

Public Foots Bill For High-Living Witch-Hunters

By Harry Ring

In March 1957, I sat in the federal courthouse in New York watching the House Committee on Un-American Activities carry on a smear attack on the foreign born. The congressmen running that particular show were Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo.) and Gordon Scherer (R-Ohio).

They grilled editors of foreign-language papers for hours, posing crudely loaded questions designed to frame and entrap them.

But it seems the smear artists have a human side, too. They know how to enjoy the good things in life. And their membership on the House Committee affords them a unique opportunity to live it up at the taxpayers' expense.

The June 6 issue of Life magazine features an expose entitled, "How Congressmen Live High Off the Public." It cites facts and figures on how members of Congressional committees exploit travel and expense accounts. The House Committee on Un-American Activities is chin-deep in this racket.

For example, during that

20% of U.S. Goes Hungry

One out of every five Americans does not have enough money to buy the food, clothing and shelter he needs. William L. Mitchell, U.S. Commissioner of Social Security, told 5,000 welfare workers June 6 in Atlantic City.

More than twenty-five percent of American children live below bare maintenance levels. They are concentrated in certain areas and regions. "Measures far beyond the scope of social welfare are needed to bolster the economy in these depressed areas," said Mitchell.

Commenting on the inadequacy of the federal social-security program, Mitchell said that old age, survivors and disability insurance were never intended to meet full need but only to provide a floor on which additional protection can be built.

Final Boost Needed To Reach Fund Goal

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

JUNE 8 — This is our last appeal for contributions to the SWP \$16,000 Socialist Fund drive which concludes on June 15. Our final fund scorecard will appear in the June 27 issue of the Militant. Contributions that are received by June 21 will be recorded in the final scoreboard.

To one degree or another, all of us are afflicted with a tendency to procrastinate — to postpone to the last moment the completion of a task to which we are firmly committed. This is the time of decision. Any further delay in sending in that contribution can prove fatal to the fulfillment of our goal—to complete the collection of the \$16,000 Socialist Fund in full and on time.

With only one more week to go there is a balance of \$4,823 to be collected. Two SWP branches, Boston and Denver, top the list with 100%. New York assures us that their quota will be met in full before the deadline. The Los Angeles fund director writes: "I am sure that we will make our quota on time."

She Faces Life On British Dole

SEATTLE, June 2 — The petition of Canadian-born Hazel Anna Wolf for a stay of deportation to England was denied today by Federal Judge John C. Bowen. Mrs. Wolf is scheduled to be deported June 12 on grounds that she once belonged to the Communist party. The Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco will hear her appeal of Judge Bowen's ruling June 9.

Mrs. Wolf, 62, is a legal secretary but she said it is unlikely she will be able to continue in this occupation in England. Furthermore, deported persons forfeit all earned social security benefits.

The British Consul told her, Mrs. Wolf said, "No provision will be made for you in England. You will be on your beam's end. You can go to the Salvation Army and they will not doubt assist you to get on the dole. . . . Mrs. Wolf has an arrested case of tuberculosis. She has never been to England and has no ties there."

1957 New York hearing, Moulder, Scherer, and three aides stayed at the swank Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The taxpayers footed a four-day bill of \$973.66. An incidental expense was \$111.35 for Cadillac limousine service.

In May and June, 1958, the committee was back in New York, this time to smear the entertainment industry as "red-infiltrated." Two innocent men were victimized.

Joseph Papp, producer of New York's celebrated free Shakespeare production in Central Park, was fired from his job as a stage manager by CBS for defying the committee. Charles Dubin, a director, was fired from NBC.

Easing Those Hunger Pangs. Meanwhile, committee members were doing right well for themselves. For a preliminary one-day session in May, Moulder checked into a \$21-a-day room at the Plaza. He was obviously so pleased by his day's findings that he stayed on at the hotel for an extra couple of days, running up individual restaurant charges as high as \$53.25.

An evening at the hotel's plush Persian Room resulted in a tab of \$90.38. Clearly, he wanted a good front-table view of un-American activity in the entertainment field.

In 1958, the committee made headlines in Los Angeles with its hit-and-run attack on school teachers and its smear job on the Mexican-American community. We have to "guard against an influx of undesirables," declared Rep. Walter.

Los Angeles hotel and restaurant operators had no reason to fear the House Committee influx. During the September hearing there, Walter, Moulder, and their aides, ran up a bill of \$900.23 in four days at the Statler-Hilton.

They returned the following February for more hear- (Continued on Page 3)

SWP Candidate



Gladys Barker Grauer, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. senator from New Jersey. Last week she scored the brutal campaign to compel Joe Louis to end his partnership in a Negro advertising agency that signed a contract to publicize the attractiveness to Negroes of vacations, completely free from race prejudice and discrimination, in Cuba.

Cuba Haters Hit Joe Louis Below the Belt

Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion of the world, took a defeat June 1 on three issues of importance in the struggle for Negro equality: (1) the right of a Negro to do business on the same terms as a white outfit; (2) the right of Negroes to learn about the possibility of enjoying vacations in places free from discrimination and race prejudice; (3) the defense of Cuba against big business and its counter-revolutionary agents.

An advertising agency in which Joe Louis holds one-quarter interest signed a \$287,000-a-year contract last February with Cuba's National Institute of Tourism to place advertisements welcoming Negro tourists to enjoy Cuba's low-cost vacation facilities.

The contract was cleared with the United States Embassy in Havana. Florida's racist-minded hotel and resort owners, however, are close friends of the counter-revolutionaries who want to crush the Castro regime. The State Department has initiated a cold war against Cuba. And the capitalist press is frothing at the mouth over moves the new government has made against the Wall Street (Continued on Page 3)

New Opposition Group Organized in Steel Union

By Fred Halstead

An opposition movement to the entrenched machine of David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel workers of America, faces a major test in local union elections taking place this month. The opposition group, called the Organization for Membership Rights (or "Oh Mister" for short, from the initials OMR) was formed in Pittsburgh May 7 and at a conference called by leaders of the old Dues Protest Committee.

Within the opposition, a test of strength at the conference between Donald C. Rarick, president of McKeesport, Pa. Local 2227, and Nicholas Mamula, president of Aliquippa, Pa. Local 1211, was won, according to the May 8 Pittsburgh Press, by Mamula, who was elected chairman of the conference by a vote of 40 to 34.

Close Ranks

The conference later united, however, in making Rarick chairman of the OMR and Mamula secretary. The "Oh Mister" vice-chairman is Anthony Tomko, president of Local 1408, who is running for director of District 15, McKeesport, against incumbent Paul Hilbert.

In 1957 Rarick ran for international president against McDonald on the issue of opposition to a dues increase which had been rammed through the preceding USW convention. Mamula managed Rarick's campaign. The rank-and-file, in a surprising display of opposition to the McDonald machine, gave Rarick over one-third of the votes in spite of his limited program.

Before last year's steel negotiations began, leaders of the

Nazis Announce Fourth of July Rally Against New York Jews and Negroes

Dobbs Flays Racist Plans

JULY 9 — Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers presidential candidate, today warned that the attempt of the American Nazi Party to mobilize racist forces in New York's Union Square, if left unchallenged, posed a threat to the struggle for integration. He hailed the call of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation for a rally, answering the racist provocation, on the same day and at the same place.

Urges Huge Turnout

"The entire labor movement, all pro-civil-rights organizations and all Jewish groups should urge their members to turn out in full force for the protest rally," said Dobbs.

"In the wake of the magnificent student sit-ins against segregation in the South and the supporting movement in the North, the racists have become more menacing. Recently, the White Citizens Councils held a rally in downtown Detroit. Now the American Nazi fuhrer Lincoln Rockwell threatens to bring a Southern contingent to proclaim white supremacy in New York.

"The attempts of the segregationists to mobilize support in the North must be thoroughly squelched. This is vital to the further progress of the integration struggle.

"A huge turnout on July 4 to protest the Nazi rally can help do the job."

Expect 'Sit-in' Youth Will Join N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, June 9 — Fred Mazelis, secretary of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation, said today that a preliminary survey indicates that hundreds of youths who have been on picket lines in front of Woolworth stores in recent months in solidarity with sit-in demonstrators in the South, can be counted on to join in the anti-Nazi protest rally in Union Square on the Fourth of July.

Mazelis is well known among the city's youthful picketers as the chairman of the New York Youth Committee for Integration.

Score Eisenhower Visit



Part of the throng of 15,000 Japanese demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo June 4 demanding that Eisenhower cancel his slated visit to the country. U.S. officials insist he will make the trip despite the wide popular opposition in Japan. They fear cancellation will be a heavy blow to the already precarious Kishi regime as well as loss of face for the U.S. government.

Cry Mounts in Japan, 'Ike, Stay Home!'

By Alex Harte

JUNE 6 — Shouting "Ike, Don't Come," "Down with the Security Treaty" and "Yankee, Go Home," 15,000 students and workers demonstrated for three hours last Saturday in front of the U.S. Embassy against President Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Japan.

On the same day, transport workers brought Japan's trains, buses and trolleys to a standstill with general stoppage protesting the recently signed U.S.-Japanese military treaty and demanding Kishi's resignation.

Additional thousands marched on the Parliament Building where they presented anti-treaty, anti-Kishi petitions. More than 15 million people are said to have signed the petitions.

The night previous, members of Zengakuren, militant student federation, were attacked by police while demonstrating in front of Kishi's official residence. The students defended themselves with stones, bottles and sticks with nails in the ends.

The struggle against the military treaty began last winter. It was spurred last month by information that the U.S. flew regular U-2 reconnaissance missions out of Japan and that these flights had been passed off as missions for gathering weather data. The stoppage and demonstrations last Saturday marked the end of the second week of almost daily mass protest activities.

Fear of being embroiled by the U.S. into war and anger over the high-handed way Kishi put ratification of the treaty to a "vote" in Parliament — while police were dragging opposition deputies from the chamber — have brought wide support from intellectuals to the student-labor movement. At Tokyo University, 708 faculty members signed a petition calling for dissolution of parliament and new national elections.

The New York Times reported yesterday that Eisenhower's Far Eastern tour has "taken on an unpopular militaristic aspect in the eyes of many Japanese who are neither Leftists nor neutralists since the Soviet Union was dropped from his itinerary and the Philippines and Taiwan were added.

"With the visits to Japan and South Korea, numerous Japanese are saying the trip has come to resemble a tour of United States bases more than a goodwill journey."

Meanwhile, Sohyo, the General Federation of Trade Unions, is preparing a giant protest demonstration for Eisenhower's arrival. The 3½-million-member labor federation plans an outpouring of workers wearing black mourning bands and carrying funeral flags.

Plan General Strike. In a further effort to stave off ratification of the treaty, Sohyo is reported planning a general strike for June 18. The treaty is scheduled to go into effect on Sunday June 19, the day Eisenhower is scheduled to arrive.

As a warm-up for the Eisenhower reception, a rally of record proportions is slated to greet press secretary James Hagerty on his arrival June 11 to map plans for the presidential visit. Squirming on the hot seat, Kishi supporters are now proposing that Eisenhower be the guest of Emperor Hirohito — not the guest of Kishi. The pitch is that it would be "disrespectful" to demonstrate against the Emperor's guest.

This gimmick might mean that Eisenhower won't address the parliament. It might also mean that his scheduled golf match with Kishi will be canceled.

Union Square Protest Called In Reply to Racist Provocation

NEW YORK, June 9 — The American Nazi Party of Virginia has scheduled a rally in Union Square here at 3 p.m. on the Fourth of July. The anti-Jewish, anti-Negro organization, together with another rabid fascist outfit, the National Renaissance Party of Yorkville, is bringing in Negro-hating commandos from the South who will wear the Nazi uniform at the rally — khaki shirt and trousers, Sam Browne belt, and swastika arm bands. Employees at the City Parks Department said that the provocative Nazi application for a permit to speak for Hitlerism in Union Square was being "processed."

Dobbs Defends Cuba Over TV In Two Areas

Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers party nominee, is still the only presidential candidate to support the Cuban revolution.

But his defense of the Cuban people against attack by U.S. big business is receiving increased publicity throughout the country. Thus in Minneapolis, where he toured last week, his stand was featured in four television and radio interviews and by the Twin Cities daily press.

Dobbs is well-known in the area. For several years he was a Teamsters Union leader in the city.

On June 4 he addressed an overflow dinner and meeting at the new Socialist Workers campaign headquarters. The audience included many workers who had been associated with Dobbs in the stormy union battles in the city during the thirties and youths who were hearing the socialist banner-bearer for the first time. The audience contributed \$271 to the Socialist Fund.

In Denver, his views were featured in a Denver Post interview and in a KLZ-TV "interview" that was quickly turned into a debate with interviewer Max Goldberg. It was a pre-taped program and the way Dobbs handled Goldberg's hostile questions so fascinated the technical crew that they didn't notice when they ran out of tape. The last section of the discussion had consequently to be re-done.

Dobbs was also interviewed on a Spanish-American radio station and addressed a public meeting at the Denver Labor Center.

Try Policeman For Brutality

A New York City policeman faces a hearing June 10 on a sworn complaint that he brutally assaulted a 30-year-old disabled Negro veteran. Meanwhile, the assault victim, Samuel L. Mabry, faces trial on the disorderly conduct charge for which the officer, Patrolman William J. O'Keefe, arrested him May 28 in Washington Square Park.

Five witnesses have asserted that after being handed identification papers which he did not even examine, O'Keefe with no provocation began beating Mabry with his night stick, pulled him to the ground, dragged him out of the park, and continued to beat and kick him in the head and groin.

Hearing on the assault complaint against O'Keefe was postponed for one week on June 3.

Myra Weiss Speaks, Pickets, Tells off Cop

DETROIT, June 6 — Interest in socialist ideas is growing, judging from the activity-packed tour of the Detroit area completed here today by Myra Tanner Weiss, vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party.

Newspaper publicity was not bad, considering the well-known anti-socialist bias of the daily press. The Free Press and Times ran stories and pictures in which some of her views were presented without too much distortion. She and Robert Himmel, SWP candidate for governor, had long and interesting interviews with local Negro and neighborhood weeklies, which may or may not get printed.

Tonight she will be interviewed by John Dempsey over CKLW-TV. She will also appear on an hour-long interview with Rita Shaw, SWP candidate for attorney general, over WQRS-FM. Other radio interviews were taped, including one for the UAW program conducted by Guy Nunn, but apparently were killed.

Myra Weiss also spoke at several meetings: on "The South's Message to the North" at the Friday Night Socialist Forum; a meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance; a meeting of the Young Socialist Club, a campus group at Michigan State University in East Lansing; and a house meeting to which Militant subscribers were invited. (Continued on Page 4)

The Truth About Cuba

How Batista Drove Cubans to Revolt

By Joseph Hansen

Sixth in a series of articles.

Batista's main base of power was the army. So long as that base remained seemingly impregnable, however, and the class struggle was not acute, he sought to clothe his rule in at least the forms of democracy.

In preparation for assuming the presidency himself, he had a constitution drawn up that even recognized the right of the people to revolt against a despotic government. He had already managed to give his brass a "New Deal" shine, achieving this partly by cultivating Roosevelt's friendly patronage and partly by legislation that could be read as quite pro-labor.

An expensive campaign helped give Batista the majority of the votes in the 1940 election. Under his presidency the war boom that ended the depression in the United States also gave Cuba a measure of prosperity and the class struggle became relatively quiescent.

In the 1944 elections, Batista decided to run a puppet, Carlos Saladrigas. The opposition ran Grau San Martin. The Cubans took the election seriously and Grau won by a landslide. He took office October 10 amid celebrations from one end of the island to the other. The hope was that Grau would now convert the forms of democracy into genuine substance. Batista's departure to live in Florida seemed to make this hope even more realistic.

Grau did do a few startling things such as seizing the American-owned Havana Electric Railway; but his regime quickly settled down to the main preoccupation of bourgeois politicians in Cuba — self-enrichment. Fraud and corruption flourished as before.

The sinister army, too, remained as before. Grau dismissed some of the most notorious Batista supporters among the officer caste but he altered nothing essential. As the decisive means of rule, the military machine remained intact.

Caribbean McCarthyism

Upon the outbreak of the cold war in 1946 and the launching of the witch hunt shortly thereafter in the United States, Grau veered from "New Dealism" to "anti-Communism." In 1947, the same year that Truman decreed the infamous "Loyalty Oath," the Cuban president appointed Carlos Prío Socarras as Minister of Labor. Socarras initiated repressive measures against the Communist party and then in 1948 campaigned for the presidency on an "anti-Communist" platform. His victory on such a platform was ominous for the future of Cuban politics. Even more ominous was the victory of Batista as a senator although he still lived in Florida.

Truman's "anti-Communism" paved the way in the United States for the rise to prominence of the fascist-minded Senator McCarthy and the worst wave of witch-hunting in the history of the country. In Cuba the "anti-Communism" of Prío Socarras paved the way for Batista's return to power and a regime worse than anything yet seen.

Batista was running as a poor third in the presidential elections in 1952. When polls indicated that Ignacio Agramonte of the Orthodox party was quite certain to win on election day June 1, Batista moved. He got together the key officers in the army. With their support he announced March 10 that he had taken power in order to forestall a coup d'etat by Prío Socarras.

"My Love for the People"

The incumbent president took refuge in the Mexican Embassy as Batista declared over the radio, "I have been forced to carry out this coup because of my love for the people." Besides this love, he said he also had in mind "to save the country from chaotic conditions which endangered lives and property." He suspended all constitutional guarantees and canceled the June elections, thus making himself absolute dictator. At the same time he announced that if the United States were attacked by or involved in a war with the Soviet Union, Washington could count on his support. He also promised, naturally, to protect American investments. In a couple of weeks, March 27 to be exact, he received U.S. recognition and on April 3 he broke off diplomatic relations with the USSR.

Thus began the bloodiest chapter in Cuba's unhappy history. The total number of victims in the next seven years is estimated at around 20,000.

But business, especially American business, never had it so good in Cuba. Batista, in addition, initiated the most ambitious construction program in all Latin America, including highways, tunnels, office buildings, apartment houses, hospitals and orphanages.

"Havana was the chief beneficiary of this face lifting," writes Dickey Chapelle. "But two out of three Cubans live in small towns or as squatters beside sugar and coffee plantations. The outpouring of capital and cement did not reach their earth-floored huts. They still ate less than their stomachs craved, their roads remained potholed and flooded, their school buildings jerry-built or in disrepair, their hospitals only paper promises.

"Soon it became commonly accepted that at least one dollar out of every five spent in the country's building boom was lining the personal pocket of a Batista henchman. The dictator himself piled up a fortune estimated at 300 million dollars. A minister of the treasury, debt-ridden when he took office, became a multimillionaire in a matter of weeks. Hundreds of other fortunes — large and small — were made as the government steadily robbed the people. (One senator, Rolando Masferrer, maintained a private army of more than 1000 men.)"

Robert Taber cites an authoritative estimate that out of a public-works budget of \$800 million, the graft came close to \$500 million.

How the Wall Street financiers made out in this rain of dollars is indicated by Carleton Beals in a recent issue of Liberation:

"In 1957, immediately after the brutal murder of one of the finest men in Cuban public life, Pelayo Cervero (on orders of Detective Chief Orlando Piedra after personal consultation with Batista), Ambassador Arthur Gardner, accompanied by American Embassy economic advisers and officials of the Cuban Telephone Company (subsidiary of I.T. & T.) entered the National Palace, which was still stained with the blood of unsuccessful revolt, to sign a new contract raising telephone rates. According to documents found in the office of Edmund Chester, Batista's public relations adviser, this arrangement was achieved by the persuasive outlay of three million dollars. Our latest ambassador, Philip W. Bonsal, was for years a top official of this same telephone company."

Little was overlooked that might serve to line a pocket

Longshoremen's "Tax-the-Machine" Fund

By Arnold Jensen

An elaborate plan for the West Coast longshoremen and the shipowners to operate a private retirement and unemployment insurance fund is presently being negotiated by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (independent). An agreement in principle was reached last year as part of a three-year contract. This year the contract is open only for working out the details of the "mechanization fund" and for bargaining on wages.

The problem of mechanization is a hot question on the Pacific Coast. Under the present contract the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is demanding that the shipowners and stevedoring companies pay \$3 million into a "tax the machine" fund for the second contract year ending June 15, 1961. One-and-a-half million dollars have already been deposited in the fund for the year ending June 15, 1960. The union is also asking a 16-cent-an-hour wage increase in addition to the \$3 million.

Threat to Jobs

Mechanization, which began in the shipping industry during World War II, has now taken the form of a tangible threat to the jobs of the maritime workers. Matson Navigation Company's new Hawaiian Citizen, designed to carry cargo in 22-ton sea vans (large metal containers which are loaded and unloaded with a giant electronically operated crane), is due for its maiden voyage during May. The Hawaiian Citizen carries 7,400 tons. Another new Matson freighter, which will carry 11,000 tons of sea vans, is scheduled to begin operations next fall.

It is estimated that the Hawaiian Citizen will handle 7,400 tons in 2,300 man-hours. On a standard-type freighter 7,400 tons would require 7,400 man-hours, or approximately one man-hour per ton. Thus the mechanized Hawaiian Citizen eliminates 5,100 man-hours each time she turns around.

This means a loss in wages of about \$18,000 each trip to the longshoremen, ship's clerks and walking bosses, or about \$360,000 per year. This is only for one ship. Matson intends to build more van ships and Grace Lines and Pacific Far East Lines have similar plans.

Hundreds of jobs, including skilled jobs, such as winch-driv-

ers and lift-truck operations will be eliminated. Also, many cargoes formerly handled by hand — such as sugar, fertilizer and rice — are now being shipped in tanker-type ships. Rice, for example, is now loaded at Stockton, Calif., in a tanker with two small man-hole size hatches. The sole longshore work consists in handling the hatches and attaching the hoses.

The effects of mechanization are reflected in decrease of union membership. In San Francisco the dues paying membership of Local 10 has fallen by about 3,000 since 1948. The total work force, including extra men, is at least one-third less than at the end of World War II. This reduction has taken place not through layoffs but by "normal attrition." That is, as men have died, retired or left the industry, their places have not been filled.

Thus today, in San Francisco, less than 4,000 men are doing the work that 7,000 did in 1949. Only one port, Los Angeles, has a larger membership than in 1949 and that is because of a tremendous increase in the volume of cargo. The ILWU's adaptation to mechanization (and to other factors cutting into man-hours) was made possible by the fact that it controls hiring and job dispatching through its contracts.

The new van ships and bulk tankers presage further reductions in necessary man-hours, and the ILWU is grappling with the problems, though not too successfully. Why? Because the ILWU leadership believes the problems of mechanization and automation can be solved within the framework of the profit system, through amicable negotiations which can lead to a mutually profitable solution for both capitalists and workers.

Experience teaches that such an approach is unrealistic and is bound to end in disappointment. Furthermore, any union leadership that follows this line has lost the willingness to put up a genuine fight to defend the workers' standard of living.

"Mechanization Fund" The 1959 contract between the West Coast longshoremen of the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association contains a four-page section on "mechanization." It deals in detail with a "mechanization fund" to be built up by a tax on the introduction of labor-saving devices. The tax is to be paid by the employers. The amount agreed upon for the first year is \$1.5 million. This sum constitutes "full payment on the men's cash share of increased productivity up to June 15, 1960."

Paragraph 3 limits the employers to increasing productivity "only by introducing labor-saving devices in addition to those already in use" and freezes present conditions, gang sizes and load limits on standard operations. (A wage increase of 11 cents an hour and a guaranteed eight-hour day come under separate sections.)

A \$4.5 million tax on the machines for two years seems a considerable amount of money. Indeed, the employers will claim that even the first \$1.5 million was an overpayment. But if this sum is divided by the 17,000 men in the industry, it comes to only \$88 per man. For the second year, the tax comes to \$176 per man. The total tax amounts to \$264 per man for the two years, or about \$2.54 per week. This equals a five-cent wage increase for the first year and a ten-cent increase for the second year.

A fundamental approach to the problem of unemployment — especially technological unemployment — must include the struggle for shorter hours and higher pay. In this connection, "30 for 40" — a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay — has been advocated on several occasions by various union bodies.

As the ILWU neared the end of its contract in June 1959, it seemed for a while that a demand along those lines would be put to the employers. A resolution for the equivalent of a seven-hour day at eight hours pay had already been adopted by San Francisco's Local 10, the largest ILWU longshore local.

But the top leaders of the ILWU intervened and succeeded

Automation and the Unions

Is automation a blessing or curse? Will it create a more abundant life for all or will it lead to the creation of a growing army of unemployed workers squeezed out of industry by the rapidly growing process of automation and mechanization? Thus far the trend has been in the latter direction.

Increased labor productivity due largely to the acceleration of automated processes has led to the employment of fewer workers who produce an increased quantity of goods and services. The union leaders have expressed alarm at this development but up to now have not come forward with any realistic program to defend the workers against the impact of automation. Each union officialdom has set out to cope with the problem within the

confines of the individual union. This has led to a more or less general adaptation to the creed expressed by John L. Lewis: Fewer workers at better pay.

A variation of the Lewis creed has been recently incorporated in the form of a "mechanization fund" in the shipping industry which purports to safeguard the longshoremen against the ravages of waterfront automation and mechanization. The article by Arnold Jensen details one of the schemes now in effect on the West Coast and currently in the process of being negotiated on the East Coast.

We plan in subsequent issues to report on how other unions are seeking to cope with the problem of automation. — Editor.

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in getting the resolution rescinded on the promise that they had something better—a plan which called for the employers to pay into a fund one hour straight-time pay for every hour of work lost to the ILWU through mechanization. This fund would be used "to provide wage supplements over and above basic wages as the FULLY REGISTERED men's shares of increased production resulting from the use of labor-saving devices and reduced man-power requirement."

One official grandiloquently claimed that the plan might provide as much as \$1,000 per man "every Christmas" and that, viewed in this light, the 35-hour week at 40 hours pay would be a sellout. Harry Bridges did not echo these extravagant statements. He said merely that the mechanization plan was more progressive, more social-minded, and would produce more money and security for the men than a strictly higher-pay, shorter-hours approach.

The official program was adopted. A three-year contract was negotiated and approved by the membership. This contract, however, was minus the "hour-for-hour" proposal. Instead, it contained an agreement in principle, and it provided for an initial payment of \$1.5 million into the fund.

The employers took the "agreement in principle" under advisement. They hired an expensive statistician from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and thus far have come up with nothing — no conversion points, no norms of any kind based on tonnage or hours whereby a "tax on the machine" might be levied. The employers are sitting on their business secrets. They don't trust each other — and they trust the union even less.

Faced with this impasse the union demanded the \$3 million for the second contract year. Approximately 30,000,000 tons of cargo were handled on the West Coast last year. Three million dollars thus represents a tax of ten cents per ton.

However, the \$4.5 million — assuming it is attained through negotiations or arbitration — is not to be distributed to the men but to be kept intact and added to year by year until such time as sections of the longshore union experience a sustained drop in employment to below a minimum of 35 straight-time hours per week.

At such time the local unions suffering from reduced earnings would be asked to shift men to other ports where work was more plentiful. Men — presumably family men also — would be asked to leave their homes or else pack up lock, stock and barrel and shift from, say, Seattle to Los Angeles. However, they would not become members of the new local but would continue to pay dues in their home local. The alternative would be for them to take their share from the fund and leave the industry and the union.

If shifting men like gypsies to another port does not suffice to raise the income level, then the fund will be used to finance early retirements in order to remove men from the labor market and presumably provide more work for the younger men. (According to the plan a man with 25 years in the industry could be retired at \$200 per month at the age of 62. At the age of 65 he would shift to the regular pension fund plus social security.)

If the problem got too big for shifting and retiring, then the fund would be used to maintain incomes at the minimum 35-hour level — about \$92 per week at present wage rates. It is certain the fund would not stand up very long if average income remained below the minimum for a protracted period. For example, a ten per cent drop below the minimum would take \$4.5 million per year for 17,000 men.

However, all such figuring is of little importance in analyzing the plan. The more important point is this. The money from



HARRY BRIDGES

the fund would not be used as a wage supplement at all unless a group of men had sustained a 46 per cent loss in income — a drop from \$135 per week to \$92 per week (using current wage scales and averages).

Thus the plan appears in its true light — a passive adaptation to technological unemployment. It amounts to this: the men forego additional wages now in order to pay their own unemployment compensation later. Wouldn't a sustained fight to raise unemployment compensation to \$92 per week be better?

On the other hand if the demand for a seven-hour day at eight hours pay were fought for

and won, it would add over \$15 million to the total yearly income of the men (this figure allows for a 10 per cent reduction in man-hours worked — 27 million man-hours multiplied by 54 cents per hour equals \$15,660,000).

The seven-hour day at eight hours pay, as we remember, was rejected as a "sell-out."

Another point: under the mechanization plan proposed, only "fully registered" men are provided for. This obviously puts aside as undeserving the "B-Men," who are partially registered younger men without seniority rights, working under union jurisdiction without union membership.

As a matter of fact, under the mechanization fund it would not be to the advantage of either the fully registered "A-Men" or of the employers to register more men. "Normal attrition," provided for in the contract, would take its course. Few men at high pay would be the end result. The apparent goal of the mechanization plan would be realized — "security" in one industry for the elite, for the privileged.

But if the industry converted to a seven-hour day at eight hours pay and worked three shifts, it would absorb more men — younger men. The fighting power of the union would be preserved, not dissipated in a vain chase after the elusive goal of security under the profit system.

Subscription Drive Adds 653 Readers

By Carolyn Kerry
Business Manager, the Militant

JUNE 7 — Our election campaign special of 50 cents for a 26-week subscription to the Militant continues to bring in new subscriptions at a record pace. To date we have received 653 new subs and 154 renewals since April 15.

Our average for the 53 days that have elapsed since the beginning of our special election sub drive is better than 12 new subscribers per day. This result has been achieved with little more than half our Militant supporter groups making any real effort to get into the campaign.

This week we received word that the New York group has increased its quota by 100 after exceeding its original quota. Milwaukee upped its quota by 20 and is within a few subs of reaching its increased quota. These are the only groups that have voluntarily raised their quotas over the original figure set at the beginning of the campaign. We wonder how many of the other groups will accept this challenge?

We want to repeat once again what we said before: Reports from our campaigners confirm that those who make the effort, and a minimum effort at that, get results in the form of new subscribers and renewals.

Boston, for example, writes: "We obtained 21 subs on our first attempt out. Three more were sold at the Dobbs meeting."

Cleveland writes that one comrade sold 5 subs in one hour's time in a housing project "to some very discriminating people." They were "discriminating in the sense that they didn't buy the Militant sight unseen or on the basis of my spiel. Three of the five sold invited me into the house, asked to see the

paper, sat down, and while I waited anxiously, read several articles. This," the writer adds, "is in contrast to the 25 cent subs sold many years ago when people bought so as to be polite to such a nice solicitor."

We don't like to mention any names but our records show that some groups have been "sitting out" the first half of the sub campaign. Others have apparently made only a few half-hearted attempts. There are less than six weeks left — how about everyone making that big final push which will put us over our goal before the July 15 deadline?

Advertisement

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For reservation write or phone Mountain Spring Camp, RD #1, Washington, N.J. Murray 9-1358.

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It's Special During Election

To help win a wider audience for the truth about such big issues as independent political action, the struggle for Negro equality, the freedom fight of countries like Cuba, the growing movement for a world of peace and abundance, we're making a special subscription offer during the election campaign. A full 26 weeks for only 50 cents!

We hope you'll continue to subscribe to America's fighting socialist newspaper after you've read it for 26 weeks, but there's no obligation.

The Militant
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Yes, I'd like to take advantage of your special election offer. Enclosed is 50 cents for a 26-week subscription.

Name
Street Apt#
City Zone State

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Boston	\$ 350	\$ 350	100
Denver	60	60	100
Connecticut	100	94	94
Detroit	625	567	91
Allentown	110	95	86
Chicago	800	650	81
New York	4,300	3,411	79
Newark	265	206	78
Philadelphia	400	280	70
Pittsburgh	10	7	70
St. Louis	80	55	69
Los Angeles	4,500	2,955	66
San Diego	245	146	60
Cleveland	650	382	59
Twin Cities	1,700	978	58
Seattle	500	280	56
Bay Area	925	465	50
Milwaukee	300	142	47
General	80	54	68
Total through June 7	\$16,000	\$11,177	70

Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50.

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Monday, June 13, 1960

Why Anti-Nazi Rally Is Needed

We do not believe that the latent forces of American fascism are likely to take the form of a nationwide, mass combat movement at this time or that the present social, economic and political conditions in this country favor such a development. However, we think it would be a great mistake to dismiss the activities of the fascists, no matter how feeble. If the labor movement in alliance with the Negro and Jewish people and other minorities, act with foresight and meet every manifestation of fascist activity with a powerful counter-mobilization, American fascism can be routed before it ever becomes a formidable mass movement.

This is the basic reason why we wholeheartedly support the call of Conrad J. Lynn, chairman of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation, urging that the New York labor, Negro and Jewish organizations join in a powerful protest demonstration against the brazen threat of the American Nazi Party to hold a racist rally in Union Square on July 4.

But if American fascism is not an immediate danger in the sense that the Hitler, Mussolini and Franco movements were on the eve of their seizure of power, why not follow the "hush-hush" policy advocated by some of the labor and minority-organization leaders? According to this view we ought to say as little as possible about such outfits as Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party or the Yorkville group which calls itself the National Renaissance Party. By paying no attention to the activities of these "crackpot" groups, the supporters of the "hush-hush" policy contend, we deprive them of publicity and thereby render them impotent.

There is good reason, however, why this policy is opposed by many of even the most conservative labor and minority leaders. The bitter experience of Europe in the thirties has left an unforgettable lesson: Don't wait until the "comic"-appearing fascist demagogues mobilize the dregs of society and whip them into frenzied detachments for smashing the labor movement and annihilating millions of people in minority groups. Don't leave it to the authorities to curb the budding fascist organizations by "illegalizing" them. Act in time or it may be too late to act once the fascists gain the initiative.

In Mein Kampf, Hitler describes how he organized a combat group of twenty young followers, filled them with fanatical zeal and directed them to break up a meeting of thousands of Social Democratic workers. When he saw that a handful of hopped-up hooligans could break up a large meeting of the most powerful labor organization in Germany, with nothing but brass knuckles and audacity, he said: "I knew then that I would be successful." The leaders of the German Social Demo-

cracy were following the "hush-hush" and "leave-it-to-the-authorities" policy.

Granted that the U.S. today is not in the throes of a social crisis as Germany was in the thirties, it would be utter insanity to fail to recognize current manifestations of a fascist potential in the U.S.—and the certainty that the potential will become actual if it goes unchecked. Several years ago we saw the rise of McCarthyism and it showed some very marked symptoms of an American fascist movement. The McCarthyites became the rallying point for all the scattered fascist and racist outfits in the country. McCarthyism, as an embryonic fascist movement receded and continues to recede, but it gave us a preview of how these apparently inconsequential "hate groups" can find a spokesman and an "American" defensive cover.

More recently, we witnessed a worldwide wave of swastika desecrations of synagogues and other outrages; this phenomenon also swept across this country. In the South, racist violence by semi-fascist, extra-legal organizations like the Ku Klux Klan has long been an everyday matter. Today, however, there is a marked upsurge in the activities of such groups — and they are becoming more open and aggressive. In Alabama and other Southern states, armed racists on horseback patrol the streets of towns where the Negro people are fighting for their right to vote. Burning crosses and shots from the dark are becoming more frequent occurrences.

When a would-be Hitler like Lincoln Rockwell says he is summoning "troops" of his Nazi gang from the South and that he has "trained his boys to take care of the Jews," can we simply shrug it off as the prank of a publicity hound?

And remember, this is not a matter of sneaking in the dark to smear some anti-Semitic filth on a wall; these admirers of Eichmann are proposing nothing less than to take over the traditional labor and radical center of New York, Union Square, in broad daylight, on July 4, the anniversary of the American Revolution which proclaimed that "all men are created equal." They are preparing to hurl their racist, anti-Semitic insults at the largest population center of Negro and Jewish people in the world.

If they are permitted to do this without the greatest anti-fascist outpouring the city of New York has seen in years it will be more than a disgrace; it will be an open invitation to these fascists to become bolder. It will encourage the fascist vermin to swarm out of their cracks and from under their rocks into open view.

This should never be allowed to happen. Let Union Square be filled to overflowing by a gigantic protest demonstration on July 4. Then every fascist who dreams of American gas ovens to exterminate Negroes and Jews will know what type of resistance he will have to face.

Khrushchev's Visit to Cuba

On June 3 the Soviet government announced that Premier Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to visit Cuba. The announcement was received with elation in Havana and consternation in Washington. Spokesmen of the Cuban government hailed Khrushchev's acceptance of the invitation as a tribute to the world-wide significance of the Cuban revolution. Washington circles sought to make it out as evidence of "Communist designs" on Latin America and of a "pro-Communist orientation" among officials of the Cuban government.

As if to emphasize the difference between the official approaches of the United States and the USSR to Cuba, the State Department on the following day handed a surly note to Havana charging that the Castro government "seeks to sow distrust and animosity" against the United States. The note read like a dunning letter from a bill collector. "To our knowledge," a typical sentence states, "not a single American property owner has been reimbursed for the lands taken from him."

The Cubans are quite justified in feeling elated over the diplomatic victory which the Khrushchev visit signifies. Despite a population of only some six and a half million, the revolution they undertook proved significant enough on the scale of international politics to win extraordinary attention from the world's second strongest power. This is something for every small country to consider, especially those in Latin America.

The willingness of the Soviet government to give economic and diplomatic aid to a country like Cuba obviously opens up more favorable perspectives for revolutionary movements in other small countries. Once in power they are not as easily isolated and crushed by an imperialist giant like the United States as might have been the case in past decades.

In our opinion, Khrushchev is not mak-

ing his friendly moves toward Cuba out of consideration for socialist principles, which demand complete support for revolutions like this one in the Caribbean. What is involved is power politics.

Khrushchev is seeking agreement from Washington on a mutual policy of "peaceful coexistence"; that is, a deal to divide the world into spheres of influence in which the two major powers would aid each other in maintaining the status quo against all popular attempts to alter it by revolution. Because of its own policy of preparing for an atomic war, American imperialism has consistently rejected Khrushchev's attempts to reach an understanding.

In the light of these facts, it is not difficult to deduce that Khrushchev has a double aim in Cuba. Through Havana he speaks to all of Latin America as a patron of successful revolutions and an opponent of Wall Street. This is popular language that is bound to win new influence for the Soviet Union and thus increase its bargaining power with Washington. Khrushchev would very much appreciate some Latin-American trump cards for use in his game with the White House.

Thus Khrushchev's announcement is aimed at other ears besides those of the Latin-American countries. In the peculiar language of diplomacy he is telling Wall Street, "Your position is deteriorating rapidly in Latin America. There are big openings for Soviet diplomacy that we intend to exploit. But if you care to reconsider your attitude toward peaceful coexistence, we can be persuaded to look in other directions while you mend your Latin-American fences; in fact, if you are willing to talk business we might be able to offer you a bit of a hand."

The Latin-American revolutionaries, consequently, should accept everything the Soviet government offers. But they should not forget to stay on the alert for any moves that might be made at their expense.

The "Bohio" Goes



The old "bohio" with its palm-thatched roof and dirt floor is listed to go in Cuba. It will be replaced by model homes like these under construction — complete with inside plumbing. Members of the co-operatives don't mind the hard work or the primitive tools because they're building their own homes with government help. The perspective of a new Cuba, completely modernized, was made possible by the revolution that overthrew the Batista dictatorship.

... Union Square Protest

(Continued from Page 1)
vocate for them the same 'final solution to the Jewish question' that Hitler carried out with his gas chambers. Let him defend his co-thinker and comrade-in-arms Eichmann, now awaiting trial in Israel for murdering six million European Jews.

Lynn said that he hoped "every labor, Jewish and anti-Jim Crow organization in New York City will participate in the Fourth of July protest rally from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in Union Square by sending speakers and by explaining to their membership the importance of packing Union Square."

The City Parks Department appeared to be taking an "on again, off again" attitude on the Nazi application. The first re-

port was that the application had been improperly filled out, but that if it were returned properly signed it would be granted.

Apparently it was returned made out in conformity with city regulations, because a spokesman of the Department said over the telephone that it had been "granted."

However, in response to a query from a Harlem newspaper the following day, the Department said that it had "not been granted." When a representative of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation sought to ascertain the exact status of the Nazi application at the Parks Department, he was told that it was "being processed."

The American Nazi swastika wearers appear to feel that the application has either already

been granted or that it is certain to be granted, for they have made no announcement of any change in plans for their hate-spouting rally and are proceeding according to schedule.

The Committee to Protest Racial Defamation is taking no chances on any run-around from city officials. It has already received a most heartening response to its preliminary work in broadcasting the news about the commando operation which the American Nazis have planned in Union Square, and it is proceeding energetically with plans for the most effective possible answer.

"Rockwell says he is bringing a Southern contingent of his anti-Jewish, anti-Negro supporters," declared Conrad Lynn. "We hope to answer them with a ringing mass declaration of support for the glorious sit-in movement of Negro students in the South. That, we think, is in the tradition of our democratic-minded revolutionary forefathers who gave us the Fourth of July to celebrate."

Praises Racial Equality in Cuba

Marian Anderson, world-famous contralto, was quoted in the June 11 Afro-American as praising the "admirable racial equality among Cubans preached and practiced by the Castro Revolution." She sang on May 27 to a packed audience at the National Theater in Havana.

In Other Lands

Round of Strikes Hits France

Unions Press Wage Demands

French labor has hit President de Gaulle's regime with a series of one-day strikes in a campaign for wage increases to help offset steadily increasing prices. De Gaulle has been trying to put the burden of the inflation on the workers by holding the line on wages.

Thousands of chemical workers staged walkouts June 8 and will be followed by workers in the key metal industry. Transportation workers in Paris have conducted a series of walkouts despite government reprisals against twenty-nine workers.

The Communist, Socialist and Catholic unions of government employees have set a 24-hour strike for June 10. Postal workers, teachers, public utility workers and other civil servants will join the walkout.

The 1,300,000 federal employees are demanding a 3 percent wage hike and a new minimum wage of about \$110 a month. While the demand is modest, the regime fears granting it will give new strength to the movement to tie wages to mounting prices.

Tito Scores U.S. On Summit Role

Yugoslav president Tito blasted the U.S. government in a May 28 speech as responsible for wrecking the Paris summit conference.

Discussing the gravity of the violation of the Soviet border by the U-2 spy plane, Tito said: "This was not an ordinary intelligence service action. This was the case of a plane that might have represented a great

The American Way of Life

Back of the Ivy-Covered Buildings

Boston is famed throughout the world as a center of higher learning. Four distinguished universities—Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University and Brandeis — are located there. There are also several lesser known schools.

The campuses of these schools dominate both sides of the Charles River, and they are truly beautiful.

But there is an aspect to Boston as a university city that gets scant, if any mention — an aspect that struck me deeply during a recent visit there with Farrell Dobbs, the Socialist Workers' presidential nominee.

While during the school year, tens of thousands of students from all over the country — all over the world, in fact — augment Boston's population to take advantage of these educational facilities, the working class of Boston is largely excluded from the city's cultural riches.

I had a long talk with a woman who has worked for about ten years in one of Boston's shoe factories — a plant where about five thousand people are employed making tennis shoes.

More than half the workers in this plant are women. They work in two huge departments—the stitching department where the upper part of the shoe is made and the finishing department where the vamps are attached to the rubber soles. Except for a very small minority, these women are without a high-school education. The same situation holds for most of Boston's industrial plants.

Middle-Aged

In this plant, the new workers are mostly young girls who have quit high school to go to work. They are still a minority in the plant. For the most part, the workers are in their late thirties, forties and even fifties. Most of them are married and have children — children they are trying to put through high school.

What is their work like? They do piece work, and like all piece workers, are time-studied to death. Every time an operation begins to pay off for the worker it is "studied." The rate is decreased and the quota jacked up.

The workers belong to a federal local, not affiliated with any international union. The union is dominated by company-minded bureaucrats who keep the workers in line by getting them just enough to "keep their bowels open," as one rank-and-file unionist once expressed it.

Most of the women have a gloomy outlook for the future as they sit at their machines stitching one seam on thousands of pairs of tennis shoes each day. During the war and post-war period most of them looked upon their jobs as temporary — to help the war effort and to help

get some of the good things of life, like a car, home, TV set, or refrigerator.

A Way of Life

But today they recognize they must continue working just to help their husbands feed, clothe and shelter the family. Working is no longer a means of getting something specific — it's a necessity in order to keep alive.

This is what makes it possible for the union bureaucrats to keep them in check. They are afraid to lose their jobs. If they aren't the sole support of the family, they're a main cog in the wheel that keeps the family going.

They have no skill, apart from the ability to run a power machine in one operation at an incredible speed.

They are aging fast under the dual pressure of maintaining their homes and keeping up with the time-study man on the job.

The Ties

They hate their work but they are bound to it by ties they dare not loosen. They take the crumbs that voracious employers and equally greedy union bureaucrats let them pick up from the floor.

But such self-satisfied employers — and union bureaucrats — might do well to think about what happened in Russia in March, 1917. There women factory workers joined a peaceful demonstration celebrating Women's Day to demand more crumbs. That demonstration turned into a strike which lit the spark of revolution and changed the face of the whole world.

—Marvel Scholl

...Congressmen

(Continued from Page 1)
ings and another four-day stay at the Statler-Hilton. This time the public got tapped for a bill of \$1,187.64.

But something happened during that visit which urgently suggests that the committee should probe for possible un-American activities within its very ranks. Moulder's hotel bill came to a respectable \$523.84. But, out of his own pocket, he paid valet and laundry charges of \$6.05!

However, this violation of the American code may have resulted from acute indigestion. For a single day, he filed restaurant bills of \$23.02, \$34.53, \$47.62, \$9.80 and \$65.02, a grand total of \$179.99.

Who said working in a sewer curbs the appetite?

Advertisement
Los Angeles
Voices for Freedom For Morton Sobell
Friday, June 17, 1960 — 8:00 p.m.
Alexandria Hotel, Fifth & Spring
Dessert & Coffee — Contribution, \$2 per person
Nationally prominent speakers to launch new recording featuring the voice of VINCENZE VANZETTI.
Auspices: The L. A. Sobell Committee
462 No. Western Ave., HO 4-4725

Some Criticisms By a Steelworker

Editor: Yesterday I talked to a Fairless Hills steel worker who first subscribed to the Militant during the steel strike. He said he likes the paper and reads it from front cover to back. But he said he did have some criticisms, mainly, he said, that he would like to see more articles written by "guys like me" about shop problems, and more coverage of direct problems facing the workers. Also, he asked if we could expand the letters column to include conversational letters to be answered by the editors — in other words, a written forum. I'm writing this letter at his request. He renewed his subscription on his own to remain an avid, critical reader.

June Doyle Philadelphia

Recommends Poetry Volume

Editor: James Boulton, an active builder of the Socialist Workers party in Milwaukee has just published a book of poetry which I enjoyed very much. Some of the poems deal with the great social cruelties of our time — the electrocution of the Negro sharecropper, Odell Waller, the assassination of the anarchist leader, Carlo Tresca, the crushing of the Hungarian revolution. But throughout there is a strong socialist sense of courage and hope. An industrial worker, he expresses the

experiences of his own life in many of his poems.

Entitled, "Starlight On the Lilac Crown," the book can be ordered from Basement House, 150 East Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wis.

E. J. Los Angeles

Red-Baiters Won't Easily Yield Their Lucrative Racket

Editor: The movement to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities has a tough job on its hands. Witch-hunting committees are proving a lucrative method of absorbing some of the vast sums appropriated by our legislative powers in Washington and divvied up by the political hacks of which they consist. The profits accruing to the members of these committees, both in political capital back home in the sticks, together with the pecuniary enhancement, makes their abolition an enormous task. All the boys are in cahoots in this racket. Look at the social illiterates who have profited from their activities on these committees. Truman got his start on a Congressional investigating committee and so did Nixon. Then there is the army of paid stool pigeons, lauded by the press until it becomes an honor to rat on one's former friends. Truly both houses have cheapened themselves by their witch-hunting activities. No wonder the vast element of the American voters don't even bother to

go to the polls. I contend that the entire set-up in Washington has lost the respect of the thinking voter.

Paul Dennie Los Angeles

\$25 Contribution Speaks for Itself

Editor: I would like to give copies of the articles by Joseph Hansen, "Too Many Babies?" to friends. Unfortunately I didn't think to clip the first ones that appeared. Other readers may be in the same position. For us it would be very useful to have the articles in the form of a pamphlet. I am enclosing \$25 with the understanding that it be used for this purpose. Maybe others will join me in helping to make such a project possible.

S. M. New York

Suggests Change In Our Format

Editor: No complaint about the Militant's reporting (except a little humor would help) but the format is unattractive. The paper has a sort of dull, grim aspect that makes it look like the impoverished sheet of a small handful of fanatics. It could be improved by use of minor decorative additions and be changed to a smaller-sized, eight-page like the National Guardian or the Worker. In this way special pages could be set aside to be used as leaflets.

G. L. New York

... New Opposition Group

(Continued from Page 1) walked out before the strike had officially begun and who were fired for allegedly having engaged in a "wildcat."

Again, Tomko has filed suit in the federal courts under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law to prevent top union officials from suspending the newspaper issued by his local. The suspension, which Tomko claims is being engineered by McDonald, would severely limit Tomko's campaign for district director.

According to the April 1 Pittsburgh Press, McDonald has replied to the renewed activity of the opposition by urging USW members to vote the oppositionists out of all local union offices they hold. His slogan is "clean these bedbugs out."

"Come on you bedbugs," retorted Mamula, in his announcement of the May conference to launch the new movement.

Bureaucratic Threats

The April issue of Steel Labor, official organ of the USW, carried a threatening blast against the OMR by McDonald and USW vice-president Howard R. Hague. "We gave them amnesty at the last convention," said McDonald, "now I want to tell them that the Landrum-Griffin Act works two ways. They too, can be hauled into court." Hague accused the opposition of causing last year's 116-day strike, saying, "I doubt whether the industry would have taken us on unless they thought the union was divided."

Such slanderous attacks by the bureaucratic machine — intended to lay the basis for making short shrift of the democratic rights of any opposition within the union — were anticipated by an editorial in the March issue of Educator, organ of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, which pointed out that "... pressure from below is making itself felt in the high bureaucracy of cer-

tain labor leaders who have become accustomed to negotiating from the top down. They complain that this expression of militancy from below has a disrupting influence at the bargaining table.

"After ten years of dealing with profit swollen and lenient industries these top-down negotiators are completely bewildered by the sudden hardening of the attitude of big business toward labor. Caught in a squeeze between the resistance of the companies and the growing militancy of their members some so-called labor leaders are giving away long cherished working conditions in exchange for peace at any price."

The program of the OMR deals more directly with the problems arising from the continuing corporation offensive, automation, and the failures of the McDonald leadership than the program of the old Dues Protest Committee did.

The "Oh Misterys" will try to pick up strength in this month's local elections by running on a program that calls for the six-hour day at eight hours pay; local ratification of any agreements arrived at under McDonald's current "permanent industrial peace" talks with management; contractual guarantees for the hiring of racial minorities; vesting of pensions; and the election, instead of appointment as at present, of international staff men.

They plan to run a full slate of candidates for the top international offices in next February's referendum.

Safety Advance

The federal standard for exposure to atomic radiation will now be called a "radiation protection guide" instead of "maximum permissible dose." Authorities explain that the latter phrase has "unfortunate connotations."



MYRA TANNER WEISS, Socialist Workers party candidate for vice-president.

... Weiss Tour

(Continued from Page 1) ers in the neighborhood were invited.

She also got in some time on the Woolworth picket line conducted by Detroit sympathizers of the Southern sit-in demonstrations against Jim Crow.

At least one man in this town will remember her visit for a long time. A cop approached her on the street downtown and asked her to buy a dollar ticket for the police field day affair this year. His jaw fell open (and may still be open) when she calmly replied: "Why should I give any money to people who beat up Negro children?"

Affair in New York To Honor Dr. DuBois

NEW YORK — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world-famed Negro historian and scholar, will be honored at a celebration Wednesday, June 15, 8:30 p.m. at the Hotel New Yorker. Sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the testimonial affair will feature a dramatic production of the highlights of the career of the distinguished civil-rights fighter, now 92.

Democrats in Detroit Try to Ram Through A City Income Tax

DETROIT, June 1 — Detroit workers last month narrowly escaped being socked with a 1% city income tax supported by the City Council, which is controlled by Democrats elected with labor blessing and endorsement.

Early in May the Council, without advance notice, suddenly voted, 9-0, in favor of a 1% income tax, the details to be worked out later. The labor movement acted as if stunned, saying nothing. The daily newspapers all acted as if passage was dead sure.

The Socialist Workers party raised a demand for mass protest action, saying, "There is still time to stop this new tax gouge before its final enactment."

Last week, Mayor Miriani, a conservative Republican shrewd enough to know how unpopular it would be, vetoed the tax as a general proposition.

The Council met — with labor's leaders still stricken silent — and overrode the mayor's veto, 6-2. Simultaneously, they adopted a specific ordinance, hastily drawn and without holding any public hearings.

Miriani had another chance to veto, but again it was assumed by almost everyone that if he did, the Council would again override his veto. The SWP was virtually alone in declaring, "The new tax can still be stopped if Miriani vetoes it again and the unions come out fighting."

Union Opposition

Last week the UAW and the Teamsters came out against the tax with strong statements. They deplored the failure to hold public hearings before it was passed and suggested amendments to remove some of the most unjust features. A public hearing was promised for today.

Yesterday, Miriani, encouraged by opposition from a section of big business, again vetoed the ordinance.

The Council met, hoping to override the veto for the final time. But the UAW and Teamster opposition, even though long delayed, was enough to shake one councilman with gubernatorial ambitions; the vote was 5 to 3, which meant the veto was sustained and the tax was defeated.

But defeated only temporarily. Because the Council voted to go ahead with a hearing today to take up the tax again in the near future.

At today's hearing, broadcast over Station WWJ, the sharpest attack on the Council was made by Robert Himmel, Socialist Workers party candidate for governor.

Assailing the proposed tax because it would be levied on the income of wage earners but not on income derived from stocks, bonds, etc., he called it "class discrimination of the rankest sort."

Himmel noted that tens of thousands of Detroiters have standards of living lower than that which the U.S. Department of Labor calls "modest but adequate." He said any tax on their incomes, by 1% or one-tenth of 1%, would reduce them to an "immodest and inadequate" standard.

The proposed tax is not only unjust, but unpopular, Himmel told the Council. And he rubbed it in:

"On this issue, the Socialist Workers party, which is a minority party, reflects the opinions of the majority of working

people far better than you who purport to be their representatives.

"If you doubt this, I challenge you to put it to a simple test. Place your proposed tax on the ballot this fall. Give the people, who will have to bear the burden of the tax, a chance to vote on it, for or against.

"I know that you are not under any legal obligation to do this and I can understand your possible reluctance. But such a test would demonstrate clearly just how well you represent the people of Detroit.

"If you don't meet this challenge, the city elections next year will present a good opportunity for the voters of Detroit to settle accounts."

The last month's events have proved how unreliable or treacherous the Council "friends of labor" are. The small amount of action taken at the last minute by the UAW and the Teamsters, which was enough to stop the tax, shows how much labor could do if it put its heart into it, if it ran its own candidates for office, if it quit depending on liberals and assumed its rightful place as the political leader of this city and country.

Correct Status

A Missouri executive and his wife bought two identical white Valiants because they didn't want their friends to think we own two cars."

Calendar Of Events

FARRELL DOBBS SWP Candidate for President On Tour: DETROIT: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 8 P.M. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Dobbs speaks on "The Cuban Revolution as I Saw It." Questions, discussion and social affair following talk. Ausp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MYRA TANNER WEISS SWP Candidate for Vice-Pres. On Tour:

LOS ANGELES: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 8:30 P.M. Forum Hall, 1702 E. Fourth St. "The Collapse of the Summit and the Struggle for Peace."

COMPTON: SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 3 P.M., 2112 North Wilmington. Reception for Mrs. Weiss. She will report on her discussions with Southern students involved in the sit-ins.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 8:15 P.M. Longshoremen's Memorial Building, 400 North Point St. Mrs. Weiss will speak on "World Youth Challenge to Reaction." Chairman, Vincent Hallinan. Contrib.: 75 cents; Students, 50 cents. Also Reception: Sat., June 25, 149 Detroit, 9 P.M.

NEW YORK See: Sergei Eisenstein's Film, "Strike."

Hear: Tape recording of recent San Francisco hearings of House Un-American Activities Committee. These were the occasion of mass-protest demonstrations.

FRIDAY, June 17, 8:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.; SATURDAY, June 18, 2:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Sunday, June 19, 8:00 p.m. At 116 University Place, near Union Square. Ausp.: Young Socialist Alliance.

New Yorkers:

In Harlem buy the Militant at the National Memorial African Book Store, 2107 Seventh Ave.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party, 5511 Euclid Ave., Room 203. Open Thurs. nights 8 to 10 P.M. 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 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. Federal 2-7781. 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., Room 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, WA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Official Seal on Murder

By Herman Chauka

Are socialists laying it on a bit thick when they argue that the primary function of government in a capitalist society is to serve the interests of big business and that the government is even ready to permit people to die for the sake of assuring capitalists their profits?

If you think such a charge is a bit wild, consider the sworn testimony of Dr. Barbara Moulton before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee June 2.

Dr. Moulton was a drug officer of the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Medicine for five years. She resigned last February in protest against the agency's policies.

She was called before the committee, which was probing conflict-of-interest activities of Dr. Henry Welch, recently resigned director of the bureau's Antibiotics Division. During the past eight years, Welch is said to have received more than \$287,000 from the drug industry for writing treatises and for similar chores.

Dr. Moulton testified that the federal drug agency, which is supposed to police the manufacture of medicine, had become "in many of its activities merely a service bureau" for the drug industry.

Because of the agency's "utter failure" to insure the safety of drugs and prevent their misbranding, "hundreds of people suffer daily and many die," she charged.

Challenged by a committee member to produce proof of any deaths, Dr. Moulton replied that such proof was available in the agency's files. The challenge was dropped.

She described the pressure that was put on agency scientists who tried to do a conscientious

job in determining whether a new drug was safe. Three or four drug-company representatives would come at one time to press their claims on the person evaluating the drug. If they failed to convince the researcher, they would summon him to a conference with the company. If that failed they would go to his superior.

Dr. Moulton told the committee that she knew of cases where the researcher would receive orders "from above" to certify a new drug on the grounds that the manufacturer was the best judge of its "safety."

Once, Dr. Moulton disclosed, she went to Dr. Albert Holland, then medical director for the agency, and warned of the possible habit-forming properties of a new sedative. She was "ordered to do nothing about it," she testified and was advised by Dr. Holland that, "I will not have my policy of friendliness with industry interfered with."

She said the drug was later proved to be habit-forming.

It was made clear to Dr. Moulton that the federal drug agency meant business about not tolerating interference with the "friendliness" policy when, at the request of a drug company, she was transferred out of her job checking new drugs.

The "last straw" that brought about her resignation was added when the drug agency, without consulting its own medical department, put lysine and folic acid on the "considered safe" list as food additives. She said she had just finished gathering evidence which showed that folic acid was not even safe as a drug.

Labor's Support to Democrats Debated at Detroit Symposium

DETROIT — "Should Labor Support the Democrats Again?" was the subject of a well-attended symposium here last month. Held May 14, it was sponsored by the Friday night Socialist Party Forum at 3737 Woodward.

One of the four who had agreed to speak did not appear; that was Carl Stellato, president of UAW Local 600 and candidate for the 16th district Democratic nomination for Congress.

Paul Silver

The first speaker was Paul Silver, president of UAW Local 351, county treasurer of the Democratic party and a delegate to the coming national Democratic convention.

Silver said the labor movement in Michigan is justified in supporting the Democrats because of their platform, and he read many of the planks adopted at their state convention last week.

He recalled that he had been one of the founders of the Michigan Commonwealth Federation, formed in 1943 as a kind of labor party, but that "we were too far ahead of the workers" and so it failed. Which was good, because its continued existence would only have added to Republican majorities in elections.

In 1948, he said, the CIO went into the Democratic Party in force, and helped to change it drastically. If not for this, Michigan would have had types like Cobo and Bagwell as governor, instead of Williams; would have been saddled with anti-labor laws; and would have a reactionary instead of a liberal supreme court.

Silver urged the audience to join the Democratic party, saying that if enough good union members become active in it "we'd be able to have a labor party platform adopted by the Democratic party."

Arthur McPhaul

The next speaker was Arthur McPhaul, a former UAW member. His "contempt" conviction, for refusing to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the records of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, was recently accepted for review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

McPhaul said labor's problems will not be solved within the framework of the Democratic or Republican parties, both of which "are controlled basically by the enemies of the workers and common people." A party controlled by the

workers is needed, "but you're not going to get it in this election."

The main issue is peace, he said, but "whatever Wall Street wants, Eisenhower gives," while some Democrats are against war. The Michigan Democratic party is unique in having strong labor participation and voice, he said. He praised Gov. Williams for appointing more union members and Negroes than any other governor.

McPhaul urged those who want peace, civil rights and progress to support the Democrats in this and some other states, but added there are cases where Republicans should be supported against Democrats, and said he favors supporting third party candidates where both major candidates are reactionary.

Art Fox

The third speaker was Art Fox, a UAW member long active in labor, civil rights and civil liberties struggles and a consistent advocate of an independent labor party.

Fox rejected the "bits and pieces" approach of the other speakers, which prevent labor from grappling successfully with the big, national problems — unemployment, civil rights and war. Neither major party favors the 30-hour week; neither offers any solution to the Negro people or even protection of the most elementary democratic right, the right to vote; and both are united around a bipartisan foreign policy that endangers the whole human race.

He quoted from George Meany's "short moment of truth" last September, after passage of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill, admitting that election of Democrats is not necessarily a victory for labor. But this moment of truth was very temporary, he said, and the Democrats know they have the labor leaders in their back pocket, whoever is nominated.

This knowledge, Fox continued, is responsible for the Democrats' moving steadily to the right. He traced the developments from Roosevelt through Truman to Kennedy to show that the Democrats give fewer and fewer concessions to labor because labor has surrendered its political independence.

To make further progress, even on the smaller issues, he said, labor must break with the old parties and create its own party. He held that more could be accomplished, win or lose, by running 50 or 100 independent

Notes in the News

EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN — Robert Alden, advertising writer for the New York Times, offered this startling report May 25: "How effective is truth in advertising? E. H. Brooks and Son, London real estate concern, has found that candor in its advertising has produced excellent results."

FREE OFFER — Michigan readers may be interested in reading the Michigan Militant Newsletter, a mimeographed supplement dealing with local developments, activities, meetings, etc., which has been published regularly since last September. For free copies, write Newsletter, 3737 Woodward, Detroit 1, Mich.

EVERY FOURTH DAY'S PAY — Federal, state and local taxes took \$1 of every \$4 of income from the majority of American families in 1958, according to a Tax Foundation study. Excise and sales taxes put a 5 per cent bite on low incomes but took only 2.1 per cent of incomes above \$15,000.

PRISON REFORM — New York, the richest city in the world, plans to start paying municipal prison inmates five to ten cents a day for the work they perform. One official estimates that prison labor saves the city "many millions of dollars." Prisoners currently receive a sandwich and 25 cents carfare on discharge.

AND SOMETIMES NOT SO FACTUAL — "The kind of science taught in our schools and colleges today consists of massive doses of facts ... divorced from anything that might be called the process of science, sterilized of their beauty and left dangling without a place in the scheme of things," says Dr. Paul Hurd of Stanford University.

FRONT VIEW ONLY — In preparation for a visit by Queen Elizabeth, the fronts of the weatherbeaten houses at a privately-owned housing development at Peterlee, England, are being given a fresh coat of paint. In response to tenant complaints, the landlord said there wasn't enough money handy to paint the rear of the houses.

LOSES VOTE "FOR CAUSE" — Asbury Howard, international vice-president of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, has been dis-

franchised "for cause" by the Bessemer, Ala. registration board. Howard served six months on a chain gang because he sponsored a campaign to increase the number of Negro voters in Bessemer. He is appealing the decision.

GOVT ABANDONS FIGHT ON 'LADY CHATTERLY' — The Justice Department announced June 2 that it will not seek a Supreme Court reinstatement of the Post Office ban on D. H. Lawrence's novel, "Lady Chatterly's Lover." Two lower courts had struck down Postmaster Summerfield's ukase that the book was "obscene" and nonmailable.

NAVAJO HEALTH PROBLEMS — Dr. David B. Dolese, who operates a clinic for Navajo Indians at Tselani, Ariz., says the Navajos rarely suffer the diseases born of urban tension, such as heart attacks or ulcers. Cancer is also very rare. However, he adds, pneumonia and tuberculosis are common.

RACIAL EQUALITY, SOUTHERN STYLE — Ashton Jones, a white minister from San Gabriel, Calif., was arrested in Shreveport, La., for ordering lunch at a Negro restaurant. Said Police Chief Teasley: "If we're going to arrest Negroes for seeking service in white restaurants, we'll arrest white people for seeking service in Negro restaurants."

HALF-TRUTH — Four New York businessmen are being prosecuted in a federal court in Detroit for having obtained \$300,000 from customers for a "turbo-jet converter" which they claimed would allow a car to run half on air and half on gasoline.

FISHY SMELL? — Among the public affairs recommendations made by a Philadelphia grand jury was a proposal that something be done about the "strong odors in City Hall entrances."

SEND YOUR CLIPPINGS — Do you run across items in your local papers which you think other readers of the Militant will appreciate? Clip them and send them to us. Many items in this column are based on similar contributions from our readers. Be sure to write the name of the newspaper and the date of publication on any clipping you mail us. Many thanks.