

Tammany Seeks to Rig N.Y. Election

Moves to Rule Ind.-Socialists, SLP, Davis off Ballot

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — In a well-oiled drive to restrict the New York ballot choice to the two Big Business parties, Carmine De Sapio Democratic party machine

has challenged the state-wide nominating petitions of the United Independent-Socialist ticket and the Socialist Labor Party. Also challenged is the petition of Communist Party leader Benjamin J. Davis, People's Rights candidate for the State Senate in the 21st District.

The challenges have been made even though all three nominating petitions exceeded the number of signatures required. Twelve thousand signatures of registered voters, including 50 from each county, are needed for a place on the state ballot. The Independent-Socialists filed almost 27,000, with well over 50 valid signatures from each county. The SLP turned in 16,000 signatures. Davis filed nearly double the 3,000 signatures required in a State Senatorial district.

MACHINE DOES JOB

In past elections, De Sapio has sought, several times successfully, to deprive minority parties of their ballot place, usually through the vehicle of petition challenges by "private citizens" not officially identified with his machine. But this time

the De Sapio-Harriman combination is brazenly moving against minority ballot rights through well-known individuals who are openly identified with their machine.

The first challenge against the Independent-Socialist petition was filed, Sept. 12, by Andrew M. Pinckney, an Albany lawyer. The Albany Knickerbocker News reported, Sept. 13, that Pinckney "who said he was not hired by the Democratic party to do the job, plans to travel first to Boards of Elections at Troy and Schenectady to see if Socialist names from these counties are invalid."

HAS PATRONAGE JOB

Pinckney was recently appointed by the Harriman administration to a choice \$13,000-a-year patronage job as counsel to the Hudson River Regulating District.

On the heels of the Pinckney challenge, another came in New York City from attorney Monroe Goldwater. A former Democratic Assemblyman, Goldwater was law partner to the notorious Tammany Hall chieftain,

(Continued on Page 2)

One of 26,481 Signers



World-famed historian W. E. B. Du Bois signed Independent-Socialist nominating petition for John T. McManus just before sailing abroad. The Democratic party is now trying to invalidate petition through legal chicanery in order to stifle such voices of protest as his.

Buffalo Rally for Davies Foils Local Red-Baiters

SEPT. 17 — Unericketlike behavior on the part of certain reactionaries in Buffalo failed to put a damper on the success of the Buffalo phase of the nation-wide speaking tour of Harold Davies, British Labor Party Member of Parliament. Hadji Temple at which Mr. Davies was scheduled to speak, was canceled a few hours before meeting time, Sept. 13. Mr. Davies spoke anyway — before an enthusiastic audience of 200 persons who gathered at Crescent Hall. Earlier, Rev. Paul Carnes of the Universalist-Unitarian Church had made his church available in the interest of free speech upon learning that the other hall had been canceled.

The manager of Hadji Temple, according to the Buffalo Courier-Express, gave as the reason for the cancellation "a visit Thursday from a member of the Police Department Subversive Squad and a phone call from a person who said he was a representative of the anti-subversive committee of Troop I, American Legion Post."

Richard Lipsitz, vice chairman of the Erie County Liberal Party and one of the sponsors of the meeting, said of the cancellation: "I am utterly amazed and disappointed that the opportunity to exercise the basic rights of freedom of speech and of peaceful assembly should be interfered with in such a crass, arrogant and undemocratic manner."

JIMMY WILSON CASE

Co-speakers with Mr. Davies at the Buffalo meeting were Dr. Lonnie Cross, Negro educator from Atlanta University who was one of the initiators of the Save Jimmy Wilson Committee; and Dr. Annette Rubinstein, Independent-Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York. Vera Spruill, Chair-

man of the Mothers Alliance to Stop School Segregation also spoke on the current campaign being waged by her organization. The meeting and the circumstances surrounding it were widely reported in the daily press. Mr. Davies described his Buffalo experience as "one of the best and certainly the most spirited of the entire tour."

Before going to Buffalo, Mr. Davies toured northern Ohio. He spoke before 150 people at the Unitarian Society in Cleveland. The meeting was chaired by Sam Pollock, president of Local 467, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, who said he hoped to see more gatherings of this kind in which independents and people of various political tendencies could come together in free discussion. Mr. Davies also spoke at a special membership meeting of Local 427 where 1900 unionists heard him. Walter Davis, Assistant Editor of the AFL-CIO's Cleveland Citizen shared the platform with Harold Davies, and representatives of the Teamsters, Machinists and communications union were present. Mr. Davies was also interviewed over station KYW-TV.

In Akron, he spoke at an adult education meeting chaired by Joseph Glazer, Education Director of the United Rubber Workers.

In Toronto, Sept. 11, the British socialist appeared before the United Jewish Peoples Order and spoke on the Far East crisis, a subject he has dealt with in his appearances throughout the tour.

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XXII — No. 38

222

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

Price 10c

Hold Secret Conference Over Quemoy War Crisis

Will the U.S. Act Against Faubus?

By George Lavan
SEPT. 17 — By standing firm against any suspension of integration at Little Rock's Central High School the Supreme Court has put it squarely up to the federal government: will it or will it not enforce the constitutional rights of the Negro schoolchildren?

That this question cannot be evaded by the White House was made clear by Arkansas Governor Faubus's prompt closing of Little Rock's schools.

Precisely the same issues as in Little Rock are involved in Norfolk, Front Royal and Charlottesville, Virginia, where Gov. Almond has also defied court-ordered integration with school closings. Not only are these cases tied to Little Rock legally — court rulings in them depending on the high court's action on Central High — but also politically. For both in Arkansas and Virginia must now come the test of the Southern Democratic officials' much-touted program of "massive resistance." Including the recent legislation in Arkansas, Southern legislatures have passed over 200 laws and amendments to state constitutions aimed at thwarting and circumventing the Supreme Court's school decision.

SCHOOL-CLOSING LAWS

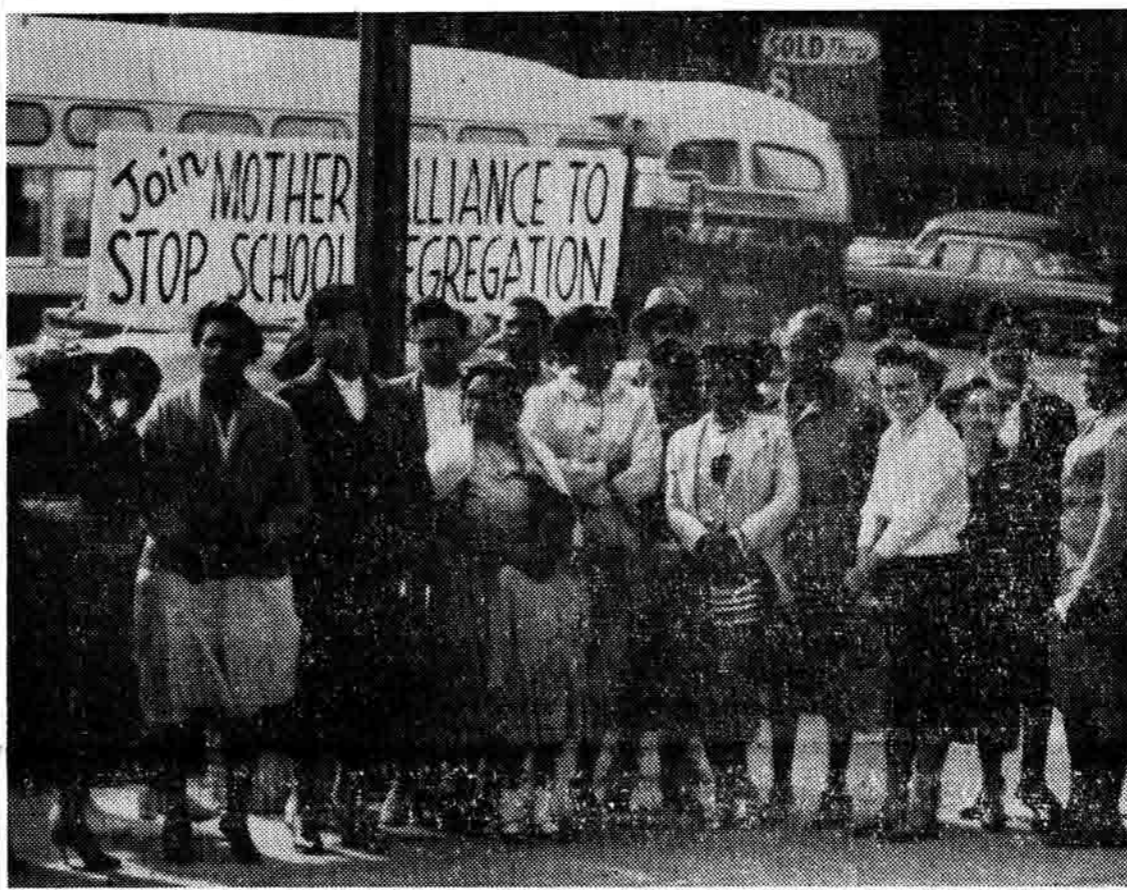
Some of these have been already tested in the courts as in Virginia where the Pupil Placement Act, a device for discriminating against Negro students on "psychological" or "sociological" grounds has been overridden by federal courts. Now being used are the school closing laws themselves. These laws authorize the governor to close any school where a final court order for integration has been handed down. Corollary to them are other laws for selling or renting the closed public schools to groups or corporations for reopening as segregated "private" schools.

Already Gov. Faubus's racist stooges in Arkansas have formed the "Little Rock Private School Corporation" which aims to rent and operate the city's schools. Another of Arkansas' "massive resistance" laws provides for state grants to parents to pay tuition at such private schools.

These laws are manifestly unconstitutional by state standards as well as by federal. Moreover, U.S. authorities have numerous grounds for other legal proceedings against Faubus and the Virginia officials, Faubus.

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Solidarity for Little Rock Negroes



Buffalo housewives, organized in the Mothers Alliance to Stop Segregation, on way to Buffalo Board of Education meeting Sept. 10. They urged Buffalo schools be closed for one day as demonstration of support to Little Rock fighters against school segregation.

Jim Wilson Still in Danger

An Editorial

The Alabama Supreme Court has again confirmed the death sentence of Jimmy Wilson for a \$1.95 theft and has rescheduled his electrocution for Oct. 24.

The latest word from Alabama Governor Folsom came four days later (Sept. 15)—it was that he hadn't decided whether or not he will commute Wilson's sentence to life imprisonment. Earlier Folsom had hinted he might commute it after the State Supreme Court hearing, "if I can find some excuse." If a death sentence for a \$1.95 robbery in which the alleged victim was unharmed, isn't on its very face sufficient "excuse," it is difficult to imagine just what Folsom requires.

What the Alabama court's refusal of a new trial and Folsom's refusal to commit himself adds up to, is that the world-wide protest movement must not slacken till Wilson is safely removed from the shadow of the electric chair.

The Militant has previously reported the protests from all over the world—which the Big Business press in this country has played down. Latest news, reported in passing by the Christian Science Monitor is of "protests from one end of Africa to the other." These are all wonderful deeds of international solidarity with the fighters against racism in the U.S. and we hope they continue unabated.

But the primary responsibility rests on the American people. Their protest for Wilson must not slacken now. It must swell until the Administration and every Democratic politician above the Mason-Dixon line puts the heat on Alabama's Democratic officials.

This means that if you haven't yet written letters of protest to Gov. Folsom, President Eisenhower and the Democratic Party leaders in your state, do so today. If you have already done it, do it again.

World Public Opinion Kept in Dark About Possible Concessions

By Joseph Hansen

SEPT. 18—Diplomatic talks began three days ago in Warsaw between representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S. government over the tense situation in the Formosa Straits. Although the crisis had threatened to precipitate a nuclear war, world public opinion was barred from even a spectator's seat at the crucial negotiations. Both sides are following the ways of

imperialist diplomacy—to exclude the press and conduct everything in secrecy, behind lowered curtains.

Thus what each side was prepared to concede—and at whose expense—could only be speculated upon. The Eisenhower administration has insisted that it will give up none of dictator Chiang Kai-shek's claims, pursuit of which had precipitated the crisis. The Mao regime, on the other hand, has pressed China's right to exercise sovereignty over all its territories, including those where the ousted warlord is protected by American armed force.

The Ceylonese Sarnamajist, reflecting revolutionary socialist opinion in the colonial world, feared a possible bargain at the expense of the small countries. In its Sept. 11 issue, this well-informed newspaper cited the statements of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, who has just returned from a visit to China:

"The Prince declares that China sincerely wanted the friendship of the USA. He adds that to secure America's friendship the Chinese leaders were even ready to create and safeguard a buffer zone between the East and West blocs to meet American fears that they could 'communist' neutral countries."

PROPOSAL FOR DEAL
The Sarnamajist interprets this as a proposal for a deal between the USA and China or "a more generalized arrangement between the Sino-Soviet Bloc on the one side and the World Imperialist Bloc on the other."

The editors, who are strong supporters of both the Soviet Union and China, argue that "the little countries have a right to determine their destinies no less than the big countries." To this they add that "Every revolutionary will also repudiate the idea the People's Republic of China or the USSR is entitled to make the revolutionary movements in any group of countries the subject of arrangements with the Imperialists. The people of every country are entitled to make their revolution as and when they can and will; and not even the countries of the victorious revolution have a right to sway them any in the interests of power politics. We cannot permit a repetition of the tragic tale of the pre-war Spanish Revolution."

The Eisenhower administration appears to have gone to the talks in Warsaw reluctantly. The world rightfully expects concessions from Washington as the power behind Chiang, who precipitated the crisis. But spokesmen of the State Department and White House have repeatedly denounced any thought of the dictator yielding an inch of Chinese territory.

This position of the Republican party has been seconded for the Democrats by former President Truman. Backing Eisenhower's nation-wide speech threatening war if the People's Republic of China at-

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Steelworkers Urgently Need 30-for-40

By Fred Halstead

SEPT. 15—The ninth constitutional convention of the million-member United Steel Workers of America opens in Atlantic City this week. Heading the list of problems facing the 3,500 delegates is the 1957-58 depression in steel.

The downhill slide that began in February, 1957 sent steel production to 50% of capacity for the first months of this year. In the last few months production has slowly come back to 65% of capacity but, according to USWA president David J. McDonald, 200,000 USWA members are still totally unemployed and another 200,000 are on part time. A substantial number of members have been out of work for over a year. The daily struggle for bread is overshadowed by the fear of permanent loss of jobs caused by technological development, including automation.

By pitting the employed

against the unemployed, the corporations seek to divide the workers, destroy union solidarity and greatly increase discrimination against Negro workers, women workers, and workers in the older age bracket, thus further disrupting solidarity. The question of whether to work four or five days per week becomes a red-hot issue that frequently finds the unemployed on one side and the employed on the other. The unemployed can only hope for recall if the four-day system prevails, while the employed can't make ends meet without the fifth day's pay. The company juggles its policy on this issue and others with an eye not only to cause the most division among workers, but to cut down permanently the size of the work force in every department.

The chronic nature of unemployment in the steel industry due to automation and speed-up was pointed up by figures released by the union in a letter to President Eisenhower, Sept. 13, showing that the number of steel workers employed has decreased since February although production has increased by 10% in the same period.

It is clear that this problem cannot begin to be solved by a 10-cent an hour wage increase or some improvement in fringe benefits. An entirely new bargaining policy will be necessary, and the number one demand should be for a shorter work week with no decrease in take-home pay—30 hours work for 40 hours pay.

Pre-convention reports indicate that the McDonald leadership intends to support the convention's going on record for shorter work-week and higher wage demands for the 1959 bargaining.

NO SPECIFIC TARGETS

However, McDonald is expected to resist any attempt to nail down the demands as the

"30 for 40" slogan does. "The new bargaining program," reports the Sept. 14 New York Times, "is expected to avoid specific targets." In other words, McDonald will strike a militant pose—for the moment—without really committing himself to a fight for real gains in 1959.

Nevertheless, McDonald is singing a different tune now than at the opening of the previous convention in Los Angeles two years ago. The Los Angeles convention took place in a period of relatively full employment and shortly after the 34-day strike which ended with the three-year agreement that expires July 1, 1959.

McDonald hailed that contract as the greatest in any union's history. (Though it only got the workers increases of about seven cents an hour per year and did not touch the speed-up problem.) He opened that convention with praise of "people's capitalism" and said that the strike had really been

unnecessary and that he had high hopes that it would be the last one in the history of major steel bargaining. He praised the "mutual trusteeship" that he and the top bosses were supposed to share over the industry.

Then he proceeded to ram a \$2 per month dues increase down the throats of the membership and received a rude awakening when that precipitated a widespread revolt within the union. After Donald C. Rarick, Dues Protest Movement candidate who opposed McDonald in the February 1957 elections, got one third of the votes (even by official count), McDonald toned down his "mutual trusteeship" claptrap and started talking tough to the steel corporations. Still, in the minds of rank and file, he is associated with sweetheart deals on speed-up and with the lack of democracy which is part and parcel of

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Mayor Zeidler Bows Out

By James Boulton

Socialist Workers Party Candidate for U.S. Senator from Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—On Aug. 30 Mayor Frank Zeidler of this city resigned as national chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. The pretext he gave was "Trotskyite infiltration" of the SP-SDF. What he meant by this was the entry into the SP-SDF of the Independent Socialist League, led by Max Shachtman, following a referendum, which allowed League members to join. Of course, the ISL has nothing in common with Trotskyism, but that's beside the point since the real reason for Zeidler's resignation is that he sees no future for himself as a "Socialist." He has been sidling up to the Democratic Party for many years. "The Northern wing of the Democratic Party in many instances is very progressive," he recently declared.

Back in 1954, Zeidler wrote, "An era ended for the Socialist Party of Wisconsin on July 11, 1954. On that date the State Convention of the once powerful party voted not to run candidates in the 1954 elections but to support those endorsed by labor wherever advisable."

This was a formula for supporting the Democrats, who, in the main, are the ones endorsed by the top labor officialdom. Sanction for this policy was given by both 1957 and 1958 conventions of the SP-SDF. The party-federation prohibits electoral collaboration only with the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

Both Wayne Leverenz, who is SWP candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and I are well aware of Frank Zeidler's real motivation in resigning from the SP-SDF. With Leverenz' concurrence, I accordingly wrote Zeidler the following open letter, portions of which were quoted in the Sept. 3 Milwaukee Journal in an article headlined "Calls Zeidler a Democrat."

"The Socialist Workers Party and its candidates for U.S. Senator and Governor of Wisconsin wish to express their belief in the wisdom of your decision to resign

from active leadership in the Socialist Party. Your action will help clear the road for a regroupment of those socialist forces aiming at the formation of an independent labor party for America.

"We believe that you have every right to be a Democrat; and many years ago I urged you to come out four-square for that party whose politics and methods are closest to your heart. On the other hand, American socialists since the days of Eugene V. Debs have been militant front-rank opponents of the capitalist system and the war party which it must empower to serve its world economic ambitions.

"We were never able to see eye-to-eye with the Democratic war-makers in 1941 as you were able to do, and as Mr. Eisencher of the Communist Party was able to do. And today both of you support William Proxmire [Democrat] for U.S. Senator . . .

"Our proposal for united socialist electoral slates in 1958 has been an above-board operation, spelled out in press and public address, with no merger talk. We have invited the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party of Mrs. Cozzini, the Peoples Progressive Party remnants, and sundry independents like the American Socialist magazine society, to run candidates with us on a broad platform.

"I think you are wholly aware that we favor, above all, for the American workers and thinking progressives, an immensely democratic independent labor party on the order of the British parliamentary Labor Party . . .

"Your action confirms, a bit belatedly, my opinion presented in a public document in August of 1949 and entitled, 'Socialist Party and Democratic Leaders Plot Unity.' At that time I pointed out that you would necessarily follow your predecessors into the house of Truman and Eastland. I said, 'Truth is: Zeidler is a well-behaving Democrat . . .'"

Penn. Lockout Victims Are Denied Jobless Pay

By Herbert Lewin
SWP Candidate for Governor of Pa.

LESTER, PA., Sept. 11 — Thirty-five months after being locked out at the Westinghouse Steam Division Plant here, the State Superior Court ruled that some 6,000 workers were not entitled to unemployment compensation. In addition to the local plant, seven other plants in the state were affected by the ruling.

The workers at the Lester Plant feel that their case was clearly one of lockout. The union had offered to extend the contract for continued negotiations. The company had unilaterally cancelled the contract, eliminated the incentive plan and cut wages an average of 50 cents an hour. (This was testified to under oath in court.) On Monday, Oct. 17, 1955, the gates were locked, and one entrance was not open to employees.

CAMPAIGN ORATORY
All during this long fight to obtain the unemployment compensation due the Westinghouse workers, the so-called friends of labor — the Democratic governor, mayors, congressmen (Democratic and Republican) — made many fine sounding statements in favor of the union's claim.

Mayor Dilworth of Philadelphia, after having the case explained to him by a delegation

of union men, issued a clear statement in their favor. Several months ago, the Mayor had aspirations to run for governor and was making a tour of the state to get support financially and otherwise from some business and industrial sources.

In order to prove his impartiality, he stated that he had serious doubts about the validity of the unemployment compensation claims of the Westinghouse workers. The men and women at Lester plant feel particularly bitter about his turnabout statement at this critical phase of the case.

Dilworth's statement also created a flurry of anger among labor leaders active in Pennsylvania politics. But a week or so later, they turned the other cheek and elected him to a high position in Americans for Democratic Action and were ready to endorse him for any post.

The Democratic governor and other officials (who had addressed us from a platform at our union hall before election) made no serious attempt to correct or change the unemployment compensation law.

DOUBLE STANDARD
The court's conclusion that "The unemployment compensation fund is not to be used as an instrumentality to gain concessions in the course of collective bargaining," gives a

free hand to the corporations to starve the workers into accepting any condition of employment.

The judge's ruling is all the more galling to Westinghouse workers because they know that the company was given tax rebates in the millions to compensate the corporation for the profits they lost while the plants were idled in the lockout. These tax rebates enabled Westinghouse to declare dividends to their stock holders and to pay company officials high salaries for supervising closed plants.

All this adds up to deep resentment by the workers of their so-called political friends who talked big and acted small. A new look is being taken at independent political action.

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Calendar of Events

CHICAGO
Sat., Sept. 27, 9 P.M. — "Scoreboard on the Nation's Schools: Status of Desegregation." Speaker: Isidore Warwak. Forum followed by social. Militant Labor Forum, 777 W. Adams.

CLEVELAND
Fri., Sept. 26, 8 P.M. — The Cleveland Militant Forum, 10609 Superior Ave., presents "The Cold War Against Segregation in the South." Speaker, Jean Simon.

DETROIT
Hear: Evelyn Sell, Socialist

Workers candidate for U.S. Senator, speak on "The Fight for School Integration and Civil Rights." Fri., Sept. 26, 8 P.M. at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

LOS ANGELES
First in series of biweekly fall forums: Harry and Grace Koger, staff writers of Southern Newsletter; "Problems of the South." Grace Bailey, writer and lecturer: "The Supreme Court and School Desegregation." Sat., Sept. 27, 8:15 P.M. Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4th St., A.S.P. International Socialist Review.

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXII

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

NUMBER 38

Jobless Left Stranded in Economic Upturn

By Gordon Bailey

While government and Big Business spokesmen are exuding confidence over the economic situation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has gloomy news about the unemployed. According to Department of Labor figures for August 1958 the level of unemployment in the U.S. has remained constant despite a rise in economic activity in the last three months. Since Spring, about 7.5% of the labor force has been unemployed. In July the figure was 7.3% while in August it climbed to 7.6%, the highest point since the start of the recession. In August 1957 the figure stood at 4.3%.

Official government figures, always on the conservative side, put the number of unemployed today at 4,699,000. Of these, according to Bureau of Labor statistics, 270,000 exhausted their benefits in August, while 650,000 were collecting additional benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Program. These workers have been unemployed six months or more.

This protracted unemployment occurs in the face of an upturn in certain sections of the economy in the last three months.

PRODUCTION GOES UP
According to the Federal Reserve Board's monthly summary for August, industrial production has regained more than half of the ground lost during the recession. The Board's figure for industrial activity during August was 137% of the 1947-49 average, halfway between the recession low of 126% and the August 1957 high of 145%.

At the same time according to the Board, residential building has reached a rate of 1,116,000 units, the highest since January 1956. Production of manufactured goods also rose in the past three months, and output of electricity — regarded as a significant indicator of business activity — advanced to a new high.

While industrial activity may have regained half the ground lost in the recession, far less than half of the laid-off workers have got their jobs back. Since August 1957 only 500,000 out of a total of 2.4 million unemployed industrial workers have found jobs. This is about 20% of the unemployed put back to work despite a 50% rise in economic activity.

Key to this lag in employment lies in automation and improved technology that enable the plants to turn out more goods with fewer workers. This process of technological advance has been speeded up during the recession. Manufacturers have taken advantage of the business slowdown to permanently close less efficient plants and open newly equipped ones, often in the low wage areas of the South and Southwest. In upstate New York, whole towns have been left economically stranded by shoe or textile factories shutting down for good.

PICTURE IN STEEL
Even where manufacturing operations are not transferred bodily to brand new plants, installation of new labor-saving machinery enables the old plants to produce more efficiently. It is estimated that the nation's steel plants have increased efficiency by 10% since February of this year. This means that even if steel production were restored to the 100% of capacity level (it is 65% now), at least 10% of the nearly 400,000 fully or partly unemployed steel workers would still be jobless.

Another negative factor in the employment picture is revealed by the Journal of Commerce in its issue of Sept. 16. Speaking of prospects for recovery the editors write: "Taking into account the fact that the labor force grows by about three-quarters of a million persons a year and that a recovery period typically sees increased hours worked before there is any substantial amount of rehiring, they [the economists] cannot see a recovery strong enough to absorb all but 2 1/2 million 'frictional' unemployed for some time to come. A 2 1/2 million unemployment level is regarded as 'full employment.'" This means that even at the present rate of recovery, a jobless total of five million or more can be expected for the next year and continued recovery is by no means assured.

Unemployment benefits, even with the 13-week extension, run to no more than 39 weeks, and many workers have already exhausted all their benefits. The Administration has turned its back on the jobless, but the labor movement cannot afford to do likewise. The immediate needs of the unemployed must be met by demanding unemployment compensation at full wages for the entire period of unemployment. Again, unemployment must be attacked by fighting for the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay.

ed Catholic attorneys to submit for church examination any divorce or separation suits before accepting such suits, even though the litigants might be of some other faith, such as Jewish. This is printed in a recent issue of official Catholic periodical and also in officially approved Catholic booklets. The church also threatens damnation to Catholic druggists who sell contraceptives. There are many other examples of similar church interference outside of its own sphere.

The SWP will gain a large number of supporters among Catholics if it will support views of Catholics who dissent with arbitrary and unjust and unwarranted intrusion on their civil rights by arrogant church authorities.

E.W.
San Bernardino, Calif.

Prices Jump Up Before Your Eyes
Editor:

There can be no question that the heavy hand of inflation is reaching into every segment of American society. Several weeks ago at a Mexican dance in St. Paul, we were drinking beer and eating tacos — the Mexican equivalent of sandwich — which sold at two for a quarter.

We were a little early. People were just beginning to arrive and the band was starting to warm up in the background. The tacos were delicious, and we were debating over whether or not to have another round when we noticed a sign being put up over the food counter which read "Tacos — 20c each."

The unanimous reaction at our table was "Wow! The cost of living is really jumping."
Tom Leonard
Minneapolis



"Hey Joe, are you between 20 and 25 years old, with 15 years dishwashing experience? There's a want ad here for one."

... Steel Workers Need 30-for-40

(Continued from Page 1)

class collaboration between union officials and the employers.

Recently, there has been much rumor to the effect that a large number of USA officials considered McDonald too much of a liability and were getting ready to dump him. Reports to this effect published in the August issue of Fortune magazine and in the September Readers Digest were hotly denied in a unanimous statement by the USA International Executive Board published in the September issue of Steel Labor.

In the same issue, McDonald warns that the corporations are preparing a bitter attack on the union in 1959.

BUREAUCRACY CLOSES RANKS
The officers report to this week's convention has a similar tone and declares that "the vast majority of the operators of

our plants and mills have betrayed our acts of good faith . . ." The report also attempts to lump together corporation attacks and rank-and-file opposition to McDonald within the union itself. It appears then, that the bureaucracy has united behind McDonald and has decided to meet the crisis in the industry and the union in a two-fold way.

On the one hand it adopts a militant pose in order to rally the workers behind the leadership. This reflects the growing pressure of the rank and file for militant class struggle on the part of the union. On the other hand, the bureaucrats appear to be preparing reprisals against the very elements within the union which are making this rank-and-file pressure felt. This combination of concessions and repressions will probably make up the important action at the Steel Workers ninth convention.

representative than giving a seat on the Security Council to the Seventh Fleet.

But then he started to advocate that the UN should police the Middle East, and I drew up short. Although he had declared himself against interference in the internal affairs of Middle East countries, Thomas urged a UN police force in the area to prevent things like strife between the Maronite Christians and Moslems in Lebanon and to protect minorities like the Palestinian Arab refugees. However, a UN police force can be used for a "police action" as in Korea. Didn't the U.S. government propose that the Marines in Lebanon might be converted into UN troops or combined with the UN observer corps?

Where at the start of his speech I had felt that this time I could agree with Norman Thomas on a foreign policy issue, as he developed his ideas I felt that once again his "socialism" was of the State Department variety.

E. Larsen
Chicago

A T-H Victim
Editor:

I've known Brother Hugh Bryson some 15 years. I've been shipmate, friend, associate and fellow maritime unionist with him some 14 of these years. The greater part of the last year he has been locked away in a Federal Prison on what I believe is the pioneer of frame-ups. He was the first union functionary framed under the Taft-Hartley Law. He is as much a victim of anti-labor big business as Mooney-Billings, Sacco-Vanzetti, Joe Hill, King-Ramsey-Connors and others . . .

This is an issue not just limited to our own San Francisco waterfront, although that is

Letters from Militant Readers

Norman Thomas On Middle East
Editor:

On Aug. 11 a fair-sized number of people came to downtown Chicago to hear some speechifying on the "Crisis in the Middle East." Two university professors served as window dressing for Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader. The two professors spent most of their time moralizing on the issue—spicing this with toastmaster stories. They decried Dulles' "brinkmanship" and Ike's blundering, but always managed to avoid saying anything concrete about the crisis and about what ought to be done.

Norman Thomas, however, got right down to cases — at least he did at first. I was even momentarily warmed by his forthrightness. He said that the revolutionary regimes in Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus were at least better than the old ones. He got applause when he called for orderly withdrawal of American troops. He agreed with the professors that U.S. policy should be one of encouraging neutrality for the Middle East nations. Then he went them one better by advocating some kind of understanding between East and West. He even called for UN recognition of the People's Republic of China. This, he said, would be more

where he served the trade-union movement primarily. We must start to acquaint the whole trade-union movement with the issues at stake and start united actions to secure his release. Labor and people's organizations everywhere should interest themselves in the "Case of the Frame-Up of Hugh Bryson."

I would like to suggest that readers of your paper take time out to drop him a postcard to let him know that progressive minded people will never forget him, what he has done for the working people, and are continuing the fight to set him free. Postcards only please. No written letters. Prison regulations, you know.

The address is: Hugh Bryson, Box 7, San Pedro, Calif.

J.A.R.
San Francisco

(Hugh Bryson was a top officer of the West Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards union up to the time that this union was destroyed by government and rival union attacks.—Ed.)

The Catholic Power
Editor: