike plus the same agreement which will be granted in 1961 to the Big Three (Burns, Swifts, and Canada Packers). This will abolish the traditional differential between the workers of these three companies and their lower-paid fellow meat packers.

The six-month strike, which began Feb. 29, was marked by picket-line violence instigated by scabs who were given protection by the city police. It was charged that the manager of the packing plant, A. L. Wudel, a former Canadian fascist, was organizing an all-out drive to smash all unions in Brandon.

The local's president, John Olver, was imprisoned on a trumped-up charge of assault after defending himself from a terror-hungry mob of the workers throughout the strike. An atmosphere of fear hung over the heads of the workers throughout the strike. An atmosphere of terror hung over the heads of the workers throughout the strike. An atmosphere of terror hung over the heads of the workers throughout the strike.

Nevertheless the picket lines held firm. Then a secondary boycott proclaimed by the union three weeks ago was unrivaled in intensity since the days of the 1919 Winnipeg-Brandon general strike. It swept the province and brought the company to its knees.

The manager of the plant was fired when the settlement was announced. The victory in Brandon was crowned by the physical eviction of the scabs from the plant in the northend of this mid-west city. The wonderful stamina of the packing house workers backed up by the solidarity of the workers throughout the province snatched victory out of a possible defeat. It helps set the stage for the building of the labor party in Manitoba.

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

Mine, Mill Puts Thumbs Down On Either Kennedy or Nixon

By Tom Leonard

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 5 — The fifty-fifth convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (independent) adjourned last Thursday, pledging to continue the defense of nine past and present leaders who are currently appealing to a higher court their conviction on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the government" by allegedly violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

Last November the government brought to trial the eleven Taft-Hartley victims in the middle of a six and one-half month strike against the major copper companies. It is to the credit of the rank and file that they refused to be split or intimidated by this witch-hunt tactic and went on to win the longest strike in the union's history.

The collusion between the bosses and their government

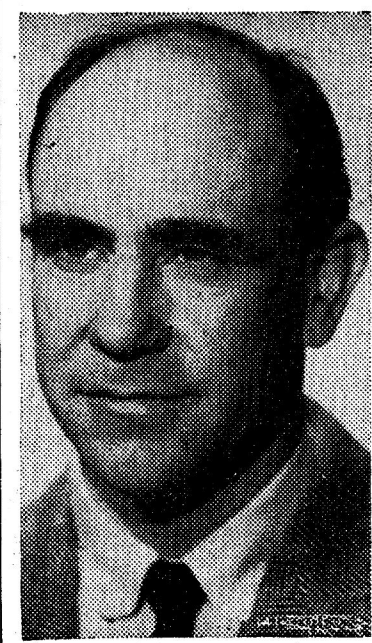
N.Y. Forum to Discuss Nazis and Free Speech

NEW YORK — "Should Nazis be denied freedom of speech?" will be the subject of a forum here Tuesday, Sept. 20 at 8 p.m. The meeting has been called by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee because of the current controversy in which Mayor Wagner cancelled the permit of Lincoln Rockwell, an avowed Nazi, to speak in Union Square. Dr. Corliss Lamont, noted humanist philosopher and vice-chairman of the ECLC, will preside. Speakers include civil rights attorney Conrad J. Lynn, chairman of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation; Arnold Johnson, vice-chairman of the New York Communist party; Dr. Royal W. France, secretary of the National Lawyers Guild; Prof. David Haber of Rutgers University and Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the ECLC.

The symposium will be held at the New York Trade Show Building, 500 8th Ave.

It's Not Easy to Place New Party on Ballot

[The following letter from Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senator from Michigan, was published in the Sept. 14 issue of the New York Times.]



FRANK LOVELL

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I feel sympathy for people like your correspondent Joseph Cloud, who finds that he cannot support Kennedy or Nixon and urges the formation of a new party to oppose them both in November.

Unfortunately, Mr. Cloud is wrong when he says, "We don't have to have another revolution or change the laws" to exercise the political freedom to place another party on the ballot.

The laws concerning elections are state laws. Many of them require that petitions for new and minor parties be filed before the Democratic and Republican conventions. Thus they had to be filed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey last winter, in Michigan last spring, etc. Even if a new national party were formed now, its candidates could not appear on the ballot in these states.

In addition, other states require so many petitions that it is virtually impossible to comply at any time, let alone in the short span before November.

The laws need changing badly. Until they are changed, the time to think of steps to end the two-party monopoly of the ballot is before, not after, the

Democratic and Republican conventions.

The Socialist Workers party, running Farrell Dobbs for President, has taken those steps and will appear on the ballot in many states. Independent voters should investigate its program and consider the advisability of voting for Dobbs as a means of expressing their dissatisfaction with Kennedy and Nixon on Election Day.

Frank Lovell Detroit, Sept. 5, 1960

Chinese Opera Touring Canada "Off Limits" to U.S. Citizens

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 15 — The Peking Opera from the Chinese mainland has been playing to sellout houses in Canada. It is a delightful display of oriental mimicry, music, acrobatics and stagercraft.

It has been banned from playing in the USA by the State Department. Moreover, Americans who anticipate visiting Canada to see the show have been prohibited from doing so.

When the Peking Opera arrived in Calgary, Alberta, Americans were informed by their consulate that they were forbidden to attend. This ruling was confirmed by Harold Pollack of the U.S. Treasury Legal De-

partment in Washington. He explained that, under foreign assets control regulations drawn up under Washington's policy of embargo, Americans are barred, wherever they are, from having any transactions with China.

The Treasury official refused to give any commitment that there wouldn't be prosecutions under this law. Maximum penalties are ten years in jail or a fine of \$10,000.

Leonard Bernstein, conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, who played in Vancouver the day after the Opera left, deplored the ban on the show and expressed regrets at missing its performance there.

Denver Citizens Endangered by Cops with Dogs

By Carol Curtis

DENVER — Are the police dogs now being used by Denver cops a menace to the public? According to John Schooley, Manager of Safety, there's nothing to worry about. At a recent forum of the American Civil Liberties Union he insisted that the dogs are trained to bite only if their masters are attacked.

But recently one of the dogs was ordered to give chase to a man who had struck at it in passing and then run away. Instead of holding the man prisoner until the cop could arrest him, the dog bit him in the back as he was running, so that he had to receive hospital treatment.

The next day the man was fined for striking a police dog.

Since the dogs are supposed to bite only if their masters are attacked, and since the man was running away and there was no danger of his attacking anyone, the question arises — why did the dog bite? Was it insufficiently trained? Or did the cop order the dog to bite? The answer is strongly suggested by the fact that the victim was a Spanish-American. In Denver, Spanish-Americans, like Negroes, frequently have their civil rights violated by the cops. Even Schooley was forced to admit this at the ACLU discussion.

The most publicized example of the attitude of Denver cops to racial and national minorities occurred last May with the arrest of Kofi Badu, a State Department guest from Ghana. Like many tourists, Badu was taking photos of sights around town when he saw two cops "subduing" a prisoner. He took some shots of the scene and was spotted by the cops. They promptly threw him into a patrol wagon and took him to the station.

There, the captain insultingly warned him he would be jailed if he "interfered" with police business again. His film was exposed before he was released. Mr. Badu lodged a complaint and since he was a State Department guest the complaint got publicity.

Asked to comment, the police captain said he remembered the incident, but it was only "some nigger with a goatee."

This caused tremendous controversy in a town which prides itself on its comparative lack of racial discrimination. Denver was suddenly faced with the harsh fact that prejudice is just as real and horrible here as elsewhere.

The NAACP demanded dismissal of the captain. A group of young people who had been picketing the local Woolworth's in support of the Southern sit-ins staged a protest demonstration in front of the station house.

The captain was eventually publicly rebuked; but, instead of being dismissed, was transferred to another precinct — in the Spanish-American community.

Finally the district attorney ordered a grand-jury investigation of the police force. He acted after the recent arrest of a cop on a burglary charge. It seems that a number of cops may be involved in a series of safe burglaries.

You see, no grand jury investigations are needed when cops crack the heads of innocent citizens. But it's quite a different matter when they start cracking safes. That's private property — the cornerstone of our way of life.

Extend Pickets Against Sears East Bay Chain

By Virginia Kaye

The newly formed joint Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council committee of Oakland, Calif., has stepped up its boycott campaign against the Sears stores by setting up informational picket lines where local chains exist and distributing a tabloid newspaper to 100,000 East Bay homes.

Sears fired 262 employees who refused to cross the picket lines of the Machinist's union. Although a federal judge has ordered arbitration of 144 of these cases, the local Sears managers claim they have no authority for negotiation.

Pledges of support for the boycott have come from city and state labor bodies across the country and protests have been sent to Sears by the International Confederation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees with two and a half million members in 32 countries.

Rev. Bob West of Knoxville, Tenn., told the AFL-CIO Labor Council that Sears not only discriminates against its own union employees but also against colored citizens. "Sears has been the most stubborn company in the South to deal with around the issue of lunch-counter integration," he said. "They have obstinately refused to integrate a single one of their store counters and are standing at this time as a major stronghold against integration in the South."

Calendar Of Events

NEW YORK "The Crisis of U.S. Foreign Policy." Speaker, Daniel Roberts, editor the Militant. Friday, Sept. 23, 8 p.m. 116 University Place (Off Union Sq.) Contrib. 50 cents. Ausp. Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee.

Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers vice-presidential nominee, addresses a campaign rally on "The Case for Socialism in 1960." Saturday, Oct. 1, 8 p.m. Guest speakers. Social follows meeting. Contrib. \$1. 116 University Place. Ausp. Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee.

LOS ANGELES "Negroes and the 1960 Elections." Speakers: Eleanor Letha Cary, veteran socialist leader, Errol Banks, candidate for Congress, 23rd District, Friday, Sept. 23, 8:15 p.m. 1702 East 4th St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

DENVER Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers presidential candidate, will give an eyewitness report on Japan and discuss a socialist peace program for America. Saturday, Sept. 24, 8 p.m. 1227 California. Contrib. 75 cents. Ausp. Socialist Workers party.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.
CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044.
CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party, 5311 Euclid Ave., Room 203.
DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6135.
LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238.
MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. FEderal 2-7781.
NEWARK Newark Labor Forum. Box 361, Newark, N. J.
NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.
OAKLAND - BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.
PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house. Call PO 3-5820.
SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Room 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.
SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore.
ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Still Spinach

By Joyce Cowley

"San Quentin 'Adjustment Center' Open." When I saw this headline, I made the obvious assumption that it was a center designed to teach prisoners to "adjust" to the outside world when they are released. This in itself is questionable, as men who swindle, rob and kill already appear to be pretty well adjusted to our society. But the sub-head puzzled me . . . Prison Life Taught.

Reading further, I discovered that the new center, with its facilities for counseling, group psychotherapy and other "adjustment aids," has been established to help men who "cannot adjust to prison life." After three months of intensive psychological bombardment, they will be ready to return to their regular cells and like it. The United States may be lagging in the missile race, but when it comes to brainwashing, this will be hard to beat.

Prisons used to have adjustment centers known as "the tank" or "the hole." While the techniques employed were effective, they are now out of date. In an age when mass media can persuade workers that they are not exploited because they are really not workers, surely prisoners can be convinced of the many advantages of life in jail — security, congenial companions, etc.

This new approach does raise some interesting questions which should be brought to the attention of experts on penology. What happens to the concept of punishment? If these adjustment aids work well enough, prisoners may feel that serving time is some sort of reward, which will completely disrupt the foundations of our penal system. Will men get to like it so well they won't want to leave? Will thousands

of others, once released, commit new crimes in order to get back? Won't this violate the American tradition of individual initiative, by robbing a man in prison of his one incentive — to get out?

On the other hand, once these psychologists and counselors get through with him, a prisoner's adjustment may be more apparent than real. Mental patients who are put in a strait jacket each time they get a bit unruly do "improve," or at any rate they are much quieter. This does not necessarily indicate greater emotional stability, but it does prove that they are sufficiently in touch with reality to know when to shut up.

Failure to shut up when faced with unpleasant conditions is generally labeled as maladjustment. A well-adjusted individual is always calm and accepts life as he finds it, untroubled by problems like high taxes, overcrowded schools, segregation or corrupt politicians. He doesn't join demonstrations against the H-bomb but serenely prepares to make the best of it.

This attitude has been so successfully inculcated on the outside, why not extend it to prisoners? Why shouldn't a counselor convince them that the narrow walls of their cells create a sanctuary where they are protected from the cares of the world?

I have enough confidence in the integrity of convicts to believe they will react like the youngster in the famous New Yorker cartoon. When his mother says sweetly, "It's broccoli, darling," the kid replies: "I say it's spinach and I say the hell with it!"

Notes in the News

INDIANS SEEK "FOREIGN AID" — The 17,000 Chippewa Indians at the Nett Lake reservation in northern Minnesota have formally requested a seat in the United Nations. Gerald Sheehy, a tribal spokesman, said such a seat might put them into a position to petition for foreign aid. "Medical aid, control of our own resources and even voicing authority on our own lives in general have not been enjoyed in many years," he said. "And the situation is getting worse rather than better."

LOWER EDUCATION — The town of Artesia, N.M., is planning a dual purpose elementary school. Partially financed by the federal civil-defense organization, the building will double as a bomb shelter in the event of nuclear war. It will be entirely below ground level except for the entrance and flagpole. A concrete roof, intended to filter radioactive material from nuclear fallout, will be flush with the ground. The architect points out that the roof can be used as a basketball court.

WHY NOT JUST SHOOT THEM? — The Dallas Apartment Owners Association is demanding that the Texas legislature adopt a law permitting landlords to evict tenants without a court order if they fall behind in their rent.

AN "IFFY" QUESTION — The concentration of cancer-breeding strontium 90 in the bones of infants reached its peak in 1959 and will now diminish if there are no further nuclear tests, reports Science. The magazine believes this means that the population at large could escape the long-term effects of a nuclear war, "provided the serious problem of short-term survival could be solved."

THE ANSWER TO SPUTNIK — Two 10,000 gallon "radiation-proof" rubberized tanks have been anchored in the Gulf of Mexico. Sponsored by St. Petersburg Beach, the tanks are

designed to store liquids, solids and gases and are said to be capable of withstanding a nuclear attack, "barring a direct hit." The idea was dreamed up by Dr. Harold C. Quase, vice president of the Jet Fuel & Storage Co. He said it all came to him "when the Russians launched Sputnik I."

WHEN IT GETS TOO MUCH FOR YOU — "Before you crack up with tension: Atom bombs to the left of us, high prices to the right, JD growing every day. And around and around we go, helpless passengers riding a big ball of mud around the sun, on our way to — where? No wonder icy fingers occasionally grip all of us at the pit of the stomach. Next time it gets too much for you — take a few minutes off and forget your troubles with the comics in the Daily News." — From a recent advertisement placed by the New York Daily News.

OUR WELFARE STATE — The U.S. Department of Agriculture has donated 18 million pounds of dried pea beans for distribution to needy persons and for the school lunch program.

WHAT'S EVERYONE AFRAID OF? — Federal officials have been issuing frequent assurances that the risk of a serious accident at missile and atomic installations is "negligible." But on Aug. 23 the Navy missile fuel plant at Indian Head, Md., reported its second explosion in one week. Nobody was injured by the second blast but one man was killed and 20 were injured by the first one.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK — "The sick, rotten, filthy words describing sexual perversion which bombard our ears every day are disgusting and in a way frightening. . . Anyone who catches himself using this language should stop and ask himself, 'Am I tool of the Communists . . . ?'" — From a letter to the Aug. 18 Baltimore Evening Sun.