Is New Recession On the Way?

See Page 2

THE MILITANT

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N.Y. Democrats Try to Rig Ballot

Tammany Lawyer Challenges Socialist Nominating Petitions

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — The Democratic party is again trying to deprive New York voters of the opportunity to cast a protest vote. The Socialist Workers party was notified today that the independent nominating petition for its presidential ticket has been challenged by Monroe Goldwater, chairman of the State Legal Commission of the Democratic party. In 1958, Goldwater acted for the Democratic machine in an unsuccessful effort to bar the Independent-Socialist party from the gubernatorial contest.

Goldwater, who was a law partner of the late Tammany chieftan, Ed "Boss" Flynn, has also challenged the nominating petition of the Socialist Labor party. In another move, nominating petitions for two local Communist party candidates were challenged by two "private citizens."

The Democratic legal spokesman has six days to file specifications in support of his blanket allegation that the nominating petition for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss is "insufficient, void and not in accordance" with election law.

The state election law is rigged to make it extremely difficult for a minority party to qualify for a ballot place. An independent nominating petition must contain the signatures of 12,000 registered voters, with at least 50 from 61 of the state's 62 counties.

Anticipating the Democratic move, the SWP submitted a nominating petition which virtually doubled the minimum requirement. A total of 23,197 signatures were filed. In every county an average of more than double the required

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SWP Election News

Campaigning for Socialism

By Joseph Hansen
Campaign Manager

In the editorial rooms of the big capitalist papers in New York there was a good deal of chortling the day Khrushchev arrived. Public congratulations were offered Mr. Christie, the local weatherman, for the "dismal rain" which he arranged in perfect keeping with the "cool" reception ordered by the State Department for the head of the Soviet government when the Baltika docked.

While they were chortling, however, the stock market took the worst nose dive since the 1958 recession. The Wall Street sharks ruefully counted a paper loss of $7½ billion.

What did the editors of the capitalist papers do when the shocking news came over the press wires? Naturally they blamed the $7½ billion loss on Khrushchev. It occurred the same day he arrived, didn't it?

So, chalking up the score, it would seem that Khrushchev is one up with that expensive silver lining he put on those

(Continued on Page 2)

Your Help Is Needed On Ballot Challenge

By Tom Kerry
Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

What is the preservation of free speech and free elections worth to you? Nixon and Kennedy contend that the ideas of socialism do not attract the American people. According to these representatives of big business, the people are perfectly content with the profit system.

Why, then, do the Democratic and Republican machines go to such lengths to keep socialists off the ballot and to prevent their views from being heard? This year they are more determined than ever to tighten their stranglehold on the electoral facilities and the means of communication.

Two deeds forcefully demonstrate this. One of the few bills passed by the special Congressional session awarded a monopoly of free TV and radio time to the Democratic and Republican candidates. The minority parties which had previously been guaranteed equal time were deliberately denied this right.

The Socialist Workers party has protested this outrage to the Federal Communications Commission without receiving any satisfaction. Our attorneys are now preparing to appeal the new law and its discriminatory interpretations to the federal courts in order to test its constitutionality.

In New York the Tammany machine has contested the SWP petitions for a place on the November ballot. The law requires at least 12,000 signatures, including 50 registered voters in 61 counties. The SWP members and friends mobilized their full resources to complete this task. Some devoted their entire vacations to gathering signatures in the rural areas upstate. They fulfilled all the requirements, filing 23,197 signatures.

Now the Democratic lawyers are hard at work to disqualify the SWP. They don't want Dobbs and Weiss on the ballot because they fear that too many disgruntled Democrats might vote socialist this year.

Our attorneys are now obliged to make a court fight to frustrate their moves. As those who followed the Independent-Socialist campaign in 1958 know, this is a costly affair.

A large part of the national election $12,000 fund we are collecting must be used to cinch our right to be on the N.Y. ballot and get access to the air waves. We appeal to all our readers to help us in this fight. If you believe in democracy and fair play and are revolted by the Democratic-Republican machinations, show it in this way.

Send your contributions to: Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

(See Fund Scoreboard on Page 2).

"Bienvenido Fidel!"

Part of the crowd of several thousand New York supporters of the Cuban Revolution who went to Idlewild Airport Sept. 18 to extend a rousing welcome to Premier Castro. One huge banner declared: "Welcome Fidel — Give 'Em Hell!"

So the Hungry Are Still Fed Big Promises

"This is the season when the capitalist candidates scatter promises like chicken feed to attract votes," stated Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers party candidate for vice-president last week. "Senator Kennedy is a worthy apprentice of his masters in this game."

"On Sept. 21 he publicly proclaimed that in his first three months as president he would send Congress messages 'that will deal with wiping out poverty in the United States.' However, he gave no guarantee that, even if his Democratic party had majorities in both Houses, Congress would enact his proposals.

"He pointed with pride to the Roosevelt and Truman administrations as precedents 'who practised at home what they

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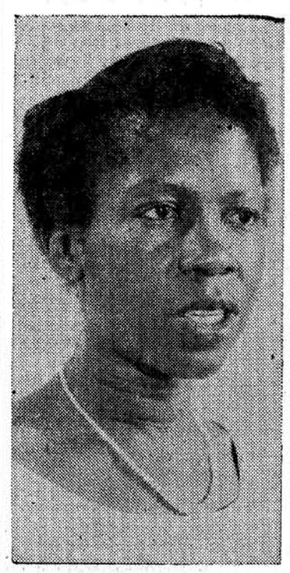
MYRA TANNER WEISS, Socialist Workers party candidate for vice-president.

Labels Those Planks As "Campaign Hooey"

"Adam Clayton Powell has come out for Kennedy and Johnson while Jackie Robinson is working for Nixon," said Gladys Barker Grauer, Socialist Workers nominee for U.S. Senator from New Jersey last week. "But neither of these leaders voices the true feelings of most Negroes on the run-around both parties have given them on civil rights.



GLADYS GRAUER

"A more representative voice, I believe, was heard in Philadelphia this week when Dr. Nannie Burroughs told the Women's Auxiliary delegates to the National Baptist Convention that the 'famous' civil-rights planks in both political platforms are 'fakes.'

"They are 'just so much candy obviously promised in an effort to get votes," she said. Amens resounded through the hall as this well-known Negro orator declared: 'We are sick and tired of this campaign hooey.'

"There are many, many Negroes and civil rights supporters in my state and throughout the country who feel the same way. If you're sick and tired of this campaign hooey, too, vote for the Socialist Workers candidates in November," Mrs. Grauer concluded.

Johnson Gives Tip-off On Kennedy Pledges

By Farrell Dobbs
Socialist Workers Party candidate for president

Many labor and liberal backers of Kennedy feel that Lyndon Johnson is a liability to the Democratic ticket. He is without question an embarrassment to the false image of the Democratic party as a friend of labor and the Negro people which they want the voters to accept. But the Texas senator represents the real directors of the Democratic machine. They know that a price must be paid in promises to the people in order to win the offices which can then be put at the service of big business and the white supremacists.

Kennedy and Johnson therefore have a division of labor in this campaign. The presidential nominee, like Truman and Roosevelt before him, parades as the apostle of progressivism while the vice presidential candidate placates conservative and reactionary opinion.

Last week, for example, Kennedy, speaking before the Liberal party in New York, proclaimed himself an unalloyed liberal. He declared that the new national leadership under his command must be dedicated to liberalism.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the country, the other half of his ticket was working the other side of the street. On Sept. 15 in Arizona where Senator Barry Goldwater rides herd for the Republicans, Johnson was asked whether he supported the Democratic platform plank for repeal of the "right-to-work" laws. Arizona has such a law.

No Promise on T-H

Johnson made it clear that he doesn't. He carefully pointed out how little the current Democratic platform gave to the labor movement. The 1960 labor plank, he said, didn't go "quite as far" as previous Democratic platforms which advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. "I stand on the 1960 platform," he declared.

But then the Texan observed that "there are a lot of things in every platform that are not realized." And he went on to remark that few of the one hundred members of the Democratic Platform Committee "will be called upon to implement it in Congress."

In this way Johnson was assuring the antiunion forces that they needn't worry that the limited verbal concessions to labor in the Democratic platform would get a friendly reception when Congress met.

In this same speech Johnson assailed the opposition as a party of "two faces," Goldwater for the conservatives, Rockefeller for the liberals. But the team of Kennedy and Johnson are equally two-faced. While Kennedy swears in the Northern cities he will faithfully implement the platform pledges, Johnson is notifying the conservatives in advance that the Democratic Congress he hopes to dominate will disregard whatever displeases them. Does not the record of the special

(Continued on Page 4)

Vote Socialist!

You can vote socialist in the following states by casting your ballot for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, candidates of the Socialist Workers party for president and vice president.

Colorado: (presidential electors).

Iowa: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Farmer Labor."

Michigan: (presidential electors). Vote for Frank Lovell for U.S. senator; Robert Himmel for governor; Evelyn Sell for lieutenant governor; Larry Dolinski for secretary of state; Rita Shaw for attorney general; Harriet Talan for state treasurer; Edith Gbur for auditor general.

Minnesota: (presidential electors.) Vote for Carl Feingold for U. S. senator.

Montana: (presidential electors).

New Jersey: (presidential electors). Vote for Gladys Grauer for U.S. senator.

New York: (presidential electors).

Pennsylvania: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Workers Party"). Vote for Morris Chertov for state treasurer; Arthur Felberbaum for auditor general.

Utah: (presidential electors, ballot designation, "Socialist Workers and Farmers Party").

Washington: (presidential electors).

Wisconsin: (presidential electors).

Write-in votes for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss are urged in all other states.

Also, in **Illinois** write in Howard Mayhew, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. senator. In **Los Angeles** write in Erroll Banks, Socialist Workers candidate in the 23rd Congressional District.

State Department Shows Its Gloom Over U.N. Crisis

Banks Urges Recognition Of New China

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21— "One principal actor will be absent when the all-star cast of statesmen meet at the UN General Assembly this week. That is any representative from the People's Republic of China," declared Erroll Banks, Socialist Workers candidate for Congress in the 23rd District

"The continuing exclusion of China from the UN in favor of Chiang's rump representative enforced by our State Department is a scandal which ought to be remedied without delay. The Soviet delegation will press the issue of China's representation early in the session. We hope that both the new members and the old will this time give a majority vote to seat Communist China.

"Can any question of world peace, disarmament or international relations be properly discussed, let alone decided there, without the participation of the spokesmen for 650 million people, the largest nation on this planet?

"My party not only supports China's right of admission to the UN but urges Washington to lift its boycott of Peking, and recognize its government," said Banks.

ERROLL BANKS

"Advises" TV Chains to Cut Reports on Khrushchev Visit

By Daniel Roberts

Rudeness, arrogance and fear have marked Washington's reaction to the prospects of a debate among heads of state in the United Nations General Assembly, whose new session began the evening of Sept. 20. These attitudes were betrayed by the way in which authorities treated Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro—the leading representatives of the noncapitalist section of the world and of the struggle for national independence from imperialism.

Khrushchev and Castro have been confined to the island of Manhattan on the pretext that this was required for their own "security," despite the extremely friendly reception Castro received from the Latin-American and Negro communities in New York.

Khrushchev's ship, the Baltika, was given a dilapidated East River pier for berthing. Castro and his party were denied accommodations at one New York hotel after another until he protested to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and threatened to camp out in Central Park. He finally secured lodgings at the Theresa Hotel in Harlem.

On Sept. 18 it was revealed that the TV stations had been "advised" by the State Department not to accord any interviews to Khrushchev and not to give his visit here any coverage besides his UN appearances.

The big-business press has been filled with diatribes not only against Khrushchev and Castro but against President Nasser of Egypt, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Toure of Guinea and Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, all of whom will participate in the UN deliberations.

The overall aim of this press barrage is to convey to Americans in general and New Yorkers in particular that they are about to be contaminated by something akin to the bubonic plague. Even the precipitous drop of the stock market on Sept. 19, was blamed on "the international situation as Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrived for the United Nations General As-

(Continued on Page 4)

Dobbs Seeks Debate on Cuba With Kennedy

DENVER, Sept. 16 — Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers party presidential candidate, today challenged Senator Kennedy, Democratic party presidential nominee, to a public debate on Cuba during his visit to Denver.

In its telegram to Kennedy, the SWP Colorado Campaign Committee stated: "Dobbs defends Cuban Revolution. Fully aware your policy denying Americans democratic right to hear all views."

Dobbs will arrive in Denver Sept. 23. He will remain in the Rocky Mountain city two days as part of his nationwide campaign tour. His visit coincides with Senator Kennedy's.

Farrell Dobbs will give a nationwide TV broadcast over WABC; Sat. Oct. 1; 10:30-10:45 p.m. Eastern Time. Check your newspapers, or call WABC for local time.

Kennedy has branded the Castro government as an "enemy" and a Soviet satellite.

The Democratic candidate is not likely to accept debate with anyone like Dobbs who has been countering the "hate Cuba" lies with the truth about the Cuban struggle for freedom and independence.

FARRELL DOBBS

Where Worthy Found Racial Bias in Cuba

The only racial bias he saw in Cuba was at the huge U.S. naval base there, reported William Worthy in the Sept. 17 Baltimore Afro-American.

Worthy is the Negro correspondent whose passport was revoked by the State Department when he visited China to get a first-hand view of that country.

"At Guantanamo Bay, I found the familiar pattern of separation of the races that characterizes most of Uncle Sam's ventures abroad," he writes.

"A good proportion of the several thousand Cuban citizens who commute daily and work on the base are either tan or quite dark. In many cases, they or their parents immigrated here from Jamaica or elsewhere in the West Indies.

"Repeatedly at the base gate, they told me that mess facilities for Americans on the base are separate from those provided for the so-called locals. The 'natives' who sleep at the Naval installation also have their separate quarters.

"When two television colleagues of mine set their cameras down on the Cuban side of the open gate and began shooting pictures of the day shift walking out," he continued, "an order went out to the three Marine sentries to suspend the customary body search of the departing Cubans, and to inspect only their identification badges.

"So accustomed were the Cubans to the daily patting routine that many of them automatically held their arms up over their heads as they lined up before the Marines.

"Do Come Back"

"After stepping through the gate and spotting the cameras, at least a dozen of the Cubans came up to us, and said: 'Do come back every day. Then they won't search us.'"

Worthy concluded his article by predicting that "the Marines won't be around Guantanamo — and possibly other bases in Latin America as well — by the time Dick Nixon or Jack Kennedy runs for re-election in 1964."

Teen-Agers Held "Delinquent" For Defying Bus Segregation

GADSDEN, Ala., Sept. 16— Three Negro teen-agers were found guilty of "delinquency" in juvenile court here today because they refused to ride segregated on a Greyhound bus last month. The trio, children of Birmingham civil-rights leader Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, are Patricia, 17, Fredericka, 17, and Fred, Jr., 13.

They refused to accept the verdict of indefinite probation; and their attorney, Len Holt, announced they would appeal to the circuit court. In an effort to discourage the appeal, Judge Rayburn set the appeals bonds at $5,000 each. When it was pointed out that the judge would have the responsibility for keeping them in prison the bond was reduced to $500 each which was quickly provided by sympathizers.

Assailing the unjustified verdict, Rev. Shuttlesworth declared: "The day has arrived when Negroes will no longer accept punishment for crimes not committed. In this situation, even one day's probation makes a mockery of justice, as the children were sitting in an orderly way on an interstate bus when arrested."

Protests have been called for by the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, southwide civil-rights organization.

Youth Paper Backs Dobbs

The eight-page October issue of the Young Socialist features its support to the Dobbs-Weiss ticket. In a front-page editorial headed: "We Vote Socialist," the editor says: "It seems very strange that no other viable socialist tendency has come forward with a position of voting for what it believes in.

"We are for building a labor party, we are for a program of full rights for Negro and all other minority groups, we are for a policy which would take war-making powers out of the hands of capitalists and ensure real peace. All—socialists and nonsocialists — who are for that program should vote for it. That means a vote for the Socialist Workers party candidates, Dobbs and Weiss."

The issue contains many informative articles on the student movement and youth activities. For copies, write the Young Socialist, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3, N.Y.

BOOKS

The United States and Latin America. Background papers and the Final Report of the Sixteenth American Assembly, Arden House, Harriman Campus of Columbia University, Harriman, N.Y., October 15-28, 1959. The American Assembly, Columbia University December 1959. Price $2.00

Those whose interest in Latin American affairs has been roused by the Cuban revolution will find valuable factual information in this book concerning economic, political and social conditions south of the Rio Grande. The United States and Latin America contains a compilation of essays written by experts in this field.

Their presentations, however, are colored by the fact that they support the State Department's cold-war policies which, to Latin Americans, mean the continuation of the status quo. At the same time the authors are challenged by the Cuban revolution, considered by millions in Latin America to be the answer to their own hopes and aspirations.

The drive toward industrialization and economic development which could raise the area's abysmally low living standards is discussed by Reynold E. Carlson, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, in the article entitled, "The Economic Picture."

Per capita income, Carlson reveals, ranges from $500 in Venezuela to $85 in Haiti, "which places [Latin America] on a par with some of the poorest countries of Southeast Asia." Everywhere inflation rages. From 1950-57 the rise in the cost of living ranged from 104 per cent in Panama to 6,937 per cent in Bolivia.

Frank Tannenbaum, professor of Latin American history at Columbia, describes the semi-feudal relations existing on the **haciendas,** the large estates, in an article entitled "Toward An Appreciation of Latin America."

"The hacienda has no built-in device that will allow for reform of the system," Tannenbaum says. It has no way of meeting the challenge of "the new ways that are undermining a traditional and age-old form of social organization . . . and yet [the system] cannot remain indifferent to television, atomic energy — and, psychoanalysis and Karl Marx as well." (Emphasis in the original.)

Though he does not suggest that a revolution is inevitable, Tannenbaum comments: "What is inevitable, if Latin America is to industrialize effectively and meet the demands for a higher standard of living and more democratic society, is a wide agrarian reform which is not compatible with the survival of the hacienda system."

Herbert L. Matthews, New York Times Latin America editor, in the essay, "Diplomatic Relations," traces the history of U.S.-Latin-American relations from the year 1811 through the Monroe Doctrine to the present day.

Latin Americans, he observes, have not considered themselves to be "involved with us in the cold war. We seemed to accept the phony protestation of dictators who won favor in the United States by proclaiming their anti-communism."

As an outstanding example of U.S. cold war policy in Latin America, Matthews cites the State Department's intervention, in 1954, against Guatemala's democratically elected liberal reform government of Jacobo Arbenz. At the department's instigation Arbenz was overthrown and a U.S.-controlled puppet regime, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, was imposed on the Guatemalan people.

To accomplish its aim the department began by mustering "the whole mechanism of the inter-American system [the Caracas conference in 1954]; helping the rebels with arms; and building up a tremendous propaganda campaign, Matthews says.

At that Matthews glosses over crucial facts in an attempt to lighten the guilt of the State Department in the Guatemalan counter-revolution. For instance he denies any collusion between the government and the United Fruit Company. Just the same he admits that U.S. and Latin American interests differ. "Our military and businessmen naturally want stability," he says. The status quo "provides the climate in which they can best operate. Insofar as the State Department thinks in terms of Latin-American support in the United Nations and of pro-Yankee governments, it, too, wants stability.

"But . . . Latin Americans were not and are not looking to us to lead a crusade against communism, but to help them meet their real and pressing social, economic and political problems."

These essays were first used as background material for the Sixteenth American Assembly held at Columbia University in October 1959. Among those who participated were: Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State and representatives from Standard Oil of New Jersey, United Fruit, the King Ranch of Texas, U.S. Steel Foundation, Export-Import Bank and American & Foreign Power Co.

They and some 400 other U.S. companies have carved an empire out of the labor of Latin America's poverty-and-disease-racked masses. The cry, "we must unite" all American nations to defend the hemisphere against "foreign invasion," "international communism," "subversion from within" and "economic aggression," becomes most pronounced whenever these profit-gouging companies are threatened by reform or revolution.

The clear and present danger to these interests lies in the Cuban revolution which ousted the Batista dictatorship and disturbed the precious status quo.

In its final report, the Assembly declared that private investments in large and small industries "will have to play the greatest role" if Latin America is to achieve a higher standard of living. With the Cuban revolution firmly in mind, the participants demanded greater protection for the private investor in the future. Therefore Latin Americans must guarantee "equitable conditions . . . fair safeguards, including prompt and adequate compensation in the event of expropriation, on which responsible investors . . . rely."

Many of the facts presented in the United States and Latin America prove that U.S. vested interests will not be permitted to continue for long their shameless methods of exploitation. Help is needed for a serious industrialization program. But the demands of dollar imperialism for "fair safeguards" and "adequate compensation" will be swept aside as nearly 200 million fight for their right to live like human beings.

— Lillian Kiezel

. . . Campaigning for Socialist

(Continued from Page 1)

dismal clouds produced by the capitalist planners.

* * *

Socialist campaigners in New York didn't find the rain dismal at all. Armed with umbrellas, raincoats and socialist literature, they enjoyed themselves among the crowd that gathered to greet Fidel Castro.

Even the most reactionary New York papers, those that have been putting out rabid "hate Cuba" lies, were forced to admit that the majority of demonstrators favored the Havana delegation. The grudging admission, however, is a watered-down reflection of the truth. As the socialist campaigners can testify, the enthusiasm of the pro-Cuba demonstrators was extremely high — and quite infectious.

* * *

Members of the Students for Dobbs and Weiss committee are among the most active campaigners in New York. Last week at a folk-song concert, for example, they sold 75 copies of the Young Socialist, 14 Dobbs-Weiss buttons and signed up three new adherents.

At a four-hour street meeting at City College featuring Myra Tanner Weiss, the crowd stayed around 100. Some 70 papers and 10 buttons were sold. A new supporter signed up.

At a similar meeting at Brooklyn College where the crowd was smaller but rowdier, 30 papers and eight buttons were sold. One more supporter joined.

* * *

Do you, too, want a Dobbs-Weiss button? Send 15 cents to Students for Dobbs and Weiss, 45 East 7th St., New York 3, N.Y. Very handsome and very sticky stickers are also available at $1.50 a hundred. Also a campaigner's kit for $1 that includes five buttons, ten "Vote Socialist" stickers, ten copies of the Socialist Workers election platform and five copies of the latest issue of the Young Socialist.

* * *

Would you like to hear Myra at a street meeting? The Debs Club is sponsoring the Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate on the CCNY campus, Thursday, Sept. 29 at noon. Just look for the crowd.

* * *

During the recently concluded petition drive to get the SWP on the New York ballot, a "hip" Dobbs-Weiss campaigner held the following exchange with a prospect.

Said the prospect: "What do you dig, man?"

"I dig Marx, man."

"That's communism, man."

"It's what I dig."

"Man's got to dig what he digs," said the prospect and signed the petition.

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Allentown	$ 85	$ 59	69
Chicago	600	340	57
New York	3,325	1,791	54
Twin Cities	950	400	42
Detroit	470	140	30
Newark	200	58	29
Milwaukee	225	63	28
Boston	300	65	22
San Francisco	325	72	22
Los Angeles	3,450	730	21
St. Louis	75	11	15
Philadelphia	300	39	13
San Diego	200	20	10
Berkeley-Oakland	325	22	7
Cleveland	485	0	0
Connecticut	75	0	0
Denver	50	0	0
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
Seattle	375	0	0
General	175	138	79
Total through Sept. 20	$12,000	$3,948	33

Special Offer During Election

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.

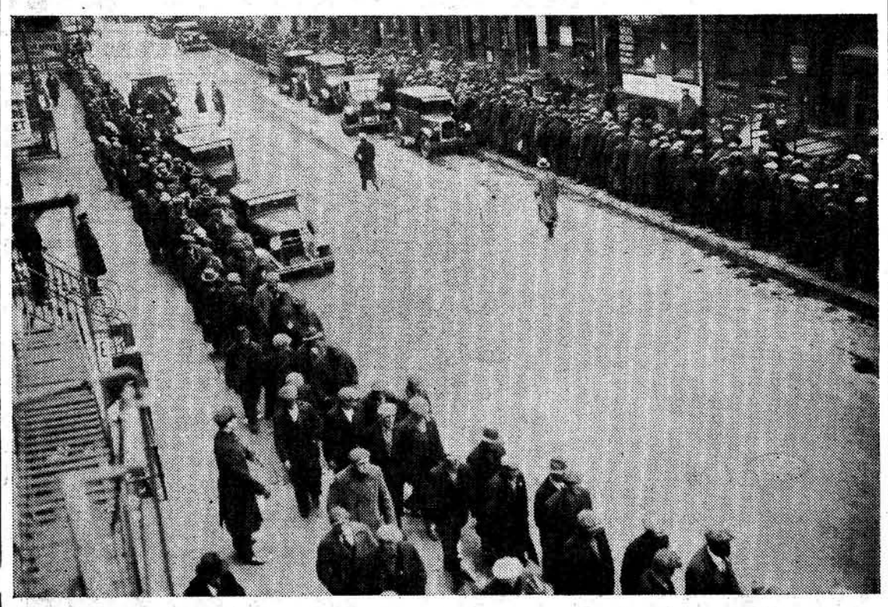
Name .....

Street ..... **Apt.** .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Is New Recession on Way?

Is This Where You Came In?



If you're still in your teens or early 20's, America's Great Depression is something you've heard or read about. But for millions of workers a line of hungry jobless like this one is a scene they'll never forget. With current signs pointing to a new recession a lot of people are asking, "Will It Happen Again?" The ultimate answer depends on how soon the American working people take over our vast productive machine and start operating it for use instead of profit.

Slump in Production of Steel May Portend Wide Decline

By William F. Warde

Portents of a new recession keep piling up. Consumer buying is hesitant. Home building is sluggish. Capital expansion plans have slowed down. Many forecasters expect a drop in industrial production for August.

The situation is especially ominous in steel, the basic gauge of industrial activity. Production has hovered for many weeks now around 50% of capacity with no sure evidence of the anticipated upswing.

"The delay in the expected upturn in steel output is casting a shadow over the outlook for the general economy," noted Sam Dawson, AP business analyst. "Business is used to the ups and downs in the steel industry. But when one of the ups doesn't come along on schedule, business gets nervous."

The steel workers are much more disturbed than the employers. Declaring that the steel industry is "in a real depression," the Wage Policy group of the United Steelworkers pointed out in Washington last month that 135,000 members of their union are unemployed and another 350,000 are underemployed.

Steel Profits Soar

While half the total membership of the steel union is suffering from the slump in their industry, the steel barons are prospering. U.S. Steel profits for the first half of this year came very close to an all-time record high. The company made $193.5 millions in six months, earning 11.79% of its net worth. This is almost double the 6% return considered as normal earnings on invested capital.

This means that fewer workers are producing more steel at greater profit to the corporation. The rapid pace of technological advance is throwing more and more people out of work.

The latest government figures reveal that 5.9% of the people who wanted jobs in August couldn't find them. This was the highest percentage for any month since November 1959 when the steel strike was on.

The total of adult men out of work has risen for three straight months. This index is ominous because unemployment among adult men rose before each of the last three postwar recessions and was one of the first signals that a recession was under way.

"These are the people who need and want jobs and who stay in there and keep looking," said one Washington official. "They don't drift in and out of the labor force the way the teen-agers do."

Long-term prospects for employment are as dismal as the short-term outlook, contends the Sept. 1 United Mine Workers Journal. "The labor force during the past seven years grew by 5.4 million while new jobs increased by only 3.4 million. That's a deficit of two million jobs. The number of full time jobs actually has decreased by 500,000 during the past three years.

Gap Widens

"There are two million less jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroad industry now than there were in 1953. The total number of man-hours worked in private industry today is less than in 1053. There is an ever-widening gap between our ability to produce goods and services and our actual production. This means that both plants and people are idle, as coal miners well know."

If this trend continues, the miners paper predicts, there will be a deficit of 500,000 jobs each year or five million more regularly unemployed at the end of the next decade.

This assumes that the economy will continue to operate at the present levels. But, says the Sept. 16 Wall Street Journal, "most recession forecasters look for a decline late this year or early next."

While the steel and mine union leaders express deep concern over the state of the economy, they offer no program adequate to ward off the slump and assure employment to their members. Their main recourse is to the Democratic and Republican parties which are bound to the capitalist profiteering and anarchy responsible for insecurity and recession.

SWP Proposals

The Socialist Workers candidates are proposing three main steps to counteract the consequences of the impending capitalist slump:

(1) Establish the 30-hour week at forty hours pay.

(2) Extend unemployment insurance to every worker, and at full union scale for the full period of waiting for a job.

(3) Let the government take over all facilities made idle by cutbacks, automation, mergers, decentralization, runaways or depression. Operate them under charge of committees elected by the workers.

Besides a Bottleneck, Smith Serves as Cork

By Marvel Scholl

The next time you hear anyone argue that Congress carries out the wishes of the people, remind him of the role played by Mr. Howard Worth Smith, Dixiecrat representative from Virginia, leader of the Southern bloc of Democrats, and chairman of the House Rules Committee.

As chairman of the Rules Committee, Smith wields immense power. This committee has eight Democratic and four Republican members. Smith, Colmer of Mississippi, and the Republicans tightly control the committee. Most of the remaining six are juniors who "depend on this hierarchy for favors and advancement," according to the revealing article on this congressional "roadblock" in the Aug. 8 New York Times.

The Rules Committee can bottle up any legislation it dislikes. In the summer special session it tied up or mangled four measures: the school construction bill already passed in different forms by both House and Senate; a housing bill; the For- and medical aid bill; and the minimum wage law.

The Rules Committee was originally set up to channel bills out of specific committees onto the House floor. It usurped its present powers early in the century when two Republican speakers, Thomas Reed and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, converted it into an instrument for dominating the House.

In 1937 Smith and other conservative Democrats, in coalition with equally reactionary Republicans, seized hold of the Committee to fight against remnants of the New Deal. This combine has hung on ever since.

All legislation before the House goes first to its appropriate committee where it is debated, amended, (and sometimes just filed). Then it goes to the Rules Committee, ostensibly for scheduling on the floor. Actually, unless it meets the stiff conservative criteria of the committee's "big six," it is pigeonholed indefinitely, or so butchered that its original intent is lost.

The committee can employ many ways to gain its ends — other than just sitting on a bill until Congress adjourns. The most drastic is one Smith has used to kill civil-rights measures: he just disappears from Washington so that his committee cannot call itself into session!

In 1947 when that year's civil rights bill was before the committee, Smith left town—rumor has it he went back to Virginia to see about one of his barns which had burned down. Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House, quipped: "I knew Howard Smith would do anything to stop a civil rights bill but I didn't think he'd resort to arson."

There are three ways a bill can be rescued from oblivion in this committee:

(1) A petition carrying 219 names (a majority of the House) can call it out for debate on the floor.

(2) On two Wednesdays each month — calendar Wednesdays —other committee chairmen can call out their particular bills without approval of the committee. But if they do so, the bill must be debated and voted on that same day. There are so many committees with legislation filed away in the Rules Committee that each chairman gets about two chances a year to use this privilege.

(3) A committee chairman can call out his bill if he can get a two-thirds majority vote from the House to do so. This is about as easy as "beating the Yankees four straight games in a World Series without bats," says the Times.

In 1958 the liberal bloc in the House talked cockily, before Congress, of changing the rules to take away Smith's veto powers over legislation. But they ran into stubborn opposition from Speaker Sam Rayburn and got nowhere. Smith and his crew are still able to scuttle any progressive legislation.

Free Speech Issue Debated At N.Y. Forum

"We should not hide behind the cops but come out ourselves in a counter demonstration," said Conrad Lynn, noted civil-liberties attorney, at a New York symposium Sept. 20 sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on the subject: "Should Nazis be denied Freedom of Speech."

The ECLC had opposed Mayor Wagner's withdrawal of a permit for Lincoln Rockwell, a professed Nazi, to speak in Union Square. The Communist party, which had called for Wagner's suppression of Rockwell, subsequently attacked the policy of the ECLC.

Arnold Johnson, vice-chairman of the New York Communist party argued, "Civil Liberties were served by the prevention of Rockwell's speech. . . . To advocate free speech for Nazis is the same as advocating free speech for scabs. . . . The Nazis must be denied the use of the halls and streets of New York."

"The interests of the working class are best served by the preservation of free speech," said Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the ECLC. He noted that the arguments used to support Wagner's action against Rockwell were the same "as those used by the Dodds and the Eastlands."

Mrs. June Gordon, chairman of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women, told of her organization's efforts to get Wagner to withdraw Rockwell's speaking permit. She said, "We were exercising our right of petition under the first amendment."

Dr. Corliss Lamont, who chaired the meeting read a statement adopted by the National Council of ECLC in defense of its position of civil liberties for everyone.

Also speaking in support of the ECLC policy were Dr. Clark Foreman, director of ECLC; Dr. Royal W. France, secretary of the National Lawyers Guild and Prof. David Haber of Rutgers University.

Urge Aid to Victims Of Franco's Terror

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have appealed to President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev to intervene at the coming session of the United Nations on behalf of amnesty for all 6,000 political prisoners in Spain today. The group appealed to other delegation heads as well.

The text of the cablegram sent Sept. 15 is as follows:

"American veterans of the international brigades, who fought against fascism in Spain, appeal to you to raise your voice at the United Nations session for amnesty for all political prisoners in Spain. This is an act of simple justice which all honest men will applaud."

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"You Never Had It So Good"

Republican campaigners with Nixon at their head are going about the country shouting, "We never had it so good!" Anyone who dares mention poverty in 1960 is presumably a disseminator of "despair and doubt" about the greatness of America ready for questioning by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Democrats agree that we are all enjoying the comforts and sharing the rewards of our socalled "affluent society." But they contend that it will be much better under their administration.

Both try to sweep under the rug the following realities of our economic life today. After years of boom, widespread poverty exists in the U.S. In mid-1960 seven million of our fellow citizens depend on charity for their existence. And 41½ million Americans don't get the minimum needed for decent family living!

Professor Robert Lampman of the University of Wisconsin recently made a study of low-income families for the Joint Economic Committee of the United States. He arrived at the conclusion that today at least 20% of all Americans — one-fifth of the nation — live close to the poverty line or below it.

This is not their personal fault. The major factors of poverty, he found, were low wages and irregular employment, dependent old age, inadequate education, discrimination because of color, broken homes and households in which the male breadwinner has become incapacitated. These are largely social causes.

Poverty is particularly acute in areas of chronic unemployment and under-employment which now exist in more than one-half of the states. The Washington Post wrote about the distress in the ten-state Appalachian region: "Tens of thousands of Americans live in appalling poverty. Live? No, they hardly exist. Whole counties are precariously held together by a flour-and-dried-milk paste of surplus foods. The school lunch program provides many children with their only decent meals. Relief has become a way of life for once proud and aggressively independent mountain families."

While millions of families are depressed to substandard levels, the rich certainly "never had it so good." They are getting relatively richer and paying a smaller share of taxes on their bloated incomes.

At least 30% of the country's personal wealth is owned by the top 1.6% of the adult population. Almost two-thirds of all stocks is owned by 5.7% of all American families.

But in 1958 only 18.6% of the income of the top 5% went in taxes to the government. They don't pay more taxes but less than the poor, proportionately.

In addition, the rich benefit from capital gains on investments and expense account outlays. According to Labor Economic Review, over $10 billion annually has been received via capital gains and illicit expense accounts in recent years.

There is no excuse for any poverty in a country with our immense productive potential. A rational economy could easily and speedily provide abundance for everyone. What stands in the way is the capitalist system: its profiteering, its inequality, its waste, anarchy, vast military expenditures, its misuse of labor power and its incapacity to utilize our resources.

This balance sheet since the end of the Second World War, after four years of Democratic and eight years of Republican rule, is in itself a damning indictment of capitalism and a powerful argument for supporting candidates in favor of a change-over to the profit-free, planned economy of socialism.

Grease Boys for the Oil Kings

The Democratic and Republican nominees cannot be counted on to do much for the underpaid, the sick, the old folks and the discriminated minorities. But they are guaranteeing to take care of one small section of our citizens in the luxury to which they are accustomed. These are the oil and gas magnates.

One of Eisenhower's first acts when he took office in 1953 was to sign a bill handing over off-shore oil rights to the states, opening up pools of petroleum worth billions to the oil monopolies.

Now, in his first speech in Texas, Nixon endorsed the 27½ per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas. It is reported that this announcement drew cheers from his Dallas audience, the loudest of all very likely from the richest among them.

The oil depletion provisions have long been one of the major scandals of our federal tax setup. They permit oil and gas producers to deduct from taxable income 27½ per cent of their gross earnings from such operations. Other mining industries are allowed various deductions ranging down to five per cent. This has enabled oil, gas and mining interests to pile up huge fortunes at the expense of the consumers.

The opposition to this $2½ billion tax-allowance racket has become so vocal that the Democratic convention put a plank in its platform pledging the closing of "loopholes" in the Federal tax laws, including "depletion allowances which are inequitable."

However, campaigning in New Mexico on September 13, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson assured oil men that the Democrats who controlled Congress would protect them against reduction of tax-depletion rates. He pointed out that over the years only a handful of senators had supported periodical attempts to cut the special tax benefits.

Then Senator Anderson, of New Mexico, who helped write the Democratic plank, assured the same audience that it was not aimed at oil production at all but only at the "inequitable" application to products in finished form.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Johnson's sidekick, boasted before 650 party contributors at Abilene that he and Representative Ikarmd, another Texas Democrat, had "held the line" against legislation to reduce the allowances in the House Ways and Means Committee, which initiates tax legislation.

The liberal New York Post complains that Johnson has publicly repudiated his party's platform pledge on the oil depletion allowance issue. He has also done the same on civil rights. But isn't that why the Texas millionaire is in the Senate—and on the Democratic ticket?

Cuba and the Liberals

During the twenty-one months since the Cuban revolution began, the majority of liberals in this country have either been silent about it or openly hostile. The New Republic, for instance, one of the most prominent organs of liberalism, devoted only about four or five articles or editorials to the happenings in Cuba. Two or three of these were noncommittal and one stated that it is "at least possible that Castro is either a dupe or knowing ally of the Communists."

Other periodicals listed on the liberal side, such as the Reporter, have been hostile. In addition, the political spokesmen of liberalism, such as Adlai Stevenson, have voiced undiluted enmity to the Cuban cause.

The sole exception to this cold front put up by American liberals has been the Nation, which from the beginning supplied background articles as well as informed and competent analyses of developments since the revolution, all friendly to the aspirations and achievements of the Cuban people.

Now other liberals appear to be warming to the Cuban revolution. In its Sept. 12 issue, the New Republic is cautiously veering around. The editors invite a discussion of the Cuban revolution and begin it with an article by Samuel Shapiro entitled "Cuba, A Dissenting Report" which takes up the full issue.

Shapiro's article reviews the crimes of the Batista regime and why it was overthrown and lists the achievements of the Castro regime since Jan. 1, 1959. He disposes of the principal lies spread by the State Department and capitalist press. Before writing the article, Shapiro visited Cuba, and like other objective observers his sympathies for the Cuban cause were aroused by what he saw.

American liberals have been badly disillusioned by Stalinism, which utilized their enthusiasm for the Soviet Union during the 1930's to support such abominations as the Moscow Frame-up Trials, cynical diplomatic deals and other betrayals of mankind's highest ideals. The liberals then allowed the State Department to brainwash them, and they carried over the results of their disillusionment and brainwashing to the Cuban events.

However, if Shapiro's article in the New Republic is any indication, it now appears as if the powerful appeal of the Cuban revolution is beginning to kindle new sympathy for revolutionary causes among the liberals.

Cuban Farmers Discuss Co-operatives

Militant photo by J. H.

These tobacco farmers in Cuba's fertile Pinar del Rio province discuss the advisability of joining a co-operative. They explained to Farrell Dobbs, during his visit to Cuba last spring, how much better things are today than under Batista's dictatorship. Cuban farmers as a whole are very much interested in the political views of family farmers in the U.S. and their attitude toward the Cuban Revolution. Declarations of support such as the one below are certain to encourage them in their friendly feeling toward Americans and help them retain their confidence in the value of international solidarity.

Farmers' Association Protests State Dept. "Hate Cuba" Policy

[As an expression of opinion of an important sector of American farmers, the following letter, we think will be of interest to many of our readers. It is reprinted from the July-August issue of the U.S. Farm News of Des Moines, Iowa. —— Editor.]

July 13, 1960

The President
Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is written to express our displeasure over your handling of the Cuban situation. Our Board of Directors, in their meeting today moved to voice strong protests against your economic boycott as exemplified by cutting the Cuban sugar quota and they are even more concerned about the poorly veiled military threats directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro.

We were surprised to hear the suggestion that the differences with Cuba were to be referred to the Organization of American States.

It is our understanding that the Charter of O.A.S. (article 16) forbids the kind of economic warfare now being waged against Cuba at your direction.

If we are in error about this, we will be obliged if you will correct us.

Cuba certainly needed land reform and nationalizing some basic industries can hardly be considered justification for the hostile diplomatic bombardment to which Cuba is now being subjected especially since our Country is subsidizing some other countries that have done so.

Since our Government has instituted, encouraged and subsidized land reform on the other side of the World to gain some political advantage there, are we not getting in a ludicrous position if we now scream against a neighbor in this hemisphere because it decides to practice a little land reform via its own do-it-yourself kit?

In our carefully considered view, Mr. President, it hardly becomes a Government that has just been caught in serious falsifications in international affairs to now deign to make moralizing political lectures to a new Government struggling heroically to free its people from the oppressive exploitation of foreign monopolies.

We take note also of the reference now being made to the all but forgotten Monroe Doctrine and the possibility of invoking it to stop the expanding trade and exchange of cultural relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

A Country that has spread-eagled itself all over the globe with military bases with no regard to the sphere of influence of any other country — a Country that would not countenance a Monroe Doctrine for Asia can scarcely hide behind this tattered fig leaf today.

Moreover, the best answer to this sort of a threat is within the Monroe Doctrine itself.

This 1823 Doctrine, my dear Mr. President, was James Monroe's warning to the Holy Alliance in Europe. Monroe said "Hands Off the New World" to the Monarchs of Europe not to new Countries that had just won independence. For this he agreed to stay out of the wars of European powers in which "we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so."

We can't very well ignore this Doctrine when it no longer comports with our policy and then use a strained interpretation of it when it suits our fancy.

We have not forgotten the nature and character of our own National origins nor the revolutionary spirit that moves our forbears to bring forth our Declaration of Independence.

There is good reason to believe that what Cuban people have suffered far exceeds the "long train of abuses and usurpations" of which our Colonists complained in 1776.

We want you to know, Mr. President, that it is not only our darker skinned brothers south of the border who are sympathetic to the hopes and aspirations of Fidel Castro and his people, but farmers in the heartland of U.S.A. who have not yet been Bensonized off their farms are also sympathetic.

We want to live in peace and friendship with the Cuban people and we expect our Government to represent us, not just a few heartless monopolies that want to exploit the labor and resources of Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Stover, President
U.S. Farmers' Association

"Used to Buy Slaves; Now They Lease Them"

"During a recent trip to California we had the thrilling experience of seeing thousands of agricultural workers demanding —and getting — a larger share from their labor when comes the harvest," writes Harry Koger, leader of the United Workers movement which is helping to organize farm workers in East Texas.

"There the AFL-CIO-backed agricultural workers, led by capable, hard-working Director Norman Smith and his capable, hard-working staff, are again demonstrating that it pays to organize," his letter continues. "There we saw organized farm workers getting more than double the prevailing wages now being paid in Texas — and refusing to work for less."

In California, as a result of union demands, importation of farm workers is limited and they cannot be used as strikbreakers, in the opinion of Koger. In Texas, wholesale importation of Mexican nationals (braceros) is still permitted with few restrictions—even into areas plagued by chronic unemployment and unbelievable poverty.

Many big Texas ranchers are now importing ranch hands from far away Jamaica. These men will be separated from their wives and children for two and one-half years of ten-hour days —at very low wages. "In East Texas," reports Koger, "we recently talked with a Negro tractor driver who had been working for 20 cents an hour—$2 for a ten-hour day. (Later, a small farmer, a leader in the United Neighbors movement, hired him at a higher wage and shorter day.")

Koger writes that he was reminded of a shouted observation he heard in one of the big agricultural workers rallies in California: "They used to **buy** slaves — now they simply **lease** them."

The American Way of Life

A Dream Fulfilled

A retired Negro worker who realized a life-long dream was the subject of a human interest story in the Sept. 3 New York Herald Tribune.

William Tyler, 78, retired as a sleeping-car porter in 1938. For 11 years after that he worked as a bank guard.

"A spare man with high-button shoes and a cap set at a jaunty angle," the Herald Tribune reports, "Mr. Tyler appears to be a person of great dignity."

On interviewing Mr. Tyler while he was in New York on vacation, the paper said he is "a man who has every right to go down in history as one of the great legendary figures of railroading."

Tyler left New York "with a quiet smile on his face and a feeling of profound contentment inside . . . the reason for his feeling of great well-being was that he was riding in a Pullman which he had hired to take him on a coast-to-coast tour."

Accompanying Mr. Tyler on the vacation of his dreams was his wife, his landlady and five other friends.

"The Southern Pacific thought I was kind of goofy when I called up and asked about hiring a sleeper for a trip to the East," Mr. Tyler said. "The man told me it would cost around $7,500. I said, 'Fine, I'll send you a check for $8,500 in case it's any more.'"

You think that it's difficult—even in America — for a retired Pullman porter to realize that kind of dream? Not at all. Every American worker has the same opportunity. Just buy yourself an Irish sweepstake ticket and win $140,000 the way Mr. Tyler did.

"No Luck Yet"

Another human-interest story —this one about a man who didn't win the sweepstakes — appeared in the Sept. 13 Minneapolis Star. The following are excerpts.

"Harold (Dusty) Scheller worked 15 hours Labor Day operating a ride for Royal American shows at the Minnesota State Fair.

"Scheller, who says he is $3,400 in debt, helped the carnival set up and worked every day of the fair. His total salary was $96, 'about 50 cents an hour,' Scheller said.

"He had been fired from his job driving a cement truck in Minneapolis on Aug. 12 because creditors had garnished part of his last two pay checks.

"Last Thursday Dusty was unemployed again . . . Dusty, 28, his wife, Barbara, 17, and their son, Guy, 2, slept in a parking lot in their $75, 1951-model car that night.

" 'My landlord didn't evict me. I just told him it was no use piling up the rent payments anymore,' Dusty said.

"Wednesday, the Schellers stayed with a friend. Thursday night they slept in the car again . . .

" 'It wasn't hard sleeping in the car,' Dusty said. 'Our old apartment had poor ventilation and it was awfully hot up there . . .

" 'I spent the week answering job openings but no luck yet. It seems there's always six men applying for the same position,' he said . . .

"Meanwhile, Mrs. Scheller is consulting a doctor to see if she will need an operation as a result of a car accident eight weeks ago.

"Though doctor bills could be $1,000 for Mrs. Scheller's operation, Dusty said he is quite sure the insurance company of the other driver will pay the expenses . . .

"The Schellers also said they owed $1,100 on furniture they purchased . . .

"Saturday the Schellers said they had only $1.10 to their name.

"Dusty applied for unemployment compensation Wednesday but won't know until Sept. 19 whether he's eligible."

In Other Lands

Cuba Seizes Wall Street Banks

Tobacco Industry Also Taken Over By the Government

Cuba moved further along the road to complete nationalization of industry Sept. 16 when the government seized all American-owned banks, 16 cigar factories, 15 cigarette factories and 20 tobacco warehouses.

The banks, Chase Manhattan, First National City of New York and First National of Boston held combined holdings worth $40 million according to a mournful report in the Wall Street Journal.

"The banks had been in Cuba more than half a century. For many years their biggest activity was financing American-owned sugar mills," the big-business paper explained.

Officials of First National took a chins-up attitude on the seizure, claiming that the "loss would not affect profits of the bank, since any such loss would be taken from accumulated reserves." These, they boasted, were "amply abundant."

The bank-seizure act, signed by Premier Fidel Castro, declared that the banks had been "decisive factors in the process of deformation of Cuba's economic structure." They were "one of the most efficient instruments of imperialistic meddling in our historical development."

Major Che Guevara, who heads the National Bank of Cuba, told a meeting of bank workers that the plan now is to merge the banking system into a single state-owned institution.

The present high-paid executives will be discharged, Guevara said, "because their mentality is not adaptable to the needs of the revolution."

Thus far a total of $850 million of the approximately $1 billion in property formerly held by American interests has been taken over. The $150 million left to go is represented mainly by the holdings of the Moa Bay Mining Co., a subsidiary of Freeport Sulphur, and the Nicaro nickle mines. Moa Bay has been "intervened" and a committee of Cubans is in Washington trying to negotiate purchase of Nicaro which is held by the U.S. government.

In the take-overs, the Wall Street Journal noted only one hopeful indication. According to "American sources," the "Cuban government has tentatively offered to hand back the Goodyear plant" which was taken a week ago. The reason appears to be that Goodyear buys about $2 million of rayon tire cord annually from a government-owned plant.

"If the Goodyear plant is handed back," said the Wall Street Journal, "it would be the first such reversal since the Castro regime started taking over foreign property a year ago."

Canadian Unions Backed by CCF in Labor Party Project

At the sixteenth national convention of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation last month, 329 delegates voted unanimously to join forces with the Canadian Labor Congress to launch a new national labor party, reports the Sept. Workers Vanguard of Toronto. The Labor Congress, Canadian equivalent of the AFL-CIO, has already gone on record to set up an independent national political organization against the two capitalist parties.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was started 27 years ago at the depths of the depression with the declared intention to "eradicate capitalism and put into operation the full program of socialized planning" and was committed to "stand resolutely against all participation in imperialist wars." However, it failed to live up to its original principles, having supported the Second World War and softening in 1956 even its verbal opposition to capitalism.

The delegates to its final convention were at odds with the party leadership on foreign policy. After a prolonged and sharp conflict with the entire leadership, they voted 85 to 72 for a resolution which in part declared that "Since NATO has become a purely military organization, Canada should immediately withdraw from NATO."

The newly elected national head of the CCF repudiated the convention stand on NATO in a subsequent broadcast, saying he did not consider the resolution binding upon the incoming national council.

"This convention made it transparently clear," concludes Workers Vanguard, "that the struggle to give the new party a fighting anticapitalist policy will bring the militants head-long up against the misleaders of labor, both the old CCF gang and the trade union bureaucracy."

Leftward Shift Noted At Union Congress In Great Britain

The decisions of the eight-million strong British Trades Union Congress to oppose the manufacture of the H-bomb and extend nationalization mark a notable shift to the left in the British labor movement. This repudiation of his right-wing policies by the unions makes it questionable whether the present Labor party chief Hugh Gaitskell can or will retain his post when the party conference meets at Scarborough Oct. 3.

Mr. Gaitskell's main antagonist is Frank Cousins, secretary of the 1,200,000 member Transport and General Workers Union. He headed the successful fight in the TUC to retain clause four in the Labor party constitution which calls for the public ownership of production, distribution and exchange. He pressed for unilateral nuclear disarmament and for an end to American air-bases in Britain.

"The movement still believed it could not have socialism fully applied without control of large sections of major industry," Cousins said at the TUC.

He is also reported to have remarked: "I don't want reformism. I can get reformism from the Tories." The blow delivered to the right-wing by the TUC decisions make it possible for the first time in many years for British labor to have a policy fundamentally different from that of the Tories.

Despite his progressive stand on the key political issues, Cousins voted at the TUC for a right-wing resolution which advocated curbing the rights of militant shop stewards.

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by Joseph Hansen

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXIV — MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1960 — NUMBER 34

Letters from Our Readers

Sees Example For U.S. Labor In Saskatchewan

Editor:

I read your report that Canada now has a labor party. I spent a number of years in Saskatchewan, and found the citizens there more intelligent and class-conscious than the people living in the USA. In fact, there is more freedom of expression and press in Canada than in the USA. There was less graft and corruption and not the malicious discrimination which is so rampant in the United States.

For some years the province of Saskatchewan has had a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation form of government, which we realize is a socialistic form of government. Under that form of government the province has made wonderful progress and is now the most advanced district in North America

It is all too obvious that there is no fundamental difference in the policy of the Democratic and Republican parties in the USA. The purpose of these so-called two old parties is to delude the public to think that when one of the old parties become too corrupt that they will find relief in the election of the political racketeers in the other party.

We have a decidedly one-party system in the USA. If you advocate a progressive system of government you are denounced as a terrible "Red."

Seemingly there are two different systems of government in the world. One is socialism, based on progress, equality and justice for all and the abolition of all future wars. The other system is the reactionary group which promotes tyranny, injustice, legalized robbery and malicious discrimination. This group is decidedly fascist and must establish aggressive wars in order to exist and retain dictatorial power.

R.S.
Jenkins, Minn.

Dollar Democracy

Editor:

This would be a wonderful, wonderful country if it was governed according to the magnificent principles of our Constitution and Bill of Rights which, presently, are nothing but a pack of unenforced paper promises that are not meant for the working people, but only for the rich, to whom justice and liberty are a purchasable commodity.

If you have no money for lawyers in the USA you can have no justice or liberty. The entire due process of law depends on the ability to pay for it.

What happened here in San Francisco in connection with the City Hall Student demonstrations against the Un-American Congressional Committee is a convincer that the "guarantees" incorporated in the Constitution are only for those with plenty of money to pay for them.

And who would have ever thought in 1776 that the right of assembly and free speech were intended only for people without grievances?

H.D.E.
San Francisco

Coordinating Demonstrations

Editor:

Demonstrations are happening throughout the United States today. They are seemingly hit-or-miss, with no cooperation or coordination between them. It seems to me that now is the time that it becomes necessary that some such instrument of coordination be effected.

I would suggest that a newspaper be started with some such name as "Demonstrate" and that this newspaper be dedicated to these demonstrations, causes and methods. I believe that such a paper concerned with agitation-education-coordination and publicity would be gratefully accepted and would encourage both the demonstrations and their effectiveness.

A newspaper such as this could inform us as to the techniques to use, the effectiveness of same, and any suggested new forms of demonstrations. We need to know the where, when, why and how of newly planned demonstrations whether they be for civil rights, civil liberties, racial equality, peace, etc., or in protest against injustice, A-bombs, capital punishment, etc.

Personally, I believe that the Japanese demonstration technique of the spinning wheel was the most effective I have seen, and I would like very much to see our students adopt it here where possible.

One thing shapes up for sure. We need some instrument of coordination for our demonstrations, and we need it now.

T.M.
Pacifica, Calif.

He'll Pass It On

Editor:

Not only am I elated to get your paper at such a low give-away price but I'll further my appreciation and spread socialist ideas by passing on the paper to friends and brain-washed dupes of the "free press." Yours is a fine, hard-hitting radical newspaper truly worthy of the socialist ideal.

F.G.G.
Los Angeles

Hazards of the Lie Detector

By Harry Ring

Some people have taken a dim view of lie-detector machines since it was disclosed that the two U.S. intelligence employes who recently defected to the Soviet Union had passed such tests with flying colors. But don't underestimate the detectors. They're rendering great service, according to the expert testimony of Lincoln M. Zonn, a former armed services intelligence officer and currently a "commercial examiner."

Mr. Zonn reports that trapping criminals is now only a minor function of lie-detector machines. He says that he has run more lie-detection quizzes on housewives than on criminals. In fact more than 95 per cent of the mechanical interrogations now involve non-criminals.

"Screening is most demanded by supermarkets, warehouses, department stores, banks, all with staffs handling large sums of money," he explains. He adds that it's a safe bet that at least 20,000 firms have screened one or more employes and that the number will probably double in the next two years.

Mr. Zonn is quite enthusiastic about the electronic preserver of our way of life. He points out that Florida firms save a lot of money by asking prospective employes if they intend to stay on after the winter season should they be hired.

He also notes that the machines are becoming increasingly popular with large corporations for screening out new executives who might be potential undercover operatives for rival companies.

But I see some drawbacks in the setup. One thing I learned from his account is that when somebody steals from a company and gets caught, the bonding company which has to make up the loss often persuades the boss to keep the culprit on the job or, failing that, finds him another job, the only proviso being that he agree to submit to periodic lie-detector tests.

This altruistic service makes it easier for the bonding company to get back the money it paid out on the theft. "Money can't be recouped when a man is sitting in prison," Mr. Zonn explains.

But suppose someone sees an approaching depression and mass unemployment? What better security than to tap the till and wait for the lie detector and bonding company to come to the rescue and make sure he always has a job?

Despite Mr. Zonn's rosy predictions about the expanded use of the machine in coming years, I can see some important areas where it could be used only with the greatest difficulty. For example, how would you go about screening a potential moderator for a TV quiz program? Or an announcer for commercials? Or an advertising copywriter? Or newscaster?

What if the tests prove that the applicant is like George Washington and cannot tell a lie. Would he really be the man for the job?

And consider the problems that would beset the handful of men discharging their grave responsibility in the back room of a Republican or Democratic convention when the time draws near for selecting a presidential candidate. Suppose the man designated for the job solemnly declared, "I will tell the truth to the voters"; and the machine failed to blow up?

Notes in the News

'COLOR BLIND' — The U.S. government has tripled the number of diplomatic employes stationed in Africa in the past ten years and will be sending even more people there because of the birth of 17 new African nations since 1957, reports Robert E. Hoyt, Chicago Daily News correspondent. "But," he adds, "the State Department is color blind." He estimates that not more than 20 of the 3,500 "career" members of the diplomatic service are Negro and that about four Negroes have been admitted to the foreign service in the past four years.

* * *

AID TO THE AGED — Contrary to the widespread assumption that the recent special session of Congress failed to enact any social legislation is the fact that a pension bill was adopted and signed by the president. The new law provides that snooper-in-chief J. Edgar Hoover will receive a retirement pension equivalent to his $22,000 annual salary.

* * *

WITH JUSTICE FOR ALL — President Eisenhower signed a bill Sept. 14 which Democratic and Republican chiefs hope will salve the feelings of Japanese-American voters who were interned in concentration camps in the United States during World War II because of their ancestral origin. The measure provides credits toward sick leave and pension benefits for time spent in the concentration camps. The only catch is that you have to prove you were a federal employe when you were taken in the raids and herded behind barbed wire.

* * *

CHILD CARE — Nearly three million American mothers who work full time have children under 12. Most of their five million children are said to receive care at home or in day nurseries. But at least 400,000 children are reported as having to shift for themselves while mother works.

* * *

CHIANG TAKES BARK OUT OF RED HOTS — The sale of dog meat has been made illegal in Taiwan. Restaurants featuring protein dishes are said to be behind a wave of dognapings in dictator Chiang-Kai-shek's island hideout.

* * *

SANTA WILL BE PLUMPER THIS YEAR —Sales of more expensive toys are on the rise, cheerfully reports the Toy Manufacturers Association. The bright Christmas prospects are due mainly to the opportunity afforded by TV to reach the ultimate consumers — the children themselves — directly with advertising, explains a spokesman for the Ideal Toy Co. "And," he adds, "since the kids don't know the difference between $1 and $20, we'd be crazy not to push the $20 toys on television."

* * *

A WAY OF LIFE — Commenting on the Kefauver committee revelations of astronomical markups on drug prices, Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, told a gathering of druggists: "You should persuade the public that you have a right to make a comfortable living. . . . What's wrong with making a reasonable return on a way of life?"

* * *

THE PROFIT SYSTEM AT WORK—Millions of people here and abroad may go without immunization to polio because they don't have the doctor's fee. But the giant Eli Lily & Co. drug company reported Sept. 14 that it had destroyed more than 14,500,000 shots of polio vaccine because buyers could not be found before its six months of effectiveness expired.

* * *

AGE OF WISDOM — London manufacturers of dolls depicting leading British political figures report that sales are down because children "seem to dislike politicians."

* * *

FOR YOUR XMAS LIST — Lighted jewelry, equipped with electronic components used in missiles, will soon be on the market. The charms will include such items as a sports car with burning headlights and the Statue of Liberty with the torch aglow. The baubles will range in price from $39 to $90. There may be sales resistance from cynics who figure it's cheaper to get lit the old-fashioned way.

Negro Leader Invites Castro To Visit South

SEPT. 13 — A Negro leader today invited Cuban Premier Dr. Fidel Castro to visit the South after he attends the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The invitation to the Cuban premier was made in a letter by Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County, N.C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Williams, who has twice visited Cuba since the revolution, personally delivered his invitation in New York to Cuban Ambassador Manuel Bisbe.

Dr. Bisbe accepted the invitation and said he hoped that Premier Castro would be able to visit North Carolina and other parts of the South.

"Recently, I have been the guest of the Cuban people and government. I experienced my first freedom as a human being in revolutionary Cuba and I feel very much indebted to the people who gave me the human dignity of being accepted in the human race."

. . . Rig Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

minimum of 50 signatures were secured.

The Socialist Labor party said today that it had filed more than the required number of signatures. The Communist party said 3,360 signatures had been filed under the ballot designation, "People's Rights," on behalf of Mildred McAdory Edelman, candidate for State Assembly in New York's 13th Assembly District, as against a required minimum of 1,500. For Arnold Johnson, candidate for Congress in the 21st District, 1,326 signatures were filed. Three thousand are required.

In a statement issued here today, Richard Garza, state chairman of the Dobbs-Weiss Committee, said: "Mr. Goldwater's challenge did not come as a surprise to us. It's part of a now clearly established pattern. Since 1956 Tammany has been using every trick in the book to restrict the state ballot choice to the two big-business parties. However, we are absolutely confident that our petition meets the legal requirements in every respect and that the secretary of state will have no basis for upholding the challenge. But if there is any decision to disqualify the petition our attorneys are already prepared to fight it out in the state's courts."

In 1956, the presidential petitions of the Socialist Workers, Socialist Labor and Socialist parties were ruled off the ballot on contrived technicalities by Tammany boss Carmine DeSapio in his capacity then as secretary of state. At that time the challenge was made by a little known upstate "private" citizen who turned out to be a former Democratic county committeeman.

In 1958, the Democrats made no pretense of carrying on its crooked maneuvers from behind the scenes. The Independent-Socialists and the SLP were challenged directly by Tammany's legal hireling, Goldwater.

In making the challenge at that time, the Democrats were quite free with lurid charges of "fraud" and "forgery." But when it came to a court showdown with the Independent-Socialists, the charges came down to a technical quibble involving a handful of signatures and these charges were thrown out by the State Supreme Court.

However Tammany did succeed that year in barring the statewide ticket of the SLP and local candidates of the Socialist and Communist parties from the ballot.

The SWP plans a vigorous fight against the present challenge and is urging its supporters to help meet the considerable expenses involved.

Lamont Decries Bigotry Appeal

Dr. Corliss Lamont, author, teacher and fighter for civil liberties, has scored the use of "guilt by association" against Senator Kennedy and decried the injection of the religious issue into the election campaign.

In a letter Sept. 12 to Edwin Baker, president of the Freethought Society of America, Dr. Lamont said that "it is both illogical and illiberal for the Society automatically to oppose for political office anyone who is of the Catholic faith. Such a position runs counter to the spirit of the Bill of Rights. . . ."

Four Questions Kennedy Didn't Want to Answer

At Detroit's Labor Day meeting in Cadillac Square, which the top trade-union bureaucrats turned into a political rally for Kennedy, the Democratic nominee avoided answering four questions that were asked him in anticipation of his visit.

The four questions, dealing with key issues facing the labor movement, were sent to Kennedy by Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers party candidate for senator from Michigan.

Kennedy's supporters might claim in behalf of their champion that he did not receive Lovell's letter. However, the Detroit News published the questions on the day Kennedy was handed the microphone in Cadillac Square.

Here are the four questions which the head of the Democratic party thought it best to evade:

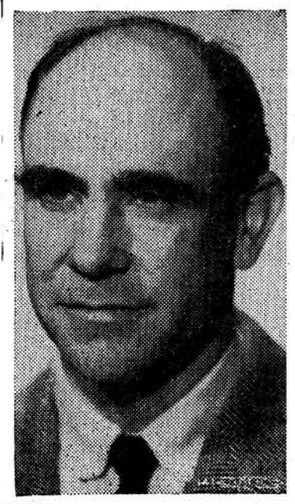
(1) You claim to be concerned about automation and unemployment. Please tell us: **Why are you so strongly opposed to a shorter work week?**

(2) You claim to be a friend of labor. Please tell us: **Why do you object to calling last year's antilabor law the "Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law" when, as Sen. Wayne Morse has shown, you were its "principal architect"?**

(3) You claim to be a champion of civil rights. Please tell us: **Why, when you were preparing to give your acceptance speech at the Democratic convention, did you send an invitation to sit on the platform to Gov. Faubus of Arkansas, whom no decent man would touch with a 10-foot pole?**

(4) You claim to be for peace. Please tell us: **Why did you vote this year for the treaty forcing an unwilling Japan to remilitarize; why don't you make a flat statement pledging to halt permanently the testing and production of nuclear weapons; and why do you keep complaining that the Eisenhower crowd doesn't spend enough billions of our tax money for military purposes?**

"Your refusal to answer these questions," wrote Lovell, "will show there is no real difference between you and Nixon, and will provide one more reason why workers should vote for Farrell Dobbs, SWP candidate for president."



FRANK LOVELL

. . . So the Hungry

(Continued from Page 1)

preached abroad.' In the 1930's Roosevelt, it will be remembered, declared that 'one-third of the nation was ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed' and promised to eliminate these conditions.

"Now, 25 years later, his Democratic successor admits that millions still go to bed hungry every night in this rich country and he comes forward with more promises of full employment.

"Roosevelt was able to end unemployment only through his War Deal. There were still ten million out of work in 1939. Here, too, Kennedy is following in the footsteps of his predecessor. The primary point in his 90-day emergency program, he says, will be to strengthen the military position of the U.S. by requesting more billions for armaments.

"This will not end poverty, insecurity and unemployment among the working people. But it will certainly give security to the missile-makers and other monopolist 'merchants of death.'"

. . . State Department Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

sembly session and called for 'a general and complete disarmament.'" (New York Times, Sept. 20.)

In short, anything resembling fair play on the eve of a debate sure to rivet the attention of the world has been totally absent from the behavior of the American authorities, who act as if compelled against their will to be hosts to the principals in the debate.

This ill-humored display makes a mockery of President Eisenhower's proposal to the Republican convention for a world-wide democratic vote on the merits of the Soviet as against the American systems. The spokesmen for the American ruling class cannot even come to a debate on this question at the UN without betraying their surliness and fear of opposition.

One can only imagine to what further displays of arrogance they would have been driven if Mao Tse-tung or Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China had been allowed to participate in the UN sessions.

But because the UN is dominated by the imperialist powers under Washington's leadership, the Chinese government installed by a great popular revolution has been denied recognition. Instead, China is "represented" by envoys of the ousted puppet Chiang Kai-shek, who can't command the support of the people of Taiwan — the island where, under the protection of the American fleet, he took refuge from the revolution.

The participation of leaders of the freed colonial nations and of such figures as Khrushchev, Nehru, and Tito has made the UN a forum for the discussion of all the big international problems. At the same time, the UN's intervention in the Congo, reaffirmed 70 to 0 on Sept. 20 by the General Assembly, is further indication of its function as an imperialist agency.

Under pretext of preventing a "Communist takeover" in the Congo, the UN is now in effect running the country. That it would seek to do this was made amply clear by Hammarskjold in an Aug. 21 speech to the UN Security Council replying to Congolese protests. "The Belgian chapter in the history of the Congo in its earlier forms is ended," he declared. "The United Nations . . . is, all over the area, in charge of order and security, creating an umbrella under which the people of the Congo should be able . . . to create the forms of government and administration under which they wish to live."

At the time, the Congolese people had already created a government under the premiership of Patrice Lumumba. Hammarskjold in effect announced that this government was to be set aside, while the UN exercised effective control.

In doing this, the UN protected huge Belgian and American investments. The tie-in with Washington was explained by the magazine Business Week on Aug. 27. "The U.S. will rely increasingly on international organizations to run political interference for its programs in politically inflammable areas of the world. Note the reliance on the Organization of American States to contain Castro diplomatically . . . [and] on the UN to bring order in the Congo."

Because Premier Lumumba sought to resist his government being turned into a UN puppet, fought for a greater measure of genuine Congolese independence, and turned to the USSR for aid, the UN-Washington combine decided to dump him and install a more pliable government.

The Sept. 6 Wall Street Journal, makes no bones about this. "The U.S. and the UN have been searching for many days for a means of ousting Mr. Lumumba, swinging the independent African nations into support of a new anti-Communist government, and subsequent disarming of the disruptive Force Publique [the Congolese army, which ousted its Belgian officers and was at the core of the battle to shake off Belgian rule]".

But despite the apparent success of its plot against Congolese independence, Washington is fearful of the prospects for its world rule. This is betrayed in the ill-mannered fashion with which it prepares to participate in the UN debates.

Air Force Tries To Break Strike Of Idaho Union

By Tom Leonard

DENVER — An Idaho union charged Sept. 3 that Air Force personnel were being used as strikebreakers at an installation on the Atomic Energy Commission's national reactor testing station in that state. Pat McCord, president of the Idaho Falls local of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, protested in telegrams to President Eisenhower, the secretary of the Air Force and the AEC that Air Force personnel attached to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, and participating in a reactor training program at the Eastern Idaho site, were acting as strikebreakers for the Phillips Petroleum Co.

He asked that immediate steps be taken to stop a "private corporation from using Air Force personnel as strikebreakers against the federally protected rights of American citizens."

Phillips Petroleum brought in the Air Force scabs when 575 union members walked out Aug. 31 upon the expiration of their contract. The company had denied their demands on overtime, insurance and retirement benefits, travel pay and job grievances.

The introduction of service men as scabs arises from the Air Force's new "get tough" policy designed to speed up construction on military installations in the Rocky Mountain area. The Aug. 1 U.S. News and World Report quoted Air Force head Gen. Curtis LeMay as saying: "The nation suffers and the free world may be endangered" by labor disputes.

It also cited orders from the Dept. of Defense telling the Air Force "to 'knock heads together' if necessary to end the delays."

So far the heads of the union men are the only ones to get knocked. The profiteering boss contractors who are responsible for both the delays and the labor disputes are shielded and spared. The Aug. 31 Rocky Mountain News reported that "army engineers on the topmost level say many contractors submit unrealistically low bids to get ICBM base contracts."

And "once they get a contract," the article adds, "the contractors amble along on a straight-time, business-as-usual basis until army engineers, in desperation, issue change orders giving them enough money to pay overtime. Then they go into high gear."

Why the Democrats Backed Eisenhower

Many faithful followers of the Democratic party have been deeply puzzled over the way Democratic senators and representatives have kowtowed to Eisenhower in the past eight years.

The mystery has now been cleared up by none other than the former Republican Speaker of the House, Joe Martin. Here is what he reveals in his just published autobiography:

"Shortly before Eisenhower took office I fell into a conversation at a party one evening with Sen. Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia, who made a point to me that I was constantly to make to members of our own party after the new President began sending up recommendations that many of them opposed.

"'Joe,' Russell said, 'we've got to make the Eisenhower Administration a success. We've all got to cooperate to this end, because if it fails, the next administration will be a radical one.'"

. . . Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

session indicate which will prevail?

When he publicly announced support of the Democratic slate Aug. 3, Walter Reuther declared that Johnson made an "excellent" running mate for Kennedy since he had an "outstanding record." He said Johnson "has stated very clearly that he supports the (Democratic) platform. That is good enough for me."

Is Reuther deceiving himself as much as he is fooling others?

Since then, Johnson has openly dissociated his views from one key plank after another in the more liberal sections of the party platform. He has refused to endorse the civil-rights proposals and is telling the Dixiecrats they won't get through the Congressional gauntlet. He has told the oil and gas producers that their tax-allowance racket won't be touched. Now he has tipped off the union-haters that Congress won't press hard to eliminate the "right-to-work" laws protection in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Johnson exhibits the real face of the Democratic party behind the painted mask of Kennedy's liberalism. The union leaders who are backing them are helping to put over this deception and to prepare another bitter disillusion for the working people.

The one way to avoid this trap is to vote for the candidates and program of the Socialist Workers party who say what they mean and mean what they say.

Calendar Of Events

NEW YORK

Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers candidate for vice president speaks on "The Case for Socialism in 1960." Guest speaker **Scott K. Gray, Jr.,** 1958 Independent-Socialist candidate for attorney general. Gala social evening to follow. Saturday, **Oct. 1,** 8 p.m. **116 University Place** (off Union Sq.). Contrib. $1. Ausp. N.Y. State Committee for Dobbs and Weiss and N.Y. Students for Dobbs and Weiss.

●

PHILADELPHIA

Myra Tanner Weiss, SWP candidate for vice president, speaks on **"The Case for Socialism in 1960."** Sunday, **Oct. 2,** 7:30 p.m. at **1303 W. Girard** (2nd fl.). Contrib. $1. Students, 50 cents Ausp. Socialist Workers party and Young Socialist Alliance.

* * *

Attend a reception for Mrs. Weiss, Sunday, **Oct. 2,** 3 to 5 p.m. **6534 Cutler St.** WA 7-5857.

●

NEWARK

Hear **Myra Tanner Weiss** on **"The Case for Socialism in 1960."** Friday, **Sept. 30,** 8 p.m. Continental Ballroom, Room 8, **982 Broad St.**

●

CHICAGO

Just returned from Japan, **Farrell Dobbs,** Socialist Workers presidential candidate speaks on **"A Program for Peace."** Sunday **Oct. 2,** 7:30 p.m. **302 South Canal St.** Contrib. $1. (Unemployed free.)

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.

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.

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