

## Kennedy Blocks Rights

### Helps Dixiecrats Kill Senate Bills

In the first week of the special Congressional session the "new look" Democratic leadership behind Kennedy and Johnson demonstrated its subservience to the diehard Southern bloc and the emptiness of its platform pledges to act on civil rights.

As a maneuver to put the Democrats on the spot, Republican minority leader Senator Dirksen introduced a bill which called for federal financial assistance to school districts seeking to desegregate and for making permanent the Committee on Government Contracts. He pressed for quick action by asking that it be put directly on the Senate calendar rather than being referred to committee.

When Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania, a liberal Democrat, moved to table the Dirksen bill, Johnson leaped to his feet, called for a roll-call vote, and 52 Northern and Southern Democrats plus two Republicans killed the measure.

### Lame Excuse

Afterwards Senator Kennedy stated that, while he strongly supported civil rights legislation, to take time for such measures now at the expense of other "essential" bills "would have meant the session would have ended in complete failure."

This is a very lame excuse to cover up his abject surrender to the Dixiecrats. What other scheduled legislation is more urgent or important than civil rights proposals?

If Kennedy and Johnson had decided to throw their full weight behind them, these two modest measures could have passed very quickly. But this would have entailed a clash with the Southern bloc which they preferred to avoid even at the cost of offending the supporters of civil rights.

The truth is that neither party is concerned with improving the situation of the Negro people but only with scoring points against its political opponent. The Republicans, for example, did not protest when both measures proposed by Dirksen were deleted from the civil rights bill passed last April.

## Ohio Unionist Presents Views on Soviet Labor

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND — "One of the most important things to remember, for American observers visiting the Soviet Union today, is the considerable influx of members into the Communist party since World War II.

"The active trade unionists and many of the government officials are of the generation that followed the Russian Revolution, and the youth there, as elsewhere throughout the world, are often not completely familiar with the history of social developments in their own country but, on the whole possess considerable, if not always accurate, understanding of world developments. They are very much interested in, and eager to discuss, the problems of today and the future."

This observation was made by Sam Pollock, president of Meat Cutters Local 427, AFL-CIO,

## Always Consult The Experts

It is reported that the Laotian paratroop battalion that staged the revolt last week in the capital city of Vientiane had asked its French military instructors the day before the coup what tactics should be employed to seize a town. The French outlined a plan and the procedures were followed closely the next morning when the rebels took over Vientiane.

One of the first demands of their leaders was that all French and U.S. military personnel should quit the country.

## Hiroshima Anniversary



Militant photo by J. H.

These peace marchers and some 2,500 others paraded down Forty-Second Street in New York on Aug. 6 to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the dropping of the first atom bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The demonstration wound up in front of the United Nations building, where speakers called for continued negotiations to bring about a

nuclear test ban.

Young people predominated in the march, which was sponsored by the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee, the American Friends Service Committee and other liberal and pacifist groups. Several leading New York trade-union officials also backed the march.

## Nationalizations Crack Power Of Wall St. Monopolies in Cuba

By Harry Ring

The Cuban people have taken a giant step forward in their revolutionary struggle for full independence. The Aug. 7 government action—nationalizing some \$750 million worth of U.S.-owned properties—virtually ends Wall Street's 60-year stranglehold on the island's economy. It appears only a matter of time before remaining U.S. interests, valued at about \$250 million, will also revert to the Cuban people.

The nationalization decree, read to a jubilant population by Premier Castro, declared the step was made necessary by U.S. economic aggression and by the need to "affirm the consolidation of the economic independence of the country." The nationalized properties include the Cuban Electric Company, subsidiary of the Amer-

ican & Foreign Power Co.; the Cuban Telephone Co., subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph; Standard Oil, Texaco and Sinclair oil refineries; and 36 sugar mills of companies whose sugar fields had been previously placed under government operation.

The takeover came after the economic war against Cuba had culminated in the slashing of its sugar quota. The nationalization decrees provide for compensation in bonds due in 50 years, at two per cent interest, to be paid on the basis of income derived from the sale of sugar to the U.S. beyond the previous quota of three million tons a year. Thus the companies that pressed Eisenhower to cut the sugar quota find their revenge is not so sweet, since they will be paying for any continued boycott of Cuban sugar.

### Pause for Thought

Meanwhile, Washington's reaction to the stunning nationalization sweep has been like that of a corporation lawyer whose client has been brought to the bar of justice after years of thumbing his nose at the law. President Eisenhower said Aug. 10 that the government would have to study the development and "finally devise those means that will defeat it."

He piously added that, if the Cuban people "freely" chose "communism," the U.S. couldn't properly "intervene." What he really meant was that Washington would like to "intervene" right now but simply isn't in a position to get away with it.

The determination of big business to strangle the Cuban revolution has grown with the recognition that the new government

cannot be deterred from laying the economic foundations for a decent life for the Cuban people. The realization that Cuba now places human rights before property rights has made it clear that the years of plunder by U.S. monopolies is drawing to a close.

Washington also recognizes that the slogan resounding

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## Sit-ins Win In 29 Areas

Sit-in victories over lunch-counter segregation in twenty-eight Southern cities and counties were announced Aug. 6 by the Southern Regional Council. The report noted that "contrary to the expectations of many, student protests and 'selective buying' campaigns have continued with demonstrated effectiveness into the summer months."

Persistence was rewarded Aug. 1 when Durham, N.C. counters were integrated after a six-month boycott and a final week of continuous picketing. The same day Miami became the first Florida city with store lunch counters opened to Negroes. On Aug. 5 seven downtown counters were desegregated in Chattanooga, Tenn. A twenty-ninth city was added to the Southern Regional Council list Aug. 8 when all major stores integrated counters at Newport News, Va.

Elsewhere, the struggle continued unabated. In Petersburg, Va., for example, fifty-five arrests in four days failed to halt a massive sit-in at the Trailways bus terminal.

## Aircraft Co. and NLRB Gang up Against Strikers

NEW HAVEN — More than three thousand strikers at two Sikorsky plants of United Aircraft Corp. in Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn. are fighting a bitter struggle against a virtual lockout. Five of the original seven plants on strike have settled and returned to work.

The company has refused to meet with the United Auto Workers over the two Sikorsky plants on the excuse that the union's status as bargaining agent is in question. A petition to decertify the UAW was filed early in the strike. The UAW has demanded an immediate election but the National Labor Relations Board has not scheduled one supposedly because unfair labor charges are also pending against the union and the NLRB claims these must be disposed of first.

It is apparent that the NLRB is cooperating with the

company which wants to wear down the union before the election while working the plants with scabs.

Settlements at the other plants amounted to salvaging what was possible from defeat. At the four plants organized by the International Association of Machinists, the union leadership frankly admitted defeat to the membership and advised acceptance of a company offer which provided for preferential retention of newly hired scabs over strikers with seniority.

Only the UAW local at the Pratt and Whitney division in North Haven made any gains at all, but these were minor. The key issue of the union shop was lost, and the local is now having a hard time getting the company to live up to the agreement on placement of strikers.

From the outset, the workers

## Three Win Free Speech Case in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — Trumped-up charges by the police department against Robert Franklin, John Franklin, and Cornelius Suarez collapsed like a house of cards after a two-hour trial here today. The charges against them were dismissed.

The three members of the Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee were arrested June 21, after a street rally in Greenwich Village, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Their lawyer, Conrad Lynn, noted civil rights attorney, branded their arrest as the continuation of police harassment and intimidation of Negroes in that area as well as an infringement on the political rights of a minority political party engaged in legal election activity.

His contentions were confirmed when the judge threw the case out of court after hearing testimony by the police and the defense. The Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee had sharply protested the victimizations by the Police Commissioner.

Presidential electors pledged to support Farrell Dobbs and

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## Twenty Million March in Japan Against H-Bomb

### Disarmament Parley Scores U.S. Pacts, Dobbs Reports

By Farrell Dobbs  
Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Workers Party

TOKYO, Aug. 6 — On this anniversary date of the 1945 atom-bombing of Hiroshima, thousands of Japanese Peace Marchers have arrived in Tokyo after a 6,500 mile trek that began April 21 from outlying districts of Japan. Along the way some 20 million people had walked part of the distance with them in support of their campaign against nuclear war.

The Peace Marchers are here to attend the Sixth World Conference Against A and H-Bombs and for Total Disarmament which opened today. International solidarity with their demands for peace is shown by presence at the conference of 119 delegates from 29 countries overseas.

As the session began, the world received a shocking reminder of the horrors of nuclear war in the death this morning, after fifteen years of suffering, of yet another victim of the Hiroshima atrocity.

Presence of the huge Japanese delegation and the stimulus of the recent mass actions in this country are having an effect on the conference. Sessions in former years had been characterized generally by a call in the name of humanitarianism for an end to nuclear war threats and a pledge by the warmakers to disarm.

### Hit U.S. Military Pacts

This year many delegates are speaking out against the imperialist military treaties and far-flung nuclear bases, pointing to American imperialism as the primary source of the war danger. Solidarity is voiced with the present Japanese struggle

Farrell Dobbs represented the SWP at the Sixth World Conference Against A and H-Bombs, Aug. 2-9 in Tokyo. A full report on his observations and experiences in Japan will appear in the next issue of the Militant.

against the U.S.-imposed military pact.

People from colonial countries are calling for support to their independence struggles. Attacks are made against imperialist intervention in Cuba, Algeria, the Congo. Demands

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## Dobbs Protests Congress Move On Equal Time

Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers party presidential candidate, strongly protested as unconstitutional and undemocratic the bipartisan move of the Democrats and Republicans to grant themselves a monopoly of free time over the airwaves.

In a letter to Rep. Oren Harris on Aug. 12 he inquired whether the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee intends to hold public hearings on the proposal to suspend the equal-time provisions of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act. He asked that Congress arrange a nationwide broadcast of such hearings so that the American people be alerted to the importance of the issues involved.

"Both the Democratic and Republican parties pretend in their 1960 electoral platforms to be champions of democracy and civil rights. The hypocrisy of these claims can be judged from the fact that the legislative move now under foot respecting the equal-time provisions would in effect deny the American people the opportunity to hear any effective opposition to the ruling parties over the air waves," Dobbs stated.

"It has been argued that repeal of the equal time provision will be only a temporary measure," he went on to say. "Once suspension . . . has been railroaded through Congress, it is certain to become a permanent feature of the 'American Way'."

"Still another argument advanced by those engaged in the raid on the equal time provision is that it would enable the Democratic and Republican candidates to engage in a 'great debate' which would otherwise be denied the public.

### The Real Debate

"The Democratic and Republican candidates have such powerful financial backing that they can and will flood the country with publicity about their 'differences.' But in the great debate now going on throughout the world on the relative merits of capitalism and socialism, both the Democratic and Republican parties uphold capitalism. By denying the socialist side equal opportunity to present its case, they deliberately prevent a fair debate on this key issue."

## Racist Boycott Eased in Tenn.

Embattled Negro farmers got a measure of relief Aug. 5 when 12,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered to John McFerren's service station at Somerville in Fayette County, Tenn. McFerren, leader in a campaign to register Negroes and a prime target of a white boycott calculated to drive them from the county, refused to say who sold him the gas.

But Ted Poston disclosed in the Aug. 12 New York Post that "the national offices of Gulf, Texaco, Esso, and Amoco got together to send the gasoline . . . under armed guard to end the local distributors' boycott . . ."

The move testified to the effectiveness of a nationwide counter-boycott called July 6 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On delivery of the gas the NAACP lifted its boycott.

## Our Ticket Offers Best Choice For Independents and Socialists

By Myra Tanner Weiss  
SWP Vice-Presidential Candidate

The conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties are behind us. The results are known. On the level of capitalist politics there are two choices: Nixon-Lodge or Kennedy-Johnson.

Vice-President Nixon will be unacceptable to almost any person of progressive ideas. He was lifted to high office on the dark tide of the McCarthyite witch-hunt, that ugly period in the last decade when political freedom reached its low point in this country. Press-agent efforts to portray a "new Nixon" cannot disguise the real Nixon who is identified with the cold-war and big business policies of Eisenhower's regime and ready to perpetuate them.

However, it is not the Republican but the Democratic ticket that has disturbed and alarmed so many sincere liberals, labor militants and independent socialists.

Before the convention union officials, liberals, Social Democratic and Communist party leaders talked hopefully of a new political alignment. Many young people were sold on this perspective and rallied behind Stevenson and Humphrey. Their hopes were dashed when they were handed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Although Kennedy had acquired his political reputation by extending the witch hunt



MYRA TANNER WEISS

right or left corner of his mouth and make any deal required to get him into the White House.

The worth of Kennedy's liberalism and the sincerity of his party's pledges are being tested in this special session of Congress. He and Johnson are blocking civil rights legislation, although they have the majority to push it through.

The Socialist Workers party launched its presidential campaign last spring without regard to what particular machines might emerge from the Democratic or Republican conventions or who would emerge as the nominees. We did so because we believe in the principle of independent working-class politics and felt it imperative to offer the voters an alternative to the capitalist political machines, no matter what the difficulties. Even if there had been a "realignment" within the Democratic party, even if Stevenson or Humphrey had been nominated, we were convinced this would not have substantially changed the character of U.S. foreign or domestic policy.

Many progressive-minded individuals and independent socialists thought otherwise. But what are they to do now?

Yesterday's hopes are dead. The election campaign is on. They face the reality of Kennedy-Johnson or Nixon-Lodge—two faces of big business.

Why should they follow Reuther, Stevenson, Humphrey and

from the radical minorities to the labor movement through the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law, many union leaders talked about squeezing out the Dixiecrat Old Guard and putting a labor-liberal-Negro coalition in a dominant position behind Kennedy. Instead, the labor officials again became an appendage to the all-powerful steamroller driven by the big-city bosses, the Southern Bourbons, and Kennedy's troop of slick maneuverers. And they weren't even consulted when Kennedy picked Johnson as his running mate to appease the Southern section of his organization.

Kennedy is as thoroughgoing an opportunist as Nixon. Like Nixon, he can talk out of the

# Why Cuban People Back Castro Regime

By Joseph Hansen

If words could destroy, a single day's production of "hate Cuba" language in the American capitalist press would suffice to make Havana look like Hiroshima on the evening of August 6, 1945.

Even the staid newspapers, those that believe a public imagine of dignity pays off best, are at the firing line, bucket in one hand, filth in the other. Here, for instance, is a sampling of loaded words from a single article by Tad Szulc, special correspondent of the New York Times; dated from Camaguey, June 20:

"Doubt about the eventual outcome of Cuba's social revolution is becoming manifest in the island's rich provinces . . ."

" . . . shrinking ranks of those still unquestioningly supporting the Castro regime . . ."

" . . . the revolutionary program is at best in very serious difficulties and at worst in danger of possible disintegration . . ."

" . . . the picture is one of mismanagement, economic deterioration and declining social standards . . ."

" . . . the situation now developing in the provinces appears to be breeding palpable discontent and fear for the future, although it has not yet taken the shape of open opposition . . ."

What are the facts?

The Castro regime is without the slightest doubt the most popular government Cuba has ever enjoyed.

To anyone with an open mind who cares to take the \$10 flight from Florida to Havana to see for himself, the contrast between the propaganda in the American capitalist press and the real attitude of the Cuban people could not be more startling.

But we needn't rely on personal impressions, which may be colored or one-sided. Facts are available that speak so emphatically about the popular attitude that even the most ardent backers of the Batista dictatorship find them difficult to deny.

## What the Polls Show

On June 26, 1960, the Cuban magazine Bohemia published a nationwide poll. The rating of the government can be judged from the following: 81.17% of the population considered everything the government was doing "perfect"; 12.14% thought it was doing well, with qualifications ranging from "few exceptions" to "both good and bad"; 0.48% thought it was bad with "few exceptions"; 0.17% considered it "extremely bad"; 0.96% answered "don't know"; and 5.08% said they didn't care to answer.

Those were the figures for the country as a whole. In the rural areas the response was even more impressive. 89.67% answered "perfect"; 6.61% had some qualifications 0.14% considered it "extremely bad"; 1.65% didn't know and 1.93% didn't care to answer.

The poll included dozens of questions designed to explore attitudes toward all the many fields of activity in which the government is engaged, from the agrarian reform to international relations. These made it possible to get an accurate picture of shifts in sentiment since the previous poll a year earlier. Here are the conclusions drawn by Bohemia:

"(1) The Revolutionary Government continues to enjoy the support of public opinion to a degree unequalled by any other government in our memory.

"(2) This support has suffered in the year since our last survey only a slight decline of 2%. This decline has been compensated by a slight increase in the intensity of support.

"(3) The source of the decline is in the upper and middle class. And this is compensated by an increase in the working class.

"(4) The highly favorable opinion of the Revolutionary Government is due principally to the measures and actions undertaken by the Revolutionary Government in defense of the popular economy.

"(5) Economic motives continue to constitute for our people the fundamental forces that shape their opinions."

## Confirmed by U.S. Poll

Bohemia's survey was confirmed by another one under American auspices published August 1. This survey, based on 1,000 interviews in Havana and other cities and therefore reflecting urban sentiment, was made in May under the direction of the Institute for International Social Research, of Princeton, N. J., headed by Dr. Lloyd A. Free.

"If this report is at all accurate," Peter Edson was forced to admit in the rabidly anti-Castro New York World-Telegram, "it should dispel any hopes that the Castro regime is about to be overthrown."

"Eighty-six percent of the Cuban people support Fidel Castro's revolutionary government, finding conditions now better than they were under the Batista regime overthrown in 1959. Eight percent rate the Castro regime worse than Batista's. Three percent believe the two about equal. And 3 percent refuse to express an opinion."

Like the Bohemia survey, the Princeton sampling in-

# Leon Trotsky's Rich Legacy of Ideas

By William F. Warde

Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) was assassinated twenty years ago this August in his place of exile at Mexico City by an agent of Stalin's secret police. This year was taken earlier this year to the Soviet zone by Czech diplomatic representatives to receive his reward — or his liquidation.

Trotsky has been the most maligned political figure of our century. Both the supporters of capitalism and the followers of the Soviet bureaucracy, each for their own reasons, have spared no measures to misrepresent his ideas, besmirch his reputation, discredit his deeds. A mountain of lies and slanders has to be cleared away in order to disclose the true views and achievements of this eminent Marxist in their full stature and splendor.

## Leads Two Revolutions

The facts of Trotsky's biography provide the best refutation of the slanders against him. He gave his entire adult life to the working-class movement under the banner of Marxism. At eighteen he organized the illegal Workers' Union of South Russia. Arrested in 1898 and sent to Siberia, he escaped to England where he collaborated with Plekhanov and Lenin on the most famous of Russian revolutionary journals, Iskra. Returning to Russia during the 1905 revolution, he became chairman of the first Petersburg Soviet of Workers' Deputies.

Under Czarism he was in exile for almost twelve years,



LEON TROTSKY

escaping twice from Siberia and spending four and a half years in prison. After participating in the socialist and antiwar movements in Western Europe, he came to the U.S. where he was working as an editor when the Second Russian Revolution broke out in February 1917.

On his second return to Russia he helped lead the revolutionary forces during the four decisive months when Lenin was forced to hide in Finland. He directed the uprising in October which gave power to the Soviets and the Bolshevik party. His name became inseparably

coupled with Lenin's in forwarding the greatest event of modern times.

coupled with Lenin's in forwarding the greatest event of modern times. For nine years after the October revolution he guided the Soviet state, its diplomacy, its armed forces, its economic organization and the Communist International. He founded and headed the Red Army which fought against foreign intervention and internal counter-revolution on twenty-one fronts.

## Fights Bureaucrats

In 1923 Trotsky broke with the new ruling bureaucracy when it transformed itself into a separate privileged grouping. He defended Soviet democracy against oligarchic despotism. He urged industrialization, planning and collectivization in the interests of the workers and peasants. He advocated a foreign policy in the spirit of socialist internationalism against nationalistic conservatism and pressed for fraternal collaboration in the worldwide revolutionary movement against arbitrary centralization.

For opposing the bureaucrats in defense of Lenin's program, he and his associates were expelled from the Russian Communist party and the Communist International. Stalin exiled Trotsky for a third time, first to Alma-Ata in Siberia and then abroad.

During his last exile from 1929 to 1940 Trotsky worked tirelessly to unite the workers in the fight against fascism and all forms of capitalist reaction. He explained the causes of the degeneration of the revolution in the USSR and the need for new Marxist parties and a Fourth International to carry forward the struggle for socialist aims. He drafted the essentials of the program for that world movement. He kept warning the working people that, if they did not succeed in eliminating the rule of imperialism in time, it would unleash a second world war.

When that war unloosed its fury, Stalin seized the occasion to decree and consummate the death of the one man to whom he feared the working class might turn for light and leadership in their revolution against the old order.

His political, military, organizational and literary achievements give Trotsky a secure and enduring place in history and in the hearts and minds of the socialist workers. The spectacular, stormy, dramatic turns in his career, unmatched by any other personality of our age, have induced some writers to depict him as the symbol of the tragic titan who went forth to battle for the loftiest aims but somehow failed because power slipped from his grasp.

But Trotsky does not belong to the "tragic pathos" of heroic failure or to the dead past. He did not limit his tasks or his outlook to his own lifetime nor measure the worth of his work by his individual fate. He consciously and consistently kept in view the vast universal movement of mankind from capitalism to socialism.

That is why he remains an ever-living force in the present struggles of working people the world over and the most reliable and far-seeing guide to their future.

## Principal Teachings

The gist of his teachings for our time can be summarized in six points.

(1) Capitalism, which for four hundred years was the mightiest stimulator of economic progress, can no longer increase and distribute wealth at the rate demanded by modern technology, science, large-scale production and the international exchange of goods.

This outlived system of production for profit has become the principal source of social evils and the main block to the advance of mankind. Like slavery and feudalism, it has to be replaced by a superior and more efficient economy in which the means of production are publicly owned, centrally operated, and democratically controlled.

(2) The industrial working class, created, organized, disciplined by the needs of capitalism, is the decisive social and political agency destined and capable of eliminating capitalist property and production and instituting socialist forms of life. In one country after another the working people are driven to

organize themselves for this purpose by the greed, oppression, exploitation, wars and decay of capitalism itself. The struggles of the workers for a larger share of the wealth they produce, for political power, for equality and a better life is the motive force of progress.

To be fruitful these must be carried to a conclusion with the total transfer of national supremacy from the parasitic profiteers to the working people and the reorganization of the economy in a planned manner. The workers will find powerful allies in the oppressed minorities, the poor farmers; the sincere intellectuals as well as in the colonial revolutions.

## Workers Need Own Party

(3) The advanced workers require a democratic, disciplined revolutionary socialist party to organize their struggles most effectively, work out their programs, and lead their movement to victory and to socialism. The creation and reinforcement of such a party is the foremost task of the militants in each country.

(4) The taking of power and the public ownership of the means of production by the working class on a national scale are the essential prerequisites for building socialism. But the new social order cannot yield its full potential or come into its own right until it can produce more goods per person and guarantee a higher level of well-being and culture than the richest capitalist countries.

The existing Soviet countries are transitional formations which have gone beyond capitalism but not yet attained socialism. The Stalinist objective of "socialism in one country" is a reactionary and demoralizing fiction. Socialism will be the outcome of a world economic system of collaboration crowned by a free federation of self-governing workers' republics.

## Workers' Democracy

(5) The workers have not thrown capitalists and landlords off their backs in order to have their place taken by gangs of arrogant bureaucrats. Bureaucratism is not the inescapable

penalty of state power or large-scale administration but the specific result of the economic poverty and peasant backwardness of revolutionary Russia and its isolation by world imperialism. The mass struggles for democracy in the Soviet bloc are fully justified. Democracy is indispensable, not only in the political direction of the workers' states, but for the healthy development of their economies.

The richer the country where the workers come to power, the broader the scope of the revolution has been and the weaker world capitalism is, the stronger will be the workers' capacities to hold bureaucracy and privilege in check and fortify their democratic institutions. Socialist revolution in the United States would doom capitalism forever and open an unprecedented, immeasurable advance in freedom, equality and abundance for our people.

(6) As a scientific socialist, Trotsky was "saturated with the optimism of progress." He was fully confident that mankind, which had elevated itself from the animal state to the capitalist United States and the postcapitalist USSR, could surmount all obstacles and hew a road to the socialist future.

He told the Dewey Commission in 1937: "The experiences of my life, in which there has been no lack either of successes or of failures, has not only not destroyed my faith in the clear, bright future of mankind, but, on the contrary, has given it an indestructible temper."

This firm conviction, this fighting spirit, this faith in reason, truth and human solidarity which Leon Trotsky so finely exemplified in action has been transmitted to the present generation as a living body of doctrine. It is one of the most precious possessions of the world working class.

## Soviet Output

The Central Intelligence Agency predicts that total production in the USSR will increase by about 80 per cent in the next decade.

# Southern Negro Leader Talks on Cuba

By Herman Chauka

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — "You better tell your daddy to stay in Cuba if he doesn't want to get his head shot off."

That was part of an anonymous telephone message received by the twelve-year-old son of Robert F. Williams in Monroe, N.C. The caller also threatened: "We'll be over tonight to kill you and your whole family."

Such threats are not new to the Williams family. They have been living with them ever since Robert Williams became president of the NAACP in Union County, N.C., and built it into an effective militant weapon for the defense of Negro rights. He became the center of international publicity last year when he led the successful movement for the release of the two Negro boys, ten and twelve years old, who were put in reform school for kissing a little white girl.

Williams spoke at a Militant Labor Forum meeting in New York last night on his way home from Cuba to what he calls "the social jungle called Dixie." As a sponsor of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, he made his first trip to Cuba last spring and was invited back by the Cuban government to attend the giant 26 of July celebration in the Sierra Maestra mountains.

He arrived in New York less than 24 hours after the sweeping new nationalization measures in Cuba. "Last night on my way to my hotel in Havana," he said, "I passed the big power plant. The American flag was lying over it. When I passed it this morning on my way to the airport the Cuban flag was lying over it. I gather a lot of people here are upset about his, but I can tell you the Cuban people are jubilant about it."

## No More Jim Crow

Discussing the status of Negroes in the new Cuba, Williams said: "As a Negro from the South I was deeply impressed by the humanitarian aspects of the revolution. This afternoon at the airport I told an Associated Press reporter that the Cuban government has more Christianity in its principles than all the churches in this country combined." "This is what the imperialists can't face," he added. "I traveled all over the island and talked with all kinds of people, on the streets and in their homes. There is no more discrimination against Negroes in Cuba. Some people claim that this isn't an

accomplishment of the revolution — that there was no discrimination under Batista. But Negroes showed me public places where they had been Jim-Crowed under Batista. They told me they had been able to hold only menial jobs. Today the government has declared discrimination and segregation illegal."

"When I hear all this talk about the need to 'liberate Cuba,'" he continued, "I ask 'liberation' from what? The Negro there certainly doesn't need liberation. They hold high government offices there. The commander-in-chief of the army is a Negro. The sub-secretary of labor is a Negro. The sub-secretary of foreign affairs is a Negro and there's talk he will be the next minister of foreign affairs."

But what of the rest of the Cuban people? "Some people think they're waiting to be liberated by the U.S. Marines," Williams said. "But after being there, I can tell you I pity the Marine that lands on Cuban soil."

"The Cuban people have joined the militia by the tens of thousands. We're told it's a dictatorship there, but when in all history did a dictatorship ever arm the people?"

During the question period, one person asked, "Why have so many people left the government?"

"A lot of people thought it was only a revolution to get rid of Batista," Williams replied. "They didn't think it was going to affect their interests. In Oriente province a woman who owned a large farm contributed

food to the rebel army. After the revolution she boasted she didn't have to worry about her land being taken over, she had helped Fidel. But hers was the biggest farm in the area and it was the first one taken over. Naturally, someone like that isn't very happy about the revolution now."

In reply to a question on the extent of workers control of industries taken over by the government, Williams said the workers have representatives on the boards of the companies operated by the government and added: "The last time I was there, the workers at my hotel were holding meetings to decide whether or not to fire the manager. When I returned this trip they had a new manager. It was one of the men who had been a worker there."

Advertisement

## Enjoy the Labor Day Weekend At Mountain Spring Camp

Labor Day Weekend Program

Hear Joseph Hansen, editor of the Militant, on "The New Stage in the Cuban Revolution" And Frances James, writer for the International Socialist Review, on "Crisis in the Congo." Cost for three-day weekend, 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.

# C. Wright Mills On War and Peace

C. Wright Mills, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, is the outstanding academic social scientist in this country. William F. Warde examines his views on the crucial question of international politics: who is responsible for the threat of atomic annihilation and what should be done to prevent it?

In "The Causes of World War III" Mills declares that "War, and not Russia, is now the enemy." But he relies on intellectuals rather than the working class to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

Warde, on the other hand, holds that peace will be won only through "a class struggle led by the workers in an independent political movement." In the Summer issue of International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

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# UN Rape of the Congo

At the first All-African People's Conference in Accra in December 1958, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana warned that "colonialism and imperialism may come to us yet in a different guise — not necessarily from Europe. We must alert ourselves to be able to recognize this when it rears its head and prepare ourselves to fight against it."

What is happening today in the Congo bears out Nkrumah's warning. Belgian imperialism is losing its grip on the country. The Belgian objective of substituting the facade of "independence" for naked colonial rule blew up in the explosion of mass hostility to any form of Belgian rule. But imperialism is stepping in a different, more hypocritical guise — that of United Nations intervention.

When Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba turned to the UN last month he did so with a request that the Security Council aid the Congo in forcing Belgium to cease its aggression and live up to its grant of independence. He specifically asked the UN not to interfere in internal Congolese affairs, which the Congolese government was fully qualified to cope with. In short, he asked the UN to help the Congo realize its right to national self-determination — a right the UN was supposedly created to guarantee throughout the world.

Although purportedly acting on Lumumba's request, the UN is completely flouting it. UN officials proclaim their mission to be that of restoring "order" in the Congo — that is, of governing the country. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche instructed his staff "to pacify and then to administer the Congo." The phrase itself, to "pacify," is unabashed colonialist lingo. Furthermore, UN officials declare, "The UN will be here for years..." (Aug. 17 Wall Street Journal.)

Lumumba had asked the UN to disarm the Belgian troops and oust them from the country. But speaking in the Congo parliament on July 30 in the presence of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga declared: "We do not understand that we, the victims of aggression, who are at home here, are being systematically disarmed [by the UN forces] while the aggressors, the Belgians, who are the conquerors here, are

permitted to keep their weapons and their means of inflicting death."

When the UN first came into the country, its officials backed away from going into Katanga province, where the Belgians, through their puppet, Moise Tshombe, sought to split the rich mining region off from the rest of the Congo.

The UN acted against this scheme only after several African republics, including Ghana and Guinea, threatened to send their own troops into Katanga if the UN refused to get the Belgians out. After they entered Katanga, Hammarskjold and Bunche arrogantly told Lumumba — the head of the Congolese Republic — not to meddle in Katanga, a subordinate unit of the country! UN troops in Katanga stood aside as Tshombe's cops threw tear-gas bombs into unarmed crowds of Congolese who demonstrated their loyalty to the Republic.

The Belgians are now gradually pulling out as the UN is coming in. The decision of the State Department to vote for UN takeover of the whole country gave the Belgians little alternative. The State Department still cracks the whip among the capitalist powers who run the show in the big glass house on the East River.

But American imperialism did not aim thereby to favor the Congolese. This is to be a salvage operation for imperialism. Belgian economic interests are to be preserved within limits, but the Congo is to have a new master — "not necessarily from Europe," as Nkrumah warned. In fact, U.S. capitalists aim to become the prime beneficiaries of UN occupation of the Congo. American imperialism already has substantial investments in the country. Most of the uranium for the U.S. atomic stockpile comes from the Congo.

Against this background, it is understandable that hostility toward the UN is rapidly mounting among the Congolese people. They want to rule their own country. Self-rule, however, is impossible while the UN remains an unwelcome guest. The Congo's struggle against the UN is bound to sharpen. The American people, we believe, should support the struggle of the Congolese people to get rid of imperialism, whatever its guise.

# Kennedy's Labor Record

In the July 15 Dispatcher, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, makes some telling points on Senator Kennedy's labor record.

"We know that the AFL-CIO officials and some Negro leaders will support Kennedy as a great liberal. Yet not one of the labor-hating, Negro-baiting venal Southern politicians, including Eastland, have said or will say a single word against Kennedy. They have their understandings and their deals in 1960 as they had when they supported him for the vice-presidency in 1956. The fact that the AFL-CIO will meet August 7 to 'endorse' a candidate for president is another rigged deal. This fix is in.

"And the same deal was made in 1956 with the so-called labor leaders, Meany, Reuther, et al. The price labor paid — including ILWU — was Kennedy, Landrum, Griffin."

This law "would make second-class

citizens out of the working people and permit outside government agencies to determine what is best and who is best for the workers. And all of this was dressed up and sold as a benefit to the rank-and-file, delivered by the Kennedy brothers after their service on the McClellan Committee. The K-L-G law would not be on the statute books today were it not for Kennedy and his 'deals' to be President."

Bridges, who has sometimes registered Republican, doesn't say whom to support in 1960. But the Dispatcher hits the nail on the head when it says: "The time is long overdue for a revolt by organized labor against the policy of its leaders of selling the labor vote to anti-labor candidates."

There's only one logical conclusion from the fact that the American working people face two anti-labor candidates and parties. Organized labor should prepare to form its own independent party — while union militants should vote for Dobbs and Weiss in November.

# News of SWP Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Myra Tanner Weiss was certified to Montana Secretary of State Frank Murray Aug. 3 by the Montana Socialist Workers party.

In reporting the news, the Associated Press noted that Laverne Hamilton was among the electors. A Democratic state representative from Musselshell County in 1930, he became the Socialist party candidate for Congress in 1940, 1942, 1944, 1950 and 1952. He was the party's nominee for governor in 1948.

We hope that other members of the Socialist party will join like Comrade Hamilton, in the campaign to put Dobbs and Weiss on the ballot so as to provide voters in as many states as possible with an opportunity to vote for the socialist alternative in 1960.

James Boulton reports from Milwaukee that the campaign to put Dobbs and Weiss on the ballot in Wisconsin is off to a flying start. In the first two days more than 1,200 signatures were obtained.

We want to thank the Milwaukee comrades for transcribing

the debate over WISN-TV between Farrell Dobbs, in the socialist corner, and Marguerite De Mett, Leonard Loeb, Wm. Lynch, Jr., and Neal Mattison on the capitalist side of the ring.

Sounds like a gang-up; but the capitalist tag-team combination didn't do so well when they tried to rough up the socialist representative.

We hope to publish at least excerpts from this half-hour encounter in an early issue of the Militant.

The Minnesota Daily, which has the world's largest college circulation, was much impressed by Myra Tanner Weiss's appearance at the University of Minnesota. She did not lecture in a classroom; she did not lecture in a hall; in fact she did not lecture. The Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate gave a rousing presentation of the case for socialism at a street meeting out on the campus.

The crowd was large and interested, found the question and answer period exciting.

So the Minnesota Daily gave her the banner story on the front page, accompanying the

report with a large picture. And the editor deemed the event of sufficient campus interest to take it up in the sole editorial of the issue.

This was the first street meeting held at the campus since the thirties.

T. S. of Berkeley, Calif., sent us \$5 for leaflets supporting Dobbs and Weiss. "I would prefer a leaflet that is not more than two pages, that has the main points of their platform, a picture of each, and also, perhaps, urges that the voter write in the names of Dobbs and Weiss since they must be written in in California."

Inasmuch as this was a fairly accurate description of the Socialist Workers platform, which has just come off the press, we sent 500.

T. S. also asked for some recent issues of the Militant for similar distribution. "Please send the Militant and leaflets as soon as possible as time's a-wastin'!"

Anyone else in the audience who can advance the cost of SWP platforms for distribution? (That's \$1 for 100.)

# Masterminds in UAW Twist Logic to Justify Johnson

By George Breitman

"Sour grapes," said the fox, giving up his unsuccessful efforts to reach them. This is known today as "rationalizing." But the fox in the fable still deserves more respect than the labor bureaucrat who tried to keep Lyndon Johnson from getting the vice-presidential nomination, and who now swallows this bitter fruit of his subservience to the Democratic party, strives to keep his lips from puckering and gasps, "Delicious! Everybody should have some."

The worst rationalizers in the labor movement are the Reuther crew. Walter Reuther himself, making the mecca to Hyannis Port on Aug. 3, said he is "going to enthusiastically work to elect" Kennedy and Johnson. He said Johnson has "an outstanding record" and "has stated very clearly that he supports the (Democratic) platform. That is good enough for me."

Johnson's record is "outstanding" only at blocking or watering down progressive legislation. That's why Reuther and all the other labor leaders opposed his getting the presidential or vice-presidential nomination.

But Kennedy picks Johnson. Then all Johnson has to do is say he supports the platform admired by the liberals, and presto-changeo! right is left and left is down. "Good enough for me," says Reuther, dripping good will.

Is there a cynic in the house of labor who would dare rise and ask, "But if that's good enough, then why did we raise such a stink about Johnson getting the presidential nomination? For that post he would have sworn his allegiance to the platform on a stack of bibles. We don't believe Nixon when he says he is for civil rights, so why should we believe what Johnson says now when it is in complete opposition to what he has done all his life?"

Still and all, there is a faintly apologetic and defensive sound

## ... 'Our Ticket'

(Continued from Page 1) The ADA liberals on the Kennedy-Johnson bandwagon? They are not interested in the spoils of office or the privilege of consorting with the possessors of capitalist power. They are sincerely concerned with the issues of peace, freedom, democracy, and a better deal for labor and the Negro minority.

Must they, then, lapse into indifference or inaction in this campaign, as some disenchanting people advise? Such a do-nothing attitude will comfort the forces of reaction.

We appeal to all independents and socialists to help the SWP campaign and join its protest against the current course of the U.S. government. To do so, it is not necessary to agree with us on all questions. Some of you may think we are over-critical of the present Soviet regime; others that we are not critical enough. Maintain and express your own views — but work with us in presenting socialist solutions to America's problems.

### Vote Against War Drive

Even if you believe that socialism is unrealistic but want to see an end to the dangerous arms race promoted by Democrats and Republicans alike, vote for the SWP to signify your opposition to the war-drive, to nuclear testing, to H-Bomb brinkmanship.

If you are revolted by the campaign against Cuba mounted by Washington, if you want action, not stalling, on civil rights, the SWP offers the only effective means of asserting your stand.

It is no "lesser evil" to vote for one candidate instead of another where there are no essential differences between their parties in program or performance.

If you want to speak out vigorously for peace, for equality, for socialism, help our campaign effort. Your socialist vote on Nov. 8 will tell the powers that be that many Americans oppose the disastrous policies of the capitalist parties and align themselves with the aspirations for peace, socialism and national liberation manifested elsewhere in the world.

### And It Isn't the South

To prevent Roderick Woodward, a Negro, from moving into his newly purchased home, Hamilton Township, N.J., has invoked a previously unused law which requires home buyers to obtain a Health Dept. certificate. There have been attempts to burn down the house, crosses have been burned and signs painted on the building saying, "Nigger, go home."

## The Joke's on Labor



Sen. John F. Kennedy grins while Walter Reuther chortles at Hyannis Port where the United Automobile Workers head assured the Massachusetts Senator on Aug. 3 of his all-out support of the Democratic ticket. Reuther said Kennedy's running mate, Lyndon Johnson, had an outstanding record as Senate majority leader and made an "excellent" running mate.

to the phrase "good enough for me." Reuther no doubt will drop this before the campaign gets much older. No one can make the same complaint about Reuther's Solidarity House underlings, whose political jags have sent them soaring into the wild blue yonder with even greater enthusiasm for Johnson than the Southern Democrats were displaying before the convention.

For example, Brendan Sexton, former educational director and now top organizational coordinator of the UAW. His letter in the Aug. 8 New Republic really deserves to be engraved in something on something:

"Like many other liberals I suppose, I'd hoped that the North and South would slug it out at the Democratic Convention. Naturally then, I was stunned by the announcement that Lyndon Johnson was to be the second man, but I rebounded within hours. I think political logic very nearly compels liberals to welcome this move." (BS's emphasis—GB)

Welcome it? Sure, and Sexton offers no less than six reasons. The first goes like this: "If the Congress (at its August session) acts as most liberals now seem to expect that it will, won't Johnson be cast as a liberal during the campaign? And as he plays this role isn't it likely that he will begin to adjust his thinking in accordance with the demands the role will make of him?"

### Sexton's Logic

This passes for brilliant logic in top UAW circles. Cast a conservative as a liberal, and it's "likely" that liberalism will smear off on or seep into him. This sounds to us like a good

# The American Way of Life

## 'Free Expression' on TV

Staff interviewers of the Fund for the Republic met with three leading writers of serious TV plays to discuss the problem of free expression in this mass medium. Here are some experiences of the playwrights with the producers and sponsors of national network shows.

**Aurthur:** When we announced that we had hired Sidney Poitier (the Negro actor, for a play called *A Man Is Ten Feet Tall*), it did become a problem, and we were hit on two levels: first, because Philco sold sets in the South, it would hurt their sales; second, it was brought up that Poitier had a problem in regard to the blacklist situation.

He had signed certain petitions, he had belonged at one time to organizations, which, on the face of them, had no meaning at all except that he was a Negro and interested in Negro civil rights, and so on. None of them was on the subversive list; I don't mean to indicate that at all.

**Aurthur:** The agency's notes are sometimes ludicrous. They can be handled, in most cases, by word changes or line changes, because, for the most part, they refer to such things as "Don't say 'hate living in hotels,' because we have a hotel account." Or, "Don't say 'I want to fly rather than take a train,' because we handle the Pennsylvania Railroad."

**Serling:** About seven days after the submission of the first draft (of a script based on the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi), all Hell broke loose. I got a call to come to New York immediately. I went to the offices and everyone in the Theatre Guild was there, the Guild being the producer. Also present was a representative of the agency handling the U.S. Steel account, U.S. Steel being the sponsor. They looked at me with blanched features, and said: "You know, the whole thing must be completely altered."

**Horton:** Why is that we can turn out a television show on Hungary and cannot do one on Little Rock?

**Aurthur:** You cannot do it in television, and you cannot do it in the movies, either.

**Kelly:** Why?

**Mannes:** It won't sell goods in the South.

**Tunick:** The point I want to make is that if, after a rehearsal, your show is longer than it should be, I have never seen them cut a commercial.

**Aurthur:** In the case of the first Playhouse 90 I ever did... I watched the show over the air, and I saw the commercials. The first one was a dandruff commercial, the second one was an under-arm deodorant commercial, and the third one was a toilet-paper commercial. This was a very serious show.

**Serling:** This whole business of death and suicide is controversial. A line of dialogue was once cut from a script of mine in which a man said, "There is only one honorable thing left for you to do in this whole bloody world, and that is

**Aurthur:** In the case of the first Playhouse 90 I ever did... I watched the show over the air, and I saw the commercials. The first one was a dandruff commercial, the second one was an under-arm deodorant commercial, and the third one was a toilet-paper commercial. This was a very serious show.

## They Hold the Keys To Life — or Death

The keys to nuclear war may hang around the necks of two men. One is a dapper U.S. Air Force major; the other a British Royal Air Force officer. They sit in front of a control board of a Thor missile emplacement facing a switch grimly marked War and Peace.

Under the terms of a 1958 agreement, the British man the missiles while the Americans control the war-heads. The keys supposedly guarantee their joint consent.

On the basis of reports by its correspondents, the Wall Street Journal gloomily reported July 20 that "authorities agree that the Cuban cause is drawing increased popular sympathy and support" throughout Latin America. "And," the paper adds, "this worries Washington."

No doubt. But there is no reason why it should worry American working people who are exploited by the same union-busting corporations which have brought on themselves the determined opposition of the Cuban people and their Latin American allies.

# Special Offer During Election

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

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Wants Reprints Of Articles About Cuba

Editor: I received a sample copy of the Militant. I was especially interested in the article on Cuba.

As a matter of fact, there is no issue of Communism or any other "ism" at stake in Cuba. The only issue is one of some hundreds of millions of dollars which American big business has dropped in Cuba and which they want us to recover for them at the point of a bayonet.

If such a project is feasible, please let me know and I can bear the cost of a certain number of reprints, both as to printing and as to mailing. Oh yes, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt should be included.

M. C. Minnesota

Dobbs' Trip To Japan

Editor: Farrell Dobbs' trip to Japan, is a splendid gesture of solidarity with the Japanese people!

sary of the most horrible crime in human history. The people of Japan are certainly taking a most heroic stand against involvement in another war.

I also noticed with interest your remarks about the role of the Communist party in 1945. I will remember the gloating of the Daily Worker over the Hiroshima horror and its praise of the capitalists and scientists.

What a sad sight it is to see the miserable fall of a once radical party.

Belle Montague Cambridge, Mass.

Why Many People Fear Socialism

Editor: People are a little afraid of socialism because they are scared they won't have as much as under the Democrats and Republicans. So I believe that is what holds them back from voting it in.

Older people like to have social security and we are told that eventually we will get socialized medicine and everything will be OK in a hundred years or so.

do it. We bolster our economy by defense work when it should be for schools, homes, highways, and hospitals and many other improvements.

Now I'm for socialism. It sounds good and I think it will work, but when and how? Will we all have a good job, good pay and short hours and more happiness?

Earl Cozard Detroit

New Reader Comments On Militant

Editor: Congratulations to Joseph Hansen for his precise views on the conflict between Cuba and Washington as expressed in the Aug. 1 issue of the Militant.

This is only the second time I have ever seen your paper, having bought the first Militant here three weeks ago.

I wish to toss a bouquet to you for your all-around sensible editorial policy of desisting from red-baiting and calling labor union officials "labor fakers" as the Socialist Labor party paper insists on doing.

In closing, I will say I am not a Communist, but I think Nikita Khrushchev is a great, great man. He is hated by the U.S. capitalists because of his keen insight into the American capitalist system, its works, and life generally in the U.S.A.

H. E. San Francisco

After the Circuses

Editor: Now that the convention circuses are over, it is as clear as the best radar-scanning from our encircling bases that "defense" spending will be upped by untold billions from now on.

J. R. K. Greensburg, Pa.

...Anti-H-Bomb Parley

(Continued from Page 1) are raised for imperialist recognition of the People's Republic of China.

Significant though it is, this trend does not wholly reflect sentiments among rank-and-file in the big Japanese delegation. They want to talk about how to carry on the fight for peace in a more effective way.

Worker and student delegates in this frame of mind have just gone through a profound series of mass demonstrations and political strikes against the Japan-U.S. military treaty.

In the heroic struggle of the Miike miners, backed by the students of Zengakuren, a major action is being fought against corporation attempts to "rationalize" industry at labor's expense.

These experiences are deepening political thought among workers and students. Many militants are beginning to perceive a political connection between the fight for peace and the problem of defending their economic interests.

Although these basic political conclusions are not yet clearly formed in their minds, the young militants seem to have quite firm opinions on one key point. They want a closer examination of program and leadership to find a way to fight more effectively.



FARRELL DOBBS

effective means of struggle puts the Japanese militants in the vanguard of the peace movement in the advanced capitalist countries, as they are demonstrating, so far as they get a chance, at the world conference now in session here.

... Aircraft Strike

(Continued from Page 1) faced a concerted strikebreaking campaign including company scabbering, local police attacks on the picket lines, arrests of militants, court injunction against mass picketings, and NLRB charges.

A strike cannot be won against such odds within the framework of Reuther's policies, which the union leadership followed. For several days at the beginning of the strike, which started June 8, no scabs entered the plants as thousands of strikers spontaneously massed at the gates.

Even had the local leadership pursued a more militant course, victory would not have been certain, though its chances would have improved. A local union, or even a group of them, as in this case, won't find it easy to reverse the consequences of the twenty-year policy followed by the top labor officialdom of cooperating with government agencies and bowing before strikebreaking judges.

Labor's Policy No Help In Michigan Primaries

DETROIT — AFL-CIO political prestige was somewhat tarnished in the Michigan primary elections Aug. 2. Most labor-endorsed candidates won Democratic nomination.

(1) The daily papers are giving labor the credit for winning John Swainson the Democratic nomination for governor. But the AFL-CIO had ruled that all three liberal candidates for the post were "acceptable" and did not endorse any of the three.

(2) In Wayne County the AFL-CIO endorsed Zoltan Ferency for prosecutor, but he was badly beaten. Although it refused to endorse eight Democratic members of the legislature who were considered unfriendly to labor, all managed to get re-nominated over labor-endorsed opponents.

(3) The biggest setback took place in the 16th congressional district, where the colorless incumbent, Rep. Lesinski, beat UAW Local 600 president Carl Stellato by 34,000 to 29,000.

Lesinski had also defeated Stellato (28,000 to 21,000) in the 1958 primary. But the AFL-CIO was neutral in that contest. This time it openly criticized Lesinski, for opposing the Forand bill among other things, and not only endorsed Stellato but campaigned actively for him.

The Stellato forces put on the most intensive campaign in the state. Since it is a presidential year, the primary turnout was bigger than last time and Stellato gained 8,000 votes over 1958. But Lesinski, despite little public campaigning, also gained, and Stellato's margin of defeat was cut only from 7,000 to 5,000.

It is well known that Lesinski's main support is a group of Polish and East European organizations determined to "keep

one of our own" as congressman. Though they vote Democratic, they tend to be conservative rather than liberal Democrats. But the "Polish bloc" by itself is not big enough to elect Lesinski.

What happened was this: There are a considerable number of Democrats in the 16th who simply are opposed to having a union leader as congressman, even one who is not radical.

But even that is only part of the explanation. There were 145,000 people in the district who voted Democratic in the 1958 general election. Only half of them turned out for the primary this year.

This is where he failed. And the reason is political more than organizational. He had to convince them there was enough of a difference between him and Lesinski to justify their spending an hour to go to the primary polls.

No Big Difference

Stellato tried. He showed that Lesinski never fought for anything important, even though he usually "voted right" by AFL-CIO standards; that Lesinski never said anything about peace or the shorter work week, etc.

That's what took all the sting out of Stellato's punch — his own Democratic politics and affiliations. He couldn't present himself as a genuine anti-war candidate without exposing the pro-war policies of the Democratic party as a whole.

Running against Lesinski as an independent labor candidate, free to criticize the Democratic line, Stellato might have been able to make the clear-cut distinctions he needed to get a large turnout of supporters.

Stellato rejected an independent labor campaign as unrealistic. But the primary results prove that his own policy was hardly a model of realism or practicality.

An independent labor campaign would just be moving into high gear, with a fair chance of winning in November. Instead, his own campaign is finished.

The AFL-CIO leaders will probably endorse Lesinski and most of the other Democrats whose nomination they endorsed. People who can swallow Lyndon Johnson are not likely to gag at anything.

Offers, in addition to exceptional recreational facilities, a varied nine-day program on current political, cultural and scientific subjects by outstanding socialists including Arne Swabeck, Theodore Edwards, Oscar Coover, Steve Roberts, Joyce Cowley, Asher Harer, Joan Jordan, Lois Saunders and others.

Calendar Of Events

DETROIT Ken Sutherland, Detroit unionist, tells "WHY AND HOW CANADIANS ARE ORGANIZING A LABOR PARTY." Fri., Aug. 26, 8:00 p.m. at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

SAN DIEGO Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party, gives a "REPORT ON JAPAN." Dobbs attended the recent World Disarmament Conference in Tokyo. Wed., Sept. 7, 8:30 p.m. 4561 North Ave. Aus.: San Diego Committee for Dobbs and Weiss.

MINNEAPOLIS Farrell Dobbs speaks on "No More Hiroshimas — An Eyewitness Report on Japan." TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 8:00 P.M. 704 Hennepin Ave. Contrib., 75 cents.

But this brand of "practical politics" cannot produce much of a crusading spirit or enthusiasm among labor's ranks. The evidence is that many union members disregard their leaders' endorsements when they vote, and that many more don't bother to vote at all.

If they still vote Democratic, it's not so much because they believe the AFL-CIO propaganda about the Democrats being pro-labor as it is that they do not see any effective alternative to voting Republican. Less than 15 per cent of the union members give a voluntary "buck for COPE."

The Democratic-labor coalition policy hasn't made the Democratic party pro-labor; all it has done is make the labor movement politically more conservative, timid and subservient.

The Michigan primary results show that labor is still stuck in a political blind alley and that the only way out is by forming an independent labor party.

Socialist Workers Party to Nominate In Wash. State

The Seattle branch of the Socialist Workers Party is busily engaged in securing pledges from Washington voters to attend its nominating convention on Tuesday, Sept. 13 and sign petitions to place the Dobbs-Weiss ticket on the ballot in that state.

On primary day at least 100 registered voters, who have not voted in the regular primary elections, must go to the convention of a minority party and sign its nominating petitions. SWP supporters are urging everyone who believes in socialism and in the need for independent political action to help put the party on the Washington ballot by this method.

The SWP nominating convention will be held Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1960 at 1412 18th Ave., Seattle, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Any registered voter in Washington can come and sign the registration which constitutes a vote in the primaries.

Farrell Dobbs, SWP presidential candidate, will be the featured speaker at the evening session of the Convention on Sept. 13. Throughout the rest of August and until primary day, the SWP will hold open house every Saturday evening at its campaign headquarters, 1412 18th Ave., Seattle. The public is invited to attend and participate in the forum discussions and social activities.

Advertisement

West Coast Vacation School

Big Bear Lake (100 miles from Los Angeles) Aug. 26 - Sept. 5

Offers, in addition to exceptional recreational facilities, a varied nine-day program on current political, cultural and scientific subjects by outstanding socialists including Arne Swabeck, Theodore Edwards, Oscar Coover, Steve Roberts, Joyce Cowley, Asher Harer, Joan Jordan, Lois Saunders and others.

Two Special Events For Labor Day Weekend

1. FARRELL DOBBS, SWP presidential candidate, will report to an active workers' conference on the election campaign.

2. THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE will hold its first Western Regional Educational Conference.

Tim Wohlforth, YSA national chairman, will speak on "Revolt on the Campus—The Student Movements of the 1930's." Four Young Socialists returning from Cuba will report on the Latin American Youth Conference in Havana.

For further information: write to West Coast Vacation School, 1702 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, 33. For rates and reservations, phone NO 3-0387, WE 5-9238, AN 9-4953.

'Invisible Picket Lines'

Since the first sit-ins of their high school students, the entire Negro population has been conducting a mass boycott of downtown Savannah, the delegates to the NAACP national convention, held this June in St. Paul, were told.

This boycott by a Negro community of 30,000 has involved overflow mass meetings every Sunday, distributing 60,000 leaflets, establishing a phoning committee of 100, compiling their own Negro telephone directory, setting up "invisible picket lines" when mass picketing was outlawed, and enforcing their own system of community justice.

Savannah high school students held their first sit-in March 16. Immediately they were arrested, intimidated, and fined. To rally support for the students, the NAACP branch called a mass meeting for Sunday. The response was overwhelming.

Each Sunday names of those persons going through the picket lines to buy have been read aloud at the mass meeting as the "traitors' list." Reading a buyer's name has usually been enough to persuade them not to repeat. Those buyers who persisted found their phones ringing all night for days until they repented. The picket lines continued. Printed leaflets

were distributed. A regular phoning committee of 75, with 25 alternates, was formed, calling people sometimes twice a day to urge them not to buy. A special Savannah Negro phone directory was laboriously compiled by cross-checking the regular and residential phonebooks.

As the community sacrificed and itself began to suffer from the boycott, one street on which there were many Negro merchants was removed from the boycott. Then at the Sunday mass meetings special chairs were put on the front stage for the clergy so that the community could see which clergymen were not supporting the boycott by their presence.

When the movement did not wane, the City Council became worried and passed the "anti-laws," as the community calls them: anti-picket laws, anti-distribution laws, anti-assembly laws. With regular pickets outlawed, "invisible" picket lines were established. Older persons of the community with unquestionable character patrolled the shopping areas. When they saw someone come out of a store, they would walk up to the person, smile to them for the benefit of the policeman who is in front of every store, and then walk along with the person. After they got down the street, the buyer would receive a scathing tongue-lashing. No matter how much a buyer denied his guilt, an accusation by any of the "pickets" is accepted as proof.

Many domestic servants have to shop for their employers. Some who flatly refused have won the consent of their employers. Others shop in white aprons to indicate they are not personally violating the boycott.

Notes in the News

NON-POLITICAL HOLLYWOOD — Producer Joseph Pasternak has disclosed that a number of scenes will not be included in his forthcoming production of "Where the Boys Are," which is based on Glendon Swarthout's novel of the same title. The book includes sections about vacationing college students in Florida raising funds to ship arms to help win the Cuban revolution.

FAULTY DIAGNOSIS — Pittsburgh police recently found a man unconscious on his back fire escape. He was charged with intoxication and thrown in jail. Several hours later he died from the head injury which had left him unconscious.

RELUCTANT RIGHTS FIGHTER — The chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, Elmer A. Carter, says SCAD has "enough headaches" without taking on the fight to end discrimination based on sex. "I hope the Legislature never gives us that power," he said.

CIVIL DEFENSE — A Pittsburgh firm that was peddling an atomic survival kit for \$19.75 suspended business after an investigation by the local Better Business Bureau. The cardboard kit contained free Civil Defense literature on how to build a fallout shelter, two candles, a can of condensed milk, a small first aid kit and some water purification pellets that would be useless in treating radioactive water.

MODELS WIN WELL-TIMED STRIKE — Six models in Turin, Italy, went on a strike during the final exams at the Academy of Arts. The girls had taken their poses in the nude. Students were studiously applying brushes and pencils while professors checked their progress. All at once the models began to get dressed. One of them said: "With the miserable pay we get, how can we be expected to keep up with styles?" Only after the director promised to get them a raise did the girls take off last season's outfits so that the exam could continue.

... Unionist Views Soviet Labor

(Continued from Page 1) and desires of the Soviet people.

"This attitude was by no means merely pacifist," Pollock added in our interview. "Views I heard expressed an anxious concern for peace, but an equally strong determination to defend the gains the Soviet people feel they have made in their living conditions."

The Soviet unions perform the dual role of "raising production levels" and "defending the interests of the workers." The American delegation found that "the Soviet unions are playing a broader role than previously, but it seems evident that 'production' problems are their foremost concern. . . . Matters of wages, collective bargaining, and grievance machinery occupy a lesser status as compared with unions in the West. . . ."

Pollock added that discussions with workers and union leaders did indicate, however, that "in recent years workers have had greater opportunity to take up grievances."

The delegation visited eight factories and found "on the job working conditions" good. Pollock was able to visit packing plants and retail meat markets and found conditions there compared favorably with those in plants in which members of his union work in the United States.

The American unionists noted the reduction of hours to seven hours a day — from 46 to 41 hours per six-day week. This was without a reduction in pay, they were informed.

"As yet not all workers are on the seven-hour day," Pollock said, "but plans call for the seven-hour day to be in effect for all industrial workers by the end of 1960."

The investigation established that "the two main problems of the Soviet economy at this stage of its development are the continuing problems of providing adequate housing and the short supply or lack of consumer goods." But in spite of this, "we have the definite impres-

sion that improvement in the living standards of the Soviet people has taken place in the past few years and everywhere there appears optimism that progress will continue in the future at an accelerated rate."

In the third area of investigation, individual liberties and the right to free expression, the American trade unions found:

"There is still no public discussion or public expression of divergent views in so far as fundamental questions of policy is concerned. Foreign publications are not accessible to the average Soviet citizen and only a limited number of selected foreign publications are available to specialized persons engaged in 'research.'"

(A Soviet union official countered this statement of the delegation, Pollock commented, by asking if Soviet publications could be received in the United States. "Yes," the Americans insisted. "What would happen if I sent you our publications?" the official asked. "Send them," the Americans stated. "You have our names and addresses.")

The American unionists' statement continued: "The one-party system continues as the instrument of Soviet political life and the ban or prohibition of organized factions within the dominant Communist Party remains."

"It should be noted, however, that a number of the authoritative reports indicate an increase in discussion and criticism within the top bodies of the Soviet government and the Communist party. It should also be noted that a number of changes in Soviet law designed to curb the 'excesses' of the Stalin period appear to have been implemented in Soviet life.

"Nocturnal arrests and secret trials are no longer taking place. Reports of the elimination of the old type of labor camps have been confirmed to us by sources not friendly to the Soviet regime and purge trials, too, seem to have ended. It must also be recorded that