

Nationwide Rally Answers Attack On Castro Gov't

Cuba's workers and peasants are rallying in reply to the heavy attack mounted against the Castro regime by U.S. capitalists, their press, and governmental servants as the sixth anniversary of Castro's initial uprising against the Batista dictatorship approached.

On July 13, scarcely two weeks before the July 26 anniversary, Admiral Burke, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, told the National War College in Washington that "the revolution is being used by the Communists and the danger is still great in Cuba that the Communists will take over."

The next day the former commander of Castro's Air Force, Major Pedro Diaz, who fled to the U.S., appeared before the Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee to charge that "Communists" were seiz-

ing power in Cuba, with Castro's help.

At his July 15 press conference Eisenhower chimed in, though more ambiguously, saying that the U.S. was watching the whole Caribbean area.

On July 13 Cuban President Urrutia joined the chorus in Havana, saying Communists "are doing horrible damage to Cuba . . . trying to create a second front against the U.S. and in favor of Russia." Wall Street had pinned its hopes of turning back the tide of the Cuban revolution upon Urrutia.

Castro energetically repulsed this reactionary offensive by formally resigning as Premier, denouncing Urrutia as a near-traitor, and calling upon the people to demonstrate for the revolution. Over one-half million responded in Havana, forcing the president's resignation. Castro designated a new president in his stead.

All week his supporters have been preparing a vast mobilization of the peasants. They have been marching from both ends of the island for days to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the July 26 movement.

The anti-revolutionary elements are trying to halt the application of the agrarian reforms and the expropriation of American companies. The agrarian laws provide that no person shall own more than 600-odd acres. The government will soon take over 400 cattle ranches totalling millions of acres, many of them owned by American or mixed Cuban-American companies. Castro has given the big sugar planters a year's grace before expropriation.

The landowners have run into headlong conflict with the peasants and workers who are pressing Castro to proceed without delay to implement the radical measures of improvement he has promised.

Cuban Unions Call National Token Strike

The powerful Cuban Workers Confederation has called a one-hour nationwide work stoppage for July 24 to back up Castro and demand his return as premier. The labor confederation's chief, David Salvador, urged workers to hold meetings during that work stoppage to hear their leaders stress the importance of Castro's resumption of office.

The former premier was also informed that the thousands upon thousands of peasants now streaming into Havana by train, bus, truck and foot would stay there until he withdrew his resignation.

This demonstration of unity between the workers and peasants is designed to set the stage for an overwhelming demonstration of loyalty to Castro and his program on the July 26 celebration.

"Self-Defense" Debated By NAACP Delegates

By George Lavan

The official record of the NAACP's Fiftieth Annual Convention states that the delegates voted "unanimously" to uphold the suspension of Robert F. Williams, the North Carolina exponent of self-defense by Negroes against racist attacks.

This is technically correct, for under the unit rule whereby area votes are cast as a whole, all seven geographical regions of the NAACP voted to uphold the national office's suspension of Williams. But the vote doesn't tell the whole story nor indicate that the victory was hollow.

Williams came into the convention with two proposals: (1) that the delegates go on record in support of Negroes defending themselves against racist attack in those areas where the law fails to give equal protection; and (2) that the convention rescind the remaining three - and - a - half months of his suspension by the national board for having made his "meet violence with violence" statement.

In an attempt to "outflank" the widespread support for Williams' self-defense position, the resolutions committee presented, and the convention accepted, a preamble which contained the following statement: "In rejecting violence, we do not deny, but reaffirm the right of individual and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults."

While thus conceding Williams a victory on the principle involved, the NAACP leadership by unprecedented measures pressured all but a handful of his hardest sympathizers from registering their votes for his reinstatement.

Firing the first shot, the national office gave all delegates upon registration a printed pamphlet entitled "The Single Issue in the Robert Williams Case." According to the pam-

phlet, "There is no issue of self-defense. There is no issue of free speech." It claimed the "single issue" to be a call by Williams for mob action and lynching.

To arrive at this, the national office singled out from the numerous statements and interviews a single UPI-reported news story. A few hours after that dispatch originally appeared, Williams publicly stated that he was not calling for initiation of violence or retaliation. Nonetheless the leadership's strategy was to ignore Williams' statements and endlessly to accuse him of urging the lynching of whites.

As a result, news stories from the convention, such as that sent out by the N.Y. Times Service on July 17, appeared under headlines describing Williams as a "Lynch Advocate." Supplementing this public attack were rumors among delegates that Williams "was helping the White Citizens Councils," had been "sent to the convention by the White Citizens Councils," etc.

In answer to the national office's propaganda, delegates who favored Williams put out a mimeographed statement: "The Real Issue in the Robert Williams Case."

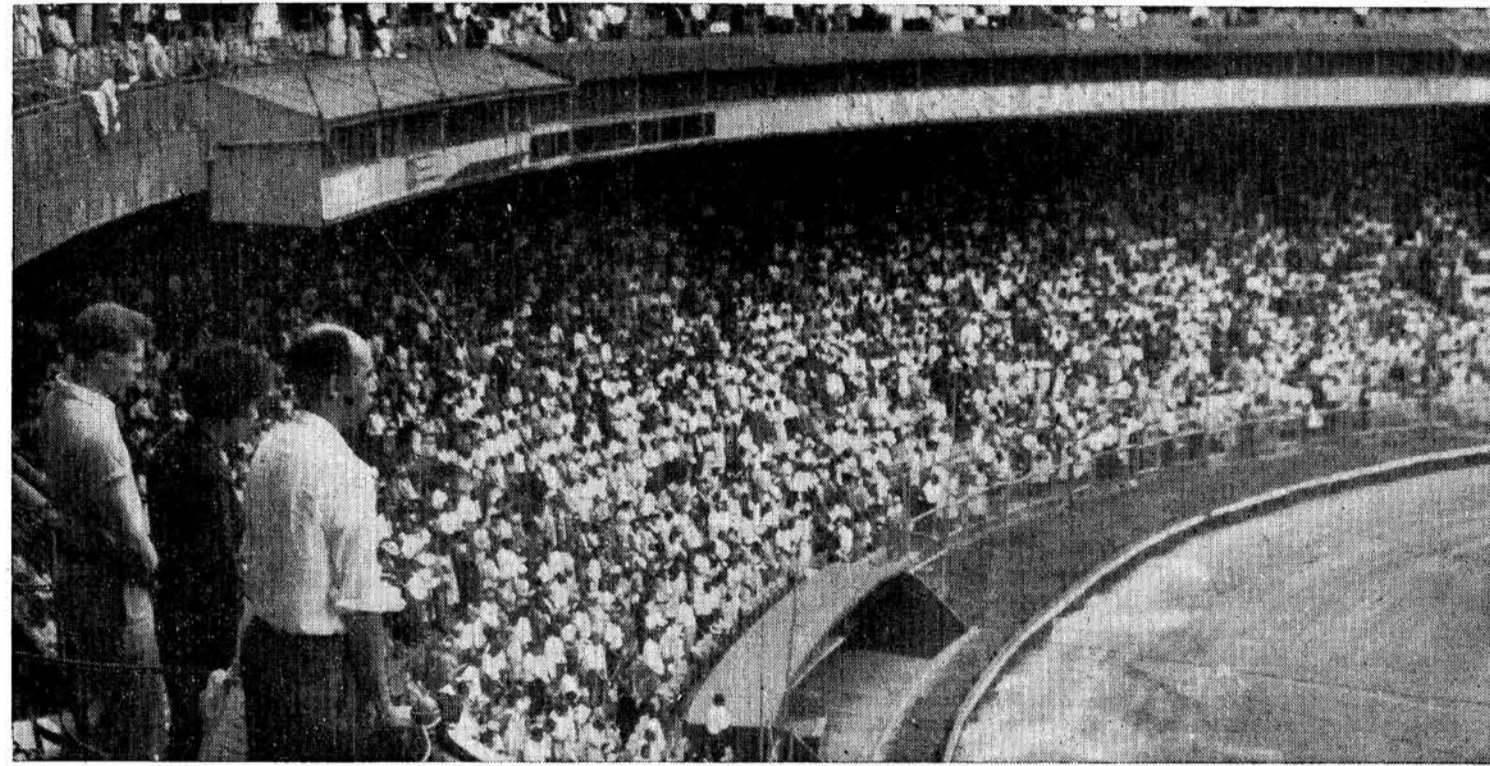
On Thursday, the convention's fourth day, Williams was permitted to appear before the resolutions committee. He and his attorney, Conrad Lynn, an alternate delegate from the Spring Valley, N.Y., branch, were allotted ten minutes each.

The impact of Williams' position even on this well-screened committee is shown by the

(Continued on Page 3)

Steel Pickets Spearhead Fight for Labor's Future

NAACP Rally at Polo Grounds in New York



The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wound up its Golden Anniversary Convention July 19 with a mass rally at the Polo Grounds. Some 18,000 turned out in a demonstration of determination to wipe out racial discrimination. Heaviest applause went to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell when he denounced hypocritical Northern liberal Congressmen who speak for civil rights but refuse to do anything effective to help win them.

Humphrey Joins Network Drive To Destroy Freedom of the Air

JULY 23 — Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has lent himself as principal front-man in the fraudulent drive of the big broadcasting companies to destroy the federal "equal-time" law.

Fully aware of the repercussions its act would have on Congress, CBS denied air time to Humphrey on July 16 on the ground that he is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. This carefully staged announcement came 24 hours after the Senate Commerce Committee had unanimously endorsed a bill to rip the guts out of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act.

This provision requires that when a candidate is granted radio or TV time, equal time must be given to other candidates for the same office.

The Commerce Committee amendment would exempt from the equal-time statute the appearance of a candidate on a newscast, news interview, news documentary, on-the-spot coverage of news events or panel discussions.

A similar bill is being processed in the House. If enacted the equal-time law would become a dead letter since the networks could obviously claim that any appearance by a can-

didate falls under this sweeping "news" category.

According to Senator Humphrey, Democratic majority leader Lyndon Johnson has promised him the bill will be acted on by the Senate this week.

The desire of the broadcasters to restrict free time to big business candidates was given renewed vigor by their thoroughly dishonest exploitation of the Federal Communication Commission's now celebrated Lar Daly decision. The FCC had ruled that Daly, an America First candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1958, was entitled to time after the incumbent enjoyed several appearances on TV newscasts that clearly advanced his candidacy.

The commission ruled in essence that news programs were not exempt from the equal-time statute. This decision was long overdue since the stations have frequently favored particular candidates with use of their facilities under the guise of "news."

With the connivance of the press and a host of congressmen, the broadcasters set out to deceive the public. The ruling meant, they said, that any time one candidate's name was mentioned, all other candidates would have to be granted equal time. This would necessarily mean a blackout on political

news since the stations could not grant time to a legion of "crackpot" candidates, claimed the broadcasters.

This hoax was used to justify the restrictive legislation introduced into Congress. The Humphrey episode was staged to ram the legislation through.

In denying Humphrey the time, CBS deceitfully sought to imply it would have the Vegetarians and Prohibitionists at its door. But if the network had granted Humphrey the time, the most that would have happened is that other contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination could have put in their bid for equal time. And that doesn't mean any individual who arbitrarily decides he is a candidate for the nomination.

In fact, Section 315 is already so rigged that the stations don't have to offer equal time to anyone. It must be claimed by other candidates, who, if their bid is rejected, must appeal to the FCC. In any such appeal the burden of proof for establishing that his candidacy is legal rests with the claimant.

The exploitation of the Humphrey case was so raw that New York Times correspondent W. H. Lawrence was compelled to report on July 17: "Although CBS said it had acted regretfully with relation to Senator Humphrey,

there was a feeling in Washington that politics had not been totally absent from the decision.

The dispatch added: "One thing is certain. None of the announced or unannounced Presidential aspirants will vote against the revision of the communications law that is sought by the broadcasters."

This damning admission from its own sources didn't prevent the Times from declaring in a July 21 editorial that Humphrey was one of "the victims of this absurdity" of the equal-time law.

Nor did the fraudulent CBS stunt deter Humphrey from cynically declaring: "If CBS wanted to lobby for this bill, they didn't have to lobby with me. I'm going to vote for it."

TV and radio time is almost totally monopolized by paid and unpaid spokesmen for Big Business. Elimination of the equal-time clause would stop up the minimal access to the nation's principal communications media still open to minority political views.

Such a curb can easily be extended to all voices speaking on behalf of labor or the racial minorities. All supporters of democratic rights ought to speak up now against this conspiracy to destroy freedom of expression on the air waves.

Corporations Plan New Moves to Break Down Hard-Won Union Gains

By Tom Kerry

The men of steel are in an angry mood.

The brazen demand of the steel corporations that the unions surrender working conditions won over decades of struggle has solidified the ranks of the Steelworkers as never before.

To the men in the plants, union conditions mean the difference between human dignity and crawling servility. There can be no compromise on this score. There can be no return to the preunion slave conditions in steel without a bloody struggle and, as an inevitable consequence, a major social crisis.

The steel corporations are spearheading a general employer offensive against labor. The Steelworkers, now bearing the brunt of the attack, are labor's front-line fighters.

As one union paper so aptly puts it, the "steel shutdown appears to be the start" of the big business offensive against labor. "The preliminary barrages have been going on for a long time," says the July 16 National Maritime Union Pilot in a front page editorial. "This is what the billion-dollar smear campaigns against labor have been aiming at." The editorial concludes by emphasizing that "the battle the steelworkers are in today is the fight for the future" of labor.

The official convention call of the AFL-CIO, asserting that "the labor movement is under its heaviest attack in more than a generation," declares: "The very right of the unions to survive is at stake."

In this battle for survival, the boss-controlled political machines are lined up solidly with the employers. Eisenhower sparked the employers' "anti-inflation" campaign at the very beginning of contract negotiations. Since then the employers and their kept press have played variations on this theme in every key.

The attempt to foist upon the Steelworkers responsibility for inflation, induced in large measure by monopoly price-gouging, is a cruel hoax.

As for labor's "friends" in public office, they play their usual perfidious role. Following the ill-considered proposal of David McDonald, they clamor for Eisenhower to invoke his powers under Taft-Hartley to set up a "fact-finding" board to adjudicate the dispute. Eisenhower plays coy. Now is not the time, he says, there is no national emergency — yet!

In this he follows the lead of the steel barons. They are in no hurry. For months prior to the strike they piled up huge reserves of steel. Even if the plants reopened tomorrow there would be little demand for steel. Wait until accumulated inventories are depleted, then — then the time will be ripe for the "fact-finders."

Historically the role of government fact-finding boards, especially since Taft-Hartley, is to supplement the employer offensive against labor. So long as the advantage appears to be on the side of the employers, there is, you see — no national emergency. When the scale is tipped in favor of labor the fact finders are brought in to whittle down labor's demands, to throw the weight of "public opinion" onto the scale in order to redress the balance in favor of the corporations.

Labor can emerge victorious only if it sheds any illusions about the impartiality of the boss-class government and its agencies and relies on its organized strength and the fighting qualities demonstrated in action by the men of steel on their picket lines.

At the NAACP's Golden Anniversary Convention

By Lillian Kiezal

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wound up its Fiftieth (Golden Anniversary) convention with a mass rally at New York's Polo Grounds Sunday. Some 18,000 people gathered to hear, among others, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, Mayor Wagner, Jackie Robinson, and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

The growing importance of the Negro vote was amply demonstrated at the convention. Governor Rockefeller and Senator Hubert Humphrey, presidential aspirants in the Republican and Democratic parties, treated the delegates to demagogic speeches on how they are allegedly championing the Negro people's struggle for equality.

At the Polo Grounds Roy Wilkins indicated his awareness of the Negro political potential by reminding the Democrats: "The time may come . . . when Negro

citizens, sick and disgusted over the Dixiecrat chairmen in the House and the Senate, may have to decide to try to vote the party out of office which permits these men from another age to choke us to death."

Who will replace them? "We know that the Republican party is not perfect," Wilkins continued, "and that it has its shifty operators also . . . But if a change should be made, at least we have the men of the Republican Party in states where we can vote for or against them, according to their records. At present, we cannot vote for or against Eastland."

Thus he voiced the dissatisfaction of the delegates while sticking with the NAACP policy of supporting the two-party evil. The leadership is not even considering the possibility of a break with the two boss parties. The refusal to turn to independent political action makes a mockery of the Political Action Resolution passed by the convention which declares:

"As our objective for 1960 we

call upon our branches to double the number of registered voters in each city or county where there is no interference with the right to vote." And "That we increase our financial expenditures to promote registration-and-vote campaigns in the South and that all the facilities of our organization be used to make registration and voting a top priority project."

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell won the most applause at the wind-up rally on the theme, "This is an hour . . . to let the chips fly where they may."

"Let this also be known," he said, "to the whole world, even behind the Iron Curtain, that lynching is legal in the United States. The Attorney General of the U.S. Department of Justice has refused to testify in favor of an anti-lynching bill; has refused to call for an anti-lynching bill . . . yet at the same time he piously wrings his hands after the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi, and says — 'We can do

nothing!'"

Powell claimed that he has lost confidence in liberal congressmen and senators. " . . . liberalism is a sham and hypocrisy in the North today. There are no true liberals left."

He cited as an example an amendment he introduced to the labor rackets bill now being written by the House Committee on Education and Labor of which he is a member. The amendment should prevent unions from barring from membership anyone because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"I knew," he said, "that the Southerners on the committee would vote against it but to my complete surprise . . . self-proclaimed liberal Democrats voted against it also. . . . Like Wilkins, however, Powell offered no positive suggestions on how to run these 'hypocrites' out of Congress."

In a vote of confidence Saturday, the convention had agreed to uphold Roy Wilkins and the NAACP leadership's suspension of Robert F. Wil-

kins, President of the NAACP branch in Monroe, N. C. Williams was suspended for six months for advocating that Negroes defend themselves against racist violence. Powell referred to the suspension as a one-sided action:

"Just as the National Office of the NAACP purged the President of the NAACP chapter in Monroe County, N.C. I believe they should purge these phony northern white liberals who are completely insincere and utter hypocrites and who use the NAACP to mask their true feelings. The NAACP must stop coddling phony northern white liberals." The last sentence drew stormy applause.

The convention passed a number of resolutions on pressing problems which confront the Negro community, including the fight for school desegregation; the struggle to end discrimination in public and private housing; the defense of academic freedom and civil rights.

The NAACP reaffirmed its opposition to the so-called "Right-to-Work" laws. "These laws not only endanger the organized labor movement but have a bad effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community."

The Labor and Employment Resolution warned the Negro people that "The 'Right to Work' laws are not fair employment practice laws and are supported by the opponents of genuine FEP Laws."

Advising the membership to join the union in their industry the NAACP at the same time declares:

"The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee has failed effectively to enforce AFL-CIO policy resolutions against discrimination as these racist practices continue in many crafts and industries throughout America." Trade unionists are urged to "raise these questions sharply within organized labor and to press for more effective and vigorous enforcement procedures by the national leadership of the AFL-CIO."

What Makes Prison Inmates Go on Strike?

Editor: The workers in my shop have become keener to what's in the press since the barrage of propaganda on the steel strike began.

prison." After painting a picture of dangerous criminals bent on destruction, with hostages in their power, the last paragraph finally gives the unstated reason for the prisoner's grievances:

"In March 1958 prisoners rioted in a two-day frenzy of destruction to protest a six-day, 72-hour work week in the mines."

The union man's comment was, "How the hell would you like to work 12 hours a day in a coal pit for fink wages!"

"Correction," added the guy who had been in stir, "No wages at all."

E. S. Chicago On the Picket Line At Republic Steel Editor: The steel strike began at the Chicago Republic Steel with the same calm self-assurance that prevailed in the plant prior to the strike.

only language they understand. I can't understand the postponement." By 11 p.m. 500 pickets massed in front of the Chicago Republic Steel plant at the site of the Memorial Day massacre.

The company police and the Chicago cops were amazed at the discipline and order that was quickly established by the pickets. Systematically and methodically they set up their lines, directed traffic and prevented any scabs from coming in.

At 11:30 p.m. Capt. O'Sullivan and Chicago's labor-detail police showed up and asked the local president what the union's program was in regard to picketing.

His answer was that the union intended to maintain an orderly picket line, but they would not tolerate any scabs trying to get in.

Detroit Steel Pickets Take Strong Stand

DETROIT, July 18 — The two major steel producers here, Great Lakes Steel (a division of George Humphrey's National Steel) and McLouth Steel, were completely shut down by Wednesday.

Feeling this year is very strong against any concessions to these companies: At a McLouth mass meeting of Local 2659 Tuesday Pres. Adolph Schwartz asked for approval of the midnight strike deadline.

Every man in the audience of 1,000 stood up and roared approval. So bitter was their feeling that they, along with Local 1299 (Great Lakes Steel) refused to let any members enter the plants to do maintenance work.

The strike deadline was preceded by a walkout at the Trenton plant of McLouth on the midnight shift Tuesday morning, shutting down the division. This was another indication of the resentment over the refusal of McLouth, thirteenth largest steel producer in the country, to bargain.

The men wanted contract changes to give more protection against an accumulation of penalties and abuses.

Safety conditions are such a sore point that the plant was shut down last January by a one-week strike after three workers were killed.

Here are some typical opinions expressed by strikers at the Great Lakes Steel plant in Escorse: Paul Daniels, a member of the strike committee: "We are out to improve working conditions in the mill and I expect a long strike. Conditions in the mill are worse today than they were in 1952 when we were out 56 days."

Jake Haefler: "The company is trying to take away contract provisions for sensible working conditions. If they do we'll be little better than slave laborers."

Robert Godbey, who has been laid off or on strike for 22 months out of the four years he has worked for the company: "I'm ready for this strike. I hope the union gets everything possible for its members. I'd rather work than strike but certainly not for less money."

Owen R. Wilson: "Conditions have been getting steadily worse for the past three years. A grievance complaint now gets no consideration from the company and is never settled."

Sammy Qualls: "They want to juggle seniority to suit their purposes. I'm glad the union will not allow this. It takes organization to protect the individual and his seniority rights."

"You hit the picket line, we'll take the Integrated School!"



Mesabi Iron Ore Men Join Brothers on Strike

By Tom Leonard MINNEAPOLIS, July 20 — The Mesabi Iron Range, historic scene of bitterly fought labor struggles, is deeply involved in the current steel strike. The United Steelworkers report that 13,606 of its members are on strike there.

In addition, 3,700 unlicensed seamen members of the steel union are walking off as their ships reach port in Duluth. These seamen had been back on the job only about a week after participating in a series of unauthorized walkouts that crippled shipping in Duluth and Superior and forced several mines on the Iron Range to shut down.

Nonunion shipping will also be hit by the strike. The biggest unorganized outfit on the lakes, Interlake Steamship Co., which operates 33 ore carriers, has announced it will lay off most of its crews if the strike continues. Railroads in the area, already hit by layoffs resulting from the recession and continuing automation, are chopping more workers from the payroll.

The effectiveness of the strike on the Iron Range is testimonial to the traditional militancy of the area. The Range has been hard hit by layoffs in the past two years and many miners have been jobless for more than a year. Yet they didn't hesitate to join the strike.

One exception is the Zenith underground mine at Ely, Minn., which employs about 250 workers.

Morale Is High Among Pickets In Chicago Area

CHICAGO, July 17—After picket duty today we rode over to see our brother strikers in the Indiana plants. We made our first stop at the two huge steel mills facing each other in Indiana Harbor—Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel.

Approaching a big steel worker at the coffee urn set on the sidewalk at one gate, we started to identify ourselves.

"Just a minute," he said and called over the picket captain. The captain of the line gave us the once-over rapidly, shook hands, and introduced us all around. All barriers down, the brothers welcomed us warmly.

"How are things at Republic?" they asked.

"No trouble. A big gang was out the first night and Wednesday morning. Now we're settling down to routine. Nothing but nothing is moving in or out," we replied.

"We're all set here, too. Nobody gets into the plant proper. Just the office workers pop in and out of the administration building, that is set apart from the mill, for coffee.

"Our Local president was asked about office workers," we reported. "He said that the union won't tolerate scabs. The office help can't cross the picket line either way and as far as the foremen are concerned since they've bedded down they can stay in there and rot. The company as a result laid off the office workers."

The reactionary right-to-work law looms threateningly before the Indiana strikers.

"The company might try to use this law as a legal means to get a back-to-work movement started," they warned us. "And we would have to mass picket to stop them. The company will probably use this legal gimmick against us if they tire of trying to starve us out."

"That's a tough one," we interjected, "but they don't have room for all of you in jail, do they?"

"Dammit, we had a spokesman for us in the state congress," they replied. "He was supposed to argue against state money appropriations if the legislators didn't first discuss repeal of the Indiana Right-to-Work law. But the s.o.b. double-crossed us. Looks like these friends of labor are not on our side of the fence."

We agreed. The feeling of real solidarity met us everywhere. Our new friends said goodbye warmly. It was a truly representative group—Negro, white and Spanish-speaking brothers. "We'll drop over to see you guys at Republic one of these days," they chorused.

Seattle Striker Views Battle as "Showdown"

SEATTLE, July 17 — It's a rare day when the press gives a truthful presentation of labor's side of the story in a strike. But some of the truth about the steel strike did break through in a July 16 Post-Intelligencer interview with several of the 1,100 strikers at the Bethlehem plant here.

William McCaffery, a mill adjuster, was reported as saying, "This strike is a showdown. The company has taken a very unjust attitude... I certainly hope it's not a long strike, but the company has been trying to take away conditions from us that would put us back 25 years."

Another Bethlehem worker, Frank Krasnowsky, was interviewed as he joined fellow members of Local 1208 on the picket line at the conclusion of the shift.

"Krasnowsky pointed at the stream of automobiles leaving the plant last night and declared: 'Most of these cars are being bought on the installment plan. We'll just have to put off some of the bills for a while.' "Krasnowsky, whose wife just had a baby, said his wife may go to work temporarily to help stretch the family budget. But he wasn't downhearted.

Calendar Of Events

NEW YORK Socialist Societies To Enliven Your Summer SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, Noon to 6 P.M. Repeated by popular demand—The gubernatorial Special Beefsteak Picnic. Charcoal broiled steaks, corn, salad, beverages. Cuisine by McManus. At Annette T. Rubenstein's lakefront cottage, off the Taconic Parkway at Shrub Oak, N.Y. Swimming, boating. \$3 per person, \$5 couple, \$7.50 family. For directions, rides, call GR. 5-9736, 2-6 P.M. (NOTE RAIN DATE SUNDAY, AUG. 2.)

STARLIGHT FORUM, SUNDAY, JULY 26—Dr. Annette T. Rubenstein, 1958 Ind. Socialist candidate for Lt. Gov. on "Individualism and Non-Political Protest Today." Contrib. \$1. The Terrace, Penthouse 10 A, 59 W. 71 St., New York City. (Future Starlight Forums on the Terrace, Aug. 9 and 16. Watch this column for details.) SAVE THIS DATE AUG. 22-24, Weekend at Camp Wingdale, Wingdale, N.Y. United Ind.-Socialist Committee 799 Broadway GR. 5-9736 New York 3, N.Y.

Ohio Annual Militant Picnic Sun., Aug. 2, Hinckley Lake Park. Activities start at 10 a.m. Picnic lunch served 1 p.m. For tickets and further information call SW 1-1818 Wednesdays 7-9 p.m.

Book-A-Month Adventures in Freedom — 300 Years of Jewish Life in America, by Oscar Handlin. This 282-page book was originally priced at \$3.75. Book-A-Month price is \$1.25. Pioneer Publishers 116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

Local Directory

BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Wednesday nights 7 to 9. The Militant, P.O. Box 1904, University Center Station, Cleveland 6, Ohio. DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9236. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays. NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J. NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852. OAKLAND-BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif. PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house. Call PO 3-5820. SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Introductory Offer

Are you interested in the real meaning of big events at home and abroad? Then you can't afford to overlook the socialist point of view. Make sure you get the Militant every week. The Republic workers have helped to expose some of the anti-union propaganda of the daily press. Last June 22, the Cleveland News ran a banner headline, "News Poll Finds Steelworkers Against Strike But Expect It."

Billie Holiday

By Harry Ring It was Sept. 25, 1955. Eight thousand people stood outside a Harlem church. Another two thousand were jammed inside. They were protesting the Mississippi lynching of Emmett Till. A chilling song that wrung the audience came over the loudspeakers: Southern trees bear a strange fruit, Blood on the leaves and blood at the root, Black bottoms—swinging in the southern breeze, Strange fruit hanging from the poplar trees. Pastoral scene of the gallant south, The bulging eyes and the twisted mouth, Scent of magnolias, sweet and fresh, Then the sudden smell of burning flesh... The voice was that of the famed jazz singer, Billie Holiday. "Strange Fruit" was her theme song. She sang it everywhere—whether she appeared in a cheap gin mill, a swank night club or a Carnegie Hall midnight concert.

Notes in the News

"A DIABOLIC ACT"—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who commanded the Asiatic Fleet when the Japanese bombed the gunboat "Panay" in 1937, died July 7 at the age of 83. The admiral is best remembered for terming Truman's use of atomic bombs "a diabolic act." Yarnell said that "the United States lost the moral leadership of the world when it dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki when Japan was at that time a defeated nation and was suing for peace."

"INSIDIOUS FAIRY TALE"—The Shreveport, La., Journal last week attacked a fairy tale, "Black and White," as "insidious interracial propaganda" and demanded an investigation of children's shelves in the state's libraries. The book, published in 1944, tells about a "black man, who lived in the black country of Wales" and a snowman who turned into "a white lady" so that the two could be married and live happily ever after. The indignant racist editor demanded: "How would you like for your little boy or girl to hear a bedtime story about a 'black man' and a 'white lady,' who brought happiness and gaiety into their lives by marrying each other?"

"WATCH YOUR EYES"—George Hunt, a 26-year-old Negro filling-station attendant in Richmond, Va., was arrested and convicted after some white women, who drove into the station with their skirts raised above their knees because of the hot weather, complained that he had stared at their legs. Another Negro, Charles Fitzgerald, was dragged off a bus in Philadelphia, arrested and charged with "assaulting an officer" because he observed two white girls in shorts doing some dance steps in front of a phonograph shop. According to three witnesses, the white cop saw Fitzgerald looking from a bus window. The cop rushed onto the bus and demanded, "Do you like what you see?" When Fitzgerald said, "Yes," the cop dragged him out.

"DO WHAT I SAY, NOT WHAT I DO"—Seven big-time Democratic and Republican politicians who hit the headlines with statements scoring the racist bias of exclusive clubs when Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was denied membership in the West Side Tennis Club, all belong to "white only" clubs. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, N.Y. City Council Pres. Abe

Cleveland Steelworkers Tell About Grievances

CLEVELAND, July 18 — Almost 29,000 steel workers are on strike in the Cleveland-Lorain district. They are determined to settle a mountain of local grievances as well as help win a new national agreement. The struck plants are Republic Steel, the American Steel and Wire Division of U.S. Steel, and Jones and Laughlin in Cleveland and the National Tube Works of U.S. Steel in Lorain. At all the plants except Republic, agreements have been made to provide maintenance crews for the furnaces. At Republic the union is permitting no one but supervisors to enter the plant. Asked why maintenance was not being provided there, a Republic worker answered, "If someone kept kicking you in the face and then asked you a favor, would you do it for him? We got kicked in the face a lot of times."

Ohio Annual Militant Picnic

Sun., Aug. 2, Hinckley Lake Park. Activities start at 10 a.m. Picnic lunch served 1 p.m. For tickets and further information call SW 1-1818 Wednesdays 7-9 p.m.