

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 25 - No. 9 New York, February 27, 1961 Price 10c



A United Nations cop forcibly ejects an unidentified Negro from the Security Council chamber Feb. 15. Spectators, incensed over the UN role in the murder of Lumumba, angrily interrupted Adlai Stevenson's call for "reconciliation" with the killers of the Congo leader.

UN Admits More Killings in Congo

By Joseph Hansen

Less than a week after the admission of the shocking murder of Congo independence leaders Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito, which set off protest demonstrations throughout the world, the United Nations was forced to confess that the U.S.-supported Kasavubu government had secretly sent at least six more political prisoners to South Kasai for "safekeeping" and that they had been butchered.

The prisoners, all followers of the martyred Lumumba, were said to have been transferred to South Kasai on Feb. 9, the same day that Kasavubu announced the end of the military dictatorship of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu and appointment of a provisional government with Joseph Ileo as premier. Publicity releases of the new regime said that posts were being held open for pro-Lumumba representatives.

Reported murdered were Jean-Pierre Finant, former president of Oriental province; Maj. Jacques Fataki, former head of military police in Stanleyville; Gilbert Nzuzi, head of the youth movement of the National Congolese Movement; "one Yangara," former district commissioner in Stanleyville; Pierre Leopoldville Elengeza, former vice-president of the Liberal Circle of Leopoldville; and "one Muzunga, whose previous functions were not immediately known."

[A somewhat different list appeared in the Cuban press Feb. 17, three days before South Kasai issued the official admission. Among the dead, Prensa Latina reported Chrisophe Muzunga, head of the Stanleyville provincial government, Camille Nyangarre, head of the youth movement, and Jacques

Lumbala, former Congo Secretary of State.]

[Two others in Kasavubu's hands, although not yet reported killed, were listed in the Feb. 17 Prensa Latina dispatch as H. Kananga, former Minister of Health; and André Kanza, a brother of Thomas Kanza, who is a Congo representative in the United Nations.]

The crisis in the United Nations, precipitated by the announcement of the murder of Lumumba, is being pictured by all the capitalist spokesmen as a Soviet "declaration of war" on the UN. Their claim is that the UN offers the only hope to avoid civil war in the Congo and its possible widening into a world conflict.

They warn the Soviet Union to
(Continued on Page 3)

Why Didn't Kennedy Phone John Thompson?

"It is probably too much to hope for, or for one to expect, to find a politician who will say the same thing AFTER the election that he said or hinted at while he was running for office."

That was the bitter reaction of Dorothy Anderson of the *Philadelphia Tribune*, a Negro bi-weekly, to Kennedy's refusal to act on the New Orleans school desegregation fight.

Queried on the New Orleans situation at a press conference, Kennedy said he would not use the power of his office to aid desegregation fighters there "until such time as I think it most useful and effective . . ." He didn't say when that would be.

During the campaign Kennedy tried to create the impression that, unlike Eisenhower, he would

More Unions Join Call For Shorter Work Week

By Cyrus Thomas

The demand for a shorter work week as a means of ending the recession by creating more jobs quickly is gathering momentum as labor grows more and more dissatisfied with the piddling anti-recession proposals of the Kennedy administration.

The current AFL-CIO Executive Council session at Bal Harbour, Fla., has before it a proposal to adopt the shorter work week program of the Steelworkers Union.

Hard hit by unemployment, the Steelworkers have for some time been campaigning to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by reducing the number of hours worked from 40 to 32 with no reduction in take-home pay.

Preparing for negotiations with the shipowners, leaders of the National Maritime Union are proposing that the demand for a basic 30-hour week be "one of the main items in our bargaining programs."

From Indianapolis comes news that the demand for a shorter work week received top priority by the International Typographical Union in the "six-point, anti-recession program" adopted by its executive council.

The demand of 30 for 40—the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay—occupies first place in the program of the opposition National Committee for Democratic Action in UAW.

So great is the support among auto workers for the shorter work week that UAW president Walter Reuther has been compelled to include the demand in his "anti-recession program."

Favored by Ranks

The growing prominence of the shorter work week demand is testimony to the fact that the rank and file of labor in their overwhelming majority favor a serious struggle to gain this objective.

The fight for shorter hours as technological advance creates an increasing army of chronically unemployed workers is in the best tradition of the American labor movement.

Much can be learned from previous experience—especially of the great struggle of the American working class for the 8-hour day in the nineteenth century.

The movement then was led by the unions and given enthusiastic support by all sections of the labor movement. A campaign was carried out involving direct economic action by the unions through the utilization of the strike weapon together with mass demonstrations, rallies, meetings, etc., of labor and its allies.

Starting in the United States,

the 8-hour day movement became part of the international working class struggle welding the solidarity of workers in the advanced industrial countries against the employing class.

Then as now, the employers and their government, without recognizable exception, strongly opposed the reduction of hours for the working people. It had to be fought for and won in the face of the most savage resistance.

A similar struggle in the depression days of the 1930's won for a number of unions the 7-hour and 6-hour day. In most instances these advances were voluntarily surrendered as part of "labor's contribution to the war effort."

To win the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay today will require an effort comparable to that of an earlier period in American labor history. The great advantage is that the union movement is now much larger and potentially much more powerful. But the 30-for-40 demand will not be won by relying on so-called "friends of labor" in Congress or the White House.

If those union leaders who give lip service to the demand for a shorter work week are serious, they could make a good beginning by calling for a unified struggle of independent economic and political action based on the demand for a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay.

Congress Stalls As Jobs Dwindle

It's an ill wind that blows no good. Substantial increases in army and navy re-enlistments have "delighted" the Pentagon, reports *New York Times* military expert Hanson W. Baldwin. He suspects that the recession has had "some influence" on the new re-enlistment rate.

"The 'good news' from the Pentagon coincided with a report that the number of people on unemployment compensation had jumped by 64,900 the first week in February for a record total of 3,358,400.

The revolving doors at the jobless insurance offices are spinning rapidly with thousands exhausting their benefits as newly displaced workers come in. About 700,000 have been out of work

more than six months, the maximum period of coverage in any state.

Those left high and dry are waiting anxiously for Congress to act on the proposal to extend the benefit period. But the Congressmen don't see any particular reason to stir themselves. One Washington correspondent says there is strong sentiment in Congress to wait for their Easter vacation to get the "thinking" back home before acting on emergency aid to the jobless.

If the Easter pulse-taking includes those out of work, the Congressmen will have a busy time of it.

Those with Negroes in their constituencies will find that the unemployment rate among them is double that of the whites — 14.7 per cent, as against 7.2 per cent.

In "prosperous" California, the Congressmen will come home to 517,000 people out of work. According to state officials, some of their districts are in as bad a shape as they were during the depression of the 1930's. In San Diego County alone, nearly 1,200 workers a month are exhausting their unemployment checks with officials expecting a "critical" situation in a few months.

State Welfare Director John Wedemeyer reports: "There is currently little testimony that people are starving, although there are some indications of some malnutrition."

After drawing this rather imprecise line between the two situations, he adds: "There is also concern that there may be substantial, long-term malnutrition if there is not either an economic upturn or the development of other resources."

Senator on Trail Of Coffee-Sippers

Worried about your tax money going down the drain? Take heart. There's at least one sharp-nosed public servant left to guard the public treasury. At a recent California budget hearing, State Senator Ralph Collier (D.) charged that state employes are "wasting one-eighth their time" on coffee breaks. What's more, he said, "I understand that male office workers go to the bathroom at least six times a day."

An efficiency expert buttressed Collier with news that a preliminary study had indicated a relationship between the amount of coffee consumed and the number of trips to the bathroom.

At this point another senator suggested it was "time for a break." The legislators and audience filed out in two directions.

use the weight of his office on such crucial issue as civil rights.

The promise of better days to come was dramatized with his skillfully publicized telephone call to Mrs. Martin Luther King when her husband was handcuffed and jailed on a minor traffic charge in Atlanta in reprisal for his integration activities.

There haven't been any such phone calls by Kennedy since he took office, although there have been a number of occasions when such a call would have helped.

Had to Leave Town

For example, it may well have been "useful and effective" if John Thompson had received a call in New Orleans assuring him that his wife and children would have the full protection of the

federal government when he courageously broke the racist boycott of McDonogh school by enrolling his son with the three Negro children there. Thompson had to leave town because local authorities wouldn't give his family protection against the racists.

And when Southern Negro students opened their "jail-in" campaign their leaders said they hoped that the dramatic action of choosing the rock pile to fines for the "crime" of sitting at a lunch counter would bring White House action in their behalf.

On Feb. 19 it was reported that eight of the imprisoned students at Rock Hill, N. C., had been placed on bread and water in solitary confinement. So far, there has been no phone call from the president.

Addressing the Negro American Labor Council workshop on job bias in Washington Feb. 17, Dr. King pointed to the presidential power to issue executive orders banning Jim Crow in key areas of American life. "With the stroke of a pen," he declared, "the President can go a long way toward ending the crime of discrimination."

President Kennedy sent a lengthy telegram assuring the conference, "I fully share your deep concern . . . over the added burden carried by those who suffer from the racial bias that still unhappily remains in our midst."

But the "stroke of a pen" remains as conspicuous by its absence as post-election phone calls to the victims of Jim Crow.

Feather-Waving Politics Undermines Union Power

By Tom Kerry

The organized labor movement in this country has been crippled, in the postwar period, by a series of legislative restrictions enacted by a bi-partisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans in Congress and the several states. This is a matter of historical record.

The enactment of Taft-Hartley in 1947 was the payoff for labor's wartime surrender of its rights and independence. This was followed by repressive curbs in the form of "right-to-work" laws in some 18 states which have maintained this territory as open shop preserves for anti-union employers.

The unkindest cut of all was the adoption of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin "killer" bill by a congress whose large Democratic majority was directly attributable to labor support. And the end is not yet!

'Expect Even Less'

Despite large sums and great effort expended in electing candidates to public office, labor's political power and influence are at a low ebb. Labor can expect even less of this present congress, says AFL-CIO president George Meany, than of the previous one. Yet the big business attack on "labor's excessive political power" never ceases.

This has driven at least one union paper to editorial disclaimer. In the Feb. 3 issue of *Racine Labor*, the AFL-CIO newspaper in Racine, Wisc., the political power of labor is likened to the weight of a feather.

"We are amazed," the editorial begins, "at the repeated attempts of rightwingers such as Senator Barry Goldwater to prove that labor has 'too much political power.' The facts belie the claim."

Some pertinent facts are then cited: "In the 24 years since the Wagner act was adopted labor has

been unable to secure any improvement in it. If labor is so strong, why has it been unable to stop two anti-labor amendments to the act?" (Taft-Hartley and Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin were adopted as "amendments" to the Wagner act.)

Far from seeking advantages, "most of labor's political influence is used for defensive purposes," the editorial says. It quotes law Professor Paul R. Hayes' recent statement that labor's major political activity has sought "to resist efforts to limit and restrict its ability to participate effectively in the process of economic decision."

If, asks the editorial, "if labor is so powerful politically why hasn't it more power in the councils of government? That should be the acid test."

The members of labor unions, their families, friends and supporters, constitute a majority of the people of this country. "Yet, says the editorial, "there is not a single labor representative in the cabinet, in congress, on the federal administrative boards or on the bench."

"And despite efforts of AFL-CIO leaders to place a labor representative in a second line position so far it has been unsuccessful." Not an imposing record, to be sure.

As part of its disclaimer the editorial sadly records the fact that, with rare exceptions, labor's political policy is reduced to supporting the lesser of two evils. "The men labor supports for public office," it affirms, "are never — or at least seldom ever — labor men, or candidates who associate themselves in any important de-

gree with labor, but all too frequently merely those who are less unfriendly than others."

In the area of labor's political action, says the editorial, the United States is the exception to the rule: "In every other nation among leading democracies — except the United States — labor has substantial and important representation in the high councils of government." It then sums up the record by observing:

"These are the sad facts. Instead of wielding a political clout, labor waves a feather."

Yet even this "feather" is considered an affront by the business monopolists of political power. Without intending to do so, the *Racine Labor* editorial constitutes a damning indictment of the official political policy of the American union leadership.

The decisive levers of political power in this country are in the hands of representatives of big business. Their "political clout" is the two-party system through which they maintain their political monopoly.

All the big problems of the day are political problems. So long as the labor movement remains tied to the two-party system through its coalition with the Democratic party, a "feather" is all it will have to defend itself against the political attacks of the ruling capitalist class.

To promote its own interests labor needs its own "political clout" — an independent labor party based on the unions. For only through the vigorous wielding of a political clout of its own can labor pry from the greedy rich an adequate share of the wealth produced by labor.



—Militant photo by Reba Aubrey
Robert F. Williams

Williams Sees New Leaders Rising in South

DETROIT, Feb. 18—Robert F. Williams, president of the NAACP in Monroe, N.C., last night called for new policies and new leaders to win the struggle to end Jim Crow. He spoke at a well-attended Negro History Week celebration sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum.

"America claims to be a democracy and a peace-loving nation," he said, "but 20 million oppressed black people testify against this claim. The government marches great armies across the world to institute a 'democracy' that we don't think is worth a damn."

Rejecting advice to practice "moderation," Williams said, "The oppressors are not moderate in their oppression. But they want us to be moderate. The word is used to deceive us and keep us in bondage. But we don't believe in moderation any more."

Williams told of new leaders coming up in the South, people who are not afraid, who do not apologize for wanting their rights and who are not afraid to lose their jobs.

"There are some who would sell us all back to slavery for a job," he charged. "But Uncle Tom is tired and sick. And we aren't going to help him live either. Pretty soon he'll be dead, and then we're going to write a new history of progress and freedom."

Touring Michigan for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Williams spoke at a high school in Detroit and the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The place for a rally to be held tonight had to be transferred when "various groups" put pressure on the officials of the Greater King Solomon Baptist Church where he was originally slated to appear.

Cleveland, Los Angeles Slate Meetings on Cuba

Cleveland and Los Angeles residents will have the opportunity to hear the truth about Cuba this week.

In Cleveland, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice will sponsor a debate on "The Castro Government — Is It Good for Cuba?" Friday, March 3, 8 p.m., at Epworth Euclid Church, 107th and Chester. Richard Tussey, chairman of the local Fair Play for Cuba Committee, will uphold the affirmative and Mrs. Lita Wood, former businesswoman in Cuba, the negative.

In Los Angeles, Robert F. Williams and Vincent Hallinan will speak at a Fair Play rally Saturday, March 4, 8:15 p.m., at Embassy Auditorium, 847 S. Grand Ave. Martin Hall, lecturer and news analyst, will preside. Dr. A. J. Lewis, executive secretary of the Greater Los Angeles FPCC, will report on the local activities of the organization.

Workers Defeat McDonald Candidate in Steel Election

By Jim Campbell

DETROIT, Feb. 15 — In the United Steelworkers elections held yesterday, president David McDonald and his machine had no trouble getting re-elected because they had thoughtfully arranged things so that nobody else was able to get on the ballot to run against them for international office.

But here in District 29, covering lower Michigan and northern Ohio, there were two candidates on the ballot for the post of district director (who is also international board member). And so the members here were able to show what they think about the McDonald machine.

By an overwhelming majority (7,867 to 3,305) they defeated Otis Richards, the machine's candidate, and elected Charles Younglove. Richards' licking was proportionally worse in the bigger locals.

The McDonald machine flooded the plants with literature whose main objective was to identify

Richards as a loyal McDonald man and "member of the team."

But every time Richards called Younglove "irresponsible" and "power-mad," every time Richards urged the members to "keep proved leadership" and "vote for the team," the members laughed or swore and gave Younglove another vote.

In fact, the opposition of the McDonald machine was Younglove's biggest and almost only asset. Without this, it would have been hard to tell the candidates apart.

Both of them lacked a serious or militant program of action to meet the problems plaguing steelworkers — heavy unemployment, three- and four-day weeks, speed-up, arbitrary elimination of jobs, stricter "discipline," and other results of automation and the greed for high profits.

The election of Younglove does not even begin to solve these problems, because his program is not essentially different from McDonald's.

But it's encouraging anyhow because it shows that rank and file steelworkers, where they get an opportunity, readily display their desire for a leadership different from, and better than, the McDonald machine that constitutes the biggest drag on their union.

The job of building a new leadership, capable of leading a successful campaign to defend the steelworkers' jobs and conditions, still remains to be done. The defeat of Richards shows that the rank and file can be counted on to do their share.

New Business Hazard

Use of lie-detector examinations has increased tenfold in the last ten years, according to *Business Week*.

L. A. Candidates Ask Support of Lettuce Strikers

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17—Oscar G. Coover, candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, today called upon the entire labor movement to come to the support of the striking agricultural workers in the lettuce fields of Southern California.

Coover is running for mayor with the endorsement of the Socialist Workers Party. He told this correspondent: "The effort to organize the migratory agricultural workers who eke out a miserable existence on the subsistence level is worthy of the support of every working man and woman."

Another candidate, William E. Hathaway, running for member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, also with the endorsement of the SWP, returned today from a visit to El Centro, in the heart of the Imperial Valley lettuce strike struggle.

Hathaway, who is chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance, went to El Centro with a group of students to see for themselves the conditions that the workers were revolting against.

He spoke to striking workers, strike leaders and union officials. The unions directly involved in leading the strike are the AFL-CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Numerous Arrests

Hathaway related an interview he held with Louis Krainock, an official of the AWOC. "Krainock," said Hathaway, "told us that the AFL-CIO had given substantial financial support for the drive to organize the agricultural workers in California. But, because of numerous arrests by the strike-breaking authorities the AWOC needed a great deal of bond money to free its jailed members."

The striking agricultural workers are putting up a great fight against heavy odds. Imperial Valley is notorious for its strikebreaking terrorism. For the first time it has been possible to get some degree of cooperation between various nationality groups directly involved.

Los Angeles

The Case for Cuba

Speakers:
ROBERT F. WILLIAMS
President, Union County, N. C., NAACP. Recently returned from Cuba.

VINCENT HALLINAN
Prominent San Francisco attorney. Former Progressive party presidential candidate.

Sat., March 4, 8:15 p.m.
Embassy Auditorium
847 S. Grand Ave.
Contribution \$1
(Students, unemployed, 50 cents)
Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Yes, Count Me In

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

Yes, I'd like to make sure I get the Militant every week. Count me in for a year's subscription. I am enclosing \$3.

Name
Street
City Zone
State

Weekly Calendar

LOS ANGELES

Two Seminars (1) Cuba, Theodore Edwards, Sundays, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m. through March 5. (2) Rise and Decline of the Communist Party, Arne Swaback, Communist party founder, and Max Goldman, Sundays, 12:30-2 p.m., through March 5. Contrib. 35 cents. International School of Socialism, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238.

NEW YORK

History of the African Independence Movement. Speaker, Richard Gibson, secretary, Liberation Committee for Africa and acting national executive secretary, Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Fri., March 3, 8:15 p.m., 116 University Pl. Contrib. 50 cents. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

PHILADELPHIA

Protest the murder of Lumumbal Hear Daniel Watts, chairman, Liberation Committee for Africa, on the Congo situation, Sat., March 4, 8:30 p.m. Contrib. 50 cents. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Local Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-0544.

CLEVELAND. Socialist Workers Party, 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 23, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum, 1227 California. Main 3-0993. For labor and socialist books, International Book Exchange, 1227 1/2 California. Open 5:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. through Fri.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. TEmple 1-6135.

LOS ANGELES. Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. daily, Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. 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, New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif. Phone OL 5-1764.

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.

SEATTLE. 1412 18th Ave., EA 5-0191. Library, bookstore. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays.

THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN
 Managing Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY
 Published weekly, except from July 11 to Sept. 5 when published biweekly, by the Militant Publishing Ass'n., 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y. Phone CH 3-2140. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. 25 - No. 9  345 Monday, February 27, 1961

Who Will Speak for Jobless?

The Bal Harbour meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed the Reuther plan to hold a series of regional conferences on unemployment, culminating in a national conference in Washington.

The announced object of the conferences is to mobilize support for the program of President Kennedy by bringing pressure on Congress to enact his legislative measures.

A recent criticism by Reuther that the Kennedy program does not go far enough was brushed aside. Neither AFL-CIO president George Meany nor United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther intend that the conferences shall give the workers, either employed or unemployed, any forum for the expression of their views and opinions.

On the contrary, it is proposed to open the conferences to an array of businessmen, preachers, social workers and capitalist politicians, each with his own axe to grind.

The AFL-CIO held one such conference in Washington on April 8, 1959, which accomplished exactly nothing so far as elaborating an effective program of action was concerned. Union members came from key cities throughout the country but were given no chance to speak.

To avoid a repetition of the 1959 fiasco all union members should demand that at the coming regional and national conferences the ranks or their elected delegates be given the opportunity of speaking and deciding a course of action. Once such gatherings decide on a policy, other groups and individuals can be called upon to support a labor program to end the recession.

Ireland and Cuba

At a Jan. 4 session of the United Nations Security Council, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa detailed U.S. moves to line up Latin American countries behind its drive of economic aggression against his country. U.S. representative Wadsworth replied that like the Cuban charge of a threatened military attack, this accusation was part of an Alice-in-Wonderland fantasy.

Now we learn that Washington's efforts to choke off the Cuban Revolution have extended not only into Latin America but even across the Atlantic into Ireland.

The January issue of *Plough*, a Dublin socialist paper, reports that the Irish Sugar Company has refused to continue importing Cuban sugar for refining in its plants and that the general manager of the company has declared he would do no business with Cuba because of the deterioration of relations between Cuba and the U.S.

According to *Plough*, the Irish people didn't even know about this embargo on Cuban sugar until U.S. Congressman John McCormack (D-Mass.) chortled publicly during the last elections about how the Irish company had rejected "a very tempting" trade offer from Cuba.

"What did the Cubans do on us?" asks *Plough*. "Does the Government resent the fact that Cuba is succeeding in doing what we tried to do in the 1930's?"

"The Cubans probably won't worry much about the collapse of the proposed deal," the paper observes. "It's the Irish economy which will suffer. It's Ireland's international prestige which will be hurt. And what do we get from the U.S. in return for this touching gesture of faithfulness? A tariff on our woolen goods."

Another Alice-in-Wonderland fantasy?

An Income Tax Reminder

We don't want to add to the gloom of the income-tax season, but you may be interested in some facts and figures that point up the true extent of the tax bite which the federal government puts on working people and the purposes for which the money is spent.

Columnist Sylvia Porter offers a breakdown on the taxes paid on a \$5,000 a year income by a married man with two children. In addition she gives a percentage breakdown which applies regardless of income bracket.

The \$5,000 a year family pays an income tax of \$420. It also pays another \$344 in excise and other "hidden" taxes. That's a total of \$764 — better than 15 per cent of the family's income.

This is a breakdown on how that \$764 is spent:

War Budget	57%	\$435
Debt Interest	11	84
Veterans Services	6	46
Agriculture	6	46
Labor, Welfare	6	46
Commerce, Housing, Space	4	31
International Affairs	3	23
Natural Resources	3	23
General Government	2	15
Debt Retirement	2	15

Adding to the direct arms allocation those items that are largely the result of past and future wars — debt interest and retirement, veterans services — about 75 per cent of your federal tax is earmarked for war purposes.

Isn't that kind of tax structure a serious symptom of a sick society?

... UN Admits More Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

keep "hands off" the Congo and they offer as the solution to strife in the former Belgian colony, establishment of a "loose federal government" under Kasavubu in which representation would be granted followers of Lumumba.

Soviet officials, on the other hand, blame Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for permitting the Belgian colonialists to return to the Congo and to build up Kasavubu and Tshombe, the puppet dictator of the break-away Katanga province. They accuse Hammarskjold of weakening Lumumba's position and paving the way for his assassination.

They call for the ouster of Hammarskjold and the withdrawal of UN forces from the Congo.

The United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union and a number of other countries have recognized the government at Stanleyville, headed by pro-Lumumba Antoine Gizenga, as the legal government of the Republic of the Congo. Whether they will send the beleaguered government more than token material aid remains to be seen.

Fast-Moving Events

To understand the true role of the United Nations and real aims of the various forces involved in the Congo, it is necessary to keep in mind the turbulent events there in the past eight months.

When the Congo achieved its independence June 30, 1960, the National Congolese Movement headed by Lumumba was the most powerful political force. It held a majority in parliament. Kasavubu was put in the presidency, a figurehead position, only because the National Congolese Movement decided to include him.

The Belgian colonialists, however, had not reconciled themselves to losing the Congo with its rich natural resources. Through native agents like Tshombe, they stirred up trouble and began to sneak back to play a more direct role.

Instead of consolidating his government and meeting the threatening counterrevolution head on, as Castro, for example, did in Cuba, Lumumba made the catastrophic mistake of inviting the United Nations to do the job. Most likely this was on Soviet advice; at least the Soviet delegates voted for the UN to intervene.

In the Congo, the UN deviously weakened and blocked Lumumba while the Belgian imperialists methodically strengthened their counterrevolutionary base.

Belgian policy from the beginning was to prevent formation of a strong central government in which the proimperialist forces, being in a minority, would have had to bow to the freedom-seeking majority. In line with this policy, the Belgian puppet Tshombe proclaimed Katanga province to be a separate country.

Since he represented few Congolese, Tshombe began recruiting armed forces from abroad. Here is a description of them given in a Feb. 5 AP dispatch from Katanga:

"These 'mercenaries' are being joined every day by new soldier-adventurers. Lured by high pay, they have come from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Poland, Israel, South Africa, Rhodesia—and, of course, Belgium. Some of the better types become officers, but the others, undisciplined, untidy, rowdy and ruthless, have joined a group known as 'Les Affreux' (The Frightfuls).

"The 'Frightfuls' swagger — sometimes stagger — around town with revolvers slung low from the webbing of their camouflaged paratrooper smocks. They are usually unshaven, have cropped heads or long oily hair and sport bushy mustaches. You can find some in any bar—usually drunk." This army did not exist in

Katanga last June 30. At that time, according to AP, "President Moise Tshombe's government had little left in the way of a defense force. A few Belgian officers and men volunteered to join a new Katanga gendarmerie and . . . began forming a new army."

They recruited "as many whites as possible . . . and Defense Minister Joseph Yav went to Europe to find 'technical advisers.' Overnight, Elisabethville seemed to be filled with a new Foreign Legion."

Earning Their Pay

"The first arrivals were all Belgians." Then came the British and the French and the rest.

"The volunteers earn from \$400 to \$840 a month . . ." AP did not report the source of these funds.

And how do the mercenaries earn such pay? The AP correspondent reports that "one Frenchman confided in a melan-

choly moment: 'People don't like us. We get good pay for killing women and children.'"

This report, let me emphasize, is not from "communist" sources. It was put on the wires by Associated Press.

Dozens of similar quotations could be cited showing that Tshombe acts either on the advice or with the knowledge of the Belgians honeycombing his regime. For instance:

"Belgium has defied the UN resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Congo, and hundreds of Belgian soldiers and Government advisers have flooded back to Leopoldville and Katanga." (Feb. 9 *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.)

"No one can doubt that the Belgian advisers to Mr. Tshombe knew that Mr. Lumumba was to be transferred to Elisabethville last week." (Jan. 27 *New Statesman*.)

For the past eight months the Belgian imperialists have been building this counterrevolutionary force. From their Katanga base they aim to fan out and smash the Congolese independence movement which is now centered in Stanleyville.

While Tshombe was recruiting his "Frightfuls" under the cunning guidance of the Belgian imperialists, Kasavubu in Leopoldville set up a military dictatorship headed by Col. Mobutu. The Kasavubu-Mobutu team was the U.S. as well as UN choice.

With Kasavubu's subsequent arrest of Lumumba, the Congolese freedom fighters became increasingly bitter and suspicious of the United Nations. They stepped up their struggle and began to score important victories.

This alarmed the incoming Kennedy administration and the top brass of the UN, since it portended the early defeat of the Kasavubu-Mobutu-Tshombe combination. The UN, evidently with the understanding of the State Department, considered trying a new maneuver. This was to bring the Lumumba leadership of the independence movement into a government dominated by Kasavubu.

But the Belgians apparently disagreed with the need or the wisdom of the maneuver. They felt that the counterrevolutionary forces were now strong enough to mount a full-scale civil war the way the U.S. did in Guatemala in 1954.

The beginning of the blood bath was the murder of Lumumba. By killing the leadership, the Belgians hope to behead the independence movement.

The United Nations has now suffered a steep decline in prestige as it did in the civil war in Korea. Throughout the colonial world, the question is again being pondered as it was during the Korean conflict: "Isn't the UN nothing but an instrument of imperialist policy?"

The Soviet Role
 The Soviet role in the UN has also come under fresh suspicion, for Moscow was evidently decisive in setting up the UN in the first place and in enabling it to intervene in the Congo.

The noisy attacks now being leveled by Moscow against Hammarskjold are part of an effort to escape political responsibility for aiding imperialism through the UN. By offering up Hammarskjold as a scapegoat, the Soviet government hopes to come out clean and also to divert attention from the real character of the UN as an imperialist institution. "Blame Dag, Not the UN," is Khrushchev's slogan.

The capitalist pack, especially those following the State Department line, picture this as an unwarranted "attack" on the UN. However, their main purpose in screaming about "communist" tactics in the UN and the "communist danger" in the Congo is to help divert attention from what their foul imperialist Belgian allies are doing under the blue and white flag of the UN in Africa.

NEXT WEEK

Castro challenges Kennedy on how to solve the problem of unemployment.

choly moment: 'People don't like us. We get good pay for killing women and children.'

This report, let me emphasize, is not from "communist" sources. It was put on the wires by Associated Press.

Dozens of similar quotations could be cited showing that Tshombe acts either on the advice or with the knowledge of the Belgians honeycombing his regime. For instance:

"Belgium has defied the UN resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Congo, and hundreds of Belgian soldiers and Government advisers have flooded back to Leopoldville and Katanga." (Feb. 9 *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.)

"No one can doubt that the Belgian advisers to Mr. Tshombe knew that Mr. Lumumba was to be transferred to Elisabethville last week." (Jan. 27 *New Statesman*.)

For the past eight months the Belgian imperialists have been building this counterrevolutionary force. From their Katanga base they aim to fan out and smash the Congolese independence movement which is now centered in Stanleyville.

U.S.-UN Choice

While Tshombe was recruiting his "Frightfuls" under the cunning guidance of the Belgian imperialists, Kasavubu in Leopoldville set up a military dictatorship headed by Col. Mobutu. The Kasavubu-Mobutu team was the U.S. as well as UN choice.

With Kasavubu's subsequent arrest of Lumumba, the Congolese

Negro History Month

Negroes on the March, by Daniel Guerin. A socialist analysis of the nature and background of the current struggle for equality. Cloth, \$1.50. Paper, \$1.

Black Bourgeoisie, by E. Franklin Frazier. The rise of a new middle class in the United States. Cloth, \$4.

Black Moses, by Edmund Cronon. The story of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Paper, \$1.95.

The Wall Between, by Anne Braden. A sensitive and enlightening description of the effect of segregation on Southern whites and Negroes. This book reports what happened when the Bradens bought a house for a Negro friend in a white neighborhood in Louisville, Ky. Paper, \$1.25.

Anti-Negro Prejudice: When It Began, How It Will End, by George Breitman. Paper, 10 cents.

The Strange Career of Jim Crow, by C. Vann Woodward. A brief account of the development of segre-

gation following the withdrawal of federal troops from the South in 1877 up to the present. Cloth, \$1.19.

Reunion and Reaction, by C. Vann Woodward. The compromise of 1877. Paper, 95 cents.

Black Reconstruction in America, by W. E. B. DuBois. A basic study of a key period in U. S. history from 1860-1880. Cloth, \$6.50.

The Struggle for Negro Equality, by John Saunders and Albert Parker. Paper, 10 cents.

Tender Warriors, by Dorothy Sterling. Story and pictures of the Little Rock struggle for school integration. Paper, 25 cents.

Thaddeus Stevens, by Ralph Korngold. A biography. Cloth, \$4.

Caste, Class and Race, by Oliver Cromwell Cox. Cloth, \$7.50.

From Slavery To Freedom, by John Hope Franklin. A history of American Negroes. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, \$5.50.

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Place

New York 3, N. Y.

Arrested More Often, Yes

By Robert Martin

DETROIT — When the police launched a wave of terror against the Negro community here last month, arresting or searching thousands "on suspicion," the pretext used by the city authorities was that Negroes, who are 26 per cent of the population here, commit more than 65 per cent of the crimes.

Without knowing exactly what percentage of crimes is committed by Negroes, we know that this claim is a distortion of the facts.

Not the Same Thing

All these figures (if true) show is that Negroes are more subject to being arrested by the cops, who are notorious for their anti-Negro prejudice. Many Negroes are picked up for doing nothing more than standing on a corner, where whites doing the same thing will never be bothered. Being arrested more often is not the same thing as being more criminal.

Last year a study by the *Detroit Courier* also showed that Negroes

are systematically discriminated against in selections for jury duty. As a result, many Negroes are tried by all-white or nearly all-white juries. Since many whites are as prejudiced as the cops, this results in a greater tendency for Negroes to be convicted than whites would be on similar evidence.

Being convicted more often is also not the same thing as being more criminal.

These are not the only factors that make official statistics about crime unreliable. There is the class factor as well as the racial one to be considered.

The rich are better able than the poor to keep from getting caught when they violate the law; and to keep from being convicted; and to keep from being punished.

General Motors was able for several years to avoid being sued because of defective brakes on one year's Buick model. Last year the state supreme court finally reversed a lower court decision and ruled that GM must face the

charges. Even if GM loses this suit, none of its officials will go to jail, although the defective brakes may have caused death and injury.

What was unusual about the recent electrical corporation price-fixing case was that a few officials were sent to jail at all, even if only for 30 days.

Here in Michigan last month a poor devil accused of stealing something worth \$7.50 was sentenced to three-to-fifteen years in prison. He simply wasn't rich enough or influential enough to escape "justice."

Crimes of the Rich

Adding up all the evidence, we have to conclude: The biggest and worst crimes are committed by the rich, not the poor. Committing a nation to a prowar policy, throwing people out of work because it's not profitable to keep employing them, discriminating against people because of their color — these are typical crimes of the rich, even though not officially recorded as such.

The American Way of Life

'I Was Treated As a Human Being'

By Joyce Cowley

"Machine-Gun" Walker has been cured. It took 13 years and cost the state of California approximately \$30,000 worth of psychiatry but today he is a different man. Since reforming a condemned killer is a comparatively rare achievement, the details may be of interest.

Erwin Walker's first abnormal symptoms developed during World War II, toward the end of a long tour of duty in the South Pacific.

He began stealing Tommy guns and pistols to promote what he claimed was a plan to end war, which doesn't sound any crazier than the plans to end war promoted by many prominent statesmen.

Abandons Plan

After the war, abandoning his original plan for peace, he used the weapons in a series of holdups and during one in 1946 he killed a police officer. The fact that his victim was on the police force is significant in his subsequent treatment and cure.

Walker spent two years on Death Row awaiting execution. Only two hours before it was scheduled, he

went insane. The doctor reported that "possibly reacting to hallucinations . . . he mumbled repeatedly, crawled into corners, under blankets and under pillows."

As soon as he was officially declared insane, they sent Walker to Mendocino State Hospital for electric shock treatment, which was followed by occupational therapy and psychotherapy.

He was given jobs to develop responsibility, and kindness to renew his trust in his fellow man.

"I was treated as a human being in all the places I was sent," Walker said. "That's been one of the big factors contributing to my recovery."

The doctors believe he is well enough now for a new sanity hearing. If he has "recovered sufficiently to fully understand the nature of the legal process which has been taken against him," he will go back to Death Row.

"When they put a man in that gas chamber," Walker said as he prepared for the hearing, "they don't want him on Cloud 9. They want him to realize what's happening. It makes sense, doesn't it?"

It is illegal to execute a man who is insane. That's why they

had to cure him. The law is notoriously tough on a man who has killed a cop, so Walker received what officials admit was more than his share of treatment. The only way they could "get" him was through persistent work to restore his sanity.

Dr. William C. Keating of the State Department of Correction said the Walker case appears to be a paradox because "Two different agencies — the Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Hygiene — appear to be working at cross purposes."

An Aspirin

He thought it comparable to the case of a man who, immediately before his execution, is given an aspirin for a severe headache.

So Erwin Walker, the state's prize example of a psychiatrically rehabilitated criminal, a man who slowly learned to feel confidence in other men, will be strapped to a chair while the deadly pellets fall.

Now we know how to heal the disordered mind of a murderer. What can we do about the lunacy of our penal institutions and law enforcement bodies?

It Was Reported in the Press

Champion — When Floyd Patterson defends his world's heavy-weight boxing title against Ingemar Johansson in Miami March 15, the promoters will have a stake in eliminating Jim Crow. On Patterson's insistence, they posted \$10,000 to guarantee unsegregated seating. Patterson will have the right to decide if the agreement is met. If it isn't, he says he will contribute the \$10,000 to the NAACP.

From the Horse's Mouth — After visiting Central and South America, Congressmen Selden of Alabama and Fascell of Florida reported that even "knowledgeable" Latin Americans have "exaggerated hopes" about the extent of the slated U.S. aid program.

Slimline Diet — Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) was host to capital newsmen Feb. 14 at a luncheon featuring what he called "a tragically typical American meal." The menu: tiny portions of cornmeal mush, flour and water gravy, boiled rice and half a glass of powdered milk — the food now being given the needy from Federal surplus stocks. More than four million families subsisted on that diet last month.

Nobody But the Customers — Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of the General Electric Company, declared Feb. 15 that "we don't think anybody's been damaged financially" by the firm's admitted price rigging on heavy electrical equipment.

Nothing Sacred? — Minneapolis Alderman Bruce Pomeroy has proposed a \$12 a year municipal tax on all but the first toilet in every home, office and factory.

March of Civilization — A one-arm shotgun has been patented that is intended primarily for policemen. It's handy for firing from the window of a speeding car.

Only the Beginning — A recent survey of the help-wanted columns in 113 newspapers showed a decrease in the demand for employment nine months in a row. Comparing the survey figures with comparable ones for the two previous recessions, *New York Times* writer Robert Alden concludes "it would seem that both from the point of view of time and the deepness of the trough, the present recession would grow

a good deal worse before it got any better."

Who Seduced Whom? — A recent TV show included a musical version of *Rain*, the play about the clergyman who succumbs to the charms of Sadie Thompson. The script converted the preacher into a politician, apparently on the assumption that this wouldn't offend anyone.

Some Have — "I feel the American people have gotten off very easy," was ex-President Harry Truman's comment on taxes as he departed for a Bermuda vacation.

Can't Please Everyone — The market value of shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange dropped about 21 per cent last year. Experts explain that "racial tension" and "political turbulence" have created a loss of investor confidence in Africa generally and South Africa specifically.

Broad-Bottomed Tops — A study of the office requirements of advertising agencies disclosed that executives and their assistants occupy nearly as much office space as media, art, copy, publicity and production departments combined.

Letters from Our Readers

Crashing the New Frontier

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Being a citizen of "Free Enterprise," I've had lots of experience in unemployment offices. Yet my most recent experience is most striking.

Yesterday I went to file an unemployment claim (Hail to President Kennedy's New Frontier). Entering the door was like trying to board the subway at rush hour.

The composition of this huge crowd was mainly minorities of Spanish-speaking descent and Negroes. White applicants were near or at the retirement age.

To me it raises two questions:

1. Will these people ever be rehired?

2. Are the bosses using this depression to kick out older workers?

C. D.

Underground Shelters

Santa Cruz, Calif.

I think the Civil Defense underground shelters are OK. They will make for good profits in cement and other trappings and won't cost any more than a funeral. And it will simplify the mop-up job for the few who survive.

Now if everybody had a shelter, they would be absolutely safe until any one of a thousand patriotic watchers, officers or guards fell asleep with their hand on the pushbutton or saw a flying saucer that looked like the enemy.

Then there will be a grand display of fireworks that will fry or deform everyone on earth — inside or outside of shelters.

Then there can be a monument in Hell to the profit system, and the greedy can say, "I didn't know the gun was loaded."

H. C. B.

Let's Tell Them

Vancouver, Wash.

Can we Americans continue long as a progressive nation holding to a policy of UN brotherhood unless we recognize new factors in the world and the requirement for complete brotherhood?

We are not lacking in churches and synagogues from which these precepts are explained, but we are

SWP Opposes Blue Cross Hike

DETROIT — Heavy rate increases demanded by Michigan Blue Cross and Blue Shield officials were strongly opposed by the Socialist Workers Party at a public hearing held here Feb. 7.

Sarah Lovell, SWP candidate for the University of Michigan board of regents in the April 3 state election, told the hearing that BC-BS rates are already too high, denying medical protection for those who need it most — older people, low income workers and the jobless.

Demanding that the rates be lowered, she said Americans can and should have a program to provide complete medical care to all, organized as a government service and responsibility, like public education. She compared the U.S. medical setup with England's to show that the English get better care at less cost per capita.

In the meanwhile, she proposed, Michigan should organize its own hospital insurance plan, modeled after those now in operation in the provinces of Canada.

lacking in minds that will put them in immediate action.

Let us resolve to tell the big officials to practice what they preach by giving all Americans a right to vote without reference to color or religious faith, give all children an equal educational opportunity and give everyone an equal chance for jobs.

Let us tell the politicians they have been talking too big, that they are altogether too free with our money, our property and our lives.

Tell them we want this earth free of the curse of war through the establishment of democratic world government.

H. M.

'Mission to Moscow'

Fond du Lac, Wisc.

How times change. I just saw the film, *Mission to Moscow*, on TV. Then they wanted you to believe that Russia was a heaven filled with brave and noble people except for Trotsky's followers who sold out to Hitler and did all the sabotage and wrecking.

Both the Republicans and Democrats wanted the Negro vote and Kennedy did get 78 per cent of the Negro votes and they are already disappointed. The Wall Street stooges at the head of the unions will have a hard time explaining to them as their crumbs get smaller.

The 60 Families will have to blame someone for their skulduggery and now that the red herring is wearing out, maybe they'll blame the Trotskyites and get the help of the Communists.

C. T.

[*Mission to Moscow*, produced during World War II, was based on the book of the same title by Joseph Davies, who was U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union during the Moscow Trials in the 1930's. Davies whitewashed the trials which convicted Leon Trotsky in *absentia* of being a Hitlerite agent. An independent commission of inquiry headed by the late philosopher, Dr. John Dewey, found the trials to be a complete frameup. This finding was confirmed by Khrushchev in his 1956 revelations about the crimes of Stalin. Editor.]

Thought for the Week

"Now, there are two kinds of spies. The ones who work for US are brave, daring, selfless, silent heroes who are risking their lives, not only for us but for our children and our children's children. Then there are the spies who work for THEM — contemptible, despicable, traitorous rats who would sell their own mothers for 30 pieces of silver. It is the second group that has given spying a bad name, and hurt the profession for everyone."—Art Buchwald in the *New York Herald Tribune*.