51st Convention Of the NAACP

See Editorial, Page 3

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XXIV — No. 25 | 222 | NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1960 | Price 10c

N.Y. Nazi Rally Scored by Vets

Application to Meet in Union Square Goes to Mayor Wagner for Decision

NEW YORK, June 16 — Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris told the press yesterday that the Jewish War Veterans had applied to his department for a permit to meet in Union Square on the Fourth of July, the same day as the rally already announced by the anti-Jewish, anti-Negro "American Nazi Party." He said that he would probably grant the request of the veterans' organization.

The Jewish War Veterans protested the projected Nazi rally and demanded that the permit for the fascist demonstration be denied.

But Morris said that he would probably grant the earlier request from the pro-Hitlerites. The head of the race-hate outfit, one George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Va., announced last week that he was bringing in storm troopers from the South and other parts of the country to parade in Union Square in their Nazi uniforms.

Morris said that before granting the American Nazi application, "I want to be quite clear about any question of danger or violence."

"But as long as the police believe they can maintain order I think it would be better not to force this group underground."

The Parks Commissioner reported that he had consulted with Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy about a possible "riot," which might lead him to deny the permit. The police chief told him that he "could not pass a pre-judgment on the planned rally."

In a letter to Mrs. Sonia Schechter, president of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies, Morris said that "unless the Police Commissioner thinks that a rally might tend to incite a riot" he was of the opinion that the permit to the American Nazis "should be granted."

But he also stated that he had not yet signed any permits for anyone to hold a rally in Union Square on July 4. "Before doing so I am going to discuss the matter with the Mayor and President of the Council, Abe Stark."

The Jewish War Veterans, according to the June 10 Jewish Post and Opinion, were holding a "national policy committee meeting in New York to discuss counter measures against Rockwell's anti-Semitic activities in Washington and a Nazi rally scheduled in New York July 4."

In addition to the applications filed by the Jewish War Veterans, other anti-Nazi organizations were seeking permits for meetings in Union Square July 4 to protest the Nazi racial views and utterances. Prominent among them was the newly formed Committee to Protest Racial Defamation headed by Conrad J. Lynn, well-known labor and civil-liberties attorney.

Mr. Lynn said today that the

(Continued on Page 3)

N.Y. Blue Cross Tries New Grab

Frequent rate increases have made the cost of the Blue Cross hospital insurance plan prohibitive to its subscribers. In New York, the State Insurance Commission is considering a demand for still another 37.3 per cent rate hike for the organization.

Meanwhile Michael Kelly, a former co-director of the Cleveland Blue Cross, charged that "Soon after Blue Cross was organized in 1935, a few smart boys . . . worked their way into top management. They envisaged Blue Cross not as a social service, which it is, but decided it was Big Business. . . ."

Old-Age Pensioners Demand Medical Aid

By Marvel Scholl

The other day as I walked up Fifth Avenue toward Fourteenth Street someone thrust a leaflet into my hands. I glanced at the banner headline — "The Forgotten Generation," and then I looked at the person who had given it to me. It was an old man, bent and tired looking. As he saw my interest he murmured, "God Bless you, my dear."

A few days previously I had been approached by another old man with a petition board — for the Forand Bill. Just the day before the Forand Bill had been defeated in the House Ways and Means committee by a vote of sixteen to ten. I told the old man, "I'll gladly sign your petition, but that bill was killed yesterday." He looked at me almost fiercely and replied, "Yes, it was killed — but it is not dead."

The Forgotten Generation — and the liveliest ghost which has ever haunted these lower regions!

Once upon a time this was a young nation. Today this is no longer true. As the nation itself has grown older, so has its citizenry. Once a man or woman of fifty was considered old. Today that is only middle age.

Once old age was almost synonymous with conservatism. Today the oldsters shrug off the charge that their demand for medical, surgical and nursing-home care is "socialism" and go right on fighting.

Ever since the U-2 incident exploded there has been little or nothing in the papers about this campaign or about the Forand Bill or the Administration's attempted substitute — which is worth less than nothing. Most of the pseudo-liberal politicians think that this "crisis" of diplomatic blunders and fiascos has driven the whole question out of the minds of the American people.

I doubt it. According to reliable statistics, mail to congressmen continues to pour into Washington on this issue — thirty to one in favor of the Forand Bill.

There are a good many statistical reasons why the oldsters themselves and their children "forget to forget" this most important issue.

Today there is still a considerable number of old people living on pensions other than social security, but by 1970 it is estimated that 70 per cent of the over-sixty-fives will be social security recipients. By 1980 the figure will rise to 80 per cent.

$73 a Month

The average pension today, for an individual, is $73.00 a month. Private health insurance for this age group is far too expensive for any of them to maintain once they quit working. Moreover the benefits granted by any of the private

(Continued on Page 4)

Socialist Fund Draws to Close

JUNE 14 — With one day to go to the deadline, the $16,000 Socialist Fund launched three months ago appeared sure of completion "in full and on time," according to Socialist Workers party organizational secretary Tom Kerry.

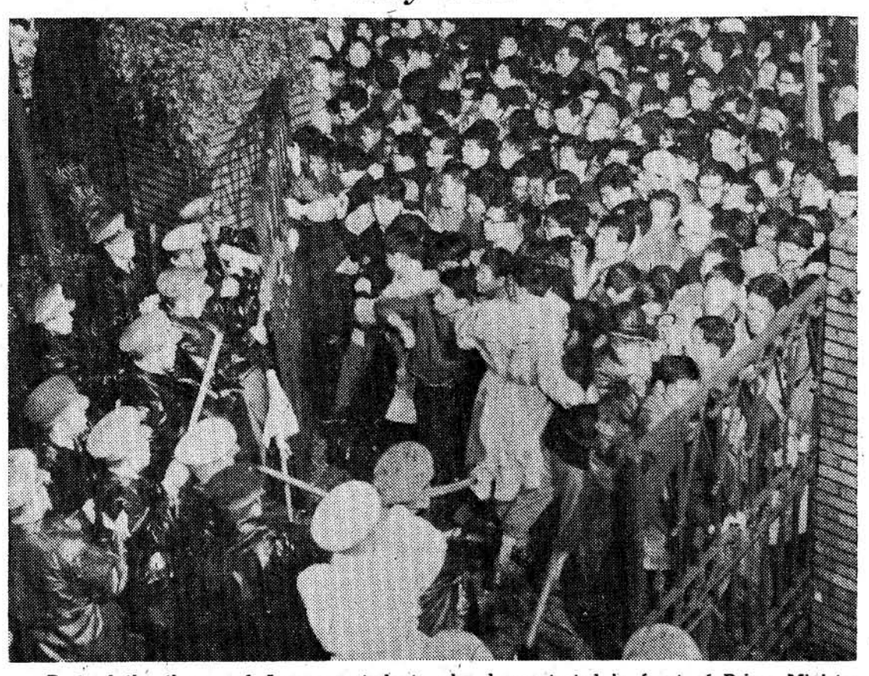
Though contributions received in New York as of today totaled only $13,091, or 82 per cent, branches that have not yet met their quotas had notified him, Kerry said, that the balance of their pledged contributions was on the way.

Seven branches have already completed their share of the fund. These are Allentown, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Newark, San Diego and Seattle.

A final report on the Socialist Fund will appear in next week's issue of the Militant.

(See Scoreboard, page 3)

They Won!



Part of the throng of Japanese students who demonstrated in front of Prime Minister Kishi's home during the unprecedented popular campaign to prevent the remilitarization of their country under U.S. domination. These students were brutally assaulted by club-swinging cops but as in similar demonstrations where they faced police violence they continued their fight which came to a climax when President Eisenhower was finally compelled to cancel his unwanted trip there.

3 Tallahassee Stores Serve Sit-in Youths

A new breakthrough in the fight to integrate Southern lunch counters has been reported in Tallahassee, Fla. Four students who led sit-in actions there last March went back to three of the Jim Crow stores to ask the managers when they intended to desegregate. To their surprise, when they sat down at the counters in each of the stores they were asked to place their orders.

One of the stores that volunteered to serve them is locally owned. The other two are branches of Walgreen's and Sears. If the practice is firmly established, Tallahassee will be the ninth Southern city where the sit-ins have cracked the lunch-counter color bar.

Equally encouraging is the report of the Southern Regional Council that racists have been unable to provoke a single incident in any of the eight cities where desegregation has been won. The council's findings, published June 5, added that "No store in the South which has opened its lunch counters to Negroes has reported a loss of business. Managers have reported business as usual or noted an increase."

The study also found the boycotts of holdout stores effective. ". . . reports from the change-resistant towns have indicated that business in some variety stores — key targets of the demonstrators — have fallen off from 15 per cent to as much as 65 per cent in one store in Charlotte, N.C."

Meanwhile, racist authorities continued to deal out stiff sentences to those of the 1,500 sitdowners still in the process of being tried.

In Little Rock, Ark., a student sitdowner was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $500. Five other students were sentenced to 60 days and fined $500 each. The penalties, meted out on appeal by a circuit court judge, were exactly double those set by the lower court.

In Rock Hill, S.C., 32 students were sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined from $30 to $45 each. They were the last of 70 to be convicted.

While these sentences were being handed out, Rev. C. A. Ivory, a disabled minister, was arrested during a two-man sit-in demonstration at a local McCrory store. He was pushed to prison in his wheel chair by a police captain.

Anti-War Rally Held in Cleveland

CLEVELAND — The largest anti-war meeting in more than a decade was held here May 30, as about 1,500 people attended a rally at Severance Hall. The meeting was sponsored by the Cleveland Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Featured speakers were Nobel-prize-winning physicist Linus Pauling, Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester, and Professor H. Hubert Wilson of Princeton.

Whereas Pauling and Hester confined themselves to stressing the need for disarmament, Prof. Wilson declared that the only effective method of combatting war is through mass demonstrations.

Wilson took labor leaders here and in the British Labor party to task for having failed to take a clearcut antiwar stand. He commended the role that young people are playing today in leading effective mass actions.

Progress Report

Advertisers have expressed concern because three million American homes have remote control devices for "whisking off obnoxious commercials."

"Beat Them!" Was the Order To Tokyo Cops

Who was responsible for the violence in the June 16 demonstration that forced Kishi to postpone Eisenhower's visit?

The New York Herald Tribune carries two eye-witness accounts of the demonstration. One is by Warren Rogers Jr., who marched with the students.

"The students' holiday mood contrasted with the grim demeanor of the battalions of Tokyo police," he reported.

". . . I found myself surounded by one group, jabbering happily in Japanese and pidgin English.

" 'You Like Kishi?' one boy asked?

" 'No,' I replied, meaning I was neutral.

" 'Ah, deese is our boy!' somebody else shouted.

"Immediately, dozens of hands were thrust at me . . . To be an American apparently was all right, just as long as you were not supporting Mr. Kishi."

Meanwhile, R. G. Inagaki reported:

" 'Beat them, . . . don't let any escape!. With these words the . . . police exploded into violence . . . Heavy-helmeted police columns rushed out in a club-swinging charge. 'Beat them!' their officers yelled."

Japanese People Cry Out to World, 'We Want Peace!'

Dobbs Raps Arms Pact With Japan

CHICAGO, June 12 — U.S. attempts to impose a military pact on the Japanese people were scored by Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers presidential nominee, in a CBS-TV news interview here last night.

After showing newsreels of Japanese anti-treaty demonstrations, newscaster Fehy Flynn said: ". . . the new Japanese-U.S. security pact . . . is strongly opposed by Japanese Socialists.

"And in this country it seems to be opposed by Socialist leader Farrell Dobbs. Dobbs is running for president on the Socialist Workers party ticket . . . And this is his opinion of the security pact and the President's visit."

Dobbs then declared: "The important thing is that a great body of Japanese students and a whole big section of the Japanese union movement are opposed to this military pact that the U.S. is trying to impose on the Japanese people, and that is what they are fighting against.

"So far as Eisenhower travelling as an individual is concerned, I don't care where he goes. But insofar as he attempts, as the head of the government of the United States, to make a trip to Japan to try to help force down the throats of the Japanese people a military trea-

(Continued on Page 4)

Two Rights Fighters Endorse SWP Slate

CHICAGO, June 12 — The socialist opposition to the two big business parties was given a strong boost with the endorsement of the Socialist Workers presidential slate by Rev. William T. Baird and Rev. Joseph P. King.

Rev. Baird is pastor of the Essex Community Church, a center of activity in the civil rights and civil liberties movement here. Rev. King is president of the Washington Park Forum and was the United Socialist candidate for Congress here in 1958.

Cancelling of Eisenhower Trip Is Setback to U.S. War Plans

JUNE 16 — U.S. foreign policy of global cold-war suffered a stunning setback with the announcement today that President Eisenhower's visit to Japan had been cancelled. The last-minute decision to call off the trip confirmed that the great majority of the Japanese people are firmly opposed to being dragged down the road to war through a military alliance with the U.S. Even if the treaty is forced upon the Japanese people there is little prospect that Washington can look to Japan as a "reliable" ally in any Far Eastern military adventure.

In Tokyo, 25,000 demonstrators cheered wildly at the news of their great victory. They danced in the streets, hugged each other, and shouted, "We've won, we've won!"

Meanwhile, Kishi, whose government is now considered on its last legs, grimly asserted he would continue to defy popular sentiment. "I will not resign or dissolve Parliament," he declared, "until the pact is ratified."

In Washington, Associated Press news analyst John Hightower described the trip cancellation as a "humiliating and costly defeat" that would mean an even greater setback for U.S. foreign policy than the Paris summit debacle.

Coming at the opening of the presidential election, the development is certain to spark a wide debate on the whole foreign policy issue.

By Harry Ring

JUNE 15 — The torrent of lies in the press and over television about "crazed fanatics" and "Communist agents" cannot drown out the fact that the Japanese workers and students want peace in the world.

The Japanese working people realize that the American government and its Japanese agent, Prime Minister Kishi, are seeking to drag them down a road that leads to war and the people are determined not to be taken.

That's why tens of thousands of students and unionists have staged massive demonstrations calling for Kishi's resignation and for dissolution of the parliament. That's why they regard Eisenhower's current tour of Asia not as a "peace mission" but as an inspection of U.S. bases in the Orient — including Japan. That's why unionists by the thousands conduct work stoppages in an effort to stave off ratification of the military treaty which would keep American forces stationed in Japan for eleven more years — eleven years during which Washington on a moment's notice can involve Japan in nuclear war.

Even a newspaper like the New York Times which slanders and vilifies the Japanese anti-war demonstrators was compelled to admit in a June 12 Tokyo dispatch that anti-war sentiment is the basis for the anti-treaty demonstrations.

"Japanese neutralism," the dispatch said, "springs from abhorrence of war, the horrors of which have been experienced in Japan as in no other country. 'Remember Hiroshima!' said many of the signs in English that greeted Mr. Hagerty."

Yet despite this popular sentiment, the self-proclaimed "free-world" leaders in Washington are determined to ram the pact down the throats of the Japanese people.

Yesterday, the Democratic-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the

(Continued on Page 2)

Parley Held by British Socialists

Urge Campaign To Oust Tories

The second annual conference of the Socialist Labor League, a Marxist group in the British Labor party, mapped further plans to win the party ranks to a firm socialist policy. It urged the party to conduct an intensive drive to replace the Tories with a Labor government pledged to a program of nationalizing industry, scrapping the H-bomb and supporting the colonial revolution.

The main political report to the conference, held June 4-6, was made by Cliff Slaughter, member of the SLL national committee and editor of the magazine Labor Review.

He reported that the ranks of the Labor party are becoming increasingly united in opposition to right-wing party leader Hugh Gaitskell and to his anti-socialist, pro-cold-war policies.

Sentiment is growing in the party and the affiliated unions to prevent the Gaitskell bureaucracy from liquidating "Clause 4", the section of the party constitution calling for nationalization of all basic industry.

The campaigns to "ban the bomb" and to mobilize support for the colonial revolution are also becoming rallying grounds for large numbers of party members who want to get rid of the Tories and their Gaitskellite allies in the Labor movement, Slaughter said. The SLL is participating in all these developments.

As a step toward crushing all opposition, Gaitskell and his lieutenants have been carrying on a red-baiting campaign to drive SLL members and supporters out of the party. The League and its weekly publication, the Newsletter, have been officially proscribed, and a number of the League's adherents have been expelled.

Gaitskell's drive against the SLL has been supported by the major capitalist dailies. The Communist party and some other reformist and centrist groupings in the labor movement have aided the right-wing with unprincipled attacks on the SLL. Despite the gang-up against it, the League continues to grow.

The conference took these political stands, according to a June 11 Newsletter report:

"Conference called upon the Labor movement to join with the Socialist Labor League in a united struggle to lift the bans and proscriptions" on socialist opponents of the right-wing.

"Conference called upon the Labor movement to clear out the Tory government of Macmillan and replace it with a Labor government pledged to implement a socialist policy that would extend nationalization to all basic industries without compensation and maintaining full employment by reorganizing industry under workers' control.

"Conference called for an all-out effort by the Labor movement to stop the manufacture of the H-bomb and to bring to an end all work on rocket bases and nuclear installations.

"Conference called for full support for the South African and colonial people by redoubling our efforts here in Britain against the imperialists . . . and their Tory politicians."

The conference rejected, with one dissenting vote and one abstention, a proposal to abandon the SLL's perspective of building a mass left-wing in the Labor party. Arguing that the Labor party is a capitalist party, the mover of the defeated proposition called for launching a new party.

Promotion of Marxist ideas within the Labor party was begun about twelve years ago by a small group of Trotskyists. Their forces were significantly increased by leading intellectuals and unionists who broke from the Communist party after Khrushchev's revelations at the Soviet CP's twentieth congress and after the crushing of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Socialist in Minnesota Seeks Election to Senate

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13—In announcing his candidacy for U.S. Senator from Minnesota, Carl Feingold said today that he would "seek to provide an alternative to the act-alike Democratic and Republican parties."

CARL FEINGOLD

"Both these parties," he added, "are sponsored and controlled by big business who have no need for two programs — only for two parties to give the voter the appearance of a free choice."

SWP Ticket

Mr. Feingold will be running on the Socialist Workers party ticket. The party's presidential candidate is Farrell Dobbs, a former leader in the Minnesota labor movement. Its vice-presidential candidate is Myra Tanner Weiss.

Feingold said that he favored a return to the militant spirit that organized the unions in Minnesota in the 1930's and showed the road to independent farmer-labor politics.

The Campaign Committee for Dobbs-Weiss-Feingold is located at 704 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

De Gaulle Seeks to Jail Critics of Algerian War

Prominent French trade-unionists and intellectuals have rallied to the defense of four working-class militants facing a military trial for articles they wrote in 1956 and 1957 in defense of the Algerian national-independence revolution.

The four are Pierre Lambert, Gerard Bloch, Stephane Just, and Daniel Renard. The articles they wrote appeared in the Trotskyist publication, La Verite.

A main issue in their case — besides the broad one of freedom of the press — is the right of the government to try this sort of "offense" before a court-martial instead of a civilian court.

In a 1957 case, also involving articles by the four Trotskyists in support of the Algerian people, a French court of appeals ruled they could be tried only by a civil court. (The four received a six-month suspended prison sentence at the time.) Now the regime of Gen. de Gaulle has decided to revive court-martials for dealing with opponents of the dirty war in Algeria.

Among the trade-unionists who are supporting the civil rights of the four Trotskyists are G. Laure, general secretary of the independent federation of teachers and a number of regional officials of unions affiliated to the principal labor federations — the CGT (General Federation of Labor) and FO (Workers Force). Intellectuals supporting the case include writers Andre Breton and M. Joyeux.

Meanwhile, the military trial of eight Algerian Communist party members opened June 14. The eight are charged with having given aid to the nationalist revolution. The defendants include Henri Alleg, whose book, "The Question," exposed the torture methods used by French army officers in Algeria.

The Truth About Cuba

"History Will Absolve Me!"

By Joseph Hansen

Seventh in a series of articles.

Americans acquainted to the least degree with the history of their own country should have no difficulty understanding why the Cuban people revolted against the Batista dictatorship. The rebel spirit that animated the Boston Tea Party, the encampment at Valley Forge, the type of fighting seen at Concord and Lexington, inspired comparable actions in Cuba of the 1950's.

The Cuban revolutionaries felt kinship to the rebels of 1775-83 but their immediate models were their own countrymen who opened the struggle for independence from Spain in 1868 and carried it on for thirty years. Today's revolutionaries felt themselves to be the direct heirs of this cause, among other reasons because Batista was not just a Cuban dictator but the representative of a new foreign oppressor — the United States. This may sound strange to Americans who have not studied the role of our country in Cuba; but it happens to be the fact.

In the early Cuban independence fighters, the revolutionaries of the 1950's found worthy models. Men like Jose Marti were not just nationalists in the narrow sense of the word but partisans of the great ideas of freedom and equality that inspired the American and French revolutions.

The young men and women who finally succeeded in toppling Batista provided new examples of self-sacrifice, singleness of purpose, energy and heroism which the youth of the world might well study as they consider taking up the great causes that move humanity forward, such as socialism.

The Assault on Moncada

The first important action following Batista's seizure of power was a raid organized by Fidel Castro on the Moncada fortress at Santiago on July 26, 1953. It was something like John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859. The American abolitionist hoped that his action would serve as a spark to set off a slave rebellion. The Cuban rebel counted on a comparable response. The immediate consequences for the revolutionaries were similarly tragic. The young Fidel (he was not yet 27) escaped death only by sheer accident. Those in his small band of less than 200 who did not lose their lives in the attack were hunted down and implacably slaughtered, some after revolting torture. A few managed to escape but Castro and other main leaders were sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary on the Isle of Pines, Castro being condemned to 15 years.

In a certain sense John Brown succeeded in his raid even though he was hanged. He became an inspiration to the Northern haters of slavery and, as the battle hymn declares, his soul went marching on. The Moncada raid had a similar fate in Cuba; it served to inspire the rebel youth When Fidel Castro and his comrades were released under an amnesty granted to political prisoners in 1955, Havana's radical-minded students already hailed them as national heroes.

Under the title of its closing words, "History will absolve me!" Castro's five-hour address to the court in his own self-defense, October 6, 1953, became one of the most important documents in the movement that finally overthrew Batista. To this day it is well worth studying as an indictment of Batista's tyranny and as a passionate defense of the right of a people to revolt against oppression.

On the legal side, the youthful lawyer based his case on the constitution of 1940, which recognizes the right of revolt. Under the same constitution, and the penal Code of Social Defense, Batista's seizure of power was clearly illegal and subject to heavy punishment.

The Final Authority

Proceeding along these lines to accuse Batista and thus turn the defense of the Moncada action into a prosecution of the criminal regime, Castro appealed to the revolutionary will of the people as the final authority in questions of government. This was true, he pointed out, even in ancient times and in the middle ages. Most of his examples, of course, were taken from modern history. "It is well known that in England during the eighteenth century two kings, Charles I and James II, were dethroned for despotism. These acts coincided with the birth of liberal political philosophy and provided the ideological foundation for a new social class, which was then struggling to break the bonds of feudalism."

John Milton, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine, the Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man were among the authorities cited by Castro to prove that "the right to rebellion is at the very roots of Cuba's existence as a nation."

As can be seen, Castro's legal defense did not interfere with his use of the trial to present his political views. He and his comrades were performing their duty as citizens, he said. "We are Cubans and to be Cuban implies a duty. Not to fulfill that duty is a crime, is treason."

"We are proud of the history of our country," Castro continued. "We learned history in school and we have grown up hearing of liberty, justice and human rights.

"We were taught to venerate the glorious example of our heroes and our martyrs. Cespedes, Agramonte, Maceo, Gomez and Marti were the first names engraved in our minds. We were taught that the titan Maceo had said that liberty is not begged but is won with the blade of a machete.

"We were taught that for the guidance of Cuba's free citizens the Apostle [Jose Marti] wrote in his 'Book of Gold':

"'The man who conforms by obeying unjust laws and permits anybody to trample the country in which he was born, the man who so mistreats his country, is not an honorable man.'

"'In the world there must be a certain degree of decorum just as there must be a certain amount of light. When there are many men without decorum, there are always others who bear in themselves the dignity of many men. These are the men who rebel with great force against those who steal the people's freedom — that is to say, against those who steal human dignity itself.'"

Perhaps the most eloquent section of Castro's speech before the court was his defense of the martyrs who fell in the Moncada assault. Castro is not the flowery type of orator; his eloquence resides in the marshalling of facts and explanations. In front of the judges assigned to condemn him, he described the financial sacrifices these young people had made to buy guns, the risks they had accepted to carry out the assault, and the heroism with which they laid down their lives in the cause of freedom and justice. In stark contrast to this he described the corruption, foulness and barbarous acts of Batista and his butchers. It was an account that could not but stir the youth of Cuba — and youth everywhere.

Castro explained exactly what the attack on the fortress sought to accomplish, exactly how it was organized, who the leaders were and how they intended to proclaim their aims over the radio station that was listed for capture. Today greatest interest attaches to the program he outlined. It included much more than "restoration of public liberties and political democracy."

It advocated granting land to the smallholders, making the property "not mortgageable and not transferable." For the workers Castro proposed "the right to share 30% of the profits of all the large industrial, mercantile and mining enterprises, including the sugar mills." A new revolutionary government would order "the confiscation of all holdings and ill-gotten gains of those who had committed frauds during previous regimes, as well as the holdings and ill-gotten gains of all their legatees and heirs." To implement this, special courts would be given full powers to look into the records of all corporations.

In addition another series of laws would be promulgated such as "the Agrarian Reform, Integral Reform of Education, nationalization of the Utilities Trust and the Telephone Trust, refund to the people of the illegal excessive rates this company has charged, and payment to the Treasury of all taxes brazenly evaded in the past."

Six Main Problems

The rebel leader outlined in some detail from the prisoner's docket what he considered to be Cuba's six main problems: Land, industrialization, housing, unemployment, education, and health. Here is a section of his speech that will indicate how he proposed to solve these:

"It is not by statesmen such as Carlos Saladrigas [Batista's nominee for the presidency in 1944], whose statesmanship consists of preserving the status quo and mouthing phrases like the 'absolute freedom of enterprise,' 'guarantees to investment capital' and 'the law of supply and demand,' that we will solve these problems. . . . In this present-day world, social problems are not solved by spontaneous generation.

"A revolutionary government with the backing of the people and the respect of the nation, after cleaning the various institutions of all venal and corrupt officials, would proceed immediately to industrialize the country, mobilizing all inactive capital, currently estimated at about 1500 million dollars, through the National Bank and the Agricultural, Industrial and Development Bank, and submitting this mammoth task to experts and men of absolute competence, completely removed from all political machinations, for study, direction, planning and realization.

"After settling the one hundred thousand small farmers as owners on land which they previously rented, a revolutionary government would proceed immediately to settle the land problem. First, as the Constitution orders we would establish the maximum amount of land to be held by each type of agricultural enterprise and would acquire the excess acres by: expropriation, recovery of the lands stolen from the State, improvement of swampland, planting of large nurseries and reserving zones for reforestation. Secondly, we would distribute the remaining land among peasant families with priority given to the larger ones, and would promote agricultural co-operatives with a single technical, professional direction in farming and cattle raising. Finally, we would provide resources, equipment, protection and useful guidance to the peasants.

"A revolutionary government would solve the housing problem by cutting all rents in half, by providing tax exemptions on homes inhabited by the owners; by tripling taxes on rented homes; by tearing down hovels and replacing them with modern multiple-dwelling buildings; and by financing housing all over the island on a scale heretofore unheard of; with the criterion that, just as each rural family should possess its own tract of land, each city family should own its home or apartment. There is plenty of building material and more than enough manpower to make a decent home for every Cuban. . . . On the other hand, today there are greater than ever possibilities of bringing electricity to the remotest corner of the island. The use of nuclear energy in this field is now a reality and will greatly reduce the cost of producing electricity.

"With these three projects and reforms, the problem of unemployment would automatically disappear and the work to improve public health and to fight against disease would be made much less difficult.

"Finally, a revolutionary government would undertake the integral reform of the educational system, bringing it in line with the foregoing projects with the idea of educating those generations who will have the privilege of living in a happy land. . . .

"Where will the money be found for all this? When there is an end to rife embezzlement of government funds, when public officials stop taking graft from the large companies who owe taxes to the State, when the enormous resources of the country are brought into full use, when we no longer buy tanks, bombers and guns for this country (which has no frontiers to defend and where these instruments of war, now being purchased are used against the people), when there is more interest in educating the people than in killing them — then there will be more than enough money.

"Cuba could easily provide for a population three times as great as it now has, so there is no excuse for the abject poverty of a single one of its present inhabitants. The markets should be overflowing with produce, pantries should be full, all hands should be working. This is not an inconceivable thought. What is inconceivable is that anyone should go to bed hungry, that children should die for lack of medical attention; what is inconceivable is that 30% of our farm people cannot write their names and that 99% of them know nothing of Cuba's history. What is inconceivable is that the majority of our rural people are now living in worse circumstances than were the Indians Columbus discovered living in the fairest land that human eyes had ever seen.

"To those who would call me a dreamer, I quote the words of Marti: 'A true man does not seek the path where advantage lies, but rather, the path where duty lies, and this is the only practical man, whose dream of today will be the law of tomorrow, because he who has looked back on the upheavals of history and has seen civilizations going up in flames, crying out in bloody struggle, throughout the centuries, knows that the future well-being of man, without exception, lies on the side of duty.'"

Advertisement Advertisement

Socialism and Democracy

by James P. Cannon

In the same easy and highly readable style for which he is well known, Cannon makes clear the basic Marxist view on socialism and democracy. He says: "What is needed is not a propaganda device or trick, but a formulation of the issue as it really stands; and indeed as it has always stood with real socialists ever since the modern movement was first proclaimed 109 years ago." Cannon tells how the real view has suffered distortion and falsification by Stalinism, Social Democracy and the American ruling class. Send 15 cents for this attractive 21-page pamphlet.

Pioneer Publishers

116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

Behind the "Summit" Blow-Up

By Theodore Edwards

Theodore Edwards, Organizer of the Los Angeles Branch of the Socialist Workers party, has recently been invited to comment biweekly on world events over Station KPFK-FM. We are printing here major portions of his broadcast on June 3.

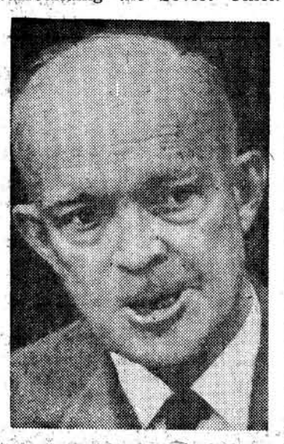
Edwards' program goes on the air every other Friday at 6:45 p.m. He alternates on that spot with Dorothy Healy, spokesman for the Communist party in Los Angeles.

The spy plane incident and the summit fiasco uncovered a basic flaw in American foreign policy. To most Americans, it came as somewhat of a shock to learn that the U.S. government had been caught red-handed — a lying hypocrite, pretending to negotiate for peace while practicing the most flagrant violations of the national sovereignty of the very country with which it proposed to sit around the conference table.

If we are to find an explanation for this contradiction in the American policy, we must look beyond the assertion that our part-time president and his kitchen-cabinet of corporation heads and golfing partners had "bungled" and were guilty of "bad timing." We must look to the realities of the so-called free-enterprise system in this country.

Here in Southern California, with our aircraft, missile and electronics industries geared to war production, we should be the first to admit that the prosperity of American capitalism since the end of World War II has depended on ever bigger transfusions of the astronomical sums of dollars earmarked in the annual federal budget for war purposes. It is no accident that the stock market rises when World War III looms more imminent and falls when it appears that peace might "break out."

Again, we sometimes tend to forget that it is the United States that has close to one thousand military and air bases surrounding the Soviet Union and China. Whole countries close to the Soviet Union have been transformed into launching pads for a nuclear attack on the USSR. The breaching of Soviet borders by U.S. planes is continuous. In addition, we have a stockpile of A-bombs and H-bombs sufficient to kill all of humanity many times over.



EISENHOWER

As an economic system, capitalism continually needs new markets and new spheres of investment in order to grow and prosper. Before the turn of the century, American capitalism had a virgin continent and a practically limitless domestic market at its disposal. After World War I and especially after World War II, American capitalism moved aggressively into Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

But at the same time the territory open to capitalist investment has shrunk by one-third. The Soviet Union, China and the countries of Eastern Europe are no longer part of the capitalist world market. Their industries and natural resources are owned not by individuals who exploit them for their personal profit but by the nation as a whole.

By doing away with the systematic enrichment of a few billionaires at the expense of the many other people who actually do the work, these countries have eliminated the barrier to the full development and utilization of the productive powers of society imposed by the private-profit motive. As a result, the economy becomes more subject to planning and to rational development.

In the space of a generation and a half, because of nationalized production and planned economy, and despite devastation during the Civil War period and during World War II, the Soviet Union has advanced from the most backward country in Europe to the world's second greatest power — and it intends to overtake the United States in the next few decades.

Unlike the U.S. economy, the Soviet economy does not need military pump-priming to keep going. To the Soviets, military expenditures appear to be what they really are — a waste to society and a burden upon general living standards. We need only imagine the benefits we would derive in this country if the $40 billion annual U.S. war budget were converted into an annual fund for building schools and hospitals and for supporting medical research.

As a step on the road to peace, I would suggest the dismantlement of the American military bases abroad, withdrawal of all U.S. troops from foreign countries, and liquidation of the atomic stockpiles.

The Soviet Union has already agreed to disarm, and in fact continues to take the diplomatic initiative in this field. For the full realization of the Soviet industrial projects, peace and decreased military expenditures are essential. No less an authority than the U.S. Army has released a study reported in the New York Times on May 5. This study shows that "the Soviet Union is not even attempting to build a force that would enable it to start a general nuclear war . . . Soviet leaders evidently consider it more essential to fulfill their ambitious economic program. . . ."

Khrushchev spoke at the summit as the representative of a powerful bureaucratic caste that above all else desires to maintain peace with American capitalism so that it can preserve its economic and political privileges in the Soviet Union. The top party and government functionaries rule dictatorially over the Soviet rank and file in much the same manner as the American labor bureaucrats rule over the union rank and file in this country. But even Khrushchev cannot accede to being put in a position of acknowledging to the Soviet people and to the world that he had surrendered to the U.S. the right to violate Soviet territory with impunity.

Sows Confusion

At the summit in Paris, there was a lot of truth in what Khrushchev said about the aggressive actions of the U.S. government. The trouble with what he said is that it came like a bolt from the blue to many people. It is confusing to say the least to have Khrushchev say one day that Eisenhower is a prince of peace and the next day that he is a fishy fellow.

The dangers of a third world war arise not from the Soviet nationalized economy, but from the basic economic contradictions of American capitalism. The American power elite has embarked on a suicidal arms race because of the inability of the world to provide new markets and fresh colonies in a way that would enable the billionaires to increase their profits and maintain the stability of capitalist society.

In the long run, as long as capitalism remains dominant in the United States, humanity will be faced with the threat of a third world war. That is the great lesson I would draw from the collapse of the summit talks. This is not only my personal opinion, but also the point of view of a political party in the United States — namely, the Socialist Workers party.

KHRUSHCHEV

As to what the American people can do to further the struggle for peace, I will have to leave this for next time. In the meantime, I would like to ask a question of Miss Dorothy Healy. Miss Healy alternates with me here on KPFK on Friday nights as a commentator. The question is: Just precisely who are the "peace" candidates whom you would have us support in the 1960 elections?"

. . . Japanese People

(Continued from Page 1)

treaty and Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) urged Senate approval before Eisenhower's arrival in Japan. Continuing their bipartisan prosecution of the cold war, Senate Democrats said their action was taken with State Department approval.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, committee member and Democratic whip in the Senate, disclosed that Kishi had asked Congress not to approve the pact until after he got it through the Japanese parliament.

But U.S. politicians are so contemptuous of the sentiments of their own Japanese stooges, not to speak of the sentiments of the Japanese people, that Kishi's request for a face-saver was brushed aside.

And to remind Kishi that he better hurry up in crushing opposition to the treaty, a Monday New York Times editorial pointed out that if the treaty is not approved the old treaty of 1951 remains in force.

"And that treaty," says the Times, "permits not only American bases and forces in Japan on less equal terms but also provides, at the request of the Japanese government, for American assistance in putting down 'large-scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan caused through instigation or intervention by an outside power or powers.' The Left-Wing elements should not mistake American benevolence for weakness."

Only a reactionary politician of Kishi's stripe would even dare to force continued military occupation by so "benevolent" a power on his people. Yet he speaks of the "anti-democratic" forces that oppose the treaty!

The same people which Kishi slanders as "undemocratic" compelled him through demonstrations in 1958 to abandon plans for passage of a "security" law that would have once again transformed Japan into a police state — which it was when he was secretary of commerce in Tojo's World War II cabinet.

The Japanese demonstrators have every reason to oppose the anti-democratic, militaristic plans of Kishi and his senior partners. U.S. forces in Japan already include U-2 spy planes of the type that violated the Soviet border.

In response to widespread demands for their withdrawal, Japanese foreign minister Fujiyama declared Sunday that his government had no intention of asking the U.S. to get the planes out. He said he doubted the USSR would carry through its warning that it would bomb any base used for U-2 spy flights.

The American people should not be deceived by the smear campaign against the Japanese peace movement. We have as much at stake as the Japanese people in opposing the warmakers. We should demand that Congress scrap the military pact and that the administration withdraw all U.S. forces from Japan so that the people of that country can democratically decide their future without foreign pressure.

. . . British

(Continued from Page 1)

Hungarian revolution. The fusion of the original Trotskyist group and the ex-CP'ers resulted last year in the creation of the Socialist Labor League.

Last December, however, a difference over perspectives developed in the organization. Brian Behan, a prominent unionist and former CP member who was elected national chairman of the League last year, proposed to the SLL national committee that it declare for "an independent revolutionary working-class party."

The proposal was rejected with only one alternate committee member supporting Behan's motion. The SLL membership then discussed the issue in the branches preparatory to a decision by the conference.

Meanwhile, Behan organized a faction with about a dozen adherents. Shortly afterwards, he began to violate the League's organizational rules. For this, he and two of his supporters were expelled by the League's national committee, while three of his supporters drew suspensions. All six were given time to speak at the conference against the disciplinary actions. After discussion, the conference upheld the national committee by an overwhelming majority.

The conference discussed plans for enlarging the format of the Newsletter and further expanding its circulation. The delegates also heard reports of growing SLL influence among British youth, both on the campuses and among young workers and apprentices.

Advertisement Advertisement Advertisement

Enjoy the July Fourth Week End At Mountain Spring Camp

July Fourth Week End Program:

Hear William F. Warde on "How the American Revolution Was Won."

Hear Evelyn Reed on "The Transition from Ape to Man — the Role of Labor in the Making of Mankind."

Cost for three-day week end only $18 to $24. For reservations or information write or phone Mountain Spring Camp, RD #1, Washington, N.J. Murray 9-1352

NEW YORKERS — phone AL 5-7852 for reservations and transportation.

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

THE MILITANT

Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y.

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN Managing Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY

Published weekly by the Militant Publishing Assn., 116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: CH 3-2140.
Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's policies. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. XXIV — No. 25 Monday, June 20, 1960

The NAACP Convention

In our opinion, the principal issue before the fifty-first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will be held in Saint Paul, June 21-26, is political action in this, a presidential election year.

This issue has not been dwarfed in importance by the magnificent student sit-ins in the South, though these have demonstarted, on a far broader scale than ever before, the efficacy of mass action in the struggle against Jim Crow.

But mass action by the Negro people in the South needs to be buttressed by legislation, administrative action and court decisions. The full weight of the federal government must be thrown against the racists.

In this respect, however, the last two years have brought a series of setbacks for the Negro struggle that are all the more onerous because they contrast so sharply with the achievements of the sitdowns.

The Supreme Court has upheld the pupil-placement laws, thereby validating token "integration" in the public school system of the South and helping to bring school desegregation to a virtual standstill.

For the second time in three years Congress has passed an utterly fraudulent "civil rights" law. The measure passed this year is so bad that NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declared the law could make it "harder and not easier for Negroes to vote."

"Either party," he added, "is welcome to try to claim credit for the enactment of the wretched remnants of what was not very much at the outset."

As far as the Eisenhower administration is concerned, it has failed to investigate or prosecute violations of civil rights in the South. It has never lifted a finger against the KKK, White Citizens Councils, special mounted deputy sheriffs, Dixiecrat politicians and racist cops — all of whom are linked in a giant conspiracy to preserve Jim Crow. While the white-supremacists operate with impunity, President Eisenhower has declared that he does not know whether the sit-ins are legal or not.

The two big-business parties — the Democrats and Republicans — who run the various branches of the federal government are closely allied to the Dixiecrats. No matter how much lip service to racial equality they offer for vote-getting purposes, they are the enemies of civil rights, and we believe it is high time the NAACP branded them as such.

In this connection, we wish emphatically to disagree with Roy Wilkins' recent statement that Nixon and all the Democratic candidates for president (except Lyndon Johnson) have acceptable civil rights records.

Wilkins himself has had to qualify this judgment by declaring that "It will be very difficult for thoughtful Negro voters to feel at ease over the endorsement of Senator John F. Kennedy by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama."

But can Negro voters feel more comfortable over any of the other aspirants? The Dixiecrats found Adlai Stevenson perfectly to their taste when he ran in 1952 and 1956. He would be acceptable to them again should he win the nomination this year.

Stuart Symington is the choice of Harry Truman, who, on several occasions, has maligned the student sitdowners.

Richard Nixon is one of the architects of the phony "civil rights" law, and he carries the onus of the Eisenhower administration's disgraceful record on the integration question.

Clearly, if the federal government is to intervene on the side of civil rights, all Republican and Democratic office-holders must be replaced by candidates of a working-people's party dedicated to the cause of integration.

We believe the NAACP convention can aid immeasurably in bringing about this political change by declaring itself unalterably opposed to the Democratic and Republican parties and by calling on the AFL-CIO to launch a labor party based on the unions, the working farmers and the Negro people.

Finally, we urge all NAACP delegates to vote against the two Jim-Crow parties in November by pulling the lever over the names of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, the candidates of the Socialist Workers party.

Truman Speaks for His Party

We subscribe to the old adage that one way to tell what a political party really stands for is to listen to its leading politicians when they're not running for office.

For example, take Harry Truman. Campaigning for the presidency he was an all-out "Fair Dealer" — a real champion of the "common man." But now that he's not running for anything, he drops the act and emerges as one of the most cold-blooded, reactionary politicians in the business.

Humanity will remember him as the man who ordered the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki — the greatest mass murder of civilians in history. Truman is actually proud of that awful deed. He says he would do it again.

That's not all. During a June 11 stroll in New York, Truman offered his opinion on the huge demonstration that greeted James Hagerty at the Tokyo airport. Demonstrators carried placards declaring: "Remember Hiroshima!"

Said Harry Truman: "I can't understand the attitude of the Japanese. We saved them. The Communists would have been at their throats if it wasn't for us."

Truman has just about the same regard for the Negro people as he has for the Japanese. This was indicated in a June 11 interview when he repeated his notorious charge that the Southern sit-ins were "communist-inspired."

In that interview, he also advised young people that they shouldn't expect to see a Negro president in their lifetime. You wonder why? Here's why, according to Truman — "Negroes will have to become the good citizens they should be, and then they won't have a bit of trouble."

Just his "personal" views? Harry Truman is still touted by the Democratic high command as one of its civil-rights "champions." He is a member of the policy-making Democratic Advisory Council.

Do you know of a single leading Democrat who has publicly condemned Truman's reactionary views? We don't.

The Times' Man in Havana

The miserable end of a counter-revolutionary adventure in Cuba casts a revealing light on the way the capitalist press has been reporting the news from that island in recent months. We have in mind not the more lurid peddlers of lies but that ultrarespectable institution, the New York Times.

The Havana office of the Times reported April 13 that "Capt. Manolo Beaton, a former supporter" of Castro had mounted "the most serious armed revolt the Castro Government has faced."

On the following day the Havana correspondent said that "sketchy reports . . . about armed uprisings in Oriente do not indicate that the guerrillas constitute a major force — thus far." But, in the long run, "the rebels may create sufficient chaos to interfere with the progress of Dr. Castro's social revolution."

And that's the way the reports continued to come from the Times' Havana office. On April 20, for instance, Tad Szulc listed the Beaton uprising as "the best known and most active guerrilla group in Oriente. . ." Szulc saw this counter-revolutionary hero as "likely to pick up recruits." He said that other counter-revolutionaries speculated hopefully that the "region controlled by him might become an important base of guerrilla operations."

The Times played down what Cuban officials said. It gave one sentence April 18 to Castro's declaration that "The campesinos will take care of Beaton." It gave a few more sentences April 23 to a declaration that Beaton was a "common criminal" with only sixteen followers, who had escaped from prison after murdering a fellow officer.

Last week, on June 15, the Times ran another headline: "3 FOES OF CASTRO CONDEMNED TO DIE." One of the "foes" turned out to be — Beaton. Deep in the report about the firing squad we learn: "Captain Beaton was captured by five peasant militia last Friday morning at Bayamita. . ."

Turning to the Cuban paper Revolucion, we learn that Beaton confessed he had spent his time eluding the campesinos in the area until finally "horrible hunger" and cold and rain "that drove me mad" forced him out of hiding.

With his capture the entire group of sixteen was tried on charges of high treason, murder, sedition and conspiracy. Three, including Beaton, got the death penalty.

We ask one question: Who proved more dependable as a source of facts, the Havana office of the New York Times or Fidel Castro?

"I Think the Revolution Was a Good Thing"

This Cuban farmer thinks the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship was excellent and he likes the new government, especially its measures to improve education. The Agrarian Reform, initiated by the Castro regime, does not affect him personally, he told Farrell Dobbs when the Socialist Workers candidate for president met him accidentally while touring the countryside on a recent trip to Cuba. Co-operatives are progressive, in this farmer's opinion, but the acreage on which he has lived all his life provides his family with a fair living and they prefer to continue working it individually rather than join a nearby collective enterprise. As a Cuban talking to an American, he summed up his position briefly but emphatically: "I think the revolution was a good thing."

Cuba Is 'Happier' and 'Freer' Reports Former Vice Consul

[We are reprinting below excerpts from two articles about Cuba which appeared in the News-Press of Santa Barbara, Calif., May 10 and 12. They are of special interest due to the fact that the author, Sidney G. Gest, served as vice consul for the United States in Havana from 1929 through 1931. He urges a radical change in the current aggressive policy of the State Department toward Cuba. — Editor.]

The Communist influence in Cuba is, in my opinion, either honestly but completely misunderstood by Americans, or else is being used maliciously by American interests as a red herring in an effort to bring about intervention to circumvent the Cuban Agrarian Law of June 3, 1959.

In the course of a short trip to Cuba, from which I have just returned, I talked with hundreds of native and Spanish-born residents of Cuba. I talked with people of both sexes and all ages, and of all classes and colors.

I began by asking nearly every one: "What about all this business of Communism in Cuba? What's the real truth of the matter?" I asked the question until I got tired of it. The answer was always the same. In Cuba possibly one per cent of the population are Communists.

* * *

A Cuban friend of mine, born in Cuba of Spanish parents, has close connections with the present Cuban government. He is an honest man and a gold mine of information.

I said to him: "You know many people in the United States have the idea that Raul Castro and Dr. 'Che' Guevara, the Argentinian, are Communists. What's the truth of the matter?"

"Absolutely untrue," he said. "They went to Russia to see what could be gained by a study of the Russian system. That's all. The conditions in Russia and in Cuba are quite different, and the Cuban Agrarian Law is not copied from the Russian Communist agrarian system. This talk is doing great harm to Cuba and Cuban-American relations."

Cuba would like to have had support from the United States, but our government has refused that support, and done nothing but accuse Dr. Fidel Castro, his brother, Raul, and Dr. "Che" Guevara of Communism. Were the United States in the position of Cuba, we would accept support anywhere we could find it, even from the Devil himself.

* * *

Of course . . . [the Stalinist paper "Hoy"] allies itself tooth and nail with the Cuban revolution. This is good strategy. It doesn't mean the Cuban revolution is a Communist one. Actually, it is not necessary for the Communists in Cuba to invent any propaganda. All they have to do is to take full advantage of the lack of understanding between the Cuban and United States governments. This gives "Hoy" all the material it requires, and it has more than enough.

The people and government of the United States appear to have the fixed idea that, because capitalism as we know it in the United States is good for the United States, it must therefore be good for Cuba. Q.E.D. This is a basic error. It will cost us dear. Our failure to see the light and to change this philosophy makes it unnecessary for the Communists to do more than to sit by and watch the United States do for them what they could never accomplish for themselves.

On a visit to Santiago, I found that as in other Cuban cities, the old barracks are being turned into a school, and quarters to house the garrison are being constructed on the outskirts.

As is also the case throughout Cuba, sizable apartment houses are being built to accommodate poor Cubans who will pay a low rental, and who formerly lived under what Americans would call the worst slum conditions.

It is an indisputable fact that in the history of Cuba the first man to do anything substantial to improve the deplorable conditions of "los de abajo," the under dogs, is Dr. Fidel Castro.

This fact and the fact that Dr. Castro is known to every man, woman and child in Cuba to be absolutely honest, speak for themselves.

* * *

The revolution came with such suddenness that a collapse of business in Cuba was inevitable. There will be hard times ahead for the Cubans but, from the expressions on the faces of the people and from countless conversations with Cubans of both sexes, all ages and all colors, I am convinced that Cuba today is far happier and far freer than ever before.

I am told, by a man who does much traveling by automobile, that today he would not hesitate to travel from one end of Cuba to the other with large sums of money, a thing no sane man would have done during the prior regimes; yet during these dictatorships Havana swarmed with American tourists. Today there are none. In the thirties, in my own experience, the explosion of a bomb, or the crack of a rifle became so frequent as to barely excite attention.

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Allentown	$ 110	$ 110	100
Boston	350	350	100
Denver	60	60	100
Detroit	625	625	100
Newark	265	265	100
San Diego	245	245	100
Seattle	500	500	100
Chicago	800	775	97
Connecticut	100	94	94
New York	4,300	3,788	88
Milwaukee	300	240	80
Los Angeles	4,500	3,488	78
Cleveland	650	493	76
Bay Area	925	657	71
Philadelphia	400	280	70
Pittsburgh	10	7	70
St. Louis	80	55	69
Twin Cities	1,700	978	58
General	80	81	100
Total through June 14	$16,000	$13,091	82

The American Way of Life

Boy Scout's Code

In his tribute to the Boy Scouts, satirist Tom Lehrer sings, "Be sure to do your good deed when someone's watching you."

Cynics might suggest a minor alteration of this admonition when it comes to politicians who say we have to do something about Jim Crow in those instances where it might "embarrass" the government in the eyes of world opinion. There the line would more fittingly be: "Don't bother to do your good deed **unless** someone's watching you."

For example, take Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations. On June 5 he informed a TV audience:

"There will be a lot of diplomats and officials in the city this fall looking just like the 1,000,000 Negro residents we have here. They will be subjected to all the discrimination . . . suffered by the Negroes living here and that would be a very serious matter to the United States."

Dr. Marrow's specific concern is the swanky restaurants in the UN area which discriminate against colored people. He's afraid that if some of the Negro delegates from the newly independent African states get Jim-Crowed by one of these restaurants they might make an issue of it, creating international "unpleasantness" for the U.S.

He says it's difficult to take legal action against the offending restaurants because they are slick enough not to simply refuse to serve Negroes. Instead, they just give colored people such bad service that they leave before being waited on and don't come back.

Pass System

Since Dr. Marrow seems to be at his wit's end coping with this problem, here's a suggestion. Give all colored delegates to the UN special New York City passports entitling them to the same privilege as whites.

Sounds silly? Not at all. This system is already in effect in Montgomery, Ala. There the problem arose when colored officers from countries like Ethiopia and Thailand began special training courses at Maxwell Air Force Base. The base is a lucrative pork barrel for the racist politicians and they too don't want any international "unpleasantness" that might tip over the barrel.

So each dark-skinned officer from abroad has been provided with a passport to Montgomery which, by agreement with the local Chamber of Commerce, is supposed to guarantee entry to public places that are off-limits for American Negroes.

However, the system isn't altogether foolproof. Some local cops have trouble grasping that a Negro is anything but a Negro, passport or no. For instance, there was the recent case of two Ethiopian officers who tried to enter a local theater with two Negro-American officers as their guests.

A couple of cops got excited, ignored the passports, and hauled them all off to the clink.

Too many flaws in the passport system? Well, here's another suggestion for Dr. Marrow. The offending restaurants are within easy traveling distance of Harlem. Why not put in a call for volunteers to stage sit-ins at each and every one of them? After all, this system has already proven itself in Nashville, Winston-Salem and other Southern cities.

Or — despite the fact that everyone's watching — would that be carrying a good deed too far?

Herman Chauka

More Disturbed Children

A Catholic psychiatric clinic in New York reports that the number of emotionally disturbed children is continuing to rise. Major contributing factors are "public morality" and "social privation."

. . . Nazi Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee had succeeded in its first aim — to alert labor, Jewish and Negro organizations in New York to the provocative action of Rockwell's fascist outfit. He said that the response so far has been one of shock and anger.

"It is too early to say how big the counter demonstration will be," Lynn declared; "but it is significant that TV newscasters in New York are already forecasting that Union Square may be the scene of considerable protest on July 4."

In Other Lands

Social Democrats Back Adenauer

Push Bipartisan Foreign Policy

Following collapse of the Summit conference last month, the leadership of West Germany's Social Democrats has decided to align the party's foreign policy with that of Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic party.

According to the June 6 New York Times, Carl Mommer, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic party, has put forward the following points for a bipartisan foreign policy:

Agreement that Berlin should be defended at all costs; acceptance of West German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); acceptance of the need for a strong "defense" establishment; agreement that nothing is to be gained by raking over old arguments of foreign policy.

The "old arguments" stemmed from the fact that until recently the Social Democrats opposed West Germany's joining NATO, fought conscription and atomic armament and voted against the annual military budget.

The Social Democratic leaders' about-face on foreign policy follows by six months their decision to ditch the party's program for nationalizing industry.

The policy switches of the Social Democratic leaders are based in part on the hope that a conservative-sounding platform and a show of bipartisanship will help them win the 1961 elections.

Medical Plan Helps Saskatchewan CCF Win Fifth Election

Saskatchewan voters have reelected the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), led by Premier Thomas C. Douglas, for a fifth four-year term. CCF candidates swung a majority of the 550,000 votes, June 8, with a reform program that calls for a compulsory prepaid medical care system.

Most Saskatchewan physicians and right-wing elements opposed the plan but they failed to muster enough votes to oust the CCF. In office for 16 years, Premier Douglas' CCF government has taken over the provincial airline and bus line, the telephone system and the power corporation, among others.

The victory takes on added significance in light of the recent decision of the Canadian Labor Congress (Canadian section of the AFL-CIO) to launch a Canadian labor party next year.

At its convention, April 25-29, the Congress' 1,600 delegates, representing 1,458,576 workers, voted overwhelmingly for the new labor party in which the CCF will form an important section.

OAS Censures Trujillo Regime

The Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS), on June 8, upheld the Venezuelan government's charges that Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo has been committing "flagrant violations of human rights . . . which are aggravating tensions in the Caribbean."

During its four-month investigation, the committee heard testimony from Dominican educators, workers, former members of the armed forces, industrialists and business men who recently left Dominica. Among them were some of Trujillo's victims.

Trujillo refused the committee's request to visit his island empire so as to investigate first hand the charge that over 1,000 Dominicans are being held as political prisoners and subjected to outrageous brutality.

The precedent-making decision of the OAS appears to have a double meaning, however, for Latin American diplomats who seek favor with the State Department. They feel the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American countries, up to now a basic precept of the OAS, has been abrogated. And this development has opened up new possibilities.

Some of the diplomats told E. W. Kenworthy of the New York Times that it was "difficult to conceive any extensive violation of human rights that would not create or aggravate tensions within the American system." Kenworthy reported it was "quite possible that charges could be brought against Cuba if the Government of Premier Fidel Castro should take further actions that were deemed to infringe on human rights."

Thus, by agreeing to censure the hated Trujillo dictatorship, a number of Latin American governments are really preparing to give the State Department an OK to crush the Castro government despite the fact that it enjoys the overwhelming support of the Cuban people. The revolutionary regime in Cuba is waging a heroic struggle to free the country from the death-grip that U.S. big business has held on its economy for more than fifty years.

Spanish Priests Protest Franco's Dictatorial Rule

A grim picture of the dictatorial rule of the U.S. "free-world" ally, Franco, has been presented by 342 Basque priests in a secret letter to their bishops.

The priests cite specific instances of police brutality, illegal detention and harsh sentences meted out for "rebellion."

A June 13 New York Times dispatch from Madrid says that copies of the letter have to be circulated secretly because "there is no possibility that the Franco regime will permit its publication."

Correspondent Benjamin Welles points out that all the top officials of the Catholic Church in Spain are appointed only with the approval of the regime.

Commenting on the unusual protest action, he writes:

"The fear among the Franco opponents in the Church is that if the regime falls, the public may attack the Church for allegedly having condoned dictatorial abuses."

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXIV — MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1960 — NUMBER 25

Letters from Our Readers

Postal Worker Cites Grievances

Editor:

I write to you as a postal employee protesting a letter of dismissal which the Eisenhower administration handed to the vice-president of the National Postal Clerks Union, Walter C. Noreen.

The core of the charges against Noreen are that in 1957, and since, he has taken workers' grievances to the public. Now, the Noreen tactic for union activity for postal employees is just this: They must make unsatisfied grievances public, through any media available — leaflets, newspaper advertising, radio, television, etc.

He doesn't advocate strikes or slowdowns. All he advocates is that postal employees be allowed to present their side to the citizens. For this he is to be dismissed.

Then what way is left for us? We will be fired and arrested if we strike. Our liberty is destroyed because we are forbidden to participate in politics. All that we are allowed is to ask management to correct abuses — we must ask those who impose the abuses and benefit from the abuses to abolish them! And we have often humbly begged and we are spat upon!

Moreover, why does postal management want secrecy about what goes on in the Post Office? In home, in factory, is it not evil-doers who fear publicity — who fear the truth? Anyway, our ultimate master is the public, the citizens. How can the citizens know about management incompetence if the facts are not presented to them?

Postal employees, enduring very low wages, speedups, liberty suppression and hundreds of unredressed miscellaneous grievances, have taken a sharp turn to the left. Yet their salvation is simple — vote for the Socialist Workers party.

A Clerk
New York

'Protecting' Us From Cubans

Editor:

What a safe, comfortable feeling it is to know that the guardians of the ports of entry to our country are on their toes to protect us from possible subversion by revolutionary elements.

I recently sailed on a ship from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Cuba, with a stop-over at New Orleans. When we lined pass the Immigration officials to show our passes for shore leave at New Orleans, they immediately sang out, "No Cubans can go ashore." Just that, nothing more.

There were ten Cuban men, women and children on board. These Caribbean neighbors were returning to their homeland from Mexico where they had taken refuge from Batista's terror. But they can't be permitted to spend even a few hours on our soil. It might spread propaganda for the Cuban revolution.

R. L.
New Orleans

Likes Articles By Joyce Cowley

Editor:

I was very happy to see that Joyce Cowley has resumed writing for the Militant. Her contributions are always easy reading, informative and political at the same time.

What I most appreciate about Joyce's writing is that she talks a Marxist language without the use of hackneyed phrases. I'm sure many Militant readers feel as I do about her writing.

To be attractive to all readers, the Militant needs a variety of writers, and Joyce is one variety that most certainly brightens the pages of the paper.

R. K.
Los Angeles

Is Everybody Happy?

By Joyce Cowley

A 444-page monograph has just been issued by the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health which gives the results of interviews with thousands of men and women throughout the country. Reporters asked hundreds of questions — it took as long as four hours — the gist of which was:

"Are you happy? Are you worried? Why?"

The choice presented was commendably positive; you could answer that you were very happy, pretty happy or not too happy. Many of the people who said they were very happy also admitted that they worried a lot, which the report says is not necessarily a contradiction, as worry implies hope. The value of this type of research is obvious from the results. After thousands of hours of interviewing, the researchers finally discovered the most common cause of worry. Want to guess? **Money,** or lack of it, is the principal cause, or to put it in more scientific terminology:

"As against economic problems, other areas yield relatively little unhappiness."

Automation, according to this investigation, is not the psychological problem for industrial workers that psychiatrists thought it would be, because: "Men who work at machine jobs have other reasons than mental problems for being dissatisfied with their employment. They are likely to be concerned with wages, job security and working conditions."

This statement may baffle you if you had already assumed that a worker in an automated factory would be worried about wages and job security. What did the **psychiatrist** think he would worry about? The answer is loss of "ego satisfaction." In just pressing a button, he has become detached from any real function in relation to the work, although the advantages to the ego of standing in an assembly line and inserting a nut or bolt, as against pressing a button, are not very clear.

The report concludes: "Maybe he (the industrial worker) has come not to expect these gratifications. It is the highly educated man in the high status position who wants ego satisfactions from his work. Put such a man in an automatic factory and you're looking to produce mental stress."

I've got news for those researchers. Put such a man in **any** kind of factory, at a factory worker's pay, and he too will suddenly feel stress about wages.

While only 10% of the people questioned said they were "not too happy," 25% were sufficiently disturbed about their problems to seek professional help. Ministers and physicians proved more helpful than psychiatrists or "psychologically oriented agencies." Apparently, if money is the chief difficulty, a psychiatrist is more likely to aggravate the problem than to solve it.

In spite of the length of these interviews, I think some important points were missed. If you ask a man what worries him, wouldn't the next logical step be to get his opinion on possible remedies? For example, would a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay mean job security to the worker in an automated factory? Does he think a fight against anti-labor legislation would improve his working conditions? How about a labor party to kick out the politicians responsible for these repressive laws?

But social scientists today are more interested in accumulating data than in interpreting it or suggesting solutions. They leave this in the hands of ministers and psychiatrists, who also do not consider it their province to deal with matters like wages and working conditions. This is known as a run-around, and I don't need a survey to conclude that these researchers and psychologists are worried, too — principally about job security.

Notes in the News

THE MANLY ART — Tommy Pacheco, a 19-year-old boxer, died in New York June 9 from head injuries suffered in the tenth round of a bout two days previous. At 19 a fighter is limited to eight rounds in New York. The state boxing commission said he was listed as 21. It will "investigate." The late fighter's manager said the commission ordered a check on his age two years ago and that a copy of his birth certificate was filed. Pacheco is survived by his widow, 19, and a one-month-old daughter. Boxing commission chairman Krulewitch sent the family his "heart-felt sympathies."

* * *

CHESSMAN'S LEGACY — Immediately after the execution of Caryl Chessman, 12 out of 24 prospective jurors in a Dallas trial of a Negro charged with raping a white woman disqualified themselves when the prosecutor said he would ask for the death penalty. "Reading about Chessman over the years — and then his execution Monday — crystallized my thinking about capital punishment," said W. T. Lundy, one of the jurors who bowed out.

* * *

CAN YOU TOP THIS? — In a recent television symposium on humor, comedian Milt Kamens was asked if contemporary political leaders are a good source of gag material. He replied that they provide professional comedians with stiff competition and pointed to current Washington plans to erect a $26 million "peace shrine" that will be made so strong it will survive a nuclear war. What comedian could hope to top that one? asked Kamens.

* * *

KEEP 'EM FLYING — A Texas American Legion group has called for continuation of U-2 spy flights over the Soviet Union. It also demanded withdrawal of recognition of the USSR and punishment for those persons responsible for publicly admitting the U-2 was on a spy mission.

* * *

PROGRESS REPORT — The State Department has finally gotten around to issuing a new passport application form which does not include any question about membership in the Communist party. Two years ago the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had not authorized the withholding of passports on the basis of Communist party affiliation. The State Department continued, as an "economy" measure, to use the form which asked about CP ties. Applicants thus faced the choice of answering "yes" or "no" or of leaving the space blank.

FULL EMPLOYMENT — A Labor Department report June 6 listed 91 areas across the country as suffering substantial, chronic unemployment. These are areas where more than six per cent of the work force has been unemployed over a period of several years. Detroit is the largest city on the list.

* * *

WHO LISTENS? — Carlin C. Venus, of Santa Monica, Calif., was sentenced to three years in prison and fined $500 on a charge of failing to notify his draft board of a change of address. A member of Jehovah's Witnesses, he was tried three times previously. His first trial brought a conviction which was reversed by a higher court. Two subsequent trials resulted in hung juries. Following the present conviction, Venus' attorney filed a motion for a new trial on the ground that the foreman of the jury was deaf. The judge denied the motion.

* * *

SUGGESTION — Cleveland Press columnist Joe Newman offers this thought: "The State Dept. has been asked whether there's any way to prosecute Cyrus Eaton for talking with Mr. K. — It's easy; just pass a law making democracy retroactively illegal."

* * *

OUT AT THE HEELS — Friday Forum, a Dallas cultural group, has slated a lecture on the "British Aristocracy and Its Future." The speaker is John Russell, the thirteenth Duke of Bedford and owner of Woburn Abbey, home of the Russell family for over 300 years. The Dallas Morning News reports: "His rebuilding of the Abbey and its opening to the public as a tourist attraction warranted international interest as a solution to the economic problems facing many British peers."

* * *

WHO CAN LOOK INTO THE HEART? — Rev. L. W. Bottoms, secretary of the Department of Negro Work for the Presbyterian Church, takes a dim view of Southern Negro sitdowners using the "Christian love" approach. "It's a smart technique," he said. "It works and Negroes will continue to use it, but anything used selfishly is sinful. I don't think the demonstrators are doing this out of real love for the white people."

* * *

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE — The National Inventors Council of the U.S. Department of Commerce has called upon inventors to come up with a set of goggles that will become opaque, protecting the wearer from blindness at the first instant of a nuclear explosion.

...Old-Age Pensioners

(Continued from Page 1)

insurance companies are entirely inadequate.

The National Health Survey, conducted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, shows that the over-sixty-five age group uses 1,630 hospital bed days per 100 persons per year, as compared with 697 bed days for the younger group. The length of hospital stays for the over-sixty-five age group is 178 bed days as compared to 76 for those under 65.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor statistics, medical care has risen twice as high as any other component of the cost of living since 1941. During the ten year period, 1948-58, food costs climbed 16 per cent. Medical care went up 43 per cent.

These figures demonstrate graphically why the labor movement is so vitally interested in adding medical care for older people to the social security program. There are very few working class families who do not have at least one old person within it. When working people give their elder members the care they need when the inevitable illness which accompanies old age descends, they do so only at the expense of their own children's education, their own standard of living, even their own health needs.

The question of government-financed old-age medical assistance is, therefore, of vital importance to the present and future working-class generations.

Nevertheless, a strong line-up of forces has apparently succeeded in killing any hope that this session of Congress — elected with the largest majority of Democrats since the thirties — will do something about the issue.

The liberal Democrats blame it on the Republicans, of course, But the truth is that both parties are guilty of callousness, as the record will show. The Forand bill was introduced before the House Ways and Means Committee more than a year ago.

Many open hearings were held. Proponents of the bill, including the AFL-CIO and the relief administrators of many large cities (who now have to spend a good 60 per cent of welfare funds taking custodial care of indigent old-age pensioners), presented conclusive facts and figures to prove the need for such legislation. These the American Medical Association and the Eisenhower Administration were unable to refute. The opponents of the Forand bill sought instead to damn the measure by labeling it "socialized medicine" — a fearsome bogey to their way of thinking.

When the House Ways and Means Committee finally brought the bill to a vote, the anti-socialized-medicine forces won out. The measure was defeated sixteen to ten, though the Democrats have sixteen members on the committee.

Just prior to the Ways and Means Committee's final action on his bill, Rep. Forand (D-R.I.) sought to bring the measure before the House by petition. He needed 213 signatures, less than the total number of Democrats in the House. He was unable to get enough signatures to bring the bill out of committee onto the floor.

This experience indicates that the answer to the problem of old-age medical care does not lie with either the Democrats or the Republicans. Only a Labor party based on the unions can be expected to tackle social problems such as those confronting the over-sixty-fives and their families.

When such a party is formed, it will be able to count on the backing of sixteen million social-security pensioners, most of whom vote and many of whom will be able to help influence younger people to rally to labor's side.

Double Think

Krueger Brewing promotes its new beer bottles as "glass cans."

REV. JOSEPH P. KING, prominent Chicago civil-rights fighter, has endorsed Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers candidate for president. Pastor of the International Church, Rev. King is also a long-time unionist. In 1958, he was United Socialist candidate for Congress in the 2nd District.

. . . Dobbs

(Continued from Page 1)

ty . . . they don't want — that's wrong. And the American people should tell him to stay at home where he belongs!"

Later last night, Dobbs was the center of a free-wheeling four-hour debate on capitalism versus socialism on the extremely popular CBS-TV show, "Random." His principal opponents in the discussion were philosopher Mortimer Adler and actress Phyllis Kirk. Others on the program included former baseball star Jackie Robinson; Hugh O'Brien, TV's "Wyatt Earp;" and Tom Bosley, star of the Broadway show, "Fiorello!"

Today Dobbs shared the platform at an election rally with Rev. William T. Baird and Rev. Joseph P. King. Both of these staunch civil-rights champions declared their support to the Socialist Workers ticket.

Brunt of Detroit's Picketing Falls on Small, Faithful Band

By George Breitman

DETROIT, June 5 — In all fairness to the heroic Southern students fighting segregation, I think it is necessary to publicize the truth about the sympathy picketing here in Detroit, the home of a massive labor movement and a large Negro population.

The truth is sad, shameful, even scandalous and painful to report. But maybe telling it will help to change the situation.

Ever since the picketing of Woolworth's every Saturday began early in March, the labor movement here, author of a thousand resolutions against segregation, has done absolutely nothing to help or even publicize it.

Walter Reuther, always ready to sound off on any subject in the world, has maintained the strongest self-control on this one. Not a mumbling word or a faltering act to help the picketing has come from his corner.

In other big cities, some local unions and even regional offices have joined the picket lines a few times. Here, not one local has acted, not once. The subject has never come up on the agenda of the Wayne County AFL-CIO council.

The only labor group of any kind that has shown any interest in helping was the Trade Union Leadership Council (now called the Negro American Labor Council). Some of its officers and members joined the line and offered to help pay expenses for leaflets. But their interest didn't last long; they were concerned with "more important things."

The NALC is rightly against "tokenism," that is, window-dressing and small-change representation intended as a substitute for genuine representation and democracy. But what can anyone honestly call the NALC's interest in the picketing here but tokenism?

The local NAACP's record is even worse, considering the fact that it has over 20,000 members and is the nominal sponsor of the picketing at Woolworth's.

After being prodded by the NAACP national office and a group of local students, the NAACP officers announced the start of the picketing at a small meeting early in March. For the first week or two, its president and secretary showed up on the lines and even issued statements urging others to join them.

Then the NAACP had a large meeting, featuring a Southern student as speaker. Two thousand attended. It was a good place to build up support for the picketing. But not one word was said about it until most of the audience was walking out and some students rushed up to the platform to complain to the NAACP president. Only then was an announcement made to the backs of the audience. Could they be blamed for thinking the picketing was unimportant if its sponsors had so little interest in it?

The picket line captain appointed by the NAACP has done a faithful job every week, and so have a handful of other NAACP members. But the leaders do nothing. The famous Negro lawyers and politicians and preachers pose happily for pictures at the expensive Freedom Fund dinners. Walk on a picket line? Not on your life!

The Negro press recently printed a picture of a Negro doctor in Richmond, Va., who spends at least two hours a week on a line in front of a department store. There are more Negro doctors here than in Richmond, but you won't find them within a mile of a picket line.

Some Negro leaders are openly hostile. City Councilman William T. Patrick, who is chairman this year of the NAACP membership drive, actually tried to discourage some young people from picketing by telling them that getting memberships is "more important."

A few ministers showed up one week, and marched for a while. Since getting their pictures snapped they haven't been seen in the vicinity.

Some Democratic club chairmen turned up a couple of times. But either they got tired after that, or else they felt the job was done once they got their names in the papers and "proved" their devotion to civil rights.

The interest of the Negro press has been spotty and sporadic at best. They have done little or nothing to stimulate participation by their tens of thousands of readers.

Most of the radical organizations here have been no better than the official union and Negro groups.

And so the whole brunt of maintaining a continuing protest action has fallen on a few dozen young people, mostly teen-agers. Lacking leadership from their elders, they have formally constituted themselves as the Detroit Brotherhood Youth Council.

If the picketing has continued every week for three months, and has produced a substantial cut in Woolworth sales, most of the credit belongs to them. They have saved the good name of Detroit. Like the Southern students, every Detroit progressive owes them a debt.

The way to discharge that debt and to fulfill our responsibility to the Southern students is to raise the issue and make a stink in every labor, Negro and liberal organization in this city (and in other cities where similar conditions prevail).

They must be talked or shamed into joining these picket lines and turning them into expressions of mass solidarity with the Southern students. Otherwise, let them spare us, from now on and forever, any and all pretense that they are serious about fighting for equality.

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, VA 4-2321.

SEATTLE
1412—18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore.

ST. LOUIS
For information phone MO 4-7194.

Aircraft Firm Seeks to Bust Strike in Conn.

June 13 — The United Aircraft Corporation has thrown a bombshell into current nationwide union contract negotiations in the aircraft industry by attempting to break, through scabherding, a strike at seven of its plants in Connecticut. Thirty-three thousand production workers are involved in the strike, affecting the state's biggest employer at three plants organized by the United Auto Workers and four by the International Association of Machinists.

The strike for a new contract had originally been set for June 13 but was precipitated June 7 when members of UAW Local 877 in United Aircraft's Sikorsky-division plants at Bridgeport and Stratford walked out because of what they described as company "snooping" on union activities. The earlier strike date was given UAW authorization the next day, after the strikers' time cards were removed, indicating the workers would be fired.

Local 877 had been without a contract since the old one expired in February.

The Pratt-and-Whitney-division plant in North Haven, organized by the UAW, and the East Hartford, Manchester, Windsor Locks and Broad Brook plants, organized by the IAM, also struck June 8 in accordance with a unity pact covering the joint negotiations.

Mass Picketing

Union members began mass picketing immediately as it was apparent the company would attempt to operate the plants. The corporation claimed, in full-page newspaper advertisements published June 9, that the unions did not represent a majority of its employees and called for scabs to cross the picket lines saying: "Our doors will be wide open."

Pickets increased in number and spirit — reaching 2,000 at the gate of the North Haven plant (which employs 4,000 production workers) by June 10. Warren Chamberlain, president of the plant's UAW Local 1234, said that because of the militant spirit of the strike, large numbers of workers who had not previously joined the union (the seven plants do not have union-shop clauses) were doing so now.

Corporation photographers took movies of the strikers at several of the plants, a special tower having been erected at North Haven for this purpose. Connecticut's Gov. Abraham Ribicoff announced that "no violence will be permitted anywhere in the state," and assigned 60 state troopers to the plants. The corporation went into court for an injunction against mass picketing. At least 40 arrests have been made, most of them strikers.

In spite of the extreme provocation of the corporation, there has been no serious violence — except for the arrests by police — and union officials have ordered picket lines thinned out at the request of police. The June 11 New Haven Register, a commercial newspaper, pointed out that "incidents of violence have been few, however, considering the strike is the biggest in Connecticut history."

Nevertheless, the state Superior Court June 11 granted the corporation's request for a restraining order against strikers at North Haven limiting pickets to 25 at any one time. This ruling is expected to affect injunction hearings scheduled for the other plants.

The turn-out of pickets in the first days of the strike gave the lie to company claims that the strike was supported only by a "handful of professional union organizers." William P. Gwinn, United Aircraft president, bitterly admitted: "In a strike situation such as the walkouts mass psychology initially prevails." But now, with the corporation backed up by the courts and police, Gwinn hopes the workers will lose their "psychology" of solidarity.

Major union demands for the new contract are effective grievance procedure, a union shop, and automatic pay progression. Under the present "merit" system, pay increases are granted at the company's discretion.

Camp Sets Program For July 4 Weekend

Besides a Fourth of July oration and a lecture on how human beings evolved, Mountain Spring Camp will present the Theater on the Green's production of an original sketch based on John Dos Passos' novel, "USA."

These will highlight the program for the Fourth of July weekend at the camp, which is located in Washington, N.J. The play will be performed on July 2 at 9 P.M.

Calendar Of Events

FARRELL DOBBS
SWP Candidate for President
On Tour:

CLEVELAND: FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 8:30 P.M. Tudor Arms Hotel, 10660 Carnegie. Dobbs will speak on "The Cuban Revolution as I saw It."

* * *

AKRON: SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 8 P.M., at the YWCA. Ausp.: Akron Militant Forum.

●

MYRA TANNER WEISS
SWP Candidate for Vice-Pres.

On Tour:

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.

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** .....