

Hail Moon Photo As Triumph for World Science

By Alex Harte

OCT. 27—Scientists hailed the first photograph of the hidden side of the moon as a triumph for world science. The photograph released yesterday was one of "a considerable number" taken by the rocket, "Lunik III." The photograph was automatically developed and transmitted to earth by television.

Scientists consider its quality excellent. Rocket experts were equally impressed by the fact that the Soviet technicians were able to keep the satellite under

such precise control that they could turn its "eye" accurately moonward to take the desired pictures. Still more impressive was their capacity to develop and relay the photographs.

Astronomers for the first time have now glimpsed the hidden side of the moon. It turned out to be smoother than the familiar face seen from the earth.

The Soviet Union registered its pride in the rocket-photography accomplished as a specially appointed committee of the Soviet Academy of Sciences exercised the discoverer's right to name what he finds.

A depression, 137 miles across, was listed as the Moscow Sea; another area, the Soviet Mountains. One spot, with a crater in the center, was named Tsioolkovsky Hill after the father of Soviet rocketry. A second crater was named Joliet-Curie in honor of the French nuclear scientist; and another area, in an apparent concession to the earth's romanticists, was dubbed Sea of Dreams.

Astronomers agreed that rocket photography opens wholly new possibilities in the study of other planets in the solar system. But Western military authorities appeared glum about the instrument and precision control demonstrated by production of the photograph. If the Russians can handle rockets that way around the moon, what couldn't they do with the Pentagon in the sights of their space television camera?

Thus the photograph of lunar landscapes underlined an earthly political point — the Soviet proposals for disarmament are not born of weakness.

DISFRANCHISED

In Haywood County, Tenn., 62% of the population is colored, but there are no Negro voters.

Michigan SWP Files 32,000 Ballot Petitions

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 22 — The Socialist Workers party today completed its filing of nominating petitions for a place on the Michigan ballot in the 1960 elections. The total submitted was 32,008. The number legally required is 12,708.

First of the minority parties to file petitions, the Socialist Workers party declared through its state chairman, Frank Lovell: "In the last 11 weeks our members and friends have spoken to more than 100,000 people in Michigan while securing signatures for our nominating petition."

"The response we got would shock the politicians of both capitalist parties. There are tens of thousands in our state who do not accept the full socialist program yet but who are profoundly dissatisfied with the old parties' failure to solve the problems of war, unemployment, racial bias and general insecurity."

"Our campaign next year will seek to show the need for labor to break with the old parties and start a labor party that will run independent candidates for office and seek to replace the rule of monopoly capitalists with the rule of the working people."

How Your Dollars Help Spread Socialist View

By Reba Aubrey, Campaign Director

Several weeks ago, the striking Steelworkers at the U.S. Steel Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., put a mass picket line in front of the plant and kept out all the supervisors. I read two stories about this, one in the New York Times, the other in the Militant.

What a world of difference between those two stories! The Times, naturally, slanted the whole thing to give the impression that the union was all at fault and the company was the innocent, injured party.

The story in the Militant was by Pearl Spangler, our Philadelphia correspondent. She got the straight facts from a union official about the company provocation that led to the decision of the strikers to stop permitting the supervisors from entering the mill.

Pearl's story included an "added ingredient." After talking to the union official, she visited the homes of some of the strikers and their families so that she could report on how they are getting along and what they think about the latest strike developments.

Now, that kind of reporting is one of the things that puts our paper in a special class. But Pearl's story also indicated something special about our correspondents. When they go out on a story they always aim to do two jobs at once—to get the facts and to spread the socialist message to the workers they're talking to.

"While I was in the area," Pearl said, "I dropped in to see some of the strikers' families and to leave some socialist literature for them to read."

I don't know how many socialist pamphlets and copies of the Militant Pearl left with these workers. But knowing her, I'm sure she was generous. And knowing that these workers are on strike I'm equally sure Pearl didn't press them

about money for the literature. She probably told them, "Read it now—pay later."

At this point I hope some cooperative reader will interject: "Well, if the strikers didn't pay for that literature, then who did?"

If anyone thinks that's a leading question, they're absolutely right. The answer leads exactly to the point that I've been building up to. Namely, that everyone who wants to help build the American socialist movement and make possible the kind of fruitful work that Pearl Spangler and her comrades are doing should shake down the piggy bank or clean out the sugar bowl for the Socialist Publications Fund.

Our scorecard this week indicates that our fund-raising effort still hasn't gathered full steam and that the pace will have to be stepped up to assure our meeting the Dec. 15 deadline in full and on time. But the mailbag shows that Socialist Workers branches around the country are digging in to raise the money they have pledged.

Milwaukee, for example, moved from twelfth to fifth place this week and apparently intends to climb further up the ladder. James Boulton sent in a check along with a note that half the proceeds of Milwaukee's Halloween Extravaganza will go to the fund. If those new jet planes handed out free tickets we'd clamber aboard to attend that party in our fanciest costume.

Or if there were a Halloween party over in nearby Newark, we would be sure to make it. And when we got there we would drink a toast to the fund-raising campaign of the monopolists. Doubly so now that the terms

Company Front Shaken As Kaiser Signs Deal

Cuba Furious Over Attack By Fla. Plane

By Lillian Kiezel

OCT. 27—Hundreds of thousands of Cuban workers and peasants rallied to Premier Fidel Castro's call for a demonstration in Havana yesterday. Reacting against counter-revolutionary moves that led to the death of two people and the wounding of over 40, the angry demonstrators brandished placards reading: "We demand respect for our sovereignty;" "Agrarian reform against foreign monopolies;" and "We demand more executions."

The counter-revolutionaries, using American-made planes, apparently based in Florida, showered anti-government leaflets on Havana and other cities Oct. 21. Castro charged that the planes also bombed Havana and Pinar del Rio. During the air raids in Havana, terrorists in speeding automobiles machine-gunned and bombed people in the streets.

At the giant rally, which was organized by the Cuban Confederation of Labor, Castro appealed to the American people to protest the bombing. Castro declared that if the U.S. could not stop flights originating in Miami then its officials must either be considered "accomplices" or defenseless. "How is it," he asked, "that the United States, which feels strong enough to fight with countries which have atomic weapons, cannot prevent these flights?"

The leaflets showered on Havana were signed by Major Diaz Lanz, a former fighter in Castro's 26th of July movement who became head of the air force and then fled to Florida last July. The leaflets called on Castro to refrain from "dictatorship" and to eliminate "communism" from his government. Lanz's counter-revolutionary activities are known to the FBI and Cuba has demanded his extradition.

Castro told the Cuban people that his government is being accused of communism as a pretext, because "all the things we do, like reducing rent, distributing land to the peasants and growing rice injure foreign vested interests."

But the Agrarian Reform Law, rent control, import restrictions and other reforms opposed by American vested interests, Cuban landowners and big business are not Castro's only concern. Shopkeepers and small businessmen are also becoming alienated. They are caught in a financial bind. The unstable economy is suffering from a drop in tourist trade (Cuba's second largest industry). About 20% of the working population is unemployed.

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Steelworkers Get a Lesson in the Class Struggle

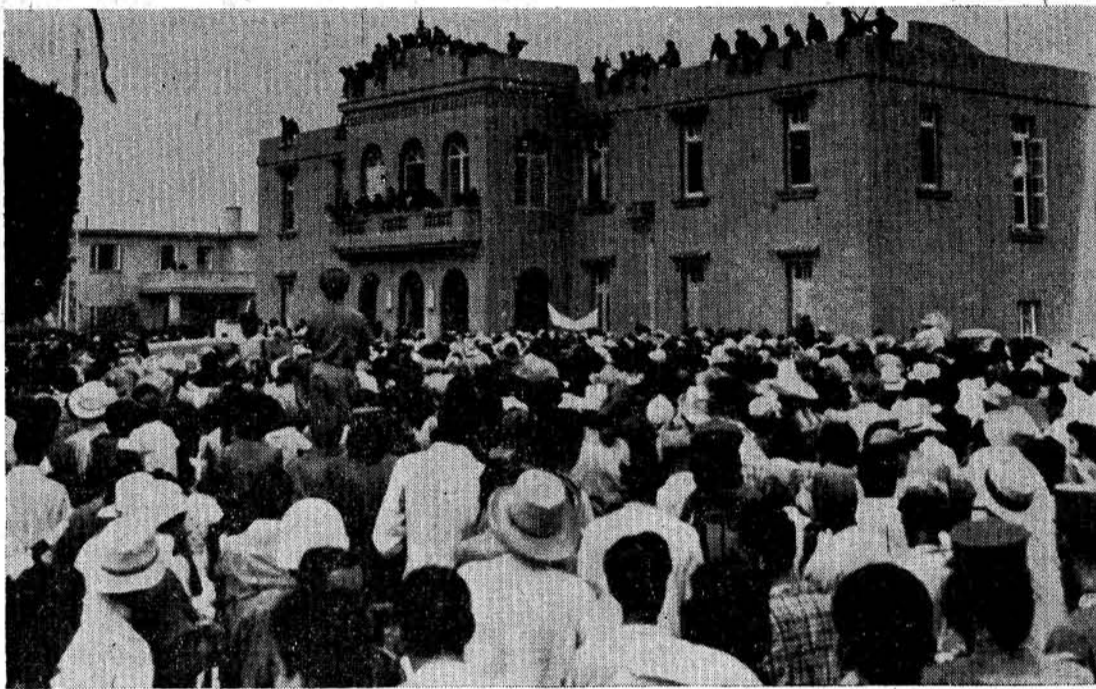
By Tom Kerry

The current steel dispute has provided the American workers with an object lesson confirming the validity of the Marxist concept of the class struggle as the social reality in this country.

What started out presumably as a controversy over wages in contract negotiations between the steel corporations and the union became quickly converted into a showdown struggle between organized capital and labor over the "principle" of "management's right to manage." Under this slogan the employers are conducting their "holy war" to return the open shop to American industry.

As the conflict in steel has unfolded, the issue of "inflation" has receded into the background. It was a phony issue to begin with cooked up by the Madison Avenue public-relations sharks to mask the union-wrecking campaign of the monopolists. Doubly so now that the terms

Havana Crowd Seeks Prisoner



Armed men line the roof of a police station as demonstrating crowd seeks to get hands on Roberto Salas Hernandez, charged with attempting to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro during a one-hour work stoppage Oct. 22 which was part of a nation-wide series of rallies against counter-revolutionary moves. More than 30 people have been arrested on charges of plotting to bomb a bus station and assassinate public officials.

Negro Unionists Send Meany 'Randolph Spoke for Me' Cards

By George Lavan

In a number of recent instances, Negroes in the labor movement have expressed their growing determination to achieve full rights as union members. This takes the form of (1) pressure on incumbent union leaderships to put into practice their fine-sounding but often-neglected declarations against all forms of discrimination, and (2) campaigns for equitable representation of Negroes in the union's top elective offices.

The now celebrated outburst of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at A. Philip Randolph, dean of Negro trade-union leaders, was the top bureaucracy's reaction to this new mood among Negro unionists.

At San Francisco, Randolph took the floor three times to criticize the AFL-CIO leadership's go-slow policy against discriminatory practices within some of the international unions. (The issues involved were (1) failure of two railroad brotherhoods to comply with their promises upon admission three years ago that they would remove the "whites-only" clauses from their constitutions; (2) widespread segregation practices in the building trades and some other former AFL unions; and (3) discriminatory practices in the International Longshoremen's Association which was applying for readmission to the AFL-CIO.)

Randolph's persistence in rais-

ing the issue of discrimination inside the AFL-CIO at the San Francisco convention was a reflection of the feeling among the rank-and-file Negro unionists that they have waited long enough for the unity of AFL and CIO to jell and that now it is time to press for the actual implementation of the anti-Jim Crow promises.

Second Thoughts

Though the leaders of those international unions which place strong emphasis on civil-rights issues sat mum, not daring to brave Meany's wrath, they appear to be having second thoughts since leaving San Francisco.

Negro sentiment rallied almost unanimously to Randolph. In some areas Negro unionists are sending postcards to Meany with the message: "Randolph spoke for me." This is their answer to his question, "Who the hell appointed you the guardian of all the Negro members in America?"

To placate the anger of Negro members, a number of union leaders are trying to make up for their silence at San Francisco by now making public statements praising Randolph, deploring any disrespect to him, etc.

For example the Oct. 22 Pilot, official paper of the National Maritime Union, reports that the union's national office, on the basis of a report on the San

Francisco convention by Pres. Curran, sent a telegram to Meany "concerning his treatment of A. Philip Randolph." It should be noted that at the convention Curran was not merely silent, as were other heads of former CIO unions, he rallied to Meany's side of the debate on the issue of discrimination in the longshoremen's union.

At UAW Convention

At the recent convention of the United Auto Workers in Atlantic City, one of the many things ranking the Negro delegates was that the UAW delegation at San Francisco had sat silent during Meany's attack on Randolph.

Perhaps in compensation, Negro delegates at the UAW convention spoke their bitterness

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Salk Price Fixers Told to Stand Trial

OCT. 28 — Federal Judge Foran, sitting in Trenton, N.J., yesterday refused to dismiss an indictment against five major drug firms charged with agreement to fix the price of Salk polio vaccine.

The five firms, who are said to have made "competitive" bids that matched to the fourth decimal, are: Eli Lilly Co.; Merck, Sharpe and Dohme; Pittman-Moore division of Allied Laboratories; Park-Davis Co. and Wyeth Laboratories.

Solid Stand of Strikers Slows Up Application of Taft-Hartley Injunction

By C. Thomas

With the judicial mill slowly grinding toward a Supreme Court decision on the validity of the Taft-Hartley injunction order issued by a federal court judge last week, the Steelworkers ranks stand more firmly than ever against the employer-government assault upon their union.

The resentment of the steel strikers kept building up as they became aware of the deadly implications in the steel corporations' demand for unconditional surrender of established union working conditions. The angry mood of the workers has left little doubt that the 80-day "cooling off" injunction would merely be a stop-gap in the showdown struggle.

Decisive Factor

This knowledge has tended to slow down the government anti-union offensive upon which the employers counted so heavily. It was undoubtedly a decisive factor in precipitating the first break in the Steel Companies Coordinating Committee when the Kaiser Steel Corporation signed a separate agreement with the union. That the Kaiser break was strongly influenced by this consideration was indicated in the statement issued by the company head after the agreement was signed.

"The basic issue of this strike," said the Kaiser statement in part, "has been the steel industry's demand for the right to change working rules and conditions in the country's steel mills. Kaiser steel does not believe these problems can be changed unilaterally to the profit of either labor or management. We believe that the bitterness of our employees would be the only result if Kaiser Steel won the unilateral right to change working conditions in our plants that have been worked out by both parties over many years of negotiations."

Doubts Aroused

Without entering into the merits of the agreement, the Kaiser break must be viewed as a symptom of cleavage in the ranks of the employing class. Given the attitude of the workers it is a foregone conclusion that the steel union can be smashed only by force. The prospect of civil war in steel, inevitably involving the rest of the labor movement, is not a very-attractive proposition for many employers under present conditions. This has caused doubts, wavering and questioning among some employers and capitalist politicians about the wisdom of pursuing to the bitter end the unconditional surrender line of the steel monopolists.

German Workers Send Contribution To Steel Strikers

OCT. 27 — West German metal workers have provided an inspiring example of international labor solidarity. According to a report today, they have just sent a contribution of 100,000 marks (\$23,800) to aid the striking members of the United Steel Workers in this country.

For the German metal workers, whose income is far lower than that of their American brothers, the amount of their contribution is a substantial one.

Their action is particularly gratifying in that it serves to demonstrate that the years of fascism did not succeed in wiping out the internationalist spirit of the German working class.

Important segments of the employers favor a tactical shift to carry through on the legislative arena what the steel barons failed to accomplish by direct economic assault. Taft-Hartley plus Landrum-Griffin have now been declared inadequate to curb union resistance to employer-government attack.

The hired press has unleashed a furious clamor for additional anti-labor legislation. Congress is being called upon to adopt laws with teeth in them. Large, sharp, bone-crushing teeth, so that next time the union-wrecking job can be carried through without fumbling.

Unfortunately, the political default of the union bureaucrats, as exemplified by the action of the AFL-CIO convention in reaffirming the policy of supporting "friends" in the two capitalist parties, will smooth the way for the legislative offensive against labor.

Time for a Change!

It is just as much a matter of self-preservation for labor to break with the policy of "labor-management cooperation" on the political field as it is for the steel union to junk the policy of "mutual trusteeship" in its relations with the union-hating steel monopolists. A continuation of the present course can only lead the labor movement down the certain road to destruction.

is brimful of such nauseating hypocrisy.

The simple truth is that the employers, as a class, have rallied around the steel tycoons who are spearheading the class war to scuttle the union movement. This is openly acknowledged. "In fighting for its work-rule changes," observes Newsweek, "steel has the solid backing of management throughout the steel-based economy."

The Oct. 24 issue of Business Week reports "the nearly unanimous support from the business community which the steel industry has enjoyed right from the beginning of the strike and still enjoys."

The same issue of Business Week relates how the steel industry planned its anti-union campaign. The "inflation" issue was hatched at a top-level strategy meeting held some eight months before contract negotiations. "The result of the planning," says BW, "was a double-

barred public relations campaign in some 430 newspapers, by the American Iron and Steel Institute and later the negotiating Steel Companies Coordinating Committee."

"The industry," comments BW, "put over its anti-inflation idea with marked success—not only with the general public but also with many of its half-million union employees." But then, says BW, "the industry 'slipped up' by introducing—cold, without advance planning—the contract changes issue."

An "Error"

The error, according to Business Week, was not that the work-rules issue was introduced—that had been the plan from the beginning—but that the corporations had neglected to do the same kind of "homework" on that issue as was done on the inflation hoax.

"The anti-inflation and foreign-competition campaigns," (Continued on Page 4)

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Justified Complaint

Soviet farmers at a regional conference recently complained to the Union of Soviet Writers about the way Soviet literature deals with their problems.

It seems that the writers have been describing in interminable detail such processes as milking cows or raising corn, but telling next to nothing about how the peasants live and what their main problems are.

We know more about milking cows than do the writers, said the farmers. And what we don't know we can learn from specialists.

"But we do not only work; we love, we get married, we raise our children. We are people and nothing human is alien to us." These are the topics that Soviet writers should deal with.

Reading is a voluntary act and writers "must capture the heart and mind of a reader." Why don't some of the writers "understand how boring it is to read books in which instead of live people there is

described the technology of the square method of raising potatoes?"

The farmers' complaint undoubtedly had government sanction. However, this doesn't mean the complaint did not voice true grievances. On the contrary, the farmers' plea for books about people rather than machines or the labor process is part of a growing demand among the masses that Soviet society pay attention to their needs.

This same demand is also expressed in the popular pressure for more consumer goods. As one writer to a Soviet newspaper put it, "Enough of covering ourselves with spunkies . . . Let's get down to the most ordinary half-shoes . . ."

Socialism, after all, aims at improving the material and cultural welfare of the masses. Technological advances are not the true measure of socialist success but a means to their achievement.

The working people are asking that the Soviet Union direct its attention to realizing the socialist goals.

The Anti-Puerto Ricans

New York politicians, community groups and the press are heatedly debating how best to cope with the problem of crimes committed by youth. An intensive propaganda campaign has singled out the city's young Puerto Ricans as a special target. Editors and a number of public officials have hammered away persistently to make the words "Puerto Rican" and "juvenile delinquent" synonymous in the public mind.

The latest proposal for dealing with youthful delinquents came from Mayor Wagner, a Democrat given to fine phrases about "social progress." He wants to lower the age at which youth can be indicted in adult court from 16 to 15. A series of related propositions would make possible group indictments through guilt by association.

The mayor's proposals have been sharply criticized by the Citizens Committee for Children of New York City. In an Oct. 27 statement, the committee scored the unconstitutional aspects of the recommendations, pointing out that punishing teenagers as adults will not reduce crime. The committee proposed instead the establishment of a Youth Court to provide competent aid to delinquents.

This is certainly a more welcome approach than the mayor's but it still does not deal with the real problem at issue.

Juvenile delinquency does occur in the city's Puerto Rican communities—but the figures show that it is proportionately less than for the city as a whole. Moreover, delinquency here, as in other minority communities, is a direct product of the social and economic victimization of the Puerto Rican people. It can be charged to

sweatshop employers, rent-gouging landlords, crowded schools, lack of playgrounds and a future that offers little opportunity.

The crassest expression of the smear campaign against the Puerto Rican people came in an odorous declaration by Judge Leibowitz last month. He used a Sept. 24 Senate subcommittee hearing on juvenile delinquency to assert that Puerto Rican migration to the mainland should be halted as a means of combatting crime.

One of the public figures who expressed disagreement with this under-the-belt attack was Rep. Emanuel Celler, the liberal Democrat from Brooklyn. But while seeking to present himself as a "friend" of the Puerto Rican people, Celler inadvertently blurred out the real score on the problem.

"We should not discourage them from coming," he said. "We need them for the hard chores and rough work. If they do not come, most of our hotels, restaurants and laundries would close. We need new-seed immigration."

That's the story in a nutshell. But no one has to tell it to Leibowitz or his associates in the gang-up on the Puerto Ricans. They don't mean a word of it when they talk about keeping the Puerto Ricans out of New York. They, like Celler, want them here for the "hard chores and rough work" and—the starvation wages.

But they understand that in order to compel people to accept that kind of work and live on those wages they must be denied the opportunity of bidding for decent jobs. Racial and national discrimination is the classic weapon for achieving that end. That's why the anti-Puerto Rican smear campaign continues.

Let the Straphangers Beware

"It is the purpose of my administration to keep subway fares down. We will fight for this in every possible way," New York's Democratic Mayor Robert Wagner declared Oct. 22.

The long-suffering straphangers of America's richest city will do well to put a firm hand on their purses. Each previous fare hike in the city has been preceded by a similar soothing official declaration.

Wagner's announcement that he will "fight" in every way "possible" came after Charles Patterson, chairman of the City Transit Authority, made the opening gambit to break through the present 15-cent level at a meeting of the City Planning Commission.

Patterson's peg for suggesting the increase was the need to do something about reconditioning the dangerously deteriorated transit system. After the chairman admitted that some 2,000 new subway cars are needed, a member of the commission asked him if he knew where the money would come from.

"Certainly," replied Patterson. "Higher taxes or higher fares."

The next day a spokesman for the Transit Authority explained reassuringly that Patterson's remarks had been "misconstrued." The talk about a higher fare did not represent official policy; it was merely an answer to a question. The same newspapers that reported this, also cited an unidentified transit "expert" as declaring that a 20-cent fare would cover the cost of the proposed new equipment.

These cynical maneuvers follow a familiar pattern. Each of the two previous fare increases were accompanied by glowing promises about modernizing the ancient underground trolleys. When Democratic Mayor O'Dwyer on June 30, 1948,

ordered the long-established nickel fare raised to a dime, commuters were promised new cars, speedier and more frequent service, clean stations and sanitary restrooms, and even completion of lines projected before the elevated lines were torn down.

A decade later New York citizens are paying 15 cents to ride a system that is filthier, more crowded and less safe than it was when they paid a nickel. Instead of expansion, trains have been taken out of service.

What happened to the promised big increase in revenue? Part of it went to keep the subways "self-sustaining" financially. Part of it never materialized, for the simple reason that the boost in fares forced down the number of riders. The decline in riders became a new excuse for further reduction in service, leading to a fresh drop in customers.

For too many years the Democratic and Republican machines in New York have helped the financial interests swindle the commuters. New York's skyscraper firms and giant department stores couldn't operate without the subway system. But they pay nothing toward its operation. Coupon clippers are coining millions on the scandalous deal in 1940 when City Hall bought the franchise on its own lines after they had been milked by private interests until they required major overhaul. (The franchises were due to expire in 1969.)

We suggest a simple way of raising money to meet transit system needs. New York is paying some \$60 million a year on the bonds issued to purchase the franchises. Let the city officials declare a moratorium on those payments until the subways are put back in adequate running order.

Did Kerala CP Regime Deserve Support?

Editorial Note

The presidential intervention in Kerala and the dismissal of the Communist ministry in that state have raised a number of issues to which we must clearly define our attitude. Three questions are being asked, rather persistently in this context, which are as follows:

(1) To what extent the central intervention in Kerala indicates the opposition of the Congress party in the center to any leftist or non-Congress government in any constituent state of India? In other words, does it mean that the Congress will not allow any non-Congress or leftist government to remain in power in any state and their desire to remove it by hook or crook?

(2) How in this background could the RSP [Revolutionary Socialist party], itself a leftist party, align itself with other opposition forces like the Congress, the Muslim League, the PSP [Praja Socialist party], etc., in a government in order to unseat the Communist government from power?

(3) Does the RSP support central intervention in Kerala? We shall try to answer these questions one by one.

We have no misapprehension about the bona fides or good intentions of the Congress as regards letting parties other than the Congress to come to power in any state, or to remain in power for long, if it can prevent that. If it is a leftist government, the opposition of the Congress government at the center will be all the more pronounced and it will take advantage of all the provisions of the constitution to throw that government out of power.

It is quite possible in the present mood of disillusionment and dissatisfaction of the masses with the Congress to return a non-Congress or a leftist party or a coalition of parties in a majority in one or more state legislatures. But, there is no doubt in our minds that as soon as such a leftist party (or coalition of parties) of its government in any particular state will start putting into practice any item of its leftist program or to alter even by an iota the existing system of bourgeois-property relationships, the Congress party in the center will exert its utmost strength to sabotage any such move and also to overthrow that government in the state concerned.

We have, however, to point out that the central intervention in Kerala (which we have opposed in principle) came, not because the Communist party's government in that state was following a leftist program. Whatever might have been their earlier promises, to judge it by its practice and performances it was as good or as bad as the Congress governments in the other states.

To take one instance: Much has been said in the parliamentary debate over central intervention in Kerala about the new police code. Mr. Dange, the Communist party's leader in the Lok Sabha [upper house of the Indian parliament at New Delhi], wanted to prove that one of the major crimes of the Kerala government in the eyes of the KPCC [Kerala Pradesh (state) Congress Committee] leaders and of the vested interests in that state was that the Communists sought to prevent the employment of the police force against the workers and the toiling people. He proclaimed, rather dramatically, that if the Communists come to power again in Kerala, they would do the same over again, come what may.

The speakers from the Congress and the PSP side, who supported central intervention, almost played into the hands of the Communists by arguing that

The adjoining article is from the Call, monthly magazine of the Revolutionary Socialist party of India. We print it for the information of readers who have indicated their interest in the position of this organization on Nehru's dismissal of the Communist party regime in the state of Kerala July 31 and the institution in its place of "president's rule" by the central government. Communist party spokesmen accused the RSP of combining with reactionary forces in agitating against the CP administration.

The article is also of value, we believe, for the information it gives on the anti-socialist policies which the Indian Communist party followed in Kerala. The RSP speaks with authority on the subject since it participated in the united front that brought the CP into office.

In addition, the article sheds light on the new crisis which hit the Indian CP when China and India got into the current argument over the location of the border between the two countries. This crisis made world headlines when the Communist party executive committee in Maharashtra (the important area including Bombay) voted for a motion sponsored by the Praja Socialists, with whom they are in a bloc, condemn-

ing China's use of force against India. The resolution called for support to "the Prime Minister and the Government of India in defense of the honor and territorial integrity of our great country against aggression or coercion." This bourgeois nationalist position has now received the support of the Kerala and Andhra units of the party. And E. M. S. Namboodiripad, chief minister of the Kerala CP government, has added his voice to the chorus.

When Chinese soldiers fired on an Indian patrol Oct. 23, the All-India Communist party headquarters in Delhi issued a statement directly condemning China. The declaration said that "there was no justification whatsoever for the firing which resulted in such a heavy loss of life."

S. A. Dange, a Maharashtra CP leader and one of the party's top spokesmen in the All-India Communist party headquarters in Delhi issued a statement directly condemning China. The declaration said that "there was no justification whatsoever for the firing which resulted in such a heavy loss of life."

As a matter of fact, it was the failure of the Communists to woo the capitalists and the vested interests on the one hand by giving concession after concession and by betraying the masses, and their failure to mobilize the masses on the basis of any progressive social program, on the other, which were responsible for their isolation from the people and which created a political impasse for them.

It is significant to note that barring Prime Minister Nehru, every other spokesman of the Congress party or the PSP sought to justify intervention in Kerala on the ground of the failure of the Communists to give equal protection to all the people of Kerala, particularly the capitalists and the non-

working-class people. This only proves what we have stated already about the hostility of the Congress government at the center to any progressive leftist government that might come to power in any of the states of the Indian Union.

But central intervention in Kerala did not come earlier because of two reasons. Firstly, because of the demonstrative readiness of the Communists to compromise and betray their principles, and secondly, because of the absence of any strong anti-Communist agitation amongst the people, which would have made any earlier move towards intervention unpopular. But in course of time, the Communists succeeded in isolating themselves, making even the common masses hostile, and that gave the vested interests and the Congress government at the center [the opportunity] to deliver the coup de grace.

If we look at the whole question of central intervention from this background, we shall be able to understand RSP's stand as regards the first question that we have posed at the outset. The government of the Communist party in Kerala was not a leftist government and was not following a leftist program, and, therefore, central intervention in Kerala cannot be characterized as intervention against a leftist government.

But still the Communist government could not win the confidence of the Congress High Command or the central government. It is quite plain that the Congress will not easily allow any non-Congress leftist government to come to power or remain in power in any state, even if it does not follow a leftist program as such. But in the present case, the Communists by their failure to stand by the basic demands of the masses and by betraying them created a situation where the central government could easily find an excuse to intervene.

If we keep this context of the first answer firmly in our mind, it will not be difficult for anybody to understand or appreciate our answer to the other two questions.

The RSP's position in the last mass movement against the government of Kerala was clear from the very beginning. The RSP did not join hands either with the Vimochana Samara Samiti [Liberation Action Council composed of Roman Catholics and the reactionary com-

munist party tried to woo the capitalists but failed. As a matter of fact, it was the failure of the Communists to woo the capitalists and the vested interests on the one hand by giving concession after concession and by betraying the masses, and their failure to mobilize the masses on the basis of any progressive social program, on the other, which were responsible for their isolation from the people and which created a political impasse for them.

The next three incidents of firing took place during the plantation workers' strike of October that year . . . led by the AITUC [Communist-controlled All-India Trade Union Congress] and the Communist party members, in the struggle for bonus and minimum wages.

We need not mention here numerous other instances of police repression, of lathi-charges, of imposition of Section 144, etc., resorted to by the Communist party government against the workers, against students and other sections of the people of Kerala.

The Communist party spokesmen in the parliament were naturally interested in concealing these facts and neither the Congress nor the PSP was interested in referring to these facts, because in that case they would have given away the case that they had built up for central intervention.

Failed to Win Capitalists

But these facts are matters of recorded history and they prove unambiguously that the Communist government or its police were not siding with the workers against the capitalists. The

Rich Get Richer In Laos on U.S. Military Aid

The U.S. government is pushing plans to intensify training of Laotian government troops in order to strengthen them in the Asian country's civil war, reports Jack Raymond in the Oct. 25 New York Times.

This comes after a United Nations investigation committee found no evidence that North Vietnamese troops had "infiltrated" into Laos as the Laotian government had charged.

The U.S. pays the entire bill for maintaining the royal Laotian troops numbering about 25,000 plus 3,200 police. According to the 1954 Geneva agreement covering what was once the French colony of Indo-China (Laos was a part of this colony), the U.S. is not allowed to set up a regular military advisory group. However, Washington gets around the treaty provision through a "program evaluation office" with nearly 200 persons headed by Brig. Gen. John A. Heingtes and a training mission of 100.

"The two missions," says Raymond, "are responsible for checking the disposition of United States military equipment turned over to the Laotians. They are responsible also for training the Laotians in the use of the equipment." Equipment plus army and police salaries have accounted for most of the \$225 million in "aid" that the U.S. gave Laos in the last four years.

The Laotian landowning and merchant classes who run the government are so parasitically dependent on Washington that on Oct. 20 two Laotian officials complained about the U.S. government being late in meeting police payrolls. They also complained about American "parimony" generally. The Laotian government, they said, must always "implore" Washington for funds "like a poor beggar."

The Laotian upper classes are beggars, all right, and pretty crusty ones at that. But they are not poor beggars. As the New York World Telegram stated editorially Oct. 24, thanks to Washington's handouts the rich in Laos "appear to be getting richer and the poor poorer."

mumal Nair Service Society] or the Congress-PSP-Muslim League joint council of action to fight the Communists.

The RSP felt that the toiling masses, particularly the working class in Kerala had lost confidence in the Communist government, that the Communist government must resign and seek a fresh mandate from the people.

The RSP joined this movement not to help the Vimochana Samara Samiti or the Congress-PSP-Muslim League alignment. The RSP and the non-Communist trade unions formed a joint council of action and participated in the movement on the basis of specific working-class demands.

The RSP's participation in the movement was as much directed against the betrayals of the Communist government as against the movement of vested interests, rallied inside the Vimochana Samara Samiti and the Congress-PSP-Muslim League coalition.

It is obvious that the RSP does not support central intervention in Kerala. The RSP is opposed in principle to the power of intervention in the political affairs of the states, given to the central government under articles 352, 355 and 356 of the constitution, except for meeting critical emergencies like war and foreign aggression. The RSP regards these powers as being undemocratic and liable to be abused.

In the case of Kerala, it is also opposed to the latest instance of intervention, because it prevented the toiling people from settling accounts with a government that had betrayed them.

The intervention of the central government came at a time when the popular movement was gaining momentum and on the eve of the impending session of the parliament in order to present the latter with a fait accompli.

The timing and the manner of intervention prove that intervention should come at a time as would help to consolidate the political position of the reactionary forces in the state. The dismissal of the Communist government, therefore, might not bring any progressive force to power.

It must also, however, be recognized that the Communists themselves were responsible by their betrayals and compromises in weakening and disrupting the progressive forces.

Headlines in Other Lands

To keep the Laotian people from interfering with this profitable beggary, the government launched a crackdown on the opposition Pathet Lao movement. In spring 1958, the Pathet Lao and its allies won a majority of those seats in Parliament — 21, or about a third — put up for election at that time. Last spring, Premier Phoui Sananikone ordered the arrest of the Pathet Lao leaders. This helped touch off the civil war. On Oct. 20, the government announced that eight Pathet Lao leaders would be tried for "conspiracy."

Chinese Press Explains New Line On Communes

The New Statesman, British socialist weekly, reports Oct. 10 on articles in the Peking press giving further details about recent changes in the rural people's communes.

"Equalitarianism in distribution," claimed last year as a goal of the communes, is now put off to the distant future. The current slogan is "to each according to his labor."—a formula which in the Soviet Union has long been used to justify as well as to foster differences of income.

According to one writer in the Chinese press, "people's communes must not try to do everything in one single step, must not negate the Socialist principle 'to each according to his labor' in favor of the Communist principle 'to each according to his need' until production is highly developed and social products are plentiful. People must not strain after Communism before the conditions are ripe."

The Tientsin Hopei Jih-pao has adopted a readers' question-and-answer column to deal with queries raised by commune members, including the following: "Is it advisable to allow commune members to engage in some sideline occupations?" "Can commune members grow some gourds and vegetables on odd pieces of vacant land when they can be spared from farm work?" "After people's communes have been built, should the bicycles of commune members become the property of the communes?"

The newspaper answers that commune members are allowed to engage in sideline production at home when they can be spared from work. "They may grow whatever they like by the side of their houses, in the yards, in the cemeteries, and on other odd pieces of vacant land." The bicycles, which last year had to be surrendered to the communes, now are to be returned to their owners, but "resistance was encountered . . . some cadres refused . . . They were criticized for not correctly carrying out the party's new line."

In another Peking publication, Lin Hsia explains that to get maximum production, it is important that "aside from collective production, the commune members should be enabled to use their spare time to grow some food grains, melons, vegetables . . . and raise some domestic animals and poultry on vacant plots of land." This is in line with the new directive that commune members "can retain individual trees around their houses and small farm implements, small tools, small domestic animals and poultry."

Lin Hsia calls this a "small freedom" within a definite framework. He says that some CP members have criticized this "small freedom" because commune members would develop "the spontaneous capitalist tendency and withdraw from the collective." He admits the danger, but trusts "political leadership, economic limitations and the supervision of the masses" to keep the tendency in check.

The Peking Jen-min Jih-pao published the results of an inquiry into small-scale, sideline production in three local communes. The investigation revealed that "With the level of production as it actually is, income from collective undertakings is as yet unable to reduce into insignificance the percentage accounted for by income from commune members' domestic small-scale sideline production." In one commune far more chickens and pigs were being raised privately than publicly, and the resulting manure was used to fertilize personal sideline production rather than communal grains and vegetables.

How Mexico City Reacted to Soviet Folk Performers

Editor: While visiting in Mexico City recently I had the opportunity to see the Pianitsky Company, a highly talented group of Soviet folk dancers and singers.

Yes, We Can Trust The TV Quiz Gang!

Editor: I have been following the exposure of the rigged TV quiz shows with a lot of interest. One part of it gives me satisfaction.

the drain. An impressive young scholar from an illustrious literary family turns out to be no more immune than anyone else to the temptation of a fast buck.

What About Peace - At the South Pole

Editor: Is the Militant being too pessimistic about U.S. intentions to peacefully coexist with the Soviet world?

Is That News?

Editor: Moscow radio reports that Truman and Acheson are "carrying out a campaign against the new hopeful tendencies in world affairs."

Rockefeller Tries To Out-Nixon Nixon

Editor: What a fake our two-party system is. In 1958 Nelson Rockefeller, a multimillionaire, ran for governor of New York on the Republican ticket.

After helping to whip up the war hysteria with a big hoopla plan about building an H-bomb shelter in every home, Rockefeller has gone even further— he's demanding that the bomb tests be started up again!

Among the Best



Negro pickets carry banners as striking Steelworkers march to their stations at the main gate of the big U.S. Steel Corp. works at Gary, Indiana.

... Negro Unionists Tell Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

quite unprecedentedly on matters which came before their convention. This first came during the debate on the dues increase, in which Nadine Brown, a leading woman trade unionist from Detroit, questioned the administration's policy on civil rights.

It continued in the nomination and election of officers in which two Negroes were nominated for the executive board.

Finally, in the closing hours of the convention, the bitter feeling culminated in a protest walkout by Negro delegates because of the run-around given them on the civil-rights resolution.

Robert Battle 3rd of Ford Local 600 led the walkout of 45 Negro delegates just before the conclusion of the convention.

When Resolution 15 on civil rights should in normal sequence have been reported out for debate and voted on Saturday (the second day of the convention), it was skipped over.

"The answer was readily given that it would be tomorrow, which was Sunday; but Sunday came and went without Resolution No. 15 coming to the floor.

Battle relates how he got a promise from Jack Conway, Reuther's assistant, that it would come up on Wednesday, then on Friday, last day of the convention, all other business was given precedence over the resolution and attendance had dwindled to less than 500 of the full 2,500 delegates.

"At this time," Battle writes, "the Negro delegates numbering about 45 felt this was a deliberate attempt to keep Civil Rights Resolution No. 15 off the floor and a slap at every Negro in the labor movement, thus advancing not only the cause of the Negro workers, but of all workers."

Early this summer, A. Philip Randolph, in a speech to the

convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called for formation of a national Negro Labor Council within the American trade-union movement.

The Trade Union Leadership Council — an organization of Negro unionists in the Detroit area — to which most of the Negro delegates at the UAW convention belonged, affords an excellent example in miniature of what a national Negro Labor Council, such as Randolph proposes, could do on a coast-to-coast scale to advance the fight against the vestiges of Jim Crow in the labor movement, thus advancing not only the cause of the Negro workers, but of all workers.

MAN BITES DOG

John J. Cassese, a New York police official, says there were 26 cases in a recent 60-day period when patrolmen were injured while making juvenile arrests.

Notes in the News

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE — Once again, as in five of the past six months, consumers prices took another leap in September, reaching an all-time peak.

EXCEPTION TO THE TREND — Prices are rising steadily and so is the strontium 90 in your bones.

BACH IS BACK — Charles T. Ziegler, proprietor of Figaro, a coffee shop in the Greenwich Village area of New York, was served a summons for allegedly operating a cabaret without a license.

A BITTER PILL — The nation's 85 accredited medical schools spent \$272 million last year to train doctors. In the same period pharmaceutical manufacturers spent \$300 million to promote the sale of prescription drugs.

MODERN GHOST TOWN — A Senate subcommittee studying unemployment found a grim situation in Fayette County, a Pennsylvania coal-mining area where production has come to an almost complete standstill.

FOXY GIMMICK — Want to keep up with the hounds? But you're too broke to afford it? Don't worry, just sign on the dotted line; hunt now — pay later.

PHILADELPHIA COPS RAID COFFEE SHOPS — The American Civil Liberties Union has protested the unconstitutional conduct of Philadelphia police and magistrates who have been cracking down on coffee-shop patrons and owners.

out warrants. In one shop some 36 persons were arrested and denied the right to telephone families or lawyers from the station house.

UNION REFUSES TO INFORM — The West Coast International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has informed the U. S. Department of Labor that it does not intend to meet its request for information on whether any former "Communists" or "felons" hold union office.

THEY'VE GOT A SECRET — More than 150 federal statutes are used by the government to justify its practice of keeping a wide variety of public information secret.

WIRETAPPING ON INCREASE — Policemen, private detectives and employers are using illegal wiretaps and concealed microphones on a steadily increasing scale.

NEW AGREEMENT ON MEXICAN FARM LABORERS — The U.S. and Mexican governments have completed negotiations on a new agreement permitting Mexican citizens to be brought into this country for agricultural work.

Fat Is in the Fire Propaganda is a powerful weapon—especially with all the means of communication and money at the disposal of the corporations.

YOU CAN STILL GET AWAY FROM IT ALL — Has the American Way of Life given you ulcers? Cure them by going to the South Pole.

...Lesson for Steelworkers

(Continued from Page 1) remarks BW, "were a product of thorough, careful research and planning. But when contract changes on work rules became a major issue in steel negotiations, the industry's public relations machinery was thrown out of kilter."

The corporation public-relations sharpshooters are now frantically at work trying to rectify the error. A letter-writing campaign has been started, company by company, aimed at softening up the Steelworkers.

With the steel corporations preparing well in advance for a showdown fight, steel-union president David J. McDonald went into negotiations with a heart full of love and brimming over with the spirit of "mutual trusteeship."

McDonald Unaware? "The union," remarks the Nov. 2 issue of U.S. News and World Report, "appeared to have been unprepared for the strong stand taken by industry on work rules."

It is hard to believe that McDonald was unaware of what was going on around him. In the past several years there had been mounting evidence of a toughening attitude on the part of the employers.

ish. If their union is to be smashed it will have to be done by force—not by guile.

By pushing the work-rule issue to the fore the corporations handed the floundering steel-union leadership an issue which transformed the whole character of the struggle.

"Importantly, it would be directed locally at workers and townspeople in plant cities, and would stress that the industry proposals would be used only to increase plant efficiency—to make jobs better not to jeopardize jobs. Behind this is a hope that, if persuaded of this, workers might vote to accept a company offer in a Taft-Hartley election at the end of the injunction period.

"A second phase would be slanted toward the public" and would "stress the industry's offer to arbitrate—and the union's refusal."

Telegraphers Tap Militant Key For Steel Strike

By V. R. Dunne MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23—The Commercial Telegraphers union (CTU) convention, meeting here this week, voted unanimously today to back the Steelworkers' strike by donating an hour's pay from all members each month.

There is an inspiring action by a comparatively small but important section of the vast organized workers' movement. There can be no doubt that this demonstration will inspire other unions to match and even top this commendable action.

Several delegates said that the steel strike is "the firing line for every union in the country." They urged continued contributions during the 80-day injunction period as necessary to "build a big reserve" so that the 500,000 steel workers could strike again.

There was genuine enthusiasm among these delegates, representing 32,000 members in the U.S. and Canada, over the adoption of these decisions.

One delegate denounced as "a phoney, Madison Avenue approach" the claim of the steel barons that a wage increase would result in inflation.

Several delegates said that the steel strike is "the firing line for every union in the country." They urged continued contributions during the 80-day injunction period as necessary to "build a big reserve" so that the 500,000 steel workers could strike again.

Postpone Trial Of Pete Seeger

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A federal court sitting in Foley Square yesterday granted a one-week postponement of trial to Pete Seeger, well-known folk singer cited for contempt of Congress when he invoked the First Amendment in a 1955 appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The postponement was granted to Seeger so that his attorney, Paul Ross, can serve a subpoena on Rep. Francis Walter, chairman of the witch-hunting House committee, to appear at the trial.

Seeger is one of ten people still facing trial on contempt citations for their utilization of the First Amendment. The new round of trials began after the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the contempt convictions of Lloyd Barenblatt and Dr. Willard Uphaus.

Barenblatt and Uphaus will speak at a public rally here in defense of use of the First Amendment along with others among 30 people facing prison on similar charges. The meeting will also hear I. F. Stone and other prominent guest speakers.

All branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—demonstrated their class character by intervening to bolster the union-busting stand of the employers.

If the experience of the steel strike has taught anything it is that the labor movement can survive only by basing itself on the reality of the class struggle. The alleged identity of interest between capital and labor codified in the concept of "mutual trusteeship" has been once again proven a delusion.

Local Directory BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9738. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818.

Calendar Of Events

NEWARK Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary Socialist Workers Party, discusses, "Labor's Role in the 1960 Elections." Friday, Nov. 6, 8:30 p.m., Workmen's Educational Center, 179 Clinton Ave. Contrib. 50 cents. Ausp. SWP.

NEW YORK Eisenstein's classic film, "BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN," Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 6, 7 and 8 at 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Matinees, Saturday and Sunday, 2 p.m. Contrib. \$1. Showing at 116 University Place. Auspices: Young Socialist Alliance.

LOS ANGELES Celebrate the forty-second anniversary of the Russian Revolution with the Militant Labor Forum. "Socialism Challenges Capitalist World Rule." Hear: Milton Alvin, National Committee Member, Socialist Workers Party. Sat., Nov. 7, 8:15 p.m. Forum Hall, 1702 E. Fourth St. Contribution 75 cents.

School of International Socialism presents its fall lecture series: "The Bureaucratization of the Trade-Union Structure and Worker Acquiescence." Sun., Nov. 8, 11 a.m. "Resolving the Contradictions Between Bureaucracy and Democracy." Sun., Nov. 15, 11 a.m. Lecturer: Arne Swabeck, National Committee Member, Socialist Workers Party. Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4th St. ANGELUS 9-4953. Further lectures to be announced.

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