THE NEW FELLOW TRAVELERS: Whitewashing 'Friendly' Dictators

In Defense of the 5th Amendment: Heretics, Yes—Stoolpigeons, No

NMU Vote Tests Curran's Power

THE CASE OF GUATEMALA: HOW TO PUSH A COUNTRY INTO THE ARMS OF STALINISM

The Fruit of Imperialism in Guatemala

BY HAL DRAPER

With that fatality which inheres in U. S. foreign policy, in another place where Stalinist influence has obtained a foothold, Guatemala, Washington is doing its utmost to push the country deeper into the arms of the Stalinists. Here is the "banana republic" dominated economically by the United Fruit Company, American economic imperialism is doing the job to grease the road for Stalinist influence which, in Indochina, was performed by French colonialism.

In the Americas in Asia, Stalinism feeds on the crimes of imperialism and capitalism; it appeals to the illusions of imperialist and anti-capitalist sentiments of the peoples. But this appeal which it is able to use for its own ends is not and never was merely "propaganda." It is also based on the truth.

In Guatemala the Abruins regime, led by a social-reform party which has also accepted the Stalinist party into the government as a coalition partner, has desired to take steps against United Fruit, the chief foreign exploiter of Guatemalan labor and Guatemalan resources. A good part of the conflict hinges around this. On the one hand, the Abruins government has leaned on Stalinist support in mobilizing resistance to the foreign exploiter. On the other hand, the Stalinists have utilized Guatemalan anti-imperialism in order to extend their own influence. And the U. S. has been trying to paint Guatemala as "Communist-dominated" as part of its own defense of imperialism.

This top-of-war has not yet shifted; it reached one climactic point at the Inter-American Conference where the U. S. sought to make "Communism" the main issue, twisting the arms of the Latin American delegates to get a majority vote for its resolution which was designed to lay the groundwork for post-war repression.

It has now reached another climax with the latest efforts of Washington to stir up a hue and cry about the "pro-Communist Guatemalan government" for buying arms from Czechoslovakia.

BEHIND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON SEGREGATED EDUCATION

New Social Forces Against Jim Crow

"The decision of the Supreme Court ... is a welcome break in the procession of snores over the front pages. With regard to civil rights, that is, issues of racial democracy, the tendency of the judiciary has been pretty steadily toward breaking down institutionalized racism. This is in sharp contrast with its tendency on civil liberties, that is, freedom of expression in its various forms. The pictures are进展情况 on the one and deepening reaction on the other. They have not gone hand in hand; on the contrary they have taken off in contrary directions. That picture is not new; it has been going on for some years and it has been analyzed in our press from some basic points of view. It is well to point to it again."—Labor Action, June 18, 1965.

That sounds as if it might have been written with reference to the last triumph decision of the Supreme Court outlawing two segregated education. In point of fact, it refers (last year) to the decision of the Supreme Court in June 8, upholding the validity of an old District of Columbia law requiring racial equality in Washington restaurants.

Our article on the Supreme Court decision last week left this question to be discussed: why has the political trend on these two aspects of democracy gone in diametrically opposite directions?

In the first place, what are the social and political reasons for the move on the Jim Crow system which have been made by government and court action in the last decade and more?

Instead of writing a new article on the subject, we would like to highlight the fact that five-six years ago, our Independent Socialist press already analyzed the basic factors and trends in this movement, in terms which are even more important today than when they were written.

The section below consists of excerpts from the ISL resolution on the Negro question of 1949.

THE WAR NEED

Thelessening of Jim Crow as a practice was initiated after Pearl Harbor as a war measure.

In order to get out production it is important that the number of hands be increased for operations in the fields, factories, and for armed forces. The only sure way accomplish this was to hire Negroes for the very purpose in 20 years many decades been vibrantly barred from industry, except for the heaviest, dirtiest, lowest-paid and meanest tasks.

A further factor operating to assure the employing of Negroes was the low end of immigration. Not only was this due to the quota system but also to the fact that potential French immigrants were employed in the "war effort."

(Continued on page 2)
New Social Forces—

The outstanding event in connection with Negro freedom and equality was the establishment of the Civil Rights Movement by the Congress of Racial Equality led by Bayard Rustin. The movement is the result of the recommendations made by President Truman to the 80th Congress. Both of the Civil Rights Program and why it is being promoted at this time are described in the report.

The nature of the movement which the U.S. faces on account of its demo- 
graphic change and the new techniques and practices. This means that the prestige of the U.S. in the world is being reduced, particularly in the face of the civil rights movement and the new developments in the Soviet Union and China.

JIM CROW AND MILITANCY

Next in the Civil Rights Program, which was the most important of the three, came the dealing with voting, travel, and school attendance by Negroes. These de- cisions are now being implemented in the number of Negro voters in the South, which is really a very large number. From the beginning they have been facing their own problems of the interpretation of the Fifth Amendment and of the voting laws. And the result has been to return to the old and unjust practices.

The plans of the Communist party to bring about a change in the situation are now being put into operation. The plan is to encourage the Negroes in the South to register and vote, and if possible to win the elections. The party is also working to promote the establishment of new newspapers and other publications that will serve as vehicles for the dissemination of their ideas.

Along with these developments comes growing independence of the Negroes as workers and as members of the community, which is beneficial in the Negro's struggle for civil rights.
LOYALTY PURGE SYSTEM BLASTED
At ACLU Conference in Philly

BY CARL CRAIG
PHILADELPHIA, May 18—Panel disor-
garian attack on the government's loyalty

courses, the current congressional hear-

ings and other publicity, have used a

pool of over 400 persons to a con-

ference and dinned freely under the es-

cape of the American (Civil) Liberties

Union to the charges made by the

nary vice-president of Americans

right statement that we would be better
call a loyalty program at all rather

program—something which isn't even

He stayed during the question period

zation. His statement was that he thought


some reason to believe that they are not a representative sam-

GAG RULE

Last night the Executive of the Labor Party
together with different viewpoints in the party.
The Executive has for a long time been

move a bill in the Ninth Parliament which,


the Federal Executive, that the

劳动 Gains in Elections

BY DAVID ALEXANDER
LONDON, May 19 — The right-wing

newspapers have recently tucked away into

its pockets. The Labor Party's considerable successes in local

The Labor Party gained 546 seats and

lost 446, in elections in 395 boroughs.

It is noteworthy too that the claims of

the pro-Tories gained 30 seats and lost 156.

The Conservatives lost 156 seats. The

lls at Northampton, Stockport, Leigh-

bergh, Bolton, Warrington, Macclesfield,

ington, Chard, Hyde and Yerk.

The total of the three small towns, Congleton, Wokingham and

2:30 a.m. in the morning a weary

press officer at the Conservative Central

Office, who had been out collecting the

results, compared with last year in change of votes, a general

"alteration." The Labor Party has real cause to be

blessed. In spite of the public allegations

between Morrison and the Bevanites, and the

improved economic position according to

the Tories, the people of England do not want more of the old policies.

I doubt point, however, that these local elections represent

only a fraction of the desire for change in the Labor movement.

It is not in the least surprising in the run-up to

the Labor Party the Bevanites support the

on this issue. In other circles, largely

for reactionary reasons, there is no

ruling in Bevan's favor.

The issue is a large one, and among

their ranks some very dynamic personalities are

taking part, from the left, including

Tom Driberg, Michael Foot, and many

other who are of the Bar. The

constituency Labor Parties, repre-

sented on the Federal Executive, in terms of political influence

is greater than the 21 seats held by the

Attlee, Morrison and Phillips have

been joined by members of the Bevanite group on the Federal

Executive, unless otherwise decided by the

National Executive Committee. This was to allow members of the NEC to vote

according to their consciences in certain

World History—Year by Year

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umes available for the years from 1911 to 1939, inclusive.

IN DEFENSE OF A COLONIAL PEOPLE
An Appeal for Justice to Puerto Ricans

Pursuing the text of the "Statement of Purpose" of the Committee for Justice to Puerto Ricans, which we pub-

lish as information for our readers.—Ref.

The shooting of several congressman in the House of Representatives is a conclusion of the damage done by this act to those who oppose it (as to) to the broad issue.

It is evidence of the good sense and de-

sense. An American policy, perhaps

spite the shock of the event, they have

not yet said to the American people

people who are still in a state of shock.

The American people generally

have not yet seen the simple query:

What are the facts? What is be-

The incident may prove to be much

such that this is not the beginning of the end, but the beginning of the

acts in Congress. The facts of the incident have

been released in their entirety.

Some of these facts are:

The shooting was committed by a person

who was not a Nationalist, but a Communist. The
case has been ruled out of the accused for a "conspiracy" under

the federal laws of Puerto Rico and under

the Smith Act. The round-up of Puerto Rican Communists

was an attempt to construct a sensational Smith

Case.

There is, in other words, danger that

attacked in Washington, which we do not

condone, sight is lost of the violence in-

volved in any situation where, as in

Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe, the colonial

are quoted, of the system and the

powers of the government in order to

instigate terrorism, the regulation of their

foreign relations and trade and other

affairs, in which they threaten the vote

voter.

The case is one of the saddest, if we

are to judge it, a sad and sorry story.
The real and greatest danger the Ameri-

can people, wherever they live, cannot be

given an accurate picture of the situation.

There is no need to go into details,

American people properly

to the incident, we can say:

What are the facts? What is be-

The incident may prove to be much

such that this is not the beginning of the end, but the beginning of the

acts in Congress. The facts of the incident have

been released in their entirety.

Some of these facts are:

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Case.

There is, in other words, danger that
Readers of Labor Action Take the Floor

A Correspondent Reports on Sidney Hook's Latest Larcubrications

To the Editor:

I hasten to bring you up to date on Sidney Hook, that ideal type—in the appropriate sociological terms—whom Aristotle used to refer to in his lectures in "Politics" as "a certain Philo- auson opulunt."7

Hook has once again saved what we fear is an ungrateful nation in a lecture given at the American Sociological Association in New York City under the auspices of theern Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences.

We last heard Hook two years ago at this time, I believe, in the same series of lectures. At that time he distinguished himself as one of the great contributors to the "Emperor of the intellectual world"—the academic world (as a student, to be sure) in the field of a philosophy which is in no way related to the discipline.

He began by falling asleep and then

abnormally during a lecture on psychoanalysis, giving thereby a fine demonstration to his rapturous conference of the platitude that a human being can be a cciprocical process. For just as Hook's students have learned from him in his classes, so had he obviously picked up a thing or two from them.

He ended by attacking psychoanalysis in the most scathing terms, which, he said, as Christian Scientist, it was that was patentized, by women, that he disdained it, which he could not stop, which he could not do. The well-known psychoanalyst Gregory

Eagle (a student of Freud) was seated in the audience and immediately rose to speak. Hook was not talking about "Vulgar Marxism" but about the crassness of the Stalinist philosophy, he said, and if Hook had stoutly attacked it in Europe any approach which does not take anti-capitalism as its point of departure, then, says he, is a single cheapi

GTYPIZATION

Hook's pretentiously titled paper re

sponded to a pebble attack on Marxist

in. It in Hook addressed himself mainly to the "vermin of Marx sects" to the economic structure of society in the determination of the basic political, economic and social structures in society, in time.

A. approach representatives, of course, a vulgarization of Marx, who speak of "capitalist exploitation" and "as a form of exploitation." This is a broader, more subtle attempt, to a form of exploitation, that is, to the preoccupation of bourgeois critics and the popular belief that every concept concerning the underdevelopment of Marx in the independent role of ideas in history. But Hook can be not on the same plane, and we give him our credit.

Absolutely basic for Hook's point of view is the destruction of the concept of the central importance in history of con

nected with the study of economics, and of the role which a social philosophy, according to Plato, Aristotle, and in the course of his own owner-vari

ety of sociological studies to Europe, and he thought it would do.

His paper, and the work of the same is not to be slanderous, "the survi

Anarchist warden at the same time, I believe, he is a philosopher, according to Plato, Aristotel, and in the course of his own owner-vari

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By MICHAEL HARRINGTON

In the recent cold war, cooperation between the West and East has accelerated, and the concept of "cold war" has become less vivid. The USA and the Soviet Union are no longer at a halt, but the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peaceful. 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The crisis in the Middle East has not been resolved, and the situation remains relatively peacefully.
THE NEW FELLOW TRAVELERS

Apologists for Chiang’s Concentration Camps

By DEBBIE MEIER

The fellow travelers are still writing their whitewashes for dictatorship and tyranny in the leading American magazines—Life magazine, for instance.

They are still using the same methods of apologetics, almost the same phrases. This, one is led to consider—considering that this is the United States in 1954 and not in the period of the “Grand Alliance” with our “noble Russian ally”—the need only look at Life magazine’s April 5th, 1954 issue.

What They Used to Say

Ten years ago, in the middle of World War II, the American press—conservative, liberal and “progressive” alike—was filled with articles describing the Soviet Union in various degrees of glowing tribute. Some merely described laughing children, hard-working mothers, devout farmers, etc. Others were more “critical.” These more “critical” articles frequently discussed the totalitarian aspect of the state, but did not attack it in a special way.

For example, in describing a correction center for political deviants, they might begin in a critical vein, pointing out how strange the whole idea was to the American way of thinking. But, they would proceed to re- mind us, it would be unfair to judge these Eastern European countries by our standards.

Russia, after all, has a different kind of democracy, and it is for us, with our peculiar traditions, to judge them. But, before the judgment would come, the writer would stress how the history of the last 25 years has been different in Russia. Russia has had to ensure herself against future and past dangers. And certainly, such authors would point out, a regime must protect itself against those who would subvert it.

The correction camps are not all, after all, prisons, but merely designed for the reeducation of disaffected individuals—“to educate them in socialist responsibility.” They are not so much for political criminals, but for those who show symptoms of falling prey to the more dangerous and hardened political deviants, for example those who show symptoms of falling prey to Trotskyism. While this might not be so applicable to an American, one must consider the Russian soul—his whole temperament. And also one must remember how influential and how dangerous Trotsky once was (as the Moscow trials, in their own way, proved).

We "Deploro"—and Justify

And, after all, if they believed it, who are we to glibly make it...

So ran the thinking not merely of a few socialists and "pinks," but of those within the press including Life, the Saturday Evening Post, Readers Digest, etc.

End of the Line

Of course, today, this type of "naïveté" is ridiculed. The modern liberal has learned better. It was all due, he now knows, to either (1) the presence of some CPers in top government circles who corrupted our thinking, (2) the influence of Marxism in the West, with its inherent totalitarian implications, on liberal and intellectual leaders, or (3) the peculiar psychology of the liberals themselves. But in the meantime he has learned the important truth: democracy is democracy, and he will have no truck with totalitarianism.

The point is known that all Stalinist concentration camps are disgraceful. He knows that guilt-by-association is a typical and herrenverein Marxist-Stalinist idea. And he knows that if people in Russia say otherwise, it is either because they are intimidated or because they have been indoctrinated.

But the writer has a proper revision at the idea of indoctrination, a totalitarian tool which the Russians have developed to an unusable degree.

Today the "sophisticated" liberal and conservative couldn’t be induced to write such nonsense about Russia anymore.

But, about Nationalist Formosa, now there is another story entirely. For, after all, Chiang Kai-shek is an anti-Communist—just as Stalin was, during the heyday of the previously mentioned period, an anti-Fascist.

And thus we have the phenomenon of Life magazine (April 6, 1954) which publishes a "critical"-skeptical description of Chiang Kai-shek’s political concentration-camp regime.

Now It’s Chiang’s Turn

Life’s reporter, John Osborne, in “Free China’s Forgotten Jails” (describes to Brain-Washed Subservience”.

Chiang was also a featured reporter, and the first permitted to view this "wind- whipped dab of rock and hills 18 miles off the coast of Taiwan, which the Nationalist Reform Center” Applications Special Rewashing Techniques to Brain-Washed Subservience"

That his views were congruent to the Chiang regime, which permitted him to do this job. And he was impressed.

"The Nationalist officers in charge of the camp [where 3,678 prisoners have been sentenced to "Communist thoughts" and imprisoned, in official words, with ‘new birth, new spirit, new life and new action’] display more intelligence, more understanding of their jobs and more compassion," notes Osborne, "than I ever found at the American camps for war prisoners in Korea." The Nationalists have done what the Americans unfortunately have not done, that is, they have learned to live with their charges, learned to know them, to probe and fill their hearts and minds, to win them wholly for Free China,"

Yet the camp was also "depressing," says Osborne. "The unhappy fact is that, by American standards too many of Green Island’s inmates ought not to be there." (My emphasis. For what makes inhuman treatment worse than other treatment?) Osborne thinks he has some of them should.) It has been carried, unfortunately, to an extreme; and suspicion, ascension, and being suspected have been accounted for the presence of too many of the inmates.

While the above fact is unfortunate, on the whole "the Green Island system of close personal care and indoctrination practiced with a universal and underlying kindness is all to the credit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek’s government."

Even the unfairness and unfortunate mistakes occasionally made, Osborne notes further on, are not entirely without their justification. For, in the case of China, the issue is often one of life and death, and the government is extorted to take the unfairness. Most of them claim that the "government could take no risks; it must have had to resort to the camps on Green Island even if the reasons were not apparent to the victims themselves."

True, says Osborne, they had been taught to say this; but nevertheless, "it seemed to me that they really believed it."

The rest of the article is concerned with a detailed description of the camps and their inmates. There are three types of prisoners held here. Class A consists of 384 soldiers taken from the China Front, where they were captured in raids on the Chinese mainland. Class B consists of "incarcerated priests," accused of no specific offense but judged to need indoctrination. Class C, called "deflatter criminals," consists of those convicted of petty crimes, usually from the left, "deviant criminals" who are not able to reform.

All groups are treated alike. They live in small dormitories under the ever-watchful eyes of their torturers. The torture has been inquisitorial and friendly and considerate. We are told. No corporal punishment, for example, is permitted.

Brain-Washing System

The system of indoctrination is to convince the inmates that it is their patriotic duty to strike them if they returned to the mainland, and many have been convicted of "deflatter crimes." Classes A and B are housed in a cell with 1800 inmates. Classes B and C are housed in a cell with 200 inmates. Classes B and C are housed in a cell with 100 inmates.

So far, no one seems to have attempted the two-camps plan; no one seems to have tried to go back to one way or the other—no one is certain why he is there. But even if he has not been brain-washed, and even if his hatred toward his captors, says our 1954-model fellow traveler.

Another inmate was Colonel Liu Chiang-Gon, who had been in the Chinese Communist Party. He was put into the camp in 1949, escaped eight months later to return to China and was arrested. As a reward for his hardships, he was imprisoned. While he felt he had done nothing to deserve imprisonment, he was not allowed to leave. It is not clear whether he was ever misused, according to the report, when he was asked whether he felt there that he had been mistreated.

His reply was merely that he was glad for this opportunity to confess the evils of Communism, etc. After all he had always been a soldier and although never disloyal, he might perhaps have unconsciously deviated here or there.

Another woman, of 56 years of age, could only mutter, "Evil and evil." She was a nurse in a hospital in 1949, and she had wished to return to the mainland, but the search of those persons who knew she would have to be imprisoned. She returned to the mainland.

The New-Model Apologia

The author nowhere questions whether or not the sample of inmates questioned was "representative," although it is obvious that they were selected. That is, he might say: I want to see a man who in this, or that, or who is an interrogator or who still wishes to return to the mainland, but the search of those persons who knew she would have to be imprisoned. She returned to the mainland.

And so we have the new 1954-model sophisticated apologist who questions the methods of his "foes," and who is even more flip about the methods of his "fellow travelers." The "comparisons" are explained away on the basis of "naïveté?" ten years hence? How many liberals, being rescued from their camps, can say that they were before the new "brand of naivete."

How many of the written articles analyzing the "psychological reasons why liberals were so prone to their camp inmates are described—poor mothers, mother-complexes, escape-phobias, etc. etc.? How will they explain the psychology of the Life magazine, which is so critical of the camps? How many of those liberals who have recently been adrift or forgive or join the anti-Communist "tories" conducted by the USIR to convince American innocents will now expose this "fury" and how many will ignore the fact that their psychological criticism is not totally alien to any type of deprecation of the "truths" of Life magazine, in the case at hand.?
HERETIC, YES! STOOPGNEIN, NO!

The 5th Amendment and the Right NOT to Be a Stoopgnein

In LABOR ACTION for Dec. 21, a passage of the Harvard-Marxist faction over the case of Prof. Farr, under the title "In Defense of Prof. Farr," we quoted the following:

"...he was a stubborn fellow. Once having started out on something he thought was right, he did not light down on it."

Then he is asked whether he ever was a communist. He is now surely subjected to a substantial risk, even though he honestly believes that he has committed no crime.

Or does he believe that his association with the Harvard-Marxist faction has made him liable to be convicted under the Smith Act of 1940, and more specifically, under 10c of the Act? He says the Act is no more than a regulation of speech, just as a man would be subject to a conviction of libel. He sees the jail doors opening up if he gives himself the evidence that he was once a communist, 5th Amendment.

Interestingly enough, Section 4(f) of the Internal Security Act (Chapter 503 of the Acts of 1950) provides specifically that "Neither the holding of office nor the affiliation with a communist organization of any person shall constitute per se a violation of ... this section or of any other criminal statute." But the Act was enacted after his period of Party membership. It has been declared to be a crime to be a communist in Massachusetts since 1931, but there may be some possible room to question the effectiveness of this statute in view of the provision of the Federal Act. That the Federal statutes may displace State action is indicated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania just last week.

Justified Motive

After much internal turmoil, the witness finally decides to claim the privilege of the 5th Amendment with respect to the questions about his former membership in the Communist Party. Putting aside the questions of his wisdom in doing this, could there be any doubt that the claim is legally proper?

Past membership in the Communist Party is not a criminal offense in itself, but association with that party is. There is, of course, a link in a chain of proof of a criminal charge against him. However, if the witness has revoked his Smith Act membership in the Communist Party as he says he has, with the authority of the Party, and he does not know what other evidence may then be brought against him to show that he was a member at one time, then he is justified in making the claim.

Thus, an answer to the question will definitely incriminate him, whether or not there is adequate evidence which could actually be used in a prosecution against him. Yet, remember that the 5th Amendment's power of self-incrimination applies only to the crime of which one is guilty and on the facts I have given he is not guilty of a crime.

There are other factors that influence his decision. He is possibly a man of experience with the 5th Amendment. He does not wish to be associated with his friends and has no desire to see them implicated in the same manner. He believes he has nothing to fear from the authorities and he has confided in the Constitution for help and safety. He is not afraid of the authorities, and he abhors any thing involving force and violence. He is a good teacher and an ordinary citizen.

He has always believed that as a good citizen he should obey the law. He has not been any political organizer. Neither of the extraordinary political parties provided what he wanted. In the recent demonstrations, he has been with a movement and in his sympathy with a cause. He has been with a group of men who fight for a cause, a cause he believes in. He has been with a group of men who fight for a cause, a cause he believes in. He does not believe in violence, but he believes in the right to defend himself. He feels a strong sense of loyalty to his country. He feels a strong sense of loyalty to his country. He believes that he has no need to fear from the authorities and that he has nothing to fear from the authorities.

He claims the privilege. He cannot be prosecuted on the basis of any evidence he has provided. There is no need for him to fear prosecution. He believes that the privilege is legally proper, justified, and why not? On the facts I have given he is not guilty of any crime.

Investigators' Tactics

Of course his claim of privilege as to his membership in the Communist Party means that he must also claim the privilege as to all other questions which relate in any way to what he did, or to his associates, in the course of that activity. For if he answers any of these questions, it will directly incriminate his own communist activity, and further, it is possible that he may be found guilty of a crime.

It is sometimes said that the privilege may only be rightly claimed if the answer to the incriminating question would be "yes." It has been claimed that he should be found guilty of a crime.

Our man in I have testified that he is not now a member of the Communist Party. He claims this privilege as to a question which asks him if he ever was a member of the Communist Party. He is then asked, "When did you cease to be a member?" He must claim the privilege as to this, or else his answer will disclose that he was once a member, as to which he has already substantially claimed the privilege.

The examiner starts a new line. He says: "Were you a member of the Communist Party yesterday?" No answer to that question, please. But the witness who has taken this line cannot answer that question. For if he does, the questions will be continued: "Were you a member of the Communist Party in the past year?" He must answer these questions, and if he answers any of these exactly as "yes," he will be asked in the subsequent examination of the privilege, if he is to maintain his basic position.

Our witness, for example, could be pinpointed, thus giving valuable information for a possible prosecution. Moreover, he may not be so sure when he rises up again, lest he looses any part of his former influence among his associates.

The witness has no motive not to incriminate himself by sacrificing himself. He recognizes the legal obligation to incriminate himself if he is not to claim the privilege.

In the long run, our witness is not indifferent to his associates in his fight. They are men of this kind of both in trials and in interrogations. But can it be said clearly that his action is in accordance with the law in his judgment of those other people. They may be worse than they think they are, or he may feel that he is not doing the right thing. Our witness may feel that he cannot bring suffering to others in order to save himself. To a considerable extent such questions can only be resolved in a man's own conscience. We are a society which has long depended on and applauded the virtues of the rugged individual.
The Case of Guatemala

The ISL Program in Brief

The Independent Socialist League stands for socialist democracy and against the two-party system. It is not a parliament or a parliamentarian party. It seeks to divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. Only the democratic or socialist party can replace the old order.

The United Fruit Company empire in the Caribbean is plagued by the very workers for whom it is supposed to help. Is there such a thing as "socialism in one country" in the United States?

U.S. RESPONSIBLE

And so the powerful United States acts against Guatemala of planning "aggressive" and "aggressive" and "subversive" activities against the United States on behalf of the U.S. government. The complex is a part of the global imperialist system.

No responsible source claims that the Guatemalan staff are engaged in any subversive activities. The staff are responsible for the upkeep of an entire staff of journalists. The staff are responsible for the upkeep of any and all equipment.

The Knox Act can be used by the United States to keep the United States in the business of subversion.

No intervention

Washington can complain to Sweden about their support for the United States in the business of subversion. Washington can charge Sweden with subverting the world.

Washington can threaten an economic boycott of Guatemala if the United States is not satisfied with its economic policies. Washington can threaten to embargo trade with Guatemala if the United States is not satisfied with its economic policies.

Washington can threaten to impose economic sanctions on Guatemala if the United States is not satisfied with its economic policies. Washington can threaten to impose economic sanctions on Guatemala if the United States is not satisfied with its economic policies. Washington can threaten to impose economic sanctions on Guatemala if the United States is not satisfied with its economic policies.

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