

# New Facts on U.S. Plan to Invade Cuba

## Confirm Charge Levelled in UN

"Central Intelligence Agency"  
Named by State Dept. Official

By Joseph Hansen

On Jan. 4 Dr. Raul Roa, foreign minister of Cuba, charged before the United Nations Security Council that the government of the United States was following a "policy of harassment, reprisals, aggression, subversion, isolation, intervention and imminent military attack . . . against the government and people of Cuba"; and he stressed "the risk that this policy entails for international peace and security."

James J. Wadsworth, the U.S. envoy, countered in the following way: "From the standpoint of the United States . . . the charges brought today by the foreign minister of Cuba are empty, groundless, false, fraudulent, and I suppose that in the lexicon of diplomacy one might find perhaps forty or fifty other words to indicate that they are without basis in fact."

In last week's Militant, we published part of Dr. Roa's speech to indicate the nature of the facts he cited to substantiate his charges. Most of the capital-

ist press, of course, remained completely silent about this evidence; and, following Wadsworth's line, derided the "invasion hysteria" in Cuba. According to this propaganda, Castro acted like a madman, plunging the entire island into "fantastic" mobilization against an utterly nonexistent threat.

This press campaign was not without an element of fantasy itself. The U.S. government had just finished mobilizing its fleet in the Caribbean in fear of "imminent invasion" of Guatemala; was at the very time taking the country to the brink of war over an "actual invasion" of Laos; was keeping a fleet of planes loaded with H-bombs aloft on a 24-hour schedule in expectation of an "invasion" of the U.S. that might occur at any moment; and was screaming about its Polaris submarines as still another reply to the "invasion" threat.

Fresh evidence has now confirmed Roa's charges and shown that Wadsworth was covering up, the way the State Department sought to cover up the infamous U-2 incident.

### Planned, Directed, Paid for by the U.S.

The New York Times itself—that most authoritative voice of big business—felt compelled to reveal some of the facts. Here's the headline in the Jan. 10 issue: "U.S. Helps Train an Anti-Castro Force at Secret Guatemalan Air-Ground Base."

Correspondent Paul P. Kennedy, in a dispatch from Retalhuleu, Guatemala, reports:

"There is intensive daily air training here from a partly hidden airfield. In the Cordillera foothills back from the Pacific, commando-like forces are being drilled in guerrilla warfare tactics by foreign personnel, mostly from the United States."

"The United States is assisting this effort not only in personnel but in material and the construction of ground and air facilities. . . ."

"Opponents of the Ydigoras Administration have insisted that the preparations are for an offensive against the Cuban regime of Premier Fidel Castro and that they are being planned and directed, and to a great extent being paid for, by the United States."

The Times' correspondent describes the secret base:

"The present airstrip was constructed last summer over an already established base that had been used in the 1954 revolution by fighter planes with American pilots who attacked military ob-

jectives in Guatemala, the country's capital.

"The present installation was constructed in an around-the-clock operation by a North American construction company. The name given here was Cornwall-Thompson."

How irrefutable Kennedy's observations are can be judged from the following item:

"President Ydigoras agreed in an interview that training in guerrilla warfare tactics was being carried out in the foothills of the large plantation named Helvetia."

The commando-training area is about ten miles from the airstrip, and "the two are geared for quick cooperative action."

An informant told Kennedy "there were a number of United States military personnel and other foreigners at the air base for training purposes."

Funds for constructing the airstrip came "partly by subscriptions from land owners . . . and partly by the United States. The latter was by far the heavier contributor."

Edward Kosner of the New York Post (Jan. 10) asked the State Department about these revelations. An official, specializing in Latin-American affairs, turned aside all questions with: "Don't ask us about it, ask the spooks—the Central Intelligence Agency."

### At Least Half a Dozen Troop Carriers

What forced the New York Times to publish such damning facts? Perhaps credit should go to the Nation which was among the first to point to the counter-revolutionary activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Guatemala. The latest issue of the Nation (Jan. 7), for instance, added fresh details about the scheme "to set up a Formosa-type government" to act as a rallying point for foes of the Castro government and then invade the island.

A "fantastic air-raid operation" is scheduled for "some time early in 1961," according to one anti-Castroite. Pilots to fly the mission are being offered \$25,000. "The plan is for them to streak in low over the water, boom over the Cuban coastline at 4 A.M. one morning, and bomb Castro's oil-storage tanks."

Or perhaps the credit should go to the boastful New York Daily News, one of America's yellowest sheets, which began a sensational series of articles Jan. 8 detailing the plans and preparations to invade Cuba. Here are some items from the second article:

"Some 6,000 or more are already trained—but where they are training is the best-kept secret of the counter-revolution that is being mounted in Florida and Central America."

"As part of the same operation, veteran fighter pilots, recruited among defectors from Castro's own air force and from Latin American countries, are training at what was once a dilapidated airstrip in Guatemala, only 35 miles from the Mexican border."

"It has been reported that it cost more than \$1 million to put the strip into shape."

"During the past few weeks, a dozen B-26 light bombers have

been delivered to the airport. At least half a dozen troop carriers also have been sent to what may be a jumping-off spot for Cuba."

These preparations for invading Cuba are directed "by the most powerful anti-Castro group" the Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD).

"It is an open secret that the FRD is being financed by American and Cuban industrial interests. The firms whose properties were confiscated by Castro are not giving up easily. . . ."

Head of the FRD is Dr. Manuel A. de Varona. He "may have won the confidence of American business interests," says the News, but "he has not yet the unqualified approval of fellow Cubans." Many of his critics say he is "merely training an occupation army. . . ."

"Some of the opposing factions are frankly envious of the apparently unlimited resources at de Varona's disposal."

Varona has branches "in New York, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles, Boston, San Francisco and a dozen countries in Central and South America."

"His men are shipping recruits and arms. They are in charge of the secret military training camps. They recruit the mercenaries . . . and they pay them well."

"De Varona steers away from mention of expenditures, but it is generally known that his monthly budget exceeds \$350,000."

What are De Varona's plans? "Our invading force will land in Cuba." They will take over as "occupation troops." A "provisional government" will be set up. And then?

It will "borrow money" from abroad. "It will restore all properties to the rightful owners."

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### A Home in Freedom Village



A mother and her five children are shown in the tent near Somerville, Tenn., where they are living. They are one of nine families which moved into the "tent city" set up for sharecroppers evicted from farms in Fayette county because they dared to vote in the November elections.

## Racists Fire Rifles At Freedom Village

There have been two shooting attacks so far against the displaced Negro sharecroppers now living in "Freedom Village," the tent settlement in Fayette County, Tenn., after being evicted from their homes by racist landlords for registering to vote.

Early William S., 25, was wounded in the leg while sleeping in one of the tents when a carload of whites sped by, pumping bullets into the settlement.

In a second incident, three white youths fired a gun which, according to news dispatches, were loaded with blanks. The Negroes reportedly answered with rifle and shotgun fire.

The FBI said Jan. 4 that it was "investigating" the incidents.

On the same day the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it had turned down a request to send surplus food to the approximately 75 Freedom Village dwellers

who have no source of income since being driven off their land.

James W. Hutchens, director of the agency's distribution branch, said that he had personally investigated the situation and had been assured by "responsible people on both sides of the color line" that "there was no emergency."

Meanwhile, an additional 700 sharecroppers in Fayette and Haywood county were waiting the outcome of a new hearing slated for Jan. 16 on whether their landlords should be enjoined from evicting them.

#### Temporary Stay

Eviction notices had been issued for Jan. 1 as part of a carefully organized racist drive to smash the Negro voting-rights movement. The mass evictions were held off by a temporary federal injunction sought by the Justice Department's civil-rights division.

Judging from preparations being made at Freedom Village, there is little confidence that the courts will permanently block the evictions.

The settlement now consists of 14 army surplus tents and an outhouse on a field belonging to Shepherd Towles, a Negro landowner.

With the financial aid of sympathetic groups throughout the country, they plan to establish a semipermanent settlement, with wood floors beneath the tents, streets, modern sanitary facilities and electric power.

A white entrance arch will bear the name, "Freedom Village."

While the Fayette and Haywood county sharecroppers stubbornly dug in to secure their voting rights, Negro college students at Jackson, Tenn., staged sit-ins at Jim Crow Woolworth and McClellan lunch counters.

On Jan. 5, 35 students occupied seats at Woolworth's counter. At McClellan's, 12 joined the sit-in. Both counters, which had been closed for a two-week period, immediately shut down again. The sit-in campaign began in Jackson two months ago.

## Nigerian Diplomat Gets a Taste Of Southern Racist 'Hospitality'

The Nigerian Embassy in Washington disclosed Jan. 10 that one of its diplomats had been handed his breakfast in a bag in a Virginia restaurant and told to "get out."

They said the diplomat had shown the waitress his credentials but "she wasn't impressed."

It was the third incident of discrimination reported by the Nigerian Embassy since Oct. 1. Another diplomat was refused service elsewhere in the South and a student was roughed up by a Southern cop.

The State Department is drafting an apology.

## Rallies Planned To Protest U.S. Policy on Cuba

Washington's diplomatic break with Cuba is the topic for public meetings planned by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in various areas.

The Los Angeles chapter of the committee announced a rally for Sunday, Jan. 22. The main speaker will be Paul M. Sweezy, co-author of "Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution." Other featured speakers are Martin Hall, lecturer and writer, and the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of the First Unitarian Church. The rally will be held at 8:15 p.m. at Channing Hall, 2936 West 8th Street.

Preparations for the rally were announced at a Fair Play chapter meeting attended by 125 people. Telegrams were sent to Eisenhower and Kennedy, protesting the diplomatic break with Cuba and urging restoration of diplomatic and friendly ties. A Congressional investigation was demanded of reports that the CIA is training armed forces to invade Cuba.

The Detroit Fair Play chapter held a panel discussion on Cuba Jan. 7 attended by 125. The panel members were students just returned from a tour of Cuba. The meeting wired Kennedy urging restoration of diplomatic ties with Cuba and also called for a Congressional investigation of the CIA.

In New York, Fair Play spokesmen said a public rally was being organized and that the place and date would be announced shortly.

Chalk up another fiasco for labor-management cooperation at the summit: David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers Union led a delegation of union officials which met for a two-hour discussion with a steel corporation group of executives led by R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation. The aim of the conference was to join in combating growing unemployment in the steel industry. The results achieved: Nil!

"With their aides," comments the Jan. 6, New York Times, "the two bargaining-table opponents met to exchange contrasting proposals for two hours at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel" in Washington.

"Officials of the Steelworkers Union," reports the Jan. 6, Wall Street Journal, "met with steel industry spokesmen to urge their support of the union's legislative program to stimulate the economy. But industry executives countered with a program

## Ga. School Heads Bow to Mob Rule Organized by Klan

### "Fair Play" Is Smeared By Eastland

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Senator Eastland, notorious Mississippi racist, renewed its efforts to smear the Fair Play for Cuba Committee at a Jan. 9 public hearing in Washington.

Dr. Charles Santos Buch of New York told the committee he had helped Robert Taber raise funds for a full-page ad in the New York Times last April signed by prominent figures calling for creation of a committee to seek a fair hearing for the Cuban Revolution. Taber is now executive secretary of the group.

Santos Buch asserted that only a part of the cost of the ad had been raised by the signers and that the balance had been provided by Raul Roa, Jr., Cuban alternate delegate to the UN.

At a closed session of the committee last May 5, Taber testified that to his knowledge none of the funds for the ad came from Cuban government sources.

It was during that same secret session that the noted British critic, Kenneth Tynan, one of the sponsors of the ad, was asked if he realized that his views on Cuba were different from those of President Eisenhower. Shortly afterwards, Tynan found himself in difficulty over his visa and had to return to London.

At the present hearing, Eastland indicated that in his opinion the committee should be registered as a "foreign agent."

### Socialists Enter L.A. Campaign

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9—Oscar G. Coover, a carpenter, announced his candidacy for mayor today. He is endorsed by the Socialist Workers party.

Earlier, William E. Hathaway, a Los Angeles City College student, filed his declaration of candidacy for Board of Education, Office No. 2. He was endorsed by the Socialist Workers party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Both socialist candidates said that a central feature of their campaign would be to counter the smear-Cuba drive and to oppose the build-up for U.S. intervention in Cuba.

Campaign headquarters for both candidates is 1702 East Fourth Street.

### Suspend Two Negro Students After One Day in University

Officials of the University of Georgia bowed Jan. 12 to a mob organized by the Ku Klux Klan and suspended Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19. The two young students were the first Negroes to attend classes in the 175-year history of the school, America's oldest state university. They were suspended just one day after being enrolled under a federal court order. Dean of Students Joseph A. Williams said he was withdrawing the two students in "the interest of their personal safety."

Williams made the suspension indefinite. "They are withdrawn," he said, "until such time as members of my staff and I determine that it is safe and practical for them to return to school."

The federal court order compelling school authorities to admit the two students was issued Jan. 6, a year and a half after they first filed their applications. Frantic legal maneuvering was used to bar their entry, but this failed.

Attempts were made to incite white students against Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes but these appeared to meet with little response. Hundreds of students signed petitions asking that the university be kept open though desegregated, and more than a thousand paraded in behalf of the demand.

Meanwhile the Ku Klux Klan was secretly organizing a riot. About 15 students began haranguing others the night of Jan. 11 and then moved toward the dormitory where Miss Hunter had a room.

They were joined by "roughly dressed adults" who had arrived in automobiles. The mob grew to an estimated 600. They hurled rocks and giant firecrackers at the dormitory.

A column of youths carried a bedsheet bearing the slogan, "Nigger Go Home."

"At the height of the rioting," according to a New York Times special dispatch, "members of the Ku Klux Klan appeared on the scene in muffi to distribute copies of their racist publication, the Rebel. They were led by Calvin F. Craig, Grand Dragon of the Georgia Klan."

A police force of some 40 made a few arrests but did little besides watch the mob. Appeals to the Georgia highway patrol barracks for reinforcements were met with a polite "Thank you," but no troops were dispatched to the scene.

Thus the University of Georgia was taken over by the Ku Klux Klan and the authorities quickly bowed to its violence.

## Belgian Union Leaders Seek To End Strikes

JAN. 11 — The workers of Belgium, on strike since Dec. 20 against the "austerity program" of the capitalist government, have displayed remarkable tenacity in carrying forward their militant struggle beyond the point expected by most observers.

From the beginning, Premier Gaston Eyskens, head of the Liberal-Catholic coalition government, had been momentarily expecting a collapse of the widespread strike movement. Basing his policy on an imminent collapse he put up a bold front, refusing "in principle" to withdraw or modify his "austerity" proposals.

Since the capitalist government's austerity measures were designed to unload the heavy costs of the Congo military operations onto the backs of the workers, the strike took the form of a demand for the resignation of Eyskens and withdrawal of his "austerity" bill.

The strike has been conducted.

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## ALCU Backs Brawner Case

The American Civil Liberties Union has joined with the Cafeteria and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 4739, in a court fight in behalf of Mrs. Rachel M. Brawner, who was fired from a privately operated cafeteria at the U.S. Naval Gun Factory in Washington under the federal "security" program in 1956.

The union has taken the case to the Supreme Court. In announcing its support of the action, the ACLU called the case a major challenge of the government's right to fire an employee of a private concession in a non-sensitive position on the basis of undisclosed charges.

Mrs. Brawner has never been told why she was branded a "risk."

## McDonald Found Waltz a "Historic First"

By Tom Kerry

Chalk up another fiasco for labor-management cooperation at the summit: David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers Union led a delegation of union officials which met for a two-hour discussion with a steel corporation group of executives led by R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation. The aim of the conference was to join in combating growing unemployment in the steel industry. The results achieved: Nil!

"With their aides," comments the Jan. 6, New York Times, "the two bargaining-table opponents met to exchange contrasting proposals for two hours at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel" in Washington.

"Officials of the Steelworkers Union," reports the Jan. 6, Wall Street Journal, "met with steel industry spokesmen to urge their support of the union's legislative program to stimulate the economy. But industry executives countered with a program

that contrasted sharply to the union's."

The meeting was "friendly." Both Mr. McDonald and Mr. Cooper extended themselves to avoid any controversy. Neither made any impression on the other. The "contrasting proposals" were pious apart but the discussion was lively. Everyone had a peachy time. The meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything. No date was set for another confab.

"Neither man would express any optimism," says the WSJ. Nor would they express any pessimism. It was, in a word, a supreme exercise in futility!

How could it be otherwise? The views of the corporation heads were no secret. They had been expressed over and over again by authoritative spokesmen for big business. They look upon the growing army of unemployed not as a human calamity but as a pre-condition for settling accounts with the unions.

Their "program" for dealing with unemployment is to slash the living standards of the work-

ers and demand a bigger government subsidy in the form of tax concessions to the corporations. Or as Mr. Cooper put it to Mr. McDonald, the union should join with the corporations in attacking steel unemployment at its "two principal sources."

The first of these "sources" is



McDonald

"Antiquated tax laws which discourage private investment and make difficult the replacement of obsolete or inefficient equipment, not only in the steel industry but in other industries which are its customers."

This demand is not peculiar to Mr. Cooper and his fellow steel magnates. It is general throughout big-business circles. It is expressed much more clearly, concisely and completely in a special report of the Economic Advisory Committee published by the National Association of Manufacturers. The only thing required to assure economic well being, they say, would be:

"Removing the tax barriers to capital formation, authorizing sound depreciation policies, curbing the monopolistic powers of labor union and, in general, providing the kind of economic climate which is conducive to business growth and individual freedom."

Or, as it was put even more crudely by a speaker at the recent Congress of American Industry held by the National As-

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# Kennedy Displays Slick Knifework in Civil Rights 'Fight'

Jan. 12 — The leadership of the Democratic party yesterday killed any chance for the adoption of meaningful civil-rights legislation by this session of Congress — or the next, for that matter. By the narrow vote of 50 to 46 a motion was adopted deferring to the Senate Rules Committee the pending proposals to amend filibuster Rule XXII. The majority was comprised of 32 Democrats and 18 Republicans.

## ... Belgian Union

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by the Socialist-led Belgium General Federation of Labor. The Catholic trade-union officials called upon their members to remain at work although many joined the strike. The Belgian monarch, honeymooning in Spain with his recently acquired bride, returned to Belgium to intervene and try to find a compromise solution.

With the opening of parliament after its Christmas recess, the right-wing parliamentary Socialists began to maneuver for a compromise. Together with Eyskens they consulted King Baudouin to work out a compromise solution.

The right-wing Socialists were frightened by the militancy of the striking Belgium workers. The prolonged struggle began to take on revolutionary implications. As tempers became frayed, the Belgian workers began to manifest more determined resistance to the provocations of the armed cops, troops, and other strikebreakers.

The Brussels correspondent of the New York Times reported Jan. 11 that some officers of the Socialist party were showing "their annoyance with the violence that has accompanied the strike." He quoted the former Socialist Premier Achille van Acker as saying "that the strike had lasted too long," and that it was time for both sides to get together.

In response to the peace bid of van Acker, Premier Eyskens said the government was open to compromise and would agree to submit to committee amendments to the "austerity" budget. His proposal, says the Jan. 11 Herald Tribune, was "warmly applauded both by his supporters and by the Socialists."

What the parliamentary Socialists wanted was some gesture on the part of the government that compromise proposals would be considered. "What the compromise might look like," says the Herald Tribune, "is still uncertain, but it might include the following: Amendment of enough passages in the austerity plan to enable the Socialists to persuade the strikers that a large part of their objections to the law have been removed or appeased." Whether they succeed remains to be seen!

## Calendar Of Events

**DETROIT**  
"Cuba—A Test for the United States" — Speaker: Robert Himmel, just returned from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee tour of Cuba. Friday, Jan. 20, 8 p.m. Friday Night Socialist Forum, 3737 Woodward.

**NEW YORK**  
"The U.S.-Cuban Crisis" — A panel discussion by a group of socialists who were in Cuba when Washington broke diplomatic relations. Friday, Jan. 20, 8:30 p.m. Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place (off Union Sq.) Contrib. 50 cents. Students and unemployed, 25 cents.

**PHILADELPHIA**  
Eyewitness reports on Cuba. Militant Labor Forum, Jan. 21, 8:30 p.m. 1303 W. Girard Ave. Donation 50 cents.

## 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, 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 23, Cleveland 3, Ohio.  
**DENVER**  
Militant Labor Forum, 1227 California. MAin 3-0993. For labor and socialist books, International Book Exchange, 1227 1/2 California. Open 5:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Mon. through Fri.  
**DETROIT**  
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6135.  
**LOS ANGELES**  
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-2328. Open 12 noon — 5 p.m. daily, Sat. 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.  
**MILWAUKEE**  
150 East Junee Ave.

## Back Actors' Fight Against Jim Crow

The Negro American Labor Council has given public support to the demand of Actor's Equity that Jim Crow be eliminated on both sides of the footlights in the American theater.

The actors union has called upon the League of New York Theaters to amend an existing contract clause under which actors are not required to perform in any Washington, D.C., theater that discriminates against patrons or actors. The amendment would apply the rule to all theaters in the country.

The Negro American Labor Council, an organization of Negro unionists, declared its "support for the fight by Actor's Equity Association for desegregation in the theater world."

# Now It's Official — It's a "Recession"

By Cyrus Thomas

At least it is now official—or it will be once the new Kennedy administration takes office on Jan. 20 — we are now in the midst of a recession.

A select group of economists named by President-elect Kennedy and led by Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has put its official stamp of approval on the designation. In a report entitled: "Prospects and Policies for the 1961 American Economy," the opening paragraph starts right off by affirming:

"Economic experts are generally agreed that the nation's economy is now in a 'recession.' The slide since mid-1960, cannot be termed a 'depression' like that after 1929, but so widespread a decline in production deserves more than the euphemism of a 'rolling readjustment.'"

So much for the terminological semantics that have hitherto beclouded the discussion.

Although the Samuelson report does not bind Kennedy to any definite commitment on economic policy it does represent the consensus of his top economic advisers. The general opinion among financial specialists writing in the daily press is that the report stands somewhat to the left of Kennedy's economic views.

Thus, the comment of Richard E. Mooney, New York Times, Jan. 9, that "The Kennedy Administration does not seem bent on rushing away from the middle of the road." But that was what Eisenhower prided himself on being — a "middle-of-the-roader."

The New York Herald Tribune in its special economic review of the year, Jan. 8, said that after its first peek at the projected economic policies of the incoming Kennedy administration: "Business men had less to fear than they expected. Labor leaders got less than they hoped for."

While the ultraconservative Wall Street Journal enters an editorial demurrer against the document's "inflationary dangers," it hastens to add: "It is important, at any rate, to stress that Mr. Samuelson's policy is not as of this writing, [Jan. 9] necessarily Mr. Kennedy's."

## Count on Dillon

The Wall Street bankers are counting on the "restraining" influence of Kennedy's recently appointed Secretary of the Treasury, investment banker Douglas Dillon, and Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges of North Carolina. As between the "hard money," "budget-balancers," of the Dillon-Hodges school and the professorial "egg-heads" on Kennedy's economic "task force," the view of the

business community is that the "middle-of-the-road" philosophy will prevail.

"On basic economic policy," says the Times, "Mr. Kennedy has no quarrel with the established doctrine — to balance the budget except in recession or war, bring the nation's international payments into reasonable balance and guard against inflation." This is a reasonably accurate statement of the "basic policy" espoused by the Eisenhower administration.

"According to those closest to Mr. Kennedy," adds the Times, "the basic policy will rule. For example, one adviser says, 'We're dead serious about balancing the budget.'"

The Samuelson report poses two variants and prescribes a remedy for either or both. The first variant is based on the premise that the recession will begin to taper off soon and be followed by the beginning of an upturn around the middle of 1961. "No one can know exactly when this fourth postwar recession will come to an end," cautions the report. This is followed by the prediction, that:

"With proper actions by the Government, the contraction in business can be brought to a halt within 1961 itself and converted into an upturn. Recognizing that many analysts hope the upturn may come by the middle of the year but recalling how subject to error were their rosy forecasts for 1960, policy makers realize the necessity for preparing to take actions that might be needed if this fourth recession turns out to be more serious than its predecessors."

## Very Minimal

First, the report advances those "minimal" measures that need to be pushed hard even if the current recession turns out to be one that can be reversed by next summer at the latest. Among these are the economic measures advanced by Kennedy in his election campaign: Aid to distressed areas, stepped up arms production, funds for education programs and school construction, health for the aged financed by social security, etc.

None of these would have any immediate effect in getting people back to work and are of doubtful value as recession remedies even in the long-range view. Of the prescriptions advanced for dealing with the problem of unemployment only one was calculated to offer immediate relief: A proposal for federal aid to increase unemployment compensation to provide benefits of at least one-half of the employee's earnings for a period of 39 weeks. This is not among the projected legislative proposals of Kennedy's economic program.

The Samuelson report specifically warns against a large-

scale public works program even though it admits that all of its "minimal" proposals are based on the "optimistic" variant. This variant, it says, "could be called the 'optimistic model' were it not for the fact that it turns out to involve unemployment that does not shrink much or any in 1961 below present levels of some 6 per cent."

## Not So Optimistic

Under present standards of measuring economic health, an area with six or more percent unemployed is considered a "distressed area." This, the Samuelson report insists, is the most "optimistic" outlook. But, it adds, it is the better part of wisdom to prepare for a much worse outlook.

"Suppose," the report says, "inventory decumulation continues longer than expected above; that consumers continue to save as large a percentage of their disposable income as they have recently been doing; that plant and equipment expenditures by business accelerate their downward slide; and that construction generally proves to be disappointing. What then?"

In reply to its rhetorical question the report answers: "In that case unemployment will rise toward and perhaps beyond the critical 7 1/2 per cent level that marks the peak of the postwar era. In that case corporate profits will sink far below their present depressed levels, and a sagging stock market may add to the public's feeling of pessimism."

"In that case," the report concludes, "we shall certainly automatically incur a large deficit. While many hope and expect this more pessimistic model will not happen, it cannot be ruled out by careful students of economic history and present indications."

It is only under such dire circumstances as those described above that the report proposes a "temporary tax cut," which is among the foremost of the measures now pressed by the union leaders as a necessary emergency remedy to deal with the current recession.

## "Critical Level"

The Samuelson report considers that the previous postwar peak of 7 1/2 per cent represents the "critical level" which would mark the descent of the economy into the more "pessimistic" of the two variants. But, AFL-CIO head, George Meany, announced last week that unemployment reached a 1960 high in December when it "exceeded 6.5 per cent" of the work force.

A meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Jan. 5 predicted that a seven per cent unemployment rate was inevitable "for the early months

of 1961 unless government counter action is taken immediately." And the Jan. 6, Wall Street Journal, quoted Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, who: "In an address to the Women's National Democratic Club . . . predicted unemployment would reach 8 per cent of the work force by February unless Congress acts quickly."

It is precluded that Congress can act that quickly, even if the incoming Kennedy administration presented to it only those mildest/legislative proposals in the Samuelson report based on the most optimistic variant. Thus far the verbal warning of impending disaster — "unless Congress acts" — is as far as the union leaders have gone in preparing the ranks for struggle against the worst effects of a deepening recession.

# Test Va. 'Trespass' Law



One of 35 Negro students arrested last Lincoln's Birthday in Richmond, Va., after being charged with "trespassing" by the owners of Thalheimer's department store for protesting segregated lunch counters. Sit-downers are challenging the "trespass" law in federal court.

RICHMOND, Va. — An important challenge to trespass laws against sit-in demonstrators came before a three-judge federal court here Jan. 6.

Directly affected are 125 Negro and white persons arrested during sit-ins in this area. The outcome of the case could also affect thousands of others arrested throughout the South in the last year, as well as millions of citizens now deprived of the right to eat, pray, sleep, swim, read, play or see movies where they please.

At issue is a trespass law passed by the Virginia legislature after sit-ins started last February. This law increased fines from \$25 to \$1,000 and fixed jail terms up to one year for persons refusing to leave a place of business when ordered to do so.

The demonstrators are also testing another Virginia law which provides penalties for persons encouraging others to take part in sit-ins.

"It would be error, gross error, to consider this a mere Virginia matter," the demonstrators declared in a brief submitted to the federal court. "It is an American matter. This court, by its decision, will declare to the nine million Negroes of the South and to the world that the federal judiciary stands ready and willing to provide relief from oppressive action of any state as it fosters an American version of South Africa's apartheid."

The judges were asked to provide immediate relief by halting the use of laws "which enforce racial discrimination at public lunch counters and require the observance of private policies of racial segregation and discrimination."

The laws are attacked on the ground that the police powers

of the state may not be used to enforce segregation in private places. Such use of police power is called a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and of various Supreme Court decisions based on this amendment.

Among decisions cited is one in which state enforcement of restrictive covenants in housing was declared unconstitutional. The petitioners also contend that "private property — 'private' as far as ownership — loses its purely private nature when it is put to certain uses, public uses. Because these lunch coun-

ters are designed to serve the public, do serve the public, and are subject to regulations by reason of this service to the public, in law they must be treated as public institutions."

The demonstrators are represented by attorneys Joe Jordan, Ed Dawley and Len Holt of Norfolk; Hank Jones, Washington, D.C.; and Jay Schwartz, Madison, Wis. They have asked various civil-rights and civil-liberties groups to aid in "what may be the most significant legal decision since the School Segregation Cases."

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## On Cuba

"Theory of the Cuban Revolution" is the featured article in the Winter issue of the International Socialist Review. Joseph Hansen, editor of the Militant, discusses from the Marxist point of view two important books on Cuba, C. Wright Mills' "Listen Yankee" and "Cuba — Anatomy of a Revolution" by Paul M. Sweezy and Leo Huberman.

A highly readable survey of the course of the Cuban Revolution and the direction in which it is moving. Thought-provoking reading for those interested in assessing the nature of the state and the government now in power in Cuba.

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## Beaten and Kicked, Then She Gets Bill

Mrs. Georgia Davis White, a Negro chambermaid in Monroe, N.C., was beaten and kicked down a flight of stairs by a white hotel guest in December 1958. He said she had disturbed his sleep by calling out to another chambermaid.

Mrs. White, whose injuries required hospital treatment, filed an assault charge, but her assailant was quickly cleared.

And now Mrs. White's meager wages have been garnished by the hospital for her treatment after the beating.

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# ... McDonald's Waltz with Cooper

(Continued from Page 1)

sociation of Manufacturers in New York:

"We can't grow in this day and age economically unless we have more automation and more automation means more people out of work unless factories are expanded and new ones built for the production of new things and the introduction of new uses for existing things. This expansion and construction," the speaker complained, "will not occur as long as the tax rate on corporations and businesses and individuals is so great as to stifle initiative, incentive and business pioneering."

What these proposals amount to is the demand that government increase its subsidies to big business as the only means of creating prosperity.

The steel industry is a case in point. It is now operating at approximately 40 per cent of capacity. This has resulted in 150,000 totally unemployed and another 300,000 partially employed workers in the industry. Yet, it is estimated that the industry can operate at a profit, by utilizing only 40 per cent capacity.

If the government would subsidize the replacement of obsolete steelmaking plant and equipment with modern automated plants, the corporations could operate at 25 per cent or less and still make a profit. Of course, if the union surrendered its work rules as demanded by the corporations in the last strike the steel moguls would be still better off. That is the quintessence of their "program" to deal with unemployment.

In his second proposal for joint action, steel boss Cooper called upon the union to eliminate: "High costs which impair the companies' ability to compete with foreign steel producers and with producers of competitive materials."

This idea is not peculiar with Mr. Cooper either. It is common to the corporate

breed. And they make no bones about how they propose to deal with the "problem." The method they now espouse has gone down in the history of American union struggle under the tag of Boulwareism, after Lemuel Boulware formerly personnel head of General Electric Corporation.

The technique of Boulwareism was recently employed by General Electric to break the International Union of Electrical Workers strike. An address on the technique, under the title: "The Challenge of Better Labor-Management Relations from the Management Viewpoint," was given at the recent NAM conference. It was delivered by L. A. Petersen, president of Otis Elevator Company and management representative at the abortive labor-management summit conference, initiated by AFL-CIO President George Meany last May.

## Frying Pan or Fire

Petersen addressed himself to the alternatives confronting management in bargaining with the unions. The alternatives he favored were those developed by Lemuel Boulware of General Electric which he posed as follows:

"Alternative Number 1," he said, "is for management to make a careful study of all the available facts, including those submitted by the union, and then present to the union a proposal which represents management's best judgment of what is consistent with the requirements of the company and is fair for customers, employees and stockholders alike and to make every effort to persuade the union representatives that the proposal is equitable and acceptable."

Boiling all the excess verbiage out of "Alternative 1," it means that the employer decides what offer to make, then presents it in the form of an ultimatum, on a take it or else basis. Which brings us to:

"Alternative Number 2" — says this admirer of Boulware's strikebreaking technique, "if agreement is not reached — is to accept a strike," and move into action the rest of the strike-breaking formula. As utilized by GE to break the IUE strike, this involved a back-to-work movement, running scabs through the picket line, direct mail, newspaper, radio and television campaign to incite the community against the striking union, threats to the city administration to move the plant.

Cooper proposes that the unions save the employers all the trouble and expense of breaking strikes by joining in cutting wage costs and speeding up production. The foregoing, in essence, were the corporation proposals for dealing with the problem of unemployment in the steel and related industries. As indicated above, this approach was not unique with Cooper, who shares these views with the Wall Street money grubbers.

For the record, McDonald urged that the corporate bosses support the union programs "designed to increase purchasing power, to stimulate housing and new construction, provide additional income for the unemployed, to institute a program of public works, to alleviate distressed areas, and in general, improve the health and growth of the economy."

Cooper politely rejected the bid to join in any such demands. Such "artificial stimulation" of the economy is not the right approach, he said. In fact, it could be considered "pump-priming," than which there can be no greater crime against the "free enterprise" system, in the view of corporation spokesmen.

Thus ended another labor-management conference at the summit. It was hailed by McDonald as a "historic first," for the steel industry. It was that if nothing else!



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Monday, January 16, 1961

## Venezuela — a Splendid Example

The capitalist press is filled with horror, indignation and lamentations over the fate of Cuba. The Castro government is diversifying crops, organizing cooperatives and trying to build a planned economy. This, to believe the spokesmen of Wall Street, will lead to bankruptcy, chaos and worse. The Free Enterprise Way is the only way for the backward countries of Latin America, according to these philanthropists.

Let's consider the example of Venezuela, a country under strong U.S. influence, which has become the wealthiest of all nations south of the border.

Venezuela is rich in oil. In 1960, its production reached an all-time peak of about 2,800,000 barrels a day, a figure topped only by U.S. production. The Venezuelan government takes about 69 per cent of oil revenue in taxes and royalties. The country enjoys a per capita gross national income of \$1,000 a year, double that of any other Latin-American country.

However, there are a few flaws in the picture, according to Richard Dudman, staff correspondent for the St. Louis Post Dispatch. In a Dec. 3 report from Caracas, he noted that the figures are somewhat misleading.

"Per capita wealth means little," he explains, "when the poor live in hovels and eat scraps, and the rich live in luxury and buy shiny automobiles and gleaming deep freezes."

"Per capita gross national product (the total value of goods and services produced,

divided by the population) means little," he adds, "when a good part of the wealth goes to foreign investors or is siphoned off into foreign bank accounts by Venezuelan proprietors."

This situation, he finds, has become more acute recently, largely as the result of a "spotty recession" brought on by sharply reduced foreign investments, slack business in major fields and flight of capital.

Unemployment is estimated as between seven and 15 per cent of the 2,000,000-man labor force.

Prices are and have been among the highest in the world — between 150 and 200 per cent higher than in this country. "A head of lettuce has cost \$1 for the last ten years," says Dudman.

He finds that the present situation adds up to "a formidable economic crisis."

Noting the "paradox" that Latin America's wealthiest country is "close to bankruptcy," and recalling recent mass demonstrations against the Betancourt regime, Dudman warns that the government may not survive.

"Most experienced foreign observers here agree," he adds, "that its collapse would be read in Latin America as meaning that there is no democratic alternative to Castroism as a means of social progress."

We don't know what Dudman means by "democratic," but we think he demonstrates rather vividly that there is no imperialist alternative to the course which the Cuban people have taken.

## The ILA's Boycott of Cuba

Whoever coined the aphorism, "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," must have had in mind the union officials who head the International Longshoremen's Association of New York. Whenever the dollar patriots of Yankeeedom need a "union" cover for their ultrareactionary schemes they can always rely on the ILA thugs to come to their assistance.

Recently the New York press, radio and television, carried the story of a "labor" boycott of Cuban commodities. It seems that the patriotic ILA refused to handle a transshipment of Cuban tobacco unloaded on the New York docks. When Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev, arrived here by ship some months ago to attend the sessions of the United Nations Assembly, the superpatriots of the ILA chartered a small boat to picket the Russian ship steaming into New York harbor.

These are but a few of the instances when the ILA officials demonstrated their hostility to "foreign dictators," and their devotion to the ideals of "liberty, democracy and freedom." Just what are their credentials? The ILA has for long been one of the most racket-ridden, thug-be-devilled, bureaucratically run unions in the country.

Of all the unions booted out of the AFL-CIO for failure to comply with the "ethical practices" of that organization the ILA is probably the one most deserving of such treatment. They were readmitted in December 1959 on probation. In May of 1960 the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned that their charter would be lifted again unless the ILA took "steps to amend its anti-Negro policy on New York's waterfront," and withdraw a charter it had

granted to a dockmen's union in the Dominican Republic.

"Several times in the last month," said the May 6, 1960, New York Times, "Mr. Meany has ordered William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, to revoke the charter of Local 1870 in Ciudad Trujillo, the Dominican capital. The reason given by Mr. Meany was domination of labor unions by the regime of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, which the AFL-CIO considers dictatorial."

Instead of complying and remaining in the AFL-CIO the top ILA bureaucrats jammed a "unanimous" resolution through the New York District Council of the ILA, quitting "the merged federation before the federation could boot it out."

In September 1959, the executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York and the labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held a news conference in this city. They charged the leaders of the ILA with "racial and individual discrimination, not only for the Negro and Puerto Rican workers, but for white longshoremen who are not favorites."

It was charged that the "vicious, degrading and irrational hiring system," known as the shape-up had merely been moved from off the street and placed indoors. Under this system the jobs of the men were at the mercy of the hiring boss. It is these men, forced to do the bidding of the bureaucrats who control their livelihood, that conduct the "patriotic" demonstrations intended to gain for the union skates a reputation as "patriots." These are, without doubt, the slimiest "patriots" that ever skidded around a pier head.

been done to Pedro Albizu Campos and that he is being incarcerated solely because he is the leader of an uncompromising movement for the independence of Puerto Rico.

"After his return to prison, two paralytic strokes left him mute and completely paralyzed in his right side. He was transferred to the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, where armed guards are stationed day and night to prevent his friends from seeing him. In spite of the gravity of his condition, the United States Government prevents his wife from seeing him by continually refusing her a visa to enter Puerto Rico. (Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos is a Peruvian by birth and now resides in Cuba.)

"Last summer, Albizu Campos' lawyer from New York was denied permission to see his client, being given the excuse that only the attorney general of the insular government could grant such permission and that he was indisposed at the time of the request.

"To keep a lawyer from seeing his client at any time is unjust and a violation of a basic civil liberty. To keep a wife from seeing her husband when he is gravely ill is a monstrous violation of an inalienable human right."

By Tom Kemp

Hull, England

The ideological revisions made necessary by the "peaceful co-existence" line bite deeply into the roots of Marxist political economy. This is shown especially when its supporters take up the question of the likely economic consequences of disarmament in the capitalist countries should "peaceful co-existence" be translated into practical terms.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is an especially crass exponent of this line, touched on the matter in the course of a lengthy speech to the Socialist Alliance in April, 1960. "Some pretend," he said, "that a radical disarmament would provoke a grave economic crisis."

Citing the example of American demobilization after World War II he claimed that a similar task could be undertaken in the capitalist countries today and that if "certain measures were taken to control and reduce profits and dividends" what is now spent on arms could be used to raise living standards.

What is noteworthy about Tito's contribution is that

## Florida Racists Sharpen Ax for Rights Fighters

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Leaders of the Florida legislature are sharpening the ax for sit-in demonstrators and others working for integration and civil rights in this state.

When the legislature meets in April, one item on the agenda will be a threat to jail the Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president of the NAACP and a Baptist leader.

Mr. Lowry is charged with "contempt" for refusing to surrender NAACP membership lists to a state legislative committee. The committee said it was looking for "subversives."

Recently the Florida Supreme Court upheld a six-month sentence given the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP, for defying the same committee. He is appealing the decision.

The Florida high court overturned a similar sentence given the Rev. Edward T. Graham, a former Miami NAACP president, who even refused to say he was a member of the organization.

The three ministers are among 47 persons in the country who have defied such legislative committees on First Amendment grounds because the purpose of such committees is to block integration and other social progress.

Mr. Lowry summed it up when he said: "It is quite apparent that the committee's action is an attempt to intimidate and label an organization and to weaken it. We have been pressing for our rights in almost every area and that is why they are after us."

The state witch-hunting committee has asked the legislature to jail Mr. Lowry when it meets. The assembly can keep him in jail during its whole session if he still refuses to cooperate.

Professors and college students will be the target of a bill to be sponsored and pushed in the legislature by Randolph Hodges, president-designate of the Florida Senate.

Hodges said he expects to obtain passage of a law to provide for the firing of any professor and the expulsion of any student at state-supported universities who advocates or takes part in demonstrations such as lunch-counter sit-ins.

NAACP leaders and the Florida Civil Liberties Union are among groups fighting efforts to punish ministers, professors, students and others working for civil rights and integration.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund has helped organize a state-wide committee to counter efforts of the courts and legislature to penalize these people. Protests to members of the legislature and other public officials have been called for.

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### "Listen, Yankee"

Reviewers in the capitalist press did a savage hatchet job on "Listen, Yankee," C. Wright Mills' powerful exposition of the views of the Cuban revolutionaries. But they haven't been able to kill the book. It's now in its second printing.

If you haven't read it yet, order it now. Only 50 cents. PIONEER PUBLISHERS 116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

there is no attempt at a justification, in Marxist or any other terms, of the assertions which he makes; they are simply handed down as doctrine.

In the World Marxist Review (Nov., 1960), which is addressed to the Communist parties of the world, a leading Czech economist, Valdimir Kaigl, tries to argue the same point at a somewhat higher theoretical level.

He begins by discussing the nature of capitalist war economy and its close connection with monopoly capitalism. "Militarism," he writes, "is the most effective way of obtaining fabulous profits"; i.e., the war industries can be sure of realizing the value of their products because they have an assured market.

Moreover, the big monopolies interested in arms contracts are closely intertwined with the state, which does not enquire too closely into the accounting procedures whereby the prices are established.

### Just Need Youth Juice

After demonstrating this, one would expect that Kaigl would experience some difficulty in proving — for such is his allotted task — that the switch from arms manufacture to peaceful production can be smoothly effected under capitalism. That would be an underestimation of his gymnastic agility. He blithely says that "war economy is younger than capitalist economy in general."

All that has to be done, therefore, is to slough off some of the symptoms of advancing age (though that is not how Kaigl puts it) and recover the pristine state of youth.

Kaigl, at some remote time in the past, has evidently received an education in Marxist political economy; and, it may be noted, arms do not play any part in the schemas of reproduction to be found in "Capital." So, he argues, capitalist reproduction is possible without war economy and "it would be an even bigger error to contend that the armaments race can be a panacea for all the ills of capitalism, a cure for crisis and unemployment." Needless to say he quotes no source for the view that it can be.

However, he does admit that arms spending by the state can influence the economic cycle, the "channelling of huge funds to unproductive military needs" being "in essence not unlike the destruction of vast material values which takes place during a crisis."

While adding that slumps have taken place despite the war economy, he does not follow out this suggestive thought in detail. In fact his view is that arms production has been "a heavy burden on the working people [and] it retards the development of civilian industry."

Actually he gives no evidence that, within the present capitalist framework, arms production has been a "burden"; in maintaining this, indeed, he joins many pacifist, petty-bourgeois publicists somewhat afraid of reality in this sphere.

To say that arms production, taking up some ten per cent of gross national product, has not prevented slumps is quite a different thing from saying that a big cut could be carried out without precipitating a bigger crisis in the capitalist countries than anything experienced since the thirties.

Kaigl is aware of this problem, to the extent that he says: "We readily grant that, under capitalism, the solution of this problem is not an easy matter." As he sees it the problem is that of "marketing the increased volume of civilian production turned out in place of armaments."

That is a major, but not the only aspect; there is also that of whether capitalist industry can turn over resources and plant to peaceful production without severe dislocation. Kaigl does not refer to this; he thus smooths the way for the acceptance of his solution to capitalism's disarmament problem.

### Kaigl's Panacea

This, in short, consists of three points:

(1) An increase in the purchasing power of the working people.

(2) More East-West trade — "an expanding market . . . is to hand in the rapid and planned development of the socialist countries."

(3) Aid to underdeveloped countries.

Some rather large assumptions lay behind this panacea. For example, the purchasing power of working people depends primarily upon wages; wages for capitalist employers are a cost item and, according to Marx, any "rise in wages is confined within limits that not only leave intact the foundation of the capitalist system, but also

secure its reproduction on a progressive scale."

By omitting this point Kaigl is implicitly assuming that capitalism can somehow be turned into a system for the satisfaction of human needs and not one dependent upon the extraction and realization of surplus value.

A like objection applies to increased trade with what he calls the "socialist countries." This may be extremely desirable on other grounds, but it results in imports into the capitalist countries, as well as exports from them, and does not necessarily provide an alternative to arms expenditure.

Arms do not have to be realized on the market — imports from Russia or China do. And they cannot be bought unless incomes have been increased, especially wages.

Aid to underdeveloped countries may, in itself, be desirable too. When undertaken by capitalist countries it is bound to be linked to political and economic considerations. Does Kaigl assume that under capitalism such

"aid" can be disinterested and entirely benevolent in its intentions? Here he is assuming, not only a change in capitalism as a mode of production, but a change of heart in those who rule over it.

It is surprising to find that he asserts that disarmament cannot change the nature of capitalism — because his whole argument has rested upon just that when brought to the test. It assumes a going back to an old, peaceful-type capitalism which "would greatly facilitate realization of the demands, both immediate and ultimate, of the working class and all working people." (Kaigl's emphasis.) This capitalism is to be one in which the state is strongly influenced by "the antimonopoly democratic front" including those "of the bourgeoisie who are for peace and want a peacetime economy."

The economic part of Kaigl's reasoning has little in common with Marxism except phrasology. Indeed it is highly reminiscent of that of certain petty-bourgeois economists who, repelled by the machinations of

the monopolists, want to break up economic power concentrations and restore the free, capitalist market of old.

At the same time it betrays the uneasy conscience of a theorist who knows full well that the conclusions which he has to arrive at squares not at all with the fundamental theory which he is supposed to accept.

In fact there is no warrant for thinking that under present circumstances capitalism could be transformed to a peace footing without a serious crisis of overproduction. The special conditions which facilitated the transition in the few years after 1945 no longer apply. The advanced capitalist countries have built up a greatly increased productive capacity and, as the stagnation of the U.S. economy currently shows, the opportunities for new investments have narrowed and the market no longer grows at its former rate.

Even while maintaining armament production at a high level, world capitalism faces manifold difficulties, which a scaling down of such production is likely to intensify.

## In Packinghouse

## The Push-Button Age

Automation and plant decentralization has brought juicy added profits to the captains of the meat-packing industry. For the packinghouse workers, the technological advances have meant the sudden disappearance of jobs that had been held as long as 30 years.

In the Chicago area alone, some 20,000 packinghouse jobs have been wiped out in the past decade. Chicago-area membership in the United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO, has dropped during the decade from around 20,000 to less than 5,000.

What has happened to the displaced workers? Part of the answer is given in a special report to the Dec. 17 Christian Science Monitor by correspondent Dorothea Kahn Jaffe. She interviewed two packinghouse workers whose jobs vanished into thin air.

Willie and Elsie Brown were Wilson & Co. employees with ten and twelve years seniority. The plant they worked in shut down in 1955.

Mrs. Brown was on vacation

in August of that year when the news came that the yard was closing and she would be out of work in September. Mr. Brown got a bit of a break. His job would last until December.

"At first I couldn't believe it. I thought someone was kidding," said Mrs. Brown. "It was a shock. We were building up seniority rights, insurance rights, and all that. It meant losing everything and starting all over."

The Browns have six children at home and have had to lower their standard of living since their jobs at Wilson's folded. Both had earned fairly good money there. Mrs. Brown said that with overtime her pay had sometimes run as high as \$135 a week.

### College Dream Gone

They had worked out their budget in those days to assure a college education for their children. Now their aim is to get them all through high school, figuring that maybe they can take evening courses after that.

But the Browns have done

better than many other fellow workers, who have been forced onto relief.

Mr. Brown managed to get a job in one of the small packinghouses that have remained in Chicago because he was still in his thirties. His chief difficulty now is that his low seniority means that he's hit with a lay-off everytime there's a seasonal slump.

Mrs. Brown has had several jobs since she was fired by Wilson, but none of them at her trade which has been completely wiped out insofar as women are concerned in Chicago.

All of the jobs that she's had since have been at much lower pay, around \$1.25 an hour — and under what she calls "sub-standard working conditions," dirty floors, inadequate rest rooms and arbitrary rules.

Automation is still a fearsome threat for Mrs. Brown. "We can see those machines coming," she said. "You never know when a job that takes five or six men now will be done by one man pushing a button."

## In Other Lands

## A Step Toward African Unity

### Ghana, Mali And Guinea Form Union

A union of Ghana, Guinea and Mali is being formed. The presidents of the three West African countries issued a joint communique Dec. 24 which said their nations had decided to "promote a common economic and monetary policy."

The unity agreement was made after a two-day conference between Presidents Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Modibo Keita of Mali and Sekou Toure of Guinea.

The groundwork for the three-nation tie had been laid by the Ghana-Guinea union and a recent Mali-Ghana cooperation agreement.

The three heads of state said they had agreed upon common diplomatic representation.

The agreement represented a step in the direction of the goal adopted at the December 1958 All-African Peoples Conference held in Accra, Ghana. The conference called for the eventual unification of the entire continent in a United States of Africa.

### Munoz Marin Takes State Dept. Side In Break with Cuba

Luis Munoz Marin, widely touted "liberal" governor of Puerto Rico, dutifully lined up behind Eisenhower in his diplomatic break with Cuba. Munoz asserted Jan. 5 that the break was "initiated by actions of the Cuban government . . ."

With this servile stand, Munoz Marin lived up to the expectations of the bipartisan battery of capitalist politicians in this country who showered him with praise when he was sworn in for his fourth term as governor Jan. 2.

A Jan. 4 New York Times editorial saluting his inauguration declared: "It was the hope of those who witnessed the triumph of the Cuban revolutionaries that they would use the Puerto Rican experience as their model."

The Times didn't specify pre-

cisely who held this "hope" for Cuba, but it is dubious that it includes any Latin-Americans seriously concerned with independence for their countries. For example, last April 26 it was reported that four former Latin-American presidents — Cardenas of Mexico, Larrazabal of Venezuela, Arevalo of Guatemala and Ibarra of Ecuador — had issued a call for complete independence for Puerto Rico.

They declared that Puerto Rico was an integral part of the Latin-American community and that U.S. domination of the island constituted an "intolerable cyst" for all of Latin America.

Perhaps, however, the hope of the New York Times that Cuba would follow Munoz' example of submission to Wall Street was shared by some of the Latin-American guests of honor at Marin's inauguration. These included a number of prominent Cuban counter-revolutionaries headed by Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, a leading figure in the anti-Castro movement.

### Cuba-Japan Trade May Be in Offing

The possibility that Japan may begin to exchange consumers goods in return for raw materials from Cuba was reported from Tokyo Jan. 4 by the UPI.

The report said such trade would ease a two-fold problem for Japan. Until now Japan has bought its sugar from the Philippines, but this market is expected to be diverted to the U.S. because of the embargo on Cuban sugar. This will create a sugar shortage for the Japanese.

Japan is in growing need of outlets for its consumers products. Also, it was a \$1.5 million frozen trade credit in Cuba.

A Japan-Cuba Trade Promotion Association was formed in Tokyo Dec. 26. The Cuban ambassador to Japan is reported on his way home to discuss possible trade terms.

### China Reports Farm Disasters Hit 1960 Crops

More than half the cultivated land in China was subjected last year to the worst series of natural calamities in a hundred

years, the Peking radio reported Dec. 29.

Some 148,000,000 acres of farmland were hit by droughts, floods, typhoons, hailstorms, frost and insect and plant diseases, the report said. More than a third of the acreage was described as "seriously affected," with some areas unable to produce anything.

In 1959, similar natural calamities affected nearly a hundred million acres of land, according to the Chinese government.

The Peking radio said the communal farming system and the waterworks constructed in 1953 had contributed greatly to holding the damage to a minimum.

A government report the next day said that industrial production had increased in 1960 and that the nation's steel output for the year was expected to reach 18,450,000 tons, a margin of 50,000 tons over the planned goal.

The report said, however, that the agricultural setback would affect production in light industries dependent on farm products for raw materials.

### "Dance of Millions" In Buenos Aires

An outraged Argentine working class wound up 1960 watching a spectacle described in the Buenos Aires press as the "dance of millions."

The working class of that country suffered deep slashes in its standard of living when the government held back wages while permitting prices to spiral. But an unusual series of auctions held in Buenos Aires made clear that not the entire population was suffering from President Frondizi's "austerity" program.

Over a ten-day period 600 cars of various makes were sold at government-sponsored auctions for nearly \$10,000,000. Cadillacs were going for \$50,000 apiece.

The car-buying spree coincided with revelations of black-market operations in nylons, gold-plated fountain pens and other luxury items which only the wealthy can now afford. One bootleg shipment came into the country consigned as airplane fabric for the air force.



## First Amendment, Yes — HUAC, No!



Students rally at capital to demand abolition of House Un-American Activities Committee. Many were marching on a picket line for the first time. Opposition to the witch-hunting committee has been a focal point of re-emerging social consciousness on campuses. High point of the student abolition campaign came in San Francisco last spring when several thousand demonstrated against a witch-hunting foray by the committee in the Bay area.

Militant photo by Jack Arnold

## Two Picket Lines Tell the Story

Two demonstrations near the White House Jan. 2 provided a good sampling of who is for and who is against the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On the one picket line were 350 people, two-thirds of them high-school and college students. They demanded abolition of the witch-hunting committee. "First Amendment, Yes, HUAC, No," declared one banner.

Nearby, a rather striking crew of about 100 marched in support of the committee. The most conspicuous participants were the uniformed members of Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi party — "Only Jews and Reds Oppose the Committee," said one of their banners.

Other participants included the rabidly reactionary Hungarian refugee group that considers the New York Police Department a left-wing agency, and some Cuban counter-revolutionaries who apparently see in HUAC chairman Francis E. Walter an American fighter against "commun-

ism" of the caliber of ex-dictator Batista.

Also included were a handful of student supporters of William Buckley, editor of the McCarthyite magazine, National Review. In addition, according to I. F. Stone, a veteran observer of the Washington scene, a sprinkling of skid-row characters carried banners.

The 350 demonstrators against the committee were mobilized by the recently formed National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee and its youth division. About 220 demonstrators came from New York by chartered buses, with others coming from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Student delegations also came from Chicago, Los Angeles and Reed College in Portland, Ore.

After picketing, the demonstrators broke up into small groups to call on congressmen and urge them to vote for abolition of the Walter committee on the opening day of Congress. A

few congressmen received the delegations. Most were "not in."

## Hear Uphaus

They then reassembled for a rally at a local Unitarian church. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Willard Uphaus, who was recently released from a New Hampshire jail where he served a year for defying the witch-hunting attorney general of that state. Other speakers were Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee; and Frank Wilkinson, the committee's field representative.

While the rally was going on, some of the gang that had been in the pro-Walter demonstration set up a picket line across the street from the church and screamed epithets.

The Washington police, concerned that there be no fracas, were in prominent attendance as the abolition demonstrators left the church and boarded buses for home.

## The Pentagon's "Prussian"

Those with a bent for tales of international intrigue and adventure were offered a tasty item in the Jan. 9 New York Times. It's a real-life adventure confided to correspondent Jack Raymond by "qualified" Washington sources.

The subject is a man known as "the Prussian."

Real name, John Arnold Heintges. Age, 48. Tall, lean, tough infantryman. Served with distinction in the Third Division in Italy and France in World War II. Rose to rank of brigadier general. Believed to come from a long line of Prussian officers, hence the nickname.

Right now, reports, Raymond, the Prussian is "the key figure in a somewhat mysterious story of the United States military aid program" to Laos.

Under the 1954 Geneva accord, which established Laos as a state, only France was permitted to have a military advisory group in the country. So the Pentagon established a "program evaluations office" in Laos, manned by 100 "technicians."

The Prussian is chief "technician."

The "program evaluations office" instructs Laotians on how to fire carbine and machine guns, how to build bridges, and how to conduct close-order drill.

This doesn't violate the Geneva pact, since instructions in "tactics and strategy" are left to the French.

Other aspects are a bit murky. "What is puzzling about the assignment of the head of the United States group to Laos," the Times says, "is that he could be dead, perhaps never existed, insofar as official army records are concerned."

The Prussian's name "was listed in the official Army Registers from 1936 . . . through 1953. But his name does not appear in the 1959 or 1960 Registers.

"Moreover, no one at the Pentagon can be found who will acknowledge knowing him, despite the fact that his assignment in Laos is known."

Further, "The general has not been in hiding. He and his men, wearing civilian clothes — frequently slacks and sports jackets — have been a familiar sight at army camps near Vientiane."

The Times is not intrigued. It

comments, somewhat snappishly, "The official United States Government explanation of the duties of the members of the program evaluations office is that they are civilian technicians."

"But there has been no explanation why the record of General Heintges has been expunged, or why the mention of his name in print seems to embarrass the Pentagon and the State Department."

"It appears," correspondent Raymond observes, "that John Arnold Heintges is the United States equivalent of a Soviet 'non-person.'"

"This term was used by the author George Orwell to describe individuals dropped from the Soviet encyclopedias when their existence — past or present — proved embarrassing to the Kremlin."

In "1984," Orwell envisaged the development of such "doublespeak" terms as "non-person" in both the USSR and the USA. The Pentagon, it seems, has been doing its share to convert Orwell's gloomy fantasy into a reality a quarter of a century before 1984.

## The American Way of Life

## No Gripping, Please

Frederick Aho is apparently a firm believer in the antiquated saw, "Children should be seen and not heard."

In fact, he believes it should apply to the students at the Berkley Heights, N.J., high school where he is principal.

The students don't agree. They have started packing their own lunches rather than eating in the high-school cafeteria. This is to protest against some rather sweeping silence regulations that have been imposed on them.

"It's a boycott," one senior honor student told the New York Post Jan. 9. "How else do you fight a police state?"

The new stillness regulations, announced over the school loudspeaker system, require that no more than eight students sit at a cafeteria table. Table-hopping is prohibited.

Once a student sits down at a table, he is expected to remain riveted to his chair, except to dispose of his tray.

Also, there's a limit on how many students may heed the calls of nature at the same time. Students may leave the cafeteria and visit the lavatory if the necessity is dire, but in batches of not more than four. "And there are several hundred of us," one student pointed out.

On the first day of the new regulations, the cafeteria was so quiet "you could hear a pin drop," said one girl.

"Lunch hour used to be a happy time," she said. "You ate and visited with your friends. But for the whole hour on Friday we were suppressed. Teachers were patrolling all over the place."

"Then, when the bell rang, everybody broke loose. They threw books in the air. They let out a big roar and then they rushed for the door. We're all sick of it."

But the silence regulations weren't intended to give rise to more noise. "They cautioned us that we couldn't even gripe about the rules," said a senior, "that all criticism had to be 'constructive.' They said the rules have worked out in other schools — or so they say."

"Also, anyone who breaks any of the rules gets three nights detention."

"Well, they better rent the auditorium for a detention hall. And the gymnasium, too."

What's behind the antisound drive? Does the principal want to make sure he can hear the Russians landing? Or is it just that cafeteria conversation interferes with his noon-day nap?

## Etiquette

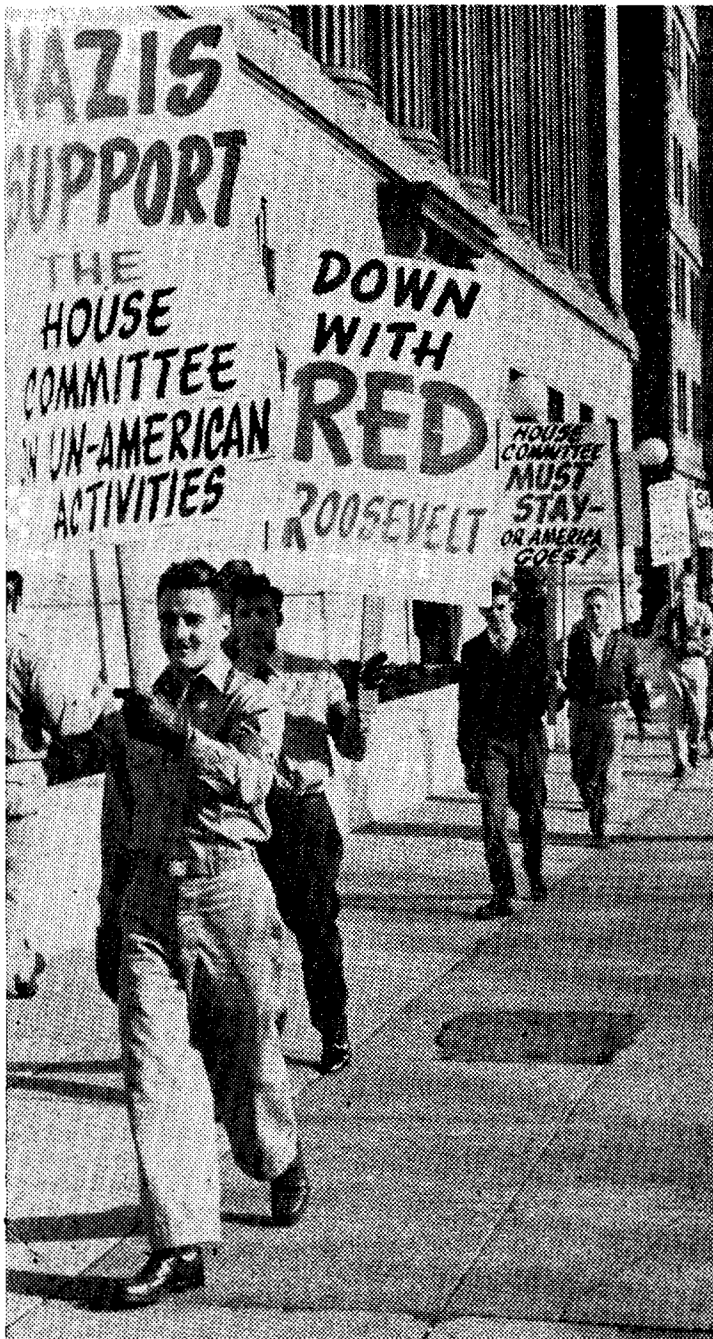
Nothing of the kind. The simple aim of the new regulations, it was explained to the students, is to teach them better manners. Like their elders have.

School officials have politely declined to discuss the matter with the press. (Reporters are a notoriously noisy lot.)

The Post reports that when it contacted Principal Aho, he would only say:

"Is this on the level? I don't think this situation is as humorous as all that. You might do better to talk to more serious students."

Then, reports the Post, he hung up without saying goodbye. It figures. No unnecessary noise.



It isn't true that Rep. Francis E. Walter and his inquisitorial Un-American Activities Committee have no supporters. Here we see uniformed members of the American Nazi party demonstrating enthusiastically in Washington in behalf of the witch-hunting outfit. One of their banners read: "Only Jews and Reds Oppose the Committee."

Militant photo by Jack Arnold

## Odds on Tomorrow

By Herman Chauka

On Dec. 27 British physicist Charles P. Snow bluntly warned the American Association for the Advancement of Science that a dozen or more nations were capable of building atomic weapons within six years, and if they do it is "an engineering truth," a "statistical truth" that within ten years some of these weapons will be exploded, "through accident, or folly, or madness."

Eight days later, Dr. Snow's "statistical truth" was grimly underlined when an AEC atomic reactor in Idaho blew up, killing the three GI's who were in the building. The place was so "radioactively hot" that only one of the bodies could be removed. The plant had just entered its eleventh year of operation.

But is there a sufficient mass of atomic material available for Dr. Snow to chart his "statistical truth"? Consider the testimony of physicist Ralph Lapp at the same scientific gathering.

Dr. Lapp revealed that the Pentagon now has a stockpile of about 1,000 giant hydrogen bombs — each of them capable of wiping out an entire city with a single blast.

The Pentagon also has sufficient chain-reacting material on hand to produce 50,000 more such city-busters.

Perhaps, though, all these superbombs are safely stored away, immune to "accident, folly or madness"? Not on your life.

## Dangerous Moonshine

The Strategic Air Command (which almost started World War III recently when its radar system mistook the moon for a Soviet missile) keeps an undisclosed number of B-52 bombers in the air on an around-the-clock basis.

Each of these planes, in the air now as you read this, is carrying two hydrogen bombs with a total explosive force equal to 5,000,000 tons of TNT.

That means that a single mishap or miscalculation could unleash a destructive power 2,500 times greater than the



A-bomb that levelled most of Hiroshima.

Meanwhile, the smaller capitalist powers are working feverishly to become members in good standing of the nuclear club.

Even a tiny country like Israel, that has yet to meet the consumer needs of its people, is funneling its meager resources into a chain reactor plant.

And Charles de Gaulle, that ugly symbol of the brass-hat mentality, grimly strives to realize his dream of restoring the "grandeur" of imperialist France by exploding a third atomic bomb in the Sahara.

How "responsible" a member of the nuclear club the French general will be is indicated by his contemptuous defiance of the outraged protest of the entire North African continent which must suffer the deadly consequences of fallout from the three tests.

## "If Necessary, Rebel"

To halt this insane drift toward global destruction, Dr. Snow called upon the world's scientists to act. "When scien-

tists became soldiers they gave up something," he declared.

Soldiers, he said, "have to obey" while scientists "have to question and if necessary to rebel."

"When you think of the long and gloomy history of man," he observed, "you will find far more numerous and far more hideous crimes have been committed in the name of obedience than have ever been committed in the name of rebellion."

The Pentagon knows this is the truth. And so it steadily extends its grasp over the nation's scientists to convert them into obedient soldiers.

## New Scheme

There has been a limited amount of publicity about the RAND Corp., the Air Force's think-factory which recruits top scientists to dream up more effective ways of waging war.

Now, on Jan. 3, the New York Times provides part of the story of "IDA." That homey nickname is short for Institute for Defense Analyses. Embracing nine major universities so far, "IDA" describes itself as a "scientific servant to the government."

"It operates in a gray area between the Government and the campus," reports the Times, "at times paying salaries of scientists who are working in government offices."

"IDA" was organized at the request of the Defense Department in 1956 with an initial grant of \$500,000 from the Ford Foundation.

"It is institutionalizing the role of the university scientists who divide their time between secret Government projects and their campuses," explains the Times.

"One of its chief units," the paper adds, "is the Weapons System Evaluation Division, which works closely with the Pentagon. The division works within the area of selection, that is, deciding which of any given number of multimillion dollar projects is the best."

Can we leave it to the scientists to improve the odds on tomorrow?

## Letters from Our Readers

## Militant New Year

Editor:

Enclosed is \$3 to extend my subscription for another year. If you have a few spare copies of any issue, could you send me a few? I want to get them going in two local plants here.

With sincere wishes for a successful and militant New Year, I remain,

Another Socialist  
Racine, Wisc.

[Some of our readers take small bundles of the Militant regularly to pass on to friends. It's a good way of spreading the message of socialism and at the same time helping out on that difficult financial front. — Editor.]

## That Think Factory

Editor:

We are "blessed" with something quite unique out West that deserves mention, I think.

Our "government of the people and by the people" has a Think Factory called RAND Corp. beside the sea in sunny California where physicists, engineers, philosophers and anthropologists sit around in sport shirts thinking — of more effective ways to kill people.

It would appear as though the possession of a stock of H-bombs plus other fratricidal mass-murder weapons sufficient to ensure the annihilation of mankind (ourselves as well as "the enemy") is inadequate. Our current psychopaths in power continue research on horror weapons as though the ones we possess are not "ultimate" enough.

These 800 thinkers (141 of them Ph. D's) get paid from \$5000 to \$25,000 per year of our tax dollars.

This Think Factory was formed by the U.S. Air Force just after World War II to work on next-war research!

In other words, the shooting was hardly ended (or had it ended?) ere the psychopaths started preparing yet another slaughter-fest. I thought there were institutions to confine the criminally insane but apparently these places are only for the harmless people.

Here are three of those 29-cent dollars for a subscription as a result of the sample copy you sent me.

J. H.  
Winston, Mont.

## "Our Side"

Editor:

The U.S. exploiters, known as imperialists to all but a few other smaller imperialists, now want through Kennedy to

"keep" the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America "on our side." Santa Cross would laugh, "Ha, Ha, Ho, How?"

AP analyst James Marlowe says, "But it is in the foreign field that Kennedy and his administration will feel like they are walking through a dark jungle."

Yes, and worse, these jungles are full of exploited humans who are organizing to vent their opposition of all exploiters. Thanks to the youth in many countries who lead the people to see the good in other social systems than "ours," and the need for a cooperative commonwealth where all will love as one big family of the world.

Of course many countries still have stooges for the profit system who keep their people "on our side" until the people drive them out.

Until then the 60 ruling families in this country will try hard to get the "furriners" to stand still so we can continue to exploit them.

"Our" quarrel with Russia, China and company, will sharpen and every other country will see and learn which way is best for them — without "our" bribes.

H. C. B.  
Santa Cruz, Calif.

## Vote for SWP

## Not Counted

Editor:

I thought you might be interested in a letter I wrote to the Nov. 25 Sioux City Press Dispatch. While I was unsuccessful in getting my vote registered for the Socialist Workers party in the election I was able to get the names of the candidates before the public. It was an occasion to let some people know there is such a thing as a minority party.

My letter said in part:

My vote for president and vice-president was not counted in this last election.

I voted for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, the Socialist Workers party candidates. There are no votes listed for these in the totals of precinct 17.

Elmer E. Hansen  
Sioux City, Iowa

## Defining Freedom

Editor:

Freedom in the abstract has no meaning. Freedom in reality is contingent on conditions. The class which has most power has most freedom.

Freedom basically has economic content. Possession of wealth being concentrated in

the hands of a few, the many have little freedom.

Because of this there is a struggle between the propertied class and the propertyless. The propertyless are demanding more freedom, the propertied deny it.

This struggle is world-wide. The portent is success for the masses. The few fear loss of their possessions because power is shifting to the many. The few need to concede, must and will.

Joseph Manlet  
Cleveland

## A Friend in Deed

Editor:

I am enclosing \$3 to continue my subscription for the Militant. The articles are very enlightening. Please send me a few blanks for some people to subscribe to the paper.

E. A. B.  
New York

## Atomic Profiteers

Editor:

The Federal Radiation Council has recently published "Report No. 1." If one reads it with an eagle eye he will note that this report is part of the capitalist superstructure of lying propaganda.

The over-all attitude of the document is that of justifying nuclear weapons testing from the monopolist viewpoint that the "benefits" of such tests (derived in the form of war profiteering, of course) exceeds the probability of risk to the general population.

The FRC admits that it will not interfere with the political-economic factors (profit-making, of course) when it establishes its "reasonable" code of public "safety." And, of course, the council promises not to recommend safety measures if the cost of these precautions would limit the "benefits."

The report minimizes the effect of radiation poisoning on man so far as blood, bone and tissue cancers are concerned. It fails to mention that with each filthy profiteering bomb test, the atmosphere becomes more contaminated because the toxic rays produced by atomic decomposition cannot escape from the outer layer of the atmosphere into space.

For a clear expose of atomic capitalism, read "World Without War" by the brilliant British Marxist-scientist, Dr. John Desmond Bernal. This book really knocks the wind out of the capitalist blimp.

Robert J. Burros  
Elmhurst, N. Y.

## It Was Reported in the Press

**Cuban "Liberators"** — Miami police have ousted Rolando Masferrer and his gang from their barracks where they were getting ready to join an American invasion of Cuba, reports the Jan. 6 New York Times. The cops acted after complaints from people in the neighborhood that their possessions were being "liberated." Masferrer is the notorious killer in Batista's forces who was granted a hideout in Florida by American authorities. Among other items Masferrer hastily packed in his bag when he fled the Cuban Revolution was \$17,000,000 in currency.

**Clear-Eyed Artist** — Explaining that the film version of Truman Capote's novel, "Breakfast at Tiffany's," will have a happy ending instead of the unhappy one in the book, director Blake Edwards said: "Call it commercialism. I believe commercialism is a very important factor in making movies."

**Back to the Clink?** — Mrs. Hattie Gibson Halliwell, an 83-year-old Negro, was released

from New York's city jail last October when the newspapers discovered that she had been imprisoned for three years on a contempt charge for failing to provide an accounting of her late daughter's \$2,000 estate. On Jan. 5, the city went to court with a claim that Mrs. Halliwell owes \$750 in back taxes on her home. The court was asked to rule that she either pay \$75 a month on the tax bill or be evicted. The move coincided with an \$850,000 suit filed against the city by Mrs. Halliwell for loss of freedom and health and other damages.

**Dallas Jobless Picture Bright** — Reporting a Dallas jobless peak of 21,000 for last November, the Texas Unemployment Commission cheerily noted that the figures show a labor surplus that "is adequate for virtually all known or anticipated demand."

**Red Meat** — Forty-four students at Northwestern University were felled after eating hamburger that had been illegally treated with sodium

## Thought for the Week

"... to be married or not to be married, and to whom: the basic attitude toward sex, the whole marriage relationship . . . the ideological struggle with Russia — these are all decision-making phases of our lives that are at least as important as our purchase of food products or drugs or cosmetics, or even automobiles and liquor and cigarettes."

— Edward Miller, publisher of McCall's magazine.

nicotinate to give it that fresh appearance. The two owners of the shop that supplied the tainted meat were fined \$200 each.

**Choose Your Category** — Only 18.5 per cent of city dwellers enjoy complete mental health, according to a survey conducted by New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. The researchers classified 36.3 per cent as having mild symptoms of mental illness, 21.8 per cent with moderate symptoms and 23.4 per cent definitely impaired.

**Shop Early for Xmas** — For \$395 you can now buy a plastic one-horse open sleigh.

**Sour Grapes?** — In the midst of reports by political tipsters that the New York Liberal party would not receive any patronage from the Democrats, party head David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared: "We don't need jobs; we need good government."

**Go Back Where They Came From?** — A group of Indians at Fort Duchesne, Utah, have repudiated their American citizenship. They charged that money paid to them by the government for minerals and land, is being held for them by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and is not being spent correctly.