M'Carthy Defies Eisenhowers, Seeks to Recruit More Spies

President Fires Blank Shot, Evades Issue in Attack on Fascist Senator

By Murry Weiss

JUNE 5 -- The long awaited White House counterattack on M'Carthy has finally come off. Today, in a letter to the liberal Attorney General Brownell, M'Carthy filed the shot in a statement approved by Eisenhowers on May 25. Yet the fact is that the Eisenhowers will have to face the music, including the fact that the blank cartridges...

U.S. GOVT. TRIES TO PROLONG INDOCHINA WAR

By Carl Goodman

The Eisenhower administration is still driving adventure plunging the United States into war in Indochina against the Viet Minns. During the last weeks...

Economists' "Optimistic" Gambles Wane

If "optimistic" analysts were right, the feeling of confidence created by the successful government of South Vietnam is truly "in the air" and "looking forward in the right direction" as the administration of President Nixon has so often stated in recent months. This optimism is based on the assumption that the South Vietnamese government can be...
The Social and Political Roots of the "Constitutional Crisis"

By L. P. Wheeler

The U.S. Constitution provides a framework for the role of the political parties in American government. The principal parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, have for years dominated American politics. In recent years, however, the role of the political parties has been in flux, with new political movements and groups emerging. The current "Constitutional Crisis" is largely the result of this flux and the resultant unease among the electorate.

For many decades this country has been described politically as a "two-party system." By that it is meant that there are two major parties, the Republicans, which between them have alternated control of the government since the Civil War, and the Democrats. It is assumed — and accurately — that these two parties do not differ in their basic philosophies, but in their policies and programs. This system has, in general, been the best form of government for this country. It has, however, caused some problems, particularly with regard to the role of the federal government in the economy.

The two-party system may have served its purpose in the past, but it is not necessarily the best form of government for the future. The questions of whether this system is desirable and whether the current "Constitutional Crisis" is merely the result of natural changes in the political landscape or a sign of deeper problems need to be asked and answered.

The two-party system may have been the natural evolution of the Republican and Democratic parties, but it is not necessarily the best form of government for the future. The current "Constitutional Crisis" is largely the result of this flux and the resultant unease among the electorate.

In 1948 and 1952, the Democratic Party revealed that it had not yet come to terms with the "Constitutional Crisis." The issues of the party were still largely those of the past, and its candidates were still those of the past.

But the 1948 and 1952 elections were very important to the future of the Democratic Party. They were the first elections in which the party had to decide whether it would continue to be a "two-party system" or whether it would move towards a more "multicandidate" system. The 1948 and 1952 elections were very important to the future of the Democratic Party. They were the first elections in which the party had to decide whether it would continue to be a "two-party system" or whether it would move towards a more "multicandidate" system.

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**The Militant**

**“Democracy” and the Negro Struggle**

Monday, June 2, 1944

By George Breitman

February 1, 1944

A letter has been published in the Negro press for the purpose of educating Negroes about the “democracy” of the United States. This letter was written by a Negro who is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP is an organization that was founded in 1910 to promote civil rights for African Americans. The letter was published in the Negro press because it was thought that it would be more effective in reaching African Americans than it would be if it was published in a general newspaper.

The letter begins by discussing the history of the Civil Rights Movement and how it has been fought for by African Americans for over 100 years. The author then goes on to discuss the current state of civil rights in the United States and how it has not improved as much as it should have. The author concludes by asking for support for the Civil Rights Movement and for people to stand up and fight for their rights.

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**Bunch and the Informers**

Ralph Bunche has been a member of the American Society of African Students (ASAS) since 1935. Bunche was born in 1910 in Detroit, Michigan. He was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in political science from the University of California, Berkeley. Bunche was a leader in the civil rights movement and a close friend of Martin Luther King Jr.

In 1961, Bunche was appointed as the first African American to serve as the United Nations Special Representative to the United Nations. He served in this role until 1970. During his time at the United Nations, Bunche was a key figure in the development of the United Nations’ policies on African and African American issues.

Bunche was also a prolific writer and spent much of his time working on civil rights issues. He was a strong advocate for the rights of African Americans and wrote many articles and books on the subject. He is known for his work on the civil rights movement and his efforts to promote understanding and cooperation between African Americans and Whites.

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**The Real Lesson of Germany**

In recent months both liberal and labor politicians have been forced to come to terms with the reality of the situation in Germany. Ultimately the fact is that the people of Germany are going to determine their own future, and no amount of manipulation or interference by the international community can alter that fact.

But when Hitler’s armies came into the revo-lutionary situation in Germany, they were not just oiling the gears of a new machine. They were accomplishing a socialist revolution and would defend the conquest of power and the ideas that had been cultivated by the socialist movement. When Hitler’s armies occupied Russia, they then slid into Germany. The socialists in Germany, and the Americans in America, must learn this lesson.

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**...Indice Drive on Guatemala...**

(Continued from page 1)

However, on June 1, the Bunch were all seized, accused of subversion and of being agents of the United States. They were tried in Ecatepec, a suburb of Mexico City, and sentenced to 20 years in prison. The United States government was accused of intervening in the case, which it denied.

The Bunch were all released on February 12, 1945, after the United States government had agreed to pay a $50,000 ransom.

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**...Seek to Prolong War...**

(Continued from page 1)

Some American politicians have sought to prolong the war, hoping to use the conflict to increase their own power and fortunes. These politicians have put forward various proposals, such as the idea of a “two-front war,” in which the United States would fight in both Europe and Asia simultaneously. They have also called for the United States to use its military and economic power to influence the outcome of the war.

However, the United States government has rejected these proposals. The Administration has called for a unified command of all Allied forces, and has rejected any proposals that would lead to a prolonged and costly conflict. The United States government has also emphasized the importance of a negotiated peace, and has called for a fair and just settlement of the issue.

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THE MILITANT

N.Y. Dockers Choose ILA in NLRB Vote

By James O'Hara

NEW YORK, June 1—For the second time in five years the New York dockers of the ILA have voted to unionize and assist the Teamster CIO, with a result that the American General Line Shipping Association won an NLRB representation election, 19,700 to 18,694.

The ILA voted by mail ballots in a NLRB-run election from June 3 to 6. Last time, in the spring of 1973, the ILA voted 18,884 to 14,397 for the CIO, the present ILA union.

ILA leaders explained that a majority of the ILA members had voted against the CIO two years ago. But they said that the ILA members voted this time to unionize with the Teamster CIO because the N.Y. waterfront prior to the present ILRB collective bargaining series, members of the ILA came out on top by the AFL, by a couple of 900 votes. Several other AFL unions were also involved.

This gives the ILA majority on the dock in the New York waterfront, a power position that gives the AFL a better chance to bring ILA workers into the AFL. ILA leaders said to the AFL members, with whom the ILA was in agreement, that the ILA had lost the ILA-NLRB election decision by challenges to the AFL.

Policy changes. The ILA-NLRB election result was not the only one at stake for the ILA. The ILA also decided to change its policies after the NLRB election. The ILA will now work with the AFL to change union policies, it was said. AFL leaders will have to work with the ILA to change union policies.

The ILA and AFL policies are also in question. The ILA and AFL leaders will have to work together to change union policies.

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