Harmony and Hypocrisy: Is It Practical Politics?

By BEN HALL

On September 15, 2500 delegates to a special United Auto Workers conference in Detroit voted to endorse the Democratic ticket. They were prorated and per- sonated by their president, Walter Reuther. It became official: the Democratic Party now has Eastland, the Southern slave-dealer, together with Reuther, the labor New Dealer. No one was astounded; it was simply a formal endorsement of what had become a virtual victory before the presidential election. Even after the nominations were over, two weeks before, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had already endorsed the ticket.

Yet it was perhaps the most pitiful act of political capitulation in the career of our modern labor leaders, committed blithely and publicly as it were the most natural thing in the world.

They act as if they have already for- gotten their old demagogues: their in- sistent demands; their loud threats—every one of which turned out to be a rainy wind—and they turn toward drumming up votes for the Democratic ticket.

But they cannot forget: for the hostil- ity between the labor and reactionary wing of the party and the domina- tion of the party in Congress by the right wing is guaranteed.

Up to the last minute, labor officials lashed out against Southern reaction and insisted that they would not continue to ride along with it. Most dramatic of all, Walter Reuther of the Democratic Party could not have the support of both Eastland and the UAW threatening to withdraw support if the liberals compromised with the Dixiecrats.

EMPTY THREATS

George Meany, on April 27, told the Industrial Union Department that “we couldn’t buy the Democratic Party with its Dixiecrats and its record on civil rights and we couldn’t buy the Republic- an Party with its subservience to Big Business.” A month later Emil Maney told report- ers that he wanted a civil-rights plank in the Democratic platform so “tough” that the Dixiecrats would be forced out of the party. He warned that the UAW might sit out the election: “For in- stance, if the Democratic Party nomi- nation is strong and the civil-rights plat- form is weak, we would sit it out. We would do the same thing if the candidate is weak and the platform is strong.”

It continued right along up to the end. Here are some headlines from the labor press:

August 11: Labor Arms Both Parties (Continued on page 31)

From Emmett Till to James Gordon

By PRISCILLA CADD

One year ago this week, on September 23, a jury in Sun- nyside, Mississippi, found J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant not guilty of the lynching murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till. The country, indeed, the world, was shocked. The crime itself was a heinous one: but the far greater crime was committed by their acquit- tal. That there are murderers in our society is not a knew and startling fact; that the state condones and supports these murderers is an unforgivable crime. On November 11 of last year, another jury refused even to indict the two men for their self-confessed kidnapping of the boy.

To recapitulate the case:

Emmett Till, a Negro schoolboy from Chicago, went down to Money, Miss., for a vacation with his relatives, among them his great-uncle, Moses Wright. On August 28 he had to go to the general store to buy some candy. Exactly what happened there is not clear: the general accusation was that he was “fresh” to Carolyn Bryant, wife of the owner.

We can assume, perhaps, that Emmett, a boy born and brought up in the North, did not react to the Jim Crow law by sitting, putting on a subversive mask; he remained a normal 14-year- old boy. He may have been “fresh” to the Bryant; but only that, and perhaps all unknown to him, this took courage and self-respect. In a sense, Emmett Till was not a martyr in a large sense, but a small important one—the right to be fresh and live.

On August 28 the two murderers broke into the home of Moses Wright and kidnapped the boy. He was next seen dead.

The world-wide excitement that the case of this child caused did not die down quickly, but it eventually did die down. This fall, however, on the anniversary of Emmett Till’s death, interest is again centered on the Negro child of this country, the black child, but many children, and their courage.

The Supreme Court decision, standing by itself without manifestation from the federal government, has passed the Negro from the reach of the development of his fellows. The success- ful integration in Louisville affected far more in numbers, but it was harder in Clinton, for it was more deeply rooted and so much in the spotlight.

There has been the symbolic relationship between Emmett Till’s murder and these children’s courage. Children have—suffered the harshest and manifold defeat of their parents; they have the freeborn and youthful courage which gives them the will to achieve a life of full equality. If the future belongs to youth who have known how to hold their heads high when they were alone and right, then it will be in good hands.

WHAT’S STOPPING THE GOP FROM PLAYING FOR THE NEGRO VOTE? ... page 3

Union Braintrusters Get a Brainstorm ... page 2

Guy Mollet and ‘The True Face of France’ ... page 4

Democracy Loses at the SDA Convention ... page 5

IP Discussion: Basic Question Is Raised ... page 6

On September 24, 1956 FIVE CENTS

Panama Is Getting Restless Too

Watch Panama! A storm is brewing over Washington’s own “Ozone.”

Both internal economic and nationalist issues are seething. Canal zone work- ers are demanding a new wage scale and a shorter work week. Government workers are demanding government over- necessary privileges for these workers, in cahoots with Panamanian businessmenn. A four-day bus strike, which nearly became a national general strike, recently was precipitated by a national raid on a newspaper office, and was denounced by the strike leaders as being instigated by the bus owners and newspaper operators. The bus crisis has been finding an echo in Panamanian feelings about the long U. S. rule over part of their country. On Sunday a N. Y. Times dispatch from Panama stated that the government was taking a firm stand on the matter: “There appears to be hardly a Panamanian who, deep in his heart, would not be happy to see the United States sent packing from the Canal Zone and have the zone taken over by Panamanian hands, but calmer heads urge a realistic view.” (Sept. 16.)

On Tuesday, government of Panama formally voted to back Egypt’s proposal for a Cairo conference on the Suez problem.

The country that was "invaded" by the United States in order to separate the canal zone from Colombia is now tagging at Washington’s leading strings.

Dulles Plan Sets a Dilemma That Can Provoke Suez War:

"START SHOOTING OR BACK DOWN"

By HAL DRAPEL

The Dulles second-string plan for a "Users Association" to take Suez away from Egypt is sailing through rough waters, as this is written. It may turn out to be a duel, like the London Conference plan which Nasser definitely rejected on September 9 and which was forthwith dropped (with a crash) by the Big Three imperialist powers. Or it may indeed turn out to be a provocative step to prepare the way for full-scale assault on Egypt’s sovereignty.

Which it will be partly is determined no doubt by the amount of support Dulles-Eden- Mollet can drum up at the second London conference which will get under way sometime before this is off the press.

The plan itself is, juridically, the most fantastic lawyers’ brainstorms that have ever come out of the diplomatic mills since the conclusion of the Suez War on July 34. The claim that Egypt will be "in violation of the 1958 convention" if it rejects the scheme is simply shyster talk which nobody, body absolutely nobody, is really expected to buy.

Briefly, the U. S., Britain, and France (plus any other nations that want to join, but alone if need be, says Dulles) bravely will set up on their own say-so a canal "Users’ Association" which will proceed to insist, on using its own police through the canals, to control the pattern of traffic through the canal, and where off by paying the canal fees not to Egypt but to their own Association, which will in turn hand out a cut to Egypt. ("If all goes well," adds the ineffable French Premier Mollet in a modulated shrirk of rage, to qualify the last point).

This is proposed by three countries, one of which was not even a signer of the 1958 Convention. What if Liberia, Venezuela, and any other want to set up their own Users’ Association—is Egypt supposed to hand over the canal to them now too?

In an amusing typographical error, the N. Y. Times reported that diplomatic sources were calling this Dulles plan a "smart lawyers’ play." In column (Continued on page 71)
Union Braintrusters Need A Spell on the Assembly Line

By Jack Wilson

A few years ago it went without saying in the labor movement that the major objectives of the unions was a shorter work-week, along with higher wages and better working conditions, and remain the very foundation and reason for existence of the union movement.

It was not surprising, then, that at the conference last week of 100 members of the AFL-CIO, the usual platitudes along these lines were repeated by George Meany and Walter Reuther as spokesman.

What was surprising, however, was the resistance and the dragnet-like efforts of some union "braintrusters" against committing themselves to these traditional sentiments. In fact, one union, the former CIO rubber workers' union, has been trying (unsuccessfully, we are glad to note) to change the language of the day of the rubber industry into a 8-hour day and 40-hour week.

In the discussion on this issue, which was perhaps the most politically controversial, was the "need" to change the language in the 19th century arguments against an 8-hour day. Only, this is not if it is not hard-nosed employers uttering them, but well-paid union functionaries, who have no interest in ending the rubber strike or cut out on themselves in an industrial plant.

This is true especially of the labor director of the study of the AFL-CIO, said, for example: "As one analyst has cruelly stated it, this woman want her husband around the house three consecutively days?" If the husband can't make living in four days, how the wife want him out stuffing money. But suppose the union movement will not get a chance to make a 8-hour week wage pay on a 30-hour week: would that be a real wage?

CONFUSION

The second favorite argument—and it has gained widespread assent among union leaders—was expressed by George Brooks, research director of the Pulp, Paper and Allied Worker National Council. The reason is that not someone has been made up, but also he has been deprived of a chance to make a 30-hour week.

Workers are eager to increase their take home pay every little bit.

Here, in two sentences, is all the confusion. One on the question whether an increase in income and fewer hours contribute? Suppose the union movement adopted and fought for a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay: wouldn't this mean that their take home pay would be 1/2 of the rate they are now? Sure, all workers like overtime week and overtime pay, when they don't make enough money on a 40-hour week to meet the rising cost of living. A 48-hour week in many families is a way of life. So that the union movement to achieve real higher living standards will have to pay overtime pay are a commentary on how the union movement has retrogressed in this basic field.

The prize argument was presented by Dr. George Kluge of the Ginsburg and Baier organization, research men of the rubber workers' union.

"The basic pressure for higher standards of living persist, and in some ways are accentuated under a shorter work-day," isn't that an awful thing? The workers are never satisfied. They plague union leaders.

And, outside of the fact that it distracts the CIO from its real goal of living?" "Whereas, under an eight-hour day, rubber holding a second job are runs under a six-hour schedule second jobs are widespread.

VOICES OF CONSERVATION

It is true that in Akron many rubber workers hold down two jobs. The reason is that in many of the branches of the craft the wages of the URWA are peanuts compared to the vast profits the rubber companies are making.

That), it has been mulled over by the union for many years. To meet the problems of paying bills, workers are forced, since their wages aren't high enough, to get outside work. The criticism should be directed at the conservative policies of the union leadership, rather than the workers.

As a matter of fact, rubber workers' first major strike, the Goodyear walk-out in 1906, had as a major objective the eight-hour day. But Goodyear was trying to change in the late 1930s. Furthermore, the URWA officials failed to inform the conference that an important new source is widespread opposition to the top leadership's plans to go back to an 8-hour day. This is in the increasing impact of automation, anything less than a shorter work-week with at least the same if not more pay, is simply suicide for the union movement.

Fundamentally, the trouble with the research stuff men is that they speak and end all in a couple of the prejudices, conservation, with ill-informed opinions of their bosses, the men of power of the union movement. And, the union movement reflect the backwardness of the leaders, rather than any objective study. The Washington conference served to emphasize this point in a maddening manner.

In all the arguments against the idea of a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay— which include such examiner excuses as "The industry can't afford it," or "Thew industry will be out of business with their time, etc.—no one yet has dared to claim that in any vote of the workers, the men concerned the men involved would turn down a contract calling for a 30-hour week.

A major step in the education of these "conservationists" would be a six month's on, say, a fast auto assembly line, a steel mill, a foundry, a mill room sixteen hours a day. The impact of labor would convince them quickly that 30-hour week with 40-hour pay would be tiny egg in the huge dehumanized industrial system.

Don't miss a single week of LABOR ACTION

A sub is only $2.00 a year

NEW YORK LABOR ACTION FEBRURARY 17, 1939

Thursdays at

September 27—Hal Draper

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'S

IN GUAM AND SAMOA

Oct. 4—Michael Harrington

THE ROOSEVELT MYTH

A Review of "The Lion and the Fox"

Labor Action Hall

114 West 14 Street, N. Y. C.
by GORDON HASKELL

In last week's LABOR ACTION,
Jack Wilson reported the reaction of a group of Negroes in Arkansas
United Auto Workers to explain to
what degree the union is being
and as ill as mutual distractions
among Negroes, raises an interesting question:

"Why don't the Republicans really
And let's not forget that even when the
North, and how vital a factor it
can be in their lives. At the same time,
the legitimacy question, and to re
of the end of the Civil War to the

Newsgram" for domestic issues and
"Worldgram" on foreign issues. Here
"Newsgram" for domestic issues and
"Worldgram" on foreign issues. Here

At the start of the third school year since
the Supreme Court's order:
rights and Stevens had become
improved, School children, in areas
where race tensions are on the rise,
distracted from school work.

"One more move in the process of

"BOOSTS RACISTS"

"Look away from the race troubles of
U. S. and the Federal Government
worries about enforcing Supreme Court
decisions."

"Look, for a contrast, at the Unions of
South Africa. There the government is
willing to make a whole new kind of race
conflict in quite a different way."

The article then lists a number of
the big fight in the Strijdom government:
and, of course,:

For Negroes, malnourished and East
Indians, the government obeys only more
segregation, more controls, slow econom-

progress, a separate and unequal life.

In the interview with Strijdom, no ef-
motion was made to put him in a
spot or embarrass him, that is, to ques-
tion him directly. Not at all. The ques-
tions are designed simply as leads to
permit him to expand his views as fully
and clearly as possible. And the sig-
nificance of the article at this particular
in the coming election, there is a
true".

Why should the right-wing Republicans
betray the Negroes? Here are their
actual views on such questions as
"white supremacy," "monopolization," and
the other sticks-in-the-mud ideas of racism
may be the fact, that, generally speak-
ing, and on some of the key political is-

The Southern races are their natu-
ral political and economic allies.

This has been made clearer by the
existence of the Congress in the informal
so-called Dixie-GOP coalition which has
succeeded in blocking all major advances
of the federal government on behalf of the
Negroes.

The Republicans have been
forgetting the services of the civil
derritt Act since it was adopted:
the passage of "rights acts" laws is,
with a number of Southern states; by the
bit- ter and successful fight of the
businessman in the South in the
spread of the unionism in that area
and the increased industrialization
since World War II.

ANTl-LABOR ALLIES

Of course, there may be individual
bureaucrats with a hare brain, but
like "William Charles of General Elec-
tric" or the "white supremacy of the
for the sake of the South," or the
population for the sake of the
raising of the standard of living of the
Negroes. But the other power and
deziers of corporations who have been
relocating their industries into the South
or developing their expansion programs
in that area, has a personal stake
with the racist business and political
elements there.

It is they who have guaranteed the
existence of the few, free, black, and
above all, special-interest groups.
And even if this or that industrialist
is afraid of the "trade-union"
jobs to Negroes on an equal basis
in his city, he is neither morally
or professionally guilty. On the
he is not going to break with his
race questions.

The Republican Party, the
Southern delegation made their plea for
a vague plank on denazification as a
meat and a strong pro-civil rights plank
would put an end to any hope they
may have of becoming a major political
force in the South. Since no one
can possibly believe that the
Republican Party can hope to grow in the
South by forgetting the Southern.
The Republican Party is constitutionally incapable of
"white supremacy." But the Negroes are
and economic emancipation of anyone who

If it actually turns out that
Negroes in large numbers vote Republican this
year, we can be sure that the
bitter and justified hatred of the
Southern people has not been
the Republican Party has done or prom-
ised to do for them. Actually, it
would not be surprising if the
not so much because of an
active siren song as to
in the Negro column in key Northern areas, but
free elections and widespread review of Negroes to vote at
all.

A HAND TO THE SOUTH

David Lawrence's weekly U. S. News &
World Report presents a shade of
Republican mentality just short of the
entirely right-wing fringe of the party. It
is a combination of pretense, dope-
short-cut analyses for the business ex-
ecutive with heartily charted and
graphed general articles as long
interviews with prominent individuals
on important topics. This is not
the sort of magazine that is of
particular significance among
the Negroes in the South.

Having been recommended by
an air of almost supra-political ob-
jectivity, with only one page
in the issue of the magazine
reserved for Law-
rence's editorials, the magazine is ac-
quaintedly going to speak for
its point of view. This is done by a
careful examination of what
the leaders are saying on
the issue presented.

The U. S. News & World Report has
been beating the drums in its own
inimitable manner against
civil rights all along.

The most recent blow in this
was the issue of June 14, which
contains a letter from the
"Segregated Schools" with an
interview with John Compton
in South Africa, on "Here the White
Mans Manifestation.

For Negroes who are too weighed
down by business worries to be able to
plow through this material, the "inac-
ceptables" are condemned on special sheets entitled
Harmony and Hyppocracy

(Continued from page 1)

To "MEAN WHAT THEY SAY" (AFL-CIO Distinguished Lecturer)
LEAVE IT ON LINE TO DEMOCRATS: NUNNED ISHIPS DEMONSTRATE STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS \nLobby's Daily"
August 11: CIVIL RIGHTS FLANK OR DEMOCRATS: Labor's Daily"
August 11: UPW DEMONSTRATES STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS FLANK OR DEMOCRATS: Labor's Daily"

This story from Labor's Daily report:
the basic problem of the stocky
now workers called "under the very
nose" of the Democratic convention
by the United Paperworkers
the party against compromise on
civil rights. And in the same story,
that was
illuminated, Willoughby Ahner,
regional UAW political action director, cautioned
that
that the Negro vote would turn toward
the Republicans if the Democrats
complied:
August 11: DENY DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTION EXPEDIENTS
AND COMPROMISES TO DEMOCRATS: Labor's Daily"

This "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.

Who they had called upon the
Democratic Party to abandon expediency
and compromise for principle decided to
continue in the same party with
reactionaries, Eastland in the name of
the people. The
Maysa Iaid wanted a split with Southern
reaction; now labor accepts unity with
it on behalf of Stevensow-Kuehnle.

This is "practical" politics. One
does not know what it is about
more competent to capitulate to the
weaker party, to capitulate to the rule of
"the people generally for a new
democratic policy and a new political road.
It is a simple calculation, eating their
words of yesterday—all out for the
tomorrow.
HIDING THE NEWS

While the Molotov-Socialists hail the "success" of the Molotov-Moscow agreement, the Russian population is in the true face of France, the other side of the coin, the form of bolshevism and bolshevism (see accompanying story), an editorial in the "New York Times" of July 5 revealed that the press has been busy suppressing the full facts about opposition to the Molotov in the Kremlin, on the part of the young students:

"The government, which so often celui." (footnote: see end of this article) for the news is the object of so many criticisms—also to know on the contrary been acting in this way for months now, and no one in the street, in the street, and above all about the growing personal dif- ficulties of the press, which is running late.

The government itself, which must be perfectly well informed on the nature and extent of the feeling of rebellion which is growing in the country, and on the extent of the consequences which follow in certain circles, is in the very heart of the country, cannot fail to be impressed."—L'Express (Paris), June 8

NEHRU AND THE BEYANS

The Pajra Socialist of India, in its official organ, has bitterly criticized the pro-nepalese propaganda of the government. It particularly attacks an article by Jennie Lee (Mrs. Aneurin Bevan), in which she gives an account of the Socialist Revolution in India, and shows that the whole of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, and his government, is justified in its views which was given the appellation of "The Socialists." It is of course none of the main tasks of the real socialists of India to expose the "socialists" demagoguery of Mr. Nehru and his bourgeois Congress Party, and it is no use to have these pretentious endeavors by British Laborites, "left-wingers" to the contrary.

The Jenua writer goes on to say that the first time a Bristoler went out of his way to flatter Mr. Nehru, Mr. Bevan himself, who visited India some years ago, in order to show that he was a good socialist and a friend of Mr. Nehru. He went out of the way to flatter Mr. Nehru, Mr. Bevan himself, who visited India some years ago, in order to show that he was a good socialist and a friend of Mr. Nehru.

"Mr. Bevan's friendship for Nehru is no doubt highly colored by his leaning toward the Indian neoliberals. The time is ripe for a good socialist conduct to barter one's country and with cunning for a mess of foreign policy.

Here, as in other cases, one sees good socialists being duped by the anti-communist internationalism that Bevan is capable of putting into practice. It is one reason among others to keep in mind that the British socialist left wing which often uses the same arguments is not automatically identified with Bevan himself.

Bevan's fondness for Nehru is no doubt highly colored by his leaning toward the Indian neoliberals. It is possible that a good socialist conduct to barter one's country and with cunning for a mess of foreign policy.

ARGENTINE SP MEETS

The recent congress of the Argentine Socialist Party in June was the first time that the opposition has ever met since the outbreak of war. The...
Democracy Loses at the SDA Convention

By S. L.

On September 8 and 9, students for Democratic Action, the youth affiliate of Americans for Democratic Action, held its second convention of the year. It resulted in a complete victory for the right-wing leadership which had carefully organized the meeting so as to minimize the democratic representation of the membership of the organization, and which used its mechanical majority to push through a series of bureaucratic motions which further inhibited the internal life of SDA.

The background for this development was reported in the June 25 issue of Challenge, which described the SDA Convention at Saratoga Lawrence. The right wing had come to that convention and tried to organize it in bureaucratic fashion. By doing this, they alienated all kinds of support from their position and were defeated on the convention floor. The right wing next attempted to defend its stand against the membership of YSLErs in SDA. After a long and drawn-out debate, marked by dilatory tactics on the part of the leadership, this matter was tabled temporarily. The delegates then voted to suspend the National Board action excluding YSLErs from SDA.

The matter appeared to be settled, but two days after the convention the majority of SDA leaders spoke out against the decision of the Convention, and the Goliath of the right wing was in the air again. Their strategy seemed to be working, as they tried to isolate the left leadership and bring the issue to a vote on the floor. The right wing was able to split the National Board and the YSLE on a vote to suspend the Convention action.

The victories of the right wing are not without precedent. Again, as in the Houston convention, the left was divided in its support and the right wing was able to push through its program.
LONDON LETTER

Labor vs. Eden's Camel Corps

By OWEN ROBERTS

London, Sept. 13

When Sir Anthony Eden presented his aggressive plans for settling the Suez Canal question yesterday, he succeeded in uniting behind him the full complement of Conservative MPs. The bilious "Suez Group" of some 50 or 60 Tory MPs, which had threatened to split the party over Eden's latest plan, was now united in proposing that the British government should ignore Eden's proposals and try to negotiate a settlement for which he had no mandate. The group included such prominent figures as Colonial Secretary Sir Evelyn Baring, who had previously voiced his sympathy for the idea of European sanctions, and Premierite Sir Malcolm MacDonald, who had previously expressed his opposition to Eden's plan.

But in uniting his own party, Eden was also uniting his opponents. The Suez Canal question, long a thorn in the side of British foreign policy, had now become a symbol of the British government's inability to handle its international affairs effectively. Eden had overlooked the fact that the French and British governments had already reached an agreement on the canal question, and that their joint position was now being undermined by Eden's aggressive proposals.

The Suez Crisis is not just a British problem, it is also a European problem. The French and British governments are now working closely together to find a solution to the Suez crisis, and their joint efforts are likely to be strengthened by the united opposition of the Suez Group.

Labor Looks to UN

The Labor newspaper, the Daily Herald, in an editorial which appeared yesterday, called for the United Nations to take a clear stand on the Suez question. The newspaper stated that "the United Nations should not be a spectator in this crisis. It should be a mediator between Britain and France." The Daily Herald also called for a "clear and forceful" statement from the United Nations, and urged that the UN should "not allow the Suez crisis to become a precedent for future international crises." The newspaper also expressed concern that the Suez Crisis could lead to a wider conflict in the Middle East.

The Suez Crisis has already divided the world. The United States and the Soviet Union are both concerned about the potential for a wider conflict in the Middle East, and both nations are seeking to influence the course of events. The United States, in particular, has offered to mediate the Suez Crisis, and has expressed a willingness to provide military assistance to Egypt if necessary.

Disunited

Another strong right-wing Tory newspaper, the London Evening News, this week took a hard line on the Suez Crisis. The newspaper called for the government to take a more assertive stance in the crisis, and to stand up to the United States and the Soviet Union. The newspaper also called for a "clear" and "forceful" statement from the United Nations, and urged that the UN should "not allow the Suez crisis to become a precedent for future international crises." The newspaper also expressed concern that the Suez Crisis could lead to a wider conflict in the Middle East.

The Suez Crisis has already divided the world. The United States and the Soviet Union are both concerned about the potential for a wider conflict in the Middle East, and both nations are seeking to influence the course of events. The United States, in particular, has offered to mediate the Suez Crisis, and has expressed a willingness to provide military assistance to Egypt if necessary.

The Suez Crisis is not just a British problem, it is also a European problem. The French and British governments are now working closely together to find a solution to the Suez crisis, and their joint efforts are likely to be strengthened by the united opposition of the Suez Group.

The Suez Crisis is not just a British problem, it is also a European problem. The French and British governments are now working closely together to find a solution to the Suez crisis, and their joint efforts are likely to be strengthened by the united opposition of the Suez Group.
Dulles Plan Sells Dilemma

(Continued from page 11)

The typo was corrected in print. It should have read "no action in the House" or "no action against the House," not "no action against a lawyer's plea," but why not the latter?

The critical question is: what will the plotters do when they reject the $3 billion plan to get the armed force from London and Paris, and the open talk is of economic bankruptcy of the canal, its bankruptcy?

Dulles saved England and France from bankruptcy, and we might all be up as its threat of armed invasion.

DESPERATE HASTE

"To give Britain and France an 'out' after all the previous program, a stop-gap arrangement that would make it appear as though initiative still lay with the Western powers," wrote Homer Bigart in the Times, Sept. 16.

On Tuesday, the U.S. State Department said the Dulles plan was "credited with saving Sir Anthony Eden and General de Gaulle from being cut off by the British prime minister a chance to back away last week from the policy of force."

It is a move that is, in rather desperate haste, we are also told.

It does not appear that it will work. The British are inclined to believe that the real design is to oust the loud-talking Eden and Molotov to snap up his desparer haste." The statesmen, with plans to land paratroopers on Port Said, are furious that the secret of state's saber-rattling partners seemed only too glad that they had been chosen before them of starting a war or backing down.

The Somali situation is reflected by the joyous reception to the Dulles plan, which is portrayed as Paris and New York. "America is with us," beaming Dulles, as he left the airport. "The world is against you." The world may not be written on the canal, but a war with Britain and France, according to a Paris dispatch.

"The Dulles plan was intended to be the idea that, anything blew up now, the U.S. would be in there fighting with the British in the Sudan, which has no electronic device placed against the side of a house. Appropriately enough, it is called a "supersonophone," and it can pick up conversations inside a house and amplify the vibrations of the outside walls," as a San Francisco bookie could testify after being convicted in this manner last year.

The same was true of the "house-bugging machine" (as the S. F. Chronicle calls it), which has the same attached form of eavesdropping," and evidence so obtained is admissible in court.

No other two Defenders of Western Civilization, as the London Daily News Chronicle puts it, had become involved up to their necks in treating the canal as if it were a government side as transforming the situation." Another paper, the Daily Telegraph, "armed Conveys the Next." 12

How much substance is there to this prospect, which would drag the U.S. into a war with the British? Is it as simple as it is new?

COOL RECEPTION

In the first place, Dulles and his generals are as likely to be given a pause in their schemes by the cool reception which the lawyers' plot has been met with. The French, who provided Lawyers' Plot No. 1 at the Geneva Conference, were the first to denounce it. The British, Led by Anthony Eden, the British, Led by Anthony Eden, the Commons, the French, the Yugoslavs, the Greek, the French, the Yugoslavs, the Greek, the Free Econs, the Free Econs, have made a number of significant concessions, which have had an effect on the Canal problem. Everything indicates willingness to discuss the form of a canal and, at the very least, the perception of the canal, as distinct from control or management. It has had only a partial and early But the talking points for the associations of the diplomats who quit at the British canal company, which has recently, through the various newspapers, the French, who have cited the agreement on what the canal fees shall be.

"Diplomatic sources conceded that President Nasser's new proposals to create a new international "conception" of the canal, which would enable Egypt to continue to use the Suez Canal Company, which has recently, to be used for trade and for the benefit of all nations, would have been President Eisenhower's public statements, would have been overdrawn under any circumstances," it said.

If this country's leaders give their friends Mollet and Eden the green light for the crime of attacking Egypt, they will share in the deserved infamy that will ever hang over them, whether or not Nasser himself is overthrown.

Solution, At Last

A prominent psychiatrist has come up with a new "solution" for Americans who are "brainwashed" by the Dulles Plan. He has two cardinal virtues, as contrasted with the "cultural shock" which has been adopted by the Dulles Plan. He is of the same purpose, and those are sim

What Dr. James Miller, chief of the Mental Health Research Institute of the University of Michigan, and the American Psychological Association, was that each soldier be given a capsule of poison which he could swallow in emergency.

Simple, and in a technical way practica

Actually, although the daily press has been hyped up about the U.S. military mission in Korea as if it were an alternative proposal to the Dulles Plan, it was encountered in Korea, it appears that this way of putting it does not do justice to the uniqueness of the article it seems that he was referring to, and the Dulles Plan as something for others who bear military services of the State in which they do so.

He went on to describe the possible supplantation of cultural shock with a new one: it would be an application to the field of the latest discoveries in psychology. Science marches on.
The Rock-Bottom Basic Question Is Raised in the CP Discussion

By GEORGE FOSTER

"By now, no one can or should deny our party is in a crisis." These words, which appeared in the September 24, 1944, issue of the Party Voice, the N.Y. State bulletin of the Communist Party, are the most significant statement in the recent history of the Party.

M. D.'s article is a good case in point for it attempts, without thoroughly coming to grips with the issue at stake, to re-evaluate "party democracy" or the complete lack thereof.

The article states that not only has the party in the past been bureaucratic and undemocratic but that even at present "the national leadership is dealing with these questions (raised by the 20th Party Congress) on top, difference being conesed and at most 'compromise' positions are being made public and accepted as the official line of the CP."

Consequently, the author asserts, "Our party is in rebellion and correctly so. The majority of the CP, the National Executive Committee, the New York State Committee of the party, that includes the CP of America, headed by W. F. Foster, the orthodox pre-Drusheviches, led by Preuss-Stalinists as well as those of the faction which calls for the dissolution of the CP."

The article, while concerning itself with an analysis of what would be necessary to carry out the decision of the 20th Party Congress, proposes steps in this direction which were not, by any means, the answer to a real democratic problem. It is, as many of the CP leaders of the CP always feel, the task of a young, secondary leadership of the CP who lived somehow through the period of CP-Bolshevism from 1940-1949, in which hosts of leadership left the CP, to bring party democracy from the party, as M. D. in effect charges, without being "guilty of proving harmful acts against the party or the interests of the working class," and with one's own body in which the accused is a member."

QUESTION ON RUSSIA

The issue of the Party Voice goes beyond the slightly critical tone of the "M.D." statement on an official "anti-Soviet" "anti-Soviet" statement, a worker brings into question the idea that the Stalinist movement exists and the conclusion as to why the Communist party has a "socialist" society.

In particular, he raises the question of the CP's trade-union workers, which he terms "a bloc" of the CP, "an abbreviation of the CP itself.

Thus leading a member of the CP caucus within District 65 (a union in which the CP was defeated in a recent fight in 1944) by a few years by a progressive anti-Stalinist group, Lewin, who in a recent issue of the Nation, in good faith, a member, describes public life. We feel strongly on this, and we are sure that the membership support this policy, as the State Board does.

The article has been cut in a way that deletes many sections which defended party position. In a later issue of Labor Action, we will say more about the contents of the Mason document. In its abridgment, it is not an official CP document, and it is a false representation of the CP's program, and its unbridled miscalculation of conditions.

LABOR ACTION BOOK SERVICE
114 West 14 Street, New York City
specializes in books and pamphlets on the Labor and Socialist movements, etc. Come in and try to buy books of all publishers.

Send for our free list.