

# THE MILITANT

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## Mississippi Governor Dares Kennedy to Act

By Edward Slater

SEPT. 26 — Governor Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi yesterday, for the second time in a week, successfully defied federal courts and the authority of the U.S. government in order to prevent a Negro student from enrolling in the University of Mississippi.

When James H. Meredith, accompanied by federal officials, arrived at the university trustees' office in Jackson to register, Gov.

Barnett, a die-hard white supremacist and avowed member of the White Citizens Council, personally placed himself in the doorway to block the Negro student's entrance. When presented with a U.S. Court of Appeals order enjoining him from interfering with the registration, the Mississippi governor simply refused to accept it. Instead he read his own executive order "finally" denying Meredith admission to the university.

Outside, a milling crowd of some 1,500 to 2,000 people cheered the governor's brazen action. When the heroic Negro student walked past to enter the State Office Building, the crowd, held back by police, hurled cries of "Communist" and "Go home, nigger" at him. A courageous group of about 15 Negroes stood near this rabidly hostile white crowd to shout encouragement to Meredith.

### 114 Years

The 29-year-old Negro has been waging a fight to break Mississippi's total school segregation since January 1961, when he applied for a transfer to the University from the all-Negro Jackson State College. The university, which receives over \$235,000 in federal funds, has remained segregated since its founding 114 years ago. A previous Negro applicant, in 1958, was railroaded to a mental institution. A similar frame-up move against Meredith saw a Mississippi court give him a one-year jail sentence in a trial at which he was not even present. A federal judge quickly quashed this phony sentence.

The key decision in Meredith's case came Sept. 10 when U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black ruled that the university must accept him. When Meredith, armed with orders to admit him from a

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## New Atrocity In Paraguay Police State

[The bestiality of the Stroessner dictatorship, "free world" ally of the U.S., equals that of the Nazis. The atrocity described below may be protested by letters to the Paraguayan Embassy, 1825 Conn. Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., and to Adlai Stevenson — so cordially received by Stroessner last year — at 799 UN Plaza, N.Y., N.Y.]

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 8 — On Wednesday, June 20, at eight o'clock, Señora Presentación Lezcano de Lisboa was arrested in her home at 22nd of September Street and Eusebio Ayala Avenue and taken to the Department of Investigations of the capital police where she was kept for more than a month. She was later transferred to the 9th Sectional Commissariat of Charitas. She was always kept under the strictest incommunicado.

At the Department of Investigations Señora de Lisboa was brutally tortured. Electrified needles were stuck into her breasts; she was beaten on the soles of her feet; she was immersed in electrified dirty water, as a result of which she is now oozing pus from her ears. And, as if this cruelty were not enough, she was bound hand and foot and while being held by the waist, she was raped by two of the police of that department. These men were Baez Raimundo and Portillo. The latter excused himself by saying, "I'm

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## AFL-CIO Chiefs Call For 35-Hour Week

By Tom Kerry

Some ten days before the inauguration of president John F. Kennedy on Jan. 20, 1961, the *New York Times* headlined a story by its labor expert, A. H. Raskin, summarizing the attitude of the top union leaders to the new administration: "Labor Pins Hopes on New Frontier!"

"Organized labor had a bleak year," said Raskin, "but it hopes for a cheerier climate under the Kennedy Administration."

"Unemployment, slack business conditions and stiffer management resistance at the bargaining table combined to hold down union wage gains in 1960. To add to labor's unhappiness," he added, "higher living costs and a slight reduction in the average work week wiped out the effect on higher hourly pay scales."

"The result," he concluded, "was that the average factory worker wound up the year with less purchasing power in his weekly wage envelope than he had at the start."

Dazzled by Kennedy's "New Frontier" demagoguery, AFL-CIO President George Meany, rushed into print to proclaim the dawn of a new day for the American labor movement. Writing as guest columnist in the Jan. 8, 1961, *Washington Post*, Meany declared:

"Labor looks to 1961 as a turning point toward better times."

"We believe the Kennedy Administration will move promptly and vigorously to strengthen the entire Nation, to reduce high unemployment and to stimulate healthy economic growth."

The year 1961 has come and

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## THE CANDIDATES WHO STAND FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM

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## A PLATFORM FOR THE WORKERS

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## Kennedy Quietly Prepares For U.S. Attack on Cuba

By Fred Halstead

President Kennedy is still flirting with war in the Cuban situation. He is doing so despite his apparent success in gaining control of the situation in Washington. His program of deliberate and calculated measures against Cuba has prevailed against those who are hysterically ranting for immediate blockade or invasion.

Nonetheless, the Kennedy administration is clearly making preparations for a Cuban invasion at some future time. It is right now carrying out dangerous provocations, which risk war, and planning even more dangerous ones. At the same time it is tightening the economic screws on Cuba by increasing pressure on European countries to embargo the island which had the audacity to abolish capitalism only 90 miles from the U.S.

86 to 1

A resolution authorizing employment of U.S. military forces against Cuba was adopted in the Senate Sept. 20 by a vote of 86 to 1. The lone dissenter, Sen. Winston Prouty (R-Vt.), declared the resolution wasn't strong enough. That there was only one such vote, as well as the relative calm of the debate, indicates that Kennedy has convinced official Washington that he is doing as much as can be done against the Cuban Revolution and that the best imperialist wisdom is to let him do it as quietly as possible.

Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, also tried the quiet cover-up in his Sept. 20 speech at the General Assembly's opening session. Briefly mentioning Cuba, he utilized the pretext, readied by Washington for military moves, in accusing Havana of a "campaign of subversion and vituperation against its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere."

### More Than Words

The Cuban delegate, Mario Garcia-Inchaustegui, replied: "You say you defend the charter of the United Nations. You tell your aggressive generals, sir, that more than six million Cubans will defend the charter with something more than sweet words. We reject your statement as a means of covering up a new large-scale aggression which your country is preparing against our country."

The main point of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's general policy speech was a reiteration of the Soviet statement of Sept. 11 warning the U.S. against an attack on Cuba.

In spite of this continued strong Soviet support to Cuba — one of the major factors staying the hand of the Pentagon — preparations for U.S. military intervention have not slackened.

Some pretexts which might serve for sending U.S. armed forces against Cuba were indicated by Secretary of State Dean Rusk in a censored version of his testimony before the Senate Committees Sept. 17. Rusk said U.S. forces would be used to intercept "Cuban or Soviet arms shipments" to other Latin American countries.

This formula for direct U.S. in-

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On the opening day of the United Nations' General Assembly some 400 pickets, chanting "Hands Off Cuba," demonstrated that opposition does exist in the U.S. to the anti-Cuba policies of the Kennedy administration and to the war fever against Cuba whipped up by the capitalist press and politicians.

## What I Saw in Algeria

By L. Couturier

The first signs of the "great change" appear as soon as the passengers, loaded with baggage, leave the ship and line up at the customs in the port of Algiers. If you are French or *Pied Noir* [Black Foot — the French born in Algeria], it is necessary to open everything; bags are searched courteously but thoroughly. The suitcase of an Algerian, on the contrary, gets only cursory attention. This upset of the old way, and the repressed anger of some of the Europeans [whites] who still cannot believe that they could ever be treated like this, give you a real lift.

Virtually the same scene is witnessed at the edge of town where the military patrols of Willaya [District] IV check all vehicles. When a *Pied Noir* is at the wheel, inspection is complete and not a crevice is overlooked. Is it a matter of vengeance, of racism in reverse? No; only of putting things right. It is time that those who fostered and nourished the OAS [the colonialists' terrorist Secret Army Organization] should understand that things have changed.

On the walls of Algiers you get a good indication of the change. The old slogans of the French army have almost disappeared. I ran across only one of them, a gorgeous job of lettering, left in place, no doubt, by a humorist in charge of the area: "*La France est ici pour toujours!*" ["France is here forever!"]

The initials of the OAS have been crossed out everywhere or replaced by the three letters FLN [National Liberation Front] or

ALN [National Liberation Army]. Many appeals are to be seen favoring the referendum, asking everybody to vote "*oui*." (Here and there one even sees it written "yes" to help ease the translation problem for the American television audience.)

Most striking of all are the strings of small posters put out by the autonomous zone of Algiers in its time. These are still up everywhere. Since the leaders of the FLN have not yet deemed it possible to appeal to the masses with a daily paper able to launch slogans and explain the policy of the organization, these small posters each put forth an idea such as "the Revolution must first of all benefit the poor," the necessity of agrarian reform, of industrialization, of the struggle against illiteracy, of socialism, etc.

The small posters remain, but the autonomous zone of Algiers has been gone since the end of July. When you ask why, you get a perplexed reply. However the ideas sown on the walls of Algiers are making their way in minds despite everything.

The last inscription I saw on leaving the city was "*Adios Algerie Franchese!*" and underneath it in dribbled paint, "*Gare à celui qui efface!*" ["Woe to anyone who crosses this out!"]

The Kabylie area suffered enormously from the war; above all during the "Operation Twins" waged by Gen. Challe. It is common to run across razed villages, to pass *djebels* [hills] where large areas are still blackened from the

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# ... Call for Shorter Work Week

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gone. Almost two years have elapsed since the labor statesmen gave voice to their "high hopes" in the promises of Kennedy's "New Frontier" administration. What does the record show?

The rate of unemployment has remained virtually unchanged, hovering around the official figure of 5.5 per cent which has prevailed for the past five years.

Approximately 1.5 million workers have been unemployed for over 15 weeks. Close to one million have exhausted their unemployment relief benefits.

In addition, the Labor Department's job report for July discloses that: "There were 2.7 million non-farm workers on short work-weeks because of economic reasons . . . The economic part-time group, discounting seasonal changes, has been edging upward irregularly since the beginning of the year."

### Dynamic Expansion?

What about the Kennedy promise to "stimulate" the economy and thereby provide a minimum of 40-hours work for all those partially employed and totally unemployed? Instead of the promised dynamic expansion which was to provide jobs for all, the economy has been stagnating with all economic indicators pointing to a plunge into another "recession."



George Meany

It is conceded that the Kennedy "recovery" has been the most anemic of all the post-war recession-recovery movements. The next recession will begin with a greater amount of unemployment and part-time employment than any of the previous downturns.

This was the picture confronted by the AFL-CIO executive council meeting held last month in Chicago. In deference to the opposition of the Kennedy administration, the union brass had soft-pedaled and side-tracked the demand for a reduction in hours with no reduction in pay as the

only effective means of combating unemployment.

In its "20-point" program published in the *AFL-CIO News*, Jan. 14, 1961, the executive council carefully omitted any mention of the shorter work-week demand. In all its essentials the AFL-CIO program merely parroted the "New Frontier" legislative proposals of the Kennedy administration.

But even this excessively timid and hopelessly inadequate "economic recovery program" had proved too much for the coon-skin-hatted frontiersmen of Kennedy's Democrat-controlled Congress. Every social concession that even remotely impinged on the vested interests of the greedy rich was riddled with verbal buckshot and jettisoned with whoops about the dangers of "creeping socialism."

### Taken In

The labor statesmen met in Chicago amidst the wreckage of a policy doomed from the beginning. They had been taken in — for the umpteenth time — by the honeyed phrases of a demagogic capitalist politician. They had waited 20 months for payment due on promises made. Their patience was exhausted — they could wait no longer! Or so they said!

"Time has run out," declared AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Arthur Schnitzler to a recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. "We can no longer wait. That is why the trade union movement has decided to tackle the problem itself by pressing for the 35-hour week with no reduction in pay."

So the die is cast! The Chicago meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council adopted a resolution giving top priority to a two-pronged drive to win the 35-hour week with no reduction in pay.

A task force has been set up headed by George Meany and four AFL-CIO vice-presidents to head the campaign. One target is to mobilize the organized power of the unions in collective action on the economic front. The other, on the political front, is to introduce legislation in Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, which now fixes 40 hours as the standard work week.

Just how serious are the union chiefs who head up this campaign and what can be done to make it effective? These are questions that will be tackled in *The Militant* next week.

## Ruleville Rights Fighters Victimized

RULEVILLE, Miss., Sept. 17 — In a field report on this Delta area city — scene of the Sept. 10 shotgun wounding of two Negro girls active in voter registration — Robert Moses, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, describes pressure and economic reprisals used against Negroes here because they, or members of their families attempted to register to vote.

On Sept. 3, following a mass meeting of whites the day before, two Negro-owned dry-cleaning establishments were closed (allegedly for violating city ordinances), a Negro citizen was fired from his city job, and a group of Negro laborers were reportedly turned away from the fields because they were from Ruleville.

Lenard Davis, 49, a Negro working for the city sanitation department, was told by Mayor Charles M. Dorough, "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school." (He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.)

When Davis protested that he had not been attending the school, the mayor replied, "That doesn't make any difference."

Davis said he'd find himself another job and the mayor then told him: "Well, it's going to be a little difficult for you to find a job here in Ruleville."

Fred Hicks, 46, a Negro man who drove field workers out to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial licence. The bus owner said that because Hick's mother

had gone down to register that, "We gonna see how tight we can make it — gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is." He said that the pressure would be taken off Hicks if his mother withdrew her name from the rolls.

Robert Moses and Amzie Moore, who has been providing housing for SNCC workers, were walking down the street in Ruleville. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were "the folks getting the people to register."

A letter by Mayor Dorough on Sept. 3 notified the Williams Chapel Baptist church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." Negro churches in Georgia have been burned down because they were used for voter registration classes.

## ... An Eyewitness Report on Algeria

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napalm. It was in the *djebels* of Kabylie that the guerrilla fighters hid out, and the cadres of Willaya III are old guerrilla fighters.

Those whom we were able to see are violently opposed to Ben Bella and the Political Bureau but it is difficult to dig up a solid political foundation for this opposition. You hear them accused of wanting a dictatorship and of being mixed up with the French neo-colonialists.

On the other hand, the "*djournouids de base*," the ranks of the people, appear little inclined to take a position in a conflict which, in their eyes, does not concern them. A sergeant of the ALN, who had been told to be ready to move toward Algiers with his men, replied, "I have put in six years of guerrilla fighting. I would rather die than shoot against my brothers!"

This reply won him great popularity among the soldiers. It corresponded to a very widespread sentiment: "If the chiefs can't agree, let them get out!"

### Lacks Intellectual Fodder

The trouble is that at present no one sees any replacement for leadership and program if "the chiefs were tied in a sack and tossed in the sea," as one incensed militant amiably put it to me.

The lack of perspective is due in great part to the fact that the militants have as their sole intellectual fodder only *La Dépêche d'Alger* [The Telegram of Algiers] and *Alger Républicain* [Republican Algiers, publication of the Communist Party of Algeria]. *Dépêche* is a former French-Algeria newspaper. Many people considered it a scandal to authorize its continued publication. (It recently hailed the reappearance in Algiers of shoe-shine

boys.) As for *Alger Républicain* its wide current circulation is due to the desert in which it preaches. Without competition, it enjoys the luxury of being the only anti-OAS daily in New Algeria, the sole voice launching appeals for unity, discipline and order. It also appeals to the people to rapidly impose (how?) elections and an Assembly in order finally to restore a normal situation; that is, for it, a parliamentary one.

From the information we have been able to glean from various sources, nowhere in Willaya I and Oranie have incursions yet been made into the domain of private property. Here legalism is as much in respect as in France. Despite everything, however, the general impression is that great revolutionary potential exists among the masses and that its explosion awaits only audacious directives and a decisive leadership.

Our final memory of Algiers was the street demonstrations at the end of August — the impressive power and resolution of very young people in boisterous processions, shouting, "*Baraket!*" ["It's enough!"]

It is in these emaciated faces, in these raucous voices, in these clenched hands, proudly brandishing crudely made placards and banners, that the future of the revolution lies.

# The National Picket Line

A strike of general-merchandise drivers in New York City began Sept. 24 to force a majority of the trucking firms employing 12,500 drivers and helpers to sign a new contract granting a 37¢-per-hour package increase — 25¢ of it in wages. Over 100 firms have already signed with Locals 282, 816 and 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The same package increase was won last week by the majority of the 57,000 over-the-road drivers represented by 13 IBT locals in the New York-New Jersey area. The over-the-road membership had voted down an employers' offer Sept. 9; the union threatened to strike; and most of the employers then signed. A strike against the hold-outs is threatened this week if they don't sign. The new agreements bring wages to \$3.13 an hour for tractor-trailer drivers, \$3.03 for regular drivers and \$2.80 for helpers in the general-merchandise category in both city and over-the-road haulage.

"The timing is right for a coordinated, aggressive drive against union power," says a "secret" report now being circulated by the National Association of Manufacturers. The report outlines some new techniques of anti-labor propaganda — including the use of prominent educators and clergymen — and a drive to get a law through Congress in 1963 or 1964 putting unions under anti-trust provisions.

The NAM is also backing a bill introduced by Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) which would make transportation strikes criminal offenses with strikers subject to as much as a \$50,000 fine plus a year in prison. The NAM report was revealed by Rev. Dr. Clair M. Cook, executive secretary of the Religion and Labor Council of America, who declined to say where he got a copy.

An offer by the Chamber of Commerce of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to recruit strikebreakers to haul the area's sugar beets over the strikebound Chicago and North Western railway was turned down. C. J. Fitzpatrick, the road's

president wired the Belle Fourche C of C that "your proposal could result in violence which no one would want." The strike, by 1,000 Telegraphers supported by 15,000 members of other unions on the railway began Aug. 30 over job security.

Delegates to the convention of the United Steelworkers of America in Miami last week unexpectedly rejected the request of USA president David J. McDonald for standby power to levy special assessments. The vote was 1,532 to 1,454.

"May we suggest to this Honorable Board that it was the brilliant British Conservative, Samuel Johnson, who said, 'Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.'" So reads a brief filed before the National Labor Relations Board by the noted civil-liberties attorneys Carl Rachlin and Rowland Watts, objecting to the finding of an NLRB trial examiner that a company which fired Cuban workers for union activity did not have to hire them back because they were pro-Castro.

The brief pointed out that the Allure Shoe Corporation had been found guilty of unfair labor practices in firing workers who joined Local 885 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union on a number of trumped-up charges. The trial examiner allowed the company to get away with it in the cases of five of the workers only because a Sergeant Leonard of the Miami police had told the company that they were on a police list of pro-Castro persons. The police had given the company this "information" before the union organizing drive began and the workers were not fired until after they had come out openly for the union.

"... When a scoundrel has exhausted all its arguments, it raises the hue and cry of patriotism and waves the flag. The employer hopes by these tactics that we will become blinded to its true motivation," said the brief.

The company had indeed found an effective blind in the anti-Cuba hysteria. The NLRB in Washington upheld the trial examiner Sept. 5, and the union organizing drive is weaker by the loss of staunch supporters.

## Weekly Calendar

### DETROIT

"Cuba Revisited," speaker: Dr. Samuel Shapiro, who will describe his trip to Cuba in August of this year. Fri., Oct. 5 at 8 p.m., Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

### NEW YORK

Housewarming of new headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance. Hoot. Folksinger Dave Van Ronk, Guitarist Thadd Beebe. Sat., Sept. 29 at 8:30 p.m. 125 Fourth Ave. (near 13th St.). Contribution 99c.

Hold this date open: Saturday night, Oct. 13. Socialist Workers Party Election Campaign Meeting. Watch this column next week for details.

### MONROE, NORTH CAROLINA

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# Algeria's Revolution — Where Is It Going?

By Joseph Hansen

PARIS, Sept. 15 — A French Trotskyist, on returning from Algeria a few days ago, said that the one event which had most impressed him since July 3, when the country gained its independence from France, was the Aug. 31 demonstration. That was the day tens of thousands turned out in Algiers, in response to an appeal from the trade unions, to shout their disapproval of leaders carrying a political feud to the brink of civil war.

This demonstration — which astounded the union leaders by its size and vigor — opened a weekend of spontaneous action in which crowds poured from the capital city to meet the approaching armies under command of Ben Bella's Political Bureau. They fraternized with the rank-and-file soldiers, appealing to them not to fire on brothers with whom they had fought side by side for almost eight years against the common foe, French imperialism.

## Blocked Passage

The thousands of people choking the roads made military movements almost impossible. In some places white-clad Moslem women threw themselves on the ground to block passage of the armed forces. Demonstrators said they would throw themselves into the path of bullets if they had to.

The trade unions threatened a general strike if bloodshed occurred.

In this palpable way, the Algerian revolution sought to check its immature leadership and to prevent it from dissipating the victory over French imperialism in a factional struggle devoid of clear political differences.

The consequence was a truce among the factions. On Sept. 5 the Political Bureau announced that a cease-fire had been reached. Ben Bella returned to Algiers, which he had left when leaders of Willaya (District) IV had disputed the authority of the Political Bureau.

## ...Prepares Attack on Cuba

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Intervention against Cuba had already been described Sept. 7 in the semi-official Cuban newspaper *Revolución*. It cited a report by the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, Dr. Carlos Lechuga, that "there are creditable proofs" that one U.S. plan involves arranging to have the U.S. Navy "capture" a ship loaded with "Cuban" arms headed for Venezuela.

Rusk also said that "the close surveillance" of Cuba and surrounding waters, maintained by the U.S., might lead to "certain incidents" involving U.S. military forces. "We intend to enforce the right to conduct such surveillance," he declared.

"The nature of this surveillance," reports the *New York Times* of Sept. 21, "has never been spelled out, but it is presumed to include flights over Cuban territory and naval patrols around Cuban coastal waters." The Sept. 17 *U.S. News and World Report* spells it out: "The airdrop now supplying anti-Castro forces in the Escambray Mountains of Cuba is threatened by new anti-aircraft equipment supplied to Castro by Khrushchev."

The Cuban revolutionary regime, which has a record of telling the truth about such things and pegging them with remarkable accuracy, has been publishing details of some of the U.S. preparations. The Sept. 18 *Revolución* prints a map showing the locations of "bases established by the Yankees for the invasion of Cuba at which mercenaries are being trained." The map shows bases at Fort Worth, Texas, Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, La., at more than ten locations in South-

Speaking from a balcony, he told a crowd: "The crisis is completely ended. Our victory was not due to the departure of Willaya IV from Algiers, but to the people, who have indicated their will."

The single-slate elections to the Constituent Assembly which had been indefinitely postponed by the Political Bureau, were set for Sept. 20 and the list of candidates was revised. Despite some concessions, the net effect of the agreement was to strengthen the Political Bureau.

In this way the immediate crisis was surmounted and on the surface the situation before the crisis in August seems to have been restored. But things are not the same. The Army of National Liberation (ALN), renamed the Popular National Army (ANP), is now in Algiers. This, together with the mass demonstrations at the end of August and beginning of September will influence events from here on out.

If the mass demonstrations once again showed with dramatic clarity how deeply involved the populace is in the Algerian revolution, they also indicated how far this revolution must still go in the process of building a leadership that measures up to the tasks. It is a remarkable fact that while great crowds demonstrated spontaneously in the streets of Algiers for some three or four days, no leader, not even a momentary one, was brought forward; not even an orator appeared who might have been projected suddenly into prominence as the voice of these masses.

Reporting in the Sept. 6 *France Observateur*, Claude Estier tells how astonished he was on the second day of the demonstrations when "thousands of young men penetrated without striking a blow" into the grounds of the Summer Palace where the colonial government sat these many years. The thousands of men avoided walking on the grass in the park as they moved toward the marble

stairs. Inside the building, searching for someone in authority, they wandered through the great empty halls, admiring the carved woods and the mosaics on the walls and ceilings, the very "image of unsuspected luxury." None of them had ever entered here before, "perhaps had never dreamed they would be able to enter."

From an improvised platform, one of the young men shouted in Arabic, "We want a leader. We'll stay here until one shows up."

After an hour, Ben Khedda, the head of the Provisional Government, appeared on the balcony of the small white villa in which he stays at the bottom of the park facing the Palace. "In a timid, almost inaudible voice, he told the demonstrators that he was, like them, against the clash, that he had not ceased to work for a peaceful solution, that he was going to continue to do so. The crowd was looking for a leader; it found only a preacher without a voice. Slowly, they left."

Estier continues: "A people seizing without resistance a Palace which in their eyes always symbolized the power, then evacuating it in an orderly way, without breaking anything, because they did not know what to do; that, after all, is a sight one does not see every day. Generally when this occurs, they find a leader who tries to draw toward himself such a popular current. Saturday evening in Algiers no one like that was there."

## Symbolized Crisis

(Ben Bella was in the countryside organizing an armed march on Algiers. Belkacem Krim, who was in the city during at least part of these days, appeared to avoid the crowds. Other figures seemed preoccupied with press conferences while the masses demonstrated in the streets.)

To Estier this episode was "symbolic of the present Algerian political climate." A revolutionary socialist might say that in a way it symbolized the crisis of leadership which the revolution faces.

An understanding of this problem is central to a correct grasp of the present stage of the Algerian revolution. Estier, who is an acute observer, touches on it in his dispatches. In the Aug. 30 *France Observateur*, for instance, he reports the attitudes of various

Algerians to the dispute in top circles. Among them he quotes a "young functionary" who participated in drawing up the "Tripoli" program a few months ago:

"First of all Algeria has a sociological problem. There is no dominant class capable of imposing a decisive orientation on the politics of the country. The Algerian bourgeoisie is too feeble; the working class is not sufficiently organized and educated; the intellectuals too often lack the will to carry through; as for the poor peasants, who have furnished the great mass of fighters, they are not yet sufficiently trained to undertake leadership of the country."

Estier holds this to be a good brief statement of "a first essential truth." To it must be added, he declares, what has already been underlined many times: "The French repression during seven years destroyed an entire generation of political cadres who would have been capable of taking in hand today the destinies of Algeria. Their absence constitutes a cruel gap."

A Trotskyist would add to this that the Algerian revolution as yet lacks a revolutionary-socialist party which could provide leadership such as that witnessed under Lenin in Russia in 1917.

Considerations of this kind have led to pessimism in some circles over the prospects of the Algerian revolution. In particular, French intellectuals of the left, bearing in mind the economic crisis in Algeria, the still existing heavy pressure of French imperialism, and the small likelihood of major assistance from the Soviet Union while Khrushchev fishes for an understanding with Gen. de Gaulle, feel that the Algerian revolutionists have no alternative outside of a deal with Paris and Washington.

Symmetrical to this tendency to underrate the possibilities along the road of socialism is a current, dominated by an ultra-left mood, which holds that all the present leaders have "betrayed" and that there is no hope since a Leninist-type party was not organized before the revolution broke out.

In contrast to both these evaluations, which reflect in essence a passive attitude toward the revolutionary process, socialists who

stand truly in the tradition of Lenin and Trotsky, do not quarrel with the situation as it has developed but seek points of support in it for an active policy that will help bring about the optimum outcome.

The first essential is to determine in what direction the revolution as a whole is moving — forward or backward. There can be little doubt about its course. Despite contradictory currents and signs of weariness engendered by nearly eight years of the most sanguinary colonial struggle in history, the direction of movement is still to the left.

Two recent outstanding facts speak overwhelmingly for this conclusion: (1) the shift of power from the Provisional Government of Ben Khedda to the Political Bureau of Ben Bella; (2) the intervention of the masses, which we have indicated above, in the factional struggle among the leaders.

## Turn to the Left

The latter event was so decisive an indicator that even the *New York Times* felt compelled to note it. Correspondent Henry Tanner wrote from Algiers Sept. 1:

"Their intervention was regarded by many as possibly the most important single event to take place in Algeria since independence.

"The Algerian revolution had taken a turn to the Left. In doing so it might have acquired a new master to replace or at least to dominate the leaders of all factions that had spent themselves during the power struggle of the last two months."

If the revolution had suffered a major defeat and the course had turned toward the right, as some ultra-lefts suppose, serious revolutionists would be compelled to offer a program of the best possible retreat as part of the necessary preparation for years of isolation.

Fortunately this is not the situation. Algeria today does not resemble China of 1928. It is more like Cuba in the spring of 1959. Naturally, no guarantee can be given that Algeria will go the way of Cuba, but the inherent possibilities are strongly in this direction.

[Next week: the grounds for revolutionary optimism.]

## World Events

**African Leaders Arrested** — Prime Minister Edgar Whitehead of Southern Rhodesia announced Sept. 20 the outlawing of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the country's principal African nationalist party. Leaders of the group were placed under arrest and members ordered to surrender their membership cards to the police or face a maximum fine of \$3,000 and up to five years in prison. Squads of special police and heavily armed territorial troops patrolled the African townships of Salisbury and other centers as the proclamation banning the party was made.

**Student Strike in Pakistan** — Police have fired upon student demonstrators in a number of cities in Pakistan. Officials report one killed and 250 injured in East Pakistan and one killed and 15 injured in Karachi in West Pakistan during recent student protests. The students, who are demanding a reduction in tuition fees and changes in recent educational enactments, have been boycotting classes and staging demonstrations throughout the country. Army units moved in to take over a section of Dacca after a general strike began in that city and Chittagong in connection with the demonstrations. Assembly of more than five persons has been banned in Dacca.

**New Restrictions in El Salvador** — El Salvador's Legislative Assembly passed a law Sept. 20 which imposes prison terms of four to seven years on persons who promote, organize, direct, or aid "groups seeking to propagate Communist doctrines." The new measure comes in response to growing opposition and widespread demonstrations against the regime of President Julio Adalberto Rivera.

**Newspapers Bombed** — Two TNT bombs on Sept. 7 heavily damaged a plant which prints major opposition papers in Morocco. The blasts interrupted publication of *Al-Tahrir*, daily of the National Union of Popular Forces, as well as that of the organs of the Moroccan Labor Federation (UMT) and the Moroccan Communist Party. The National Union has charged the government of King Hassan II with complicity in the bombing. The National Union has been demanding the immediate election of a national assembly to draft a constitution for the country, while King Hassan has assigned the task to a royal commission.

**Switch** — The Communist Party of Italy has changed its position on the European Common Market. Whereas several months ago CP leader Palmiro Togliatti

was declaring that it worked to Italy's disadvantage and to the benefit of the "French-German monopolists," Italian Communist leaders are now stating that the Common Market protects Italy from the American monopolists. The change in position appears to have followed the return of two Italian CP representatives from the conference held in Moscow Aug. 27-Sept. 3 at the Institute for World Economy.

**Seoul Curbs Political Discussion** — Gen. Chung Hee Park, South Korean military ruler, has issued a directive barring members of the ruling military junta from expressing "any comments or private views" on future major political decisions. The banned subjects include the possibility of Gen. Park's running for the presidency, the status of junta members in a possible future civilian government, and the new constitution being drafted by the junta. Gen. Park said that views expressed by junta members on these issues stirred up "unnecessary public concern."

**They Keep Turning Up** — Police commissioners of two West German cities, Joseph Kuhr of Frankfurt and Rudolf Eckert of Hamburg, were among four ex-Nazi officers arrested on Sept. 13. They are charged with the murder of some 20,000 Jews in White Russia, Poland, and the Ukraine.

# THE MILITANT

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## Looking for an "Incident"

For many months now, United States planes have systematically violated Cuban air space. The U.S. government doesn't even bother to deny this anymore, and numerous reports in the U.S. press openly admit it. Until now, these violations have been carried out with impunity.

Now the situation has changed. The Cuban Revolution has obtained radar, electronic anti-aircraft aiming devices, anti-aircraft rockets, and some modern jet interceptors from the Soviet bloc. These weapons are defensive, as even President Kennedy admitted Sept. 13, and as soon as they are operational the Cubans will have every right to use them to stop the illegal violations of their air space.

In face of this changed situation, the U.S. military has stepped up its provocative flights. Secretary of State Dean Rusk even stated Sept. 17 that the close surveillance of Cuba by the U.S. could lead to "certain incidents" involving U.S. military forces in battle. Furthermore, he declared that "we intend to enforce the right to conduct such surveillance."

It is high time Washington started respecting Cuban air space — which is as sovereign as any other country's. In the new situation, with Cuba having the power to enforce her sovereignty in this respect, continued violations are tantamount to an invitation to have these planes shot down.

Are Rusk and the Pentagon foolish enough to think the Cubans won't have the courage to shoot down these planes? Or does Rusk's statement and the continuation of these provocative flights mean that the administration is seeking an "incident" which could lead to war?

## Let's See Their Books

When an ordinary citizen — a wage-earner, a union official or an alleged "subversive" — flouts a subpoena of a Congressional committee or even exercises his constitutional right to refuse to answer a question which might tend to incriminate him, they throw the book at him. The capitalist press howls for his scalp and the committee takes summary contempt action against him.

But when giant monopoly corporations openly and contemptuously ignore a summons from a high legislative body to submit certain information of vital bearing on the public interest, the press, with few exceptions, hails these corporations with enthusiastic applause. The committee being defied goes into hearings and with unctuous deference listens to the corporation spokesmen tell why the information sought is more sacred than Holy Writ and why its revelation would be more treasonous than handing every document in the Pentagon over to Khrushchev.

That is literally what has happened in the steel corporations' case which grew out of the United Steelworkers negotiations last spring. President Kennedy and the then Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg, with the able assistance of the Steelworkers' top officials, imposed a wage-freeze agreement on the workers. The companies, however, turned right around and announced a concerted price boost, although the Kennedy administration had already promised them enormous tax concessions through special Treasury Department rulings. Embarrassed politically, Kennedy was forced to denounce the price grab and put pressure on the steel companies to withdraw their announced price increases. Of course, they subsequently got their tax concession from the Treasury Department.

But the Senate Judiciary Committee's anti-trust subcommittee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), had started hearings on the price-fixing methods of the steel companies. In the course of these hearings, it had subpoenaed the cost records of the corporations. Four of them — Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Armco Steel and National Steel — refused to comply. The Kefauver subcommittee then voted to cite them for contempt and the matter was submitted to the full Senate Judiciary Committee for final disposition.

The committee held hearings on the proposed contempt citation and, the *Wall Street Journal* reported, "listened sympathetically to a plea by the steel industry that it not be required to divulge confidential information or production costs on the ground it would aid the industry's competitors." On Sept 25 the committee voted 10-5 against citing the steel corporations.

The monopoly corporations, of course, have no secrets from each other. During World War II, for instance, the Justice Department revealed that major U.S. corporations in oil, electrical equipment, chemicals, rubber, aluminum and other industries, had secretly made agreements with their opposite numbers in Germany and Japan to maintain the exchange of patents and division of world markets practised before the war. Most of these companies pleaded *nolo contendere* (no contest) and were let off with token fines.

The fact is that the only secrets these monopolies have to hide is how they fleece the workers, how they rob the U.S. Treasury on contracts and taxes, how they force the consumers to pay extortionate prices. Those are the criminal secrets which will be brought to light of day when the American labor movement fights and wins a campaign to force the corporations to open their books for union and public investigation.

# Pity Our Poor Senators

By Evelyn Sell

You think you've got troubles meeting the rent deadline or doctor bills? You ain't heard nothin' yet about money troubles! Wait'll you hear about the poor U.S. Senator from Michigan who has to dig into his own pocket to pay the expenses of his Washington office.

## Spends Our Money

Senator Philip A. Hart receives \$22,500 a year plus travel expenses for two round trips home, plus funds for a given number of long-distance calls, stationery and telegrams. He claims he still has to shell out \$6,000 of his own money every year to maintain his office. So, he's asked his friends to chip in a paltry \$100 apiece to help him out. This needed \$6,000 covers such "non-political" items as extra telephone charges, "non-political" trips to Michigan, educational television tapes and newsletters.

The new fund is to be administered by a certified public accountant, an executive vice president of the Detroit Bank & Trust Co., and a former U.S. Senator. No anonymous donations are to be accepted and names of all donors, amounts donated and expenses are to be open to public inspection. See how complicated it is when public figures just want to get a little money from friends?

You know, it's bad enough to



Detroit workers in the Briggs' plants is not "wrong money.") Did the senator feel he shouldn't use his own money or was he feeling a financial strain?

"There's always a limit to what you can spend," he replied. See, rich people have limits, too, just as you and I! We must remember, however, that we are really much better off poor because the problems of the rich are more than anyone would voluntarily assume.

## Common Plight

Lots of other Washington politicians share Senator Hart's plight. In recent months there's been a lot of talk about politicians being forced to use their own money for official business. Like any other group of people faced with a common problem they've gotten together to do something about their difficulty. There is bi-partisan support for a law to allow tax deductions for purely political campaign contributions up to \$100 a contributor.

It's been a common practice for members of Congress to accept help from friends and now, since one good turn deserves another, they want to help their friends by giving them more tax deductions. I like it when people are friendly; don't you? And I like to see people with common grievances getting together and doing something about them — don't you?

go around begging for money but that isn't the only thing Senator Hart has to worry about. The trouble with asking for money this way is that last year's friends may turn into next year's crooks. "This can be embarrassing," the Democratic senator says. "We'll avoid or return contributions if we become aware they are 'wrong money.'" Did you ever have to worry about "wrong money?"

## "Always a Limit"

That's only the beginning of the embarrassments a senator has to face when he goes a-begging publicly. Pointed questions were asked about the fact that Hart is married to the Briggs auto parts heiress and that they own houses in Washington, Virginia and on plush Mackinac Island. (Obviously, the money sweated out of



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subs may be either regular one-year \$3 subs or introductory four-months \$1 subs. Incidentally, there is a handy coupon for the latter in the bottom corner of page 2.

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Boston	25	3	12
Philadelphia	75	8	10
Twin Cities	100	10	10
Los Angeles	150	12	8
New York	150	12	8
San Francisco	75	6	8
San Diego	30	2	6
Milwaukee	25	1	4
Chicago	90	4	4
Akron-Cleveland	75	3	4
Oakland-Berkeley	75	3	4
Denver	50	0	0
St. Louis	10	0	0
Indiana	10	0	0
General	30	13	43

Total 1,200 177 14 (through Sept. 25)

# New Atrocity In Paraguay

(Continued from Page 1)

sorry, Señora, but I am only following orders."

As a result of these attacks she is pregnant and her health is shattered. Contributing to her poor state of health is a general weakness resulting from a hunger strike which she has undertaken to protest this monstrous injustice and in the hope of preventing the birth of a child which was conceived in this most repugnant, cowardly and criminal fashion.

She has been taken several times to the Rigoberto Caballero Polyclinic to be revived after being tortured.

For two years Señora de Lisboa has been engaged in legal proceedings to obtain a separation and a property settlement from her husband, the custody of her two sons, 11 and 9 years old respectively, and to protect the inheritance which she received from her father.

## Behind the Case

The problem became worse after the sudden death of her mother on June 5, when false bills of sale for the house were discovered and the loss of jewelry, monies and identity papers came to light. Señora de Lisboa was engaged in legal proceedings to establish the invalidity of the sale and the fingerprints of her mother — who was illiterate — when she was arrested by the police under the accusation of being a "communist agitator."

The requests for *habeas corpus* and that presented by the forensic doctor have been denied on grounds that the detention is under Article 52 of the National Constitution.

# Poets' Corner

The golf links lie so near the mill  
That almost every day  
The laboring children can look out  
And see the men at play.

Sarah N. Cleghorn (1876-1959)

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# 4th International Parity Committee In First Meeting

The first meeting of a Parity Committee was recently held by representatives of the International Committee and the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. Following previous decisions taken by both these bodies, agreement was reached on two points: (1) to arrange a joint discussion of issues in dispute in the world Trotskyist movement, with the aim of exploring possibilities for future regroupment; (2) to begin organizing common actions wherever this appears possible.

Both sides agreed that a beginning could be made in campaigning together for full public rehabilitation in the Soviet Union of Leon Trotsky and all other victims of Stalin's terror. Mutual work in defense of colonial revolutions was also considered. Additional areas where united ac-

tions can be undertaken will be considered at subsequent meetings where progress in the discussion will also be taken up.

In addition to organizations adhering to, or sympathetic with, the IEC and the IC, it was agreed to invite the organizations affiliated to the BLA (Posadas tendency) to participate in the projected international discussion and in the work of the Parity Committee.



Leon Trotsky

The formation of a Parity Committee constituted of representatives of the International Committee (IC) and the International Executive Committee (IEC) of the Fourth International, reported elsewhere on this page, is a welcome development.

The Fourth International, the world movement founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938 to carry on the aims of the previous three international revolutionary-socialist organizations of the working class, has been split since 1953. Two main factions were formed at that time, one headed by the IEC, the other by the IC. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which helped found the Fourth International but which had to disaffiliate because of witch-hunt legislation in the U.S., has been identified with the views of the IC.

By 1956 it appeared to the SWP that the political differences between the two sides were rapidly narrowing. In 1957 the SWP voiced the opinion that the factional formations were no longer justified and that reunification was in order. This was also the opinion of other sectors of the world Trotskyist movement and various efforts were made to heal the split. For reasons we need not touch on here, these proved unsuccessful.

### Objective Need

Nevertheless, the objective necessity for uniting the ranks of the world Trotskyist movement continued and even increased in acuteness. The de-Stalinization process brightened the perspective

for revival of revolutionary socialism in the Soviet bloc, facilitated the spread of Trotskyist ideas among adherents of the Communist parties, and set off a regroupment process that is still in motion among radicals in important areas. The advancing colonial revolution gave increasing actuality in areas like Africa and Latin America to the program associated with the name of Leon Trotsky. Cuba and Algeria have provided inspiring examples of this. In the imperialist centers, despite the years of relative stagnation of the labor movement, prospects have likewise improved. The contradiction between the new opportunities opening up for Trotskyism and the maintenance of divisions lacking sound political justification became more and more glaring.

### A Fresh Attempt

This was the setting for a fresh attempt to unify the two sides. To facilitate joint discussion and activity, the IC some months ago proposed formation of a Parity Committee. The SWP considered this to be a favorable move. The IEC reacted in a similar way and accepted the proposal, declaring that it would participate in the Parity Committee with the aim of early reunification despite any residual differences. Thus it is to be hoped that the Parity Committee, which has now been set up, will prove to be an important first step toward early reunification of the divided movement.

We must note, however, that

the rise in revolutionary struggles on a world scale, which is the fundamental force tending to reunite and reinspire the Trotskyist movement, has also served to bring fresh differences to the fore. The Latin-American Bureau (BLA), a sector of the IEC headed by J. Posadas, recently carried out a split and is now publicly advocating an ultra-left position, as readers of the *Militant* are aware from articles we have published in the past weeks. In addition, differences have appeared between the SWP and the British Trotskyists of the Socialist Labour League on some important questions, primarily issues dealing with the Cuban and Algerian revolutions. How these developments may affect the process of reunification of the Trotskyists movement remains to be seen.

The main Trotskyist forces on a world scale, however, have recognized it as an imperative duty to bring reunification about as soon as possible. We think this is the correct attitude and the correct course and we will do everything we can in a fraternal way to help it along.

It is expected that the international discussion projected by the Parity Committee will be confined largely to internal publications of the interested organizations since many of the issues are of primary concern to only a relatively narrow audience. The common activities, envisaging public campaigns, should prove attractive to wider circles. We will report these as they develop.

## 10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"In answer to the Immigration Department's efforts to bar Charlie Chaplin from America, cheering London crowds staged a gala welcome that brought tears to the eyes of the world famous comedian upon his arrival there. The cheering thousands shouted encouragement to the man the U.S. Attorney General intends to hold at Ellis Island for alleged 'dangerous thoughts.'

"Chaplin, one of the few geniuses that the film industry has produced, has long been a target of bigots and witch hunters . . .

"In addition to the social satire in most of his films, Chaplin was among those artists who hailed the Russian Revolution in its early days under Lenin and Trotsky. Since then he has from time to time been suspected of vague sympathy with liberal movements and has expressed anti-war sentiments. Thus in 1947 he told the House Un-American Activities witch hunters: 'I am not a Communist. I am a peace-monger.'" —Sept. 29, 1952.

## 20 YEARS AGO

"DETROIT, Sept. 27 — Taking a historic step forward in the struggle for democratic rights for the oppressed 13,000,000 Negro Americans, 63 delegated representatives of the Negro March-on-Washington Movement at a policy meeting conference held here yesterday and today voted to establish a permanent national organization, based on a program of mass actions, 'to fight to abolish discrimination, segregation and Jim Crow now, before the war ends' . . .

"An important resolution covered the question of a future Negro March on Washington. This resolution declared that 'discrimination, segregation and Jim Crowism are spreading in this country and there is no visible effort on the part of the President or the Congress to recognize the Negroes as first class citizens in this so-called democratic war,' and concluded by calling upon the forthcoming national convention of the MOWM to 'declare its approval of a March on Washington of Negroes from all over America for the purpose of pressing home to the President, the American people and the Congress that Negroes want their full democratic rights now, during the war.'" —Oct. 3, 1942.

### An Appeal from Cuba

Havana, Cuba  
This organization of North Americans living in Cuba views with alarm the activities of the United States Government in carrying out a series of aggressions against Cuba which can lead to war.

We assert, from our experience, the peaceful intent of the Cuban people's struggle for the right to decide their own destiny — a right that has been endorsed by most of the peoples of the world.

Daily violations of Cuban territory include penetration of the country by military aircraft; aerial harassment of freighters coming to Cuba; U.S. destroyers circling these freighters; U.S. naval craft stationed off the Cuban coast; daily U.S. aggressions against Cuban sentries outside the naval base at Guantanamo; and have now extended to actual naval bombardment of a residential section of Havana.

All of this is being perpetrated in the name of the American people under a smokescreen of lies and deceit, suggesting that Cuba is threatening the United States and has stationed Russian troops on her soil. We hereby nail that lie and state that the Cuban people has no intention of attacking the American mainland and that there are no foreign military forces in Cuba.

History clearly demonstrates that the policy of the U.S. government is suicidal, for under these circumstances the results of the final act of aggression against Cuba could not be localized. Such an act of folly can only lead to the nuclear annihilation of life and society in the U.S.A. and all parts of the world.

We therefore appeal to the people of North America to urge upon the U.S. government the right of peoples to choose their own way of life; and to demand

the truth about Cuba. If truth prevails justice will be served and peace secured!

**NORTEAMERICANOS AMIGOS DE CUBA**  
Comite de Prensa  
**Theodore Veltfort, Jr.**  
**Faust A. Madden**  
**Angela Moutsos**  
**Bella Skup**  
**Eddie Boorstein**  
**E. Stanley Peters**

### A Correction

London, England  
In my article which you headed "Will Fight Ban Says British Youth Editor" in your Sept. 17 issue you inserted a parenthetical comment which is erroneous.

To my knowledge, the word "redundancy" is used in Britain to mean unemployment and contains no suggestion as to its cause, whether due to automation, bankruptcy, plant relocation, or any other.

Ross Dowson

### Aid Albizu Campos

New York, N.Y.  
Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has been imprisoned without a hearing since March 6, 1954. The pardon issue by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin in September, 1953, was cancelled after four Nationalists fired upon the United States House of Representatives, wounding four Congressmen. Albizu Campos was never prosecuted in connection with the shooting, and the governor has never explained why he revoked the pardon.

During his six months of liberty, the Nationalist leader was so ill that he did not leave his home. Carried back to prison in an ambulance, he suffered two paralytic strokes before he was finally removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan in 1956. His wife and his daughter Laura, both Peruvian by birth, are denied visas by the United States State Department to enter Puerto Rico to visit

their husband and father. Now so badly paralyzed that he cannot walk and can speak only a few syllables at a time, he is nevertheless confined alone, with a 24-hour prison guard outside his hospital room.

The time now seems propitious for successful habeas corpus action on the grounds that Albizu Campos is in prison without due process of law. Attorney Conrad J. Lynn is flying to Puerto Rico to initiate proceedings.

Funds to cover this action are urgently needed, and must be provided by the small number of Americans who are informed and concerned about Puerto Rico. As one such person, will you make the largest contribution you can to this effort to halt the cruel and unlawful imprisonment of Puerto Rico's greatest symbol of freedom.

Please make checks payable to Edward W. Pearlstein, and send them to him at Apt. 15, 188 Second Ave., New York 3, N.Y. An account of receipts and disbursements will be provided to each contributor, and any receipts above expenditure will be returned.

**Americans for Puerto Rican Independence**

### On Censoring the Bible

Winnipeg, Canada  
The item "Wants to Censor Bible" collected in your "It Was Reported in the Press" in the Sept.

G.J.N.

### Thought for the Week

"We no longer live in small towns, where the free public school embraced the children of rich and poor alike and became an important (if often only partially effective) egalitarian force. Today we live in big cities and suburbs, where the neighborhood school is as much a bastion of ethnic and economic privilege as most private schools. A school which recruits only from Lincoln, Mass., Bronxville, N.Y. or Oak Park, Ill., is in many respects less democratic than one which, like Phillips Andover, recruits from every neighborhood where it can arouse interest in a scholarship."—Christopher Jencks in the Sept. 17 *New Republic*.

# Letters From Our Readers

# Vote on Polaris Stuns British Labor Leaders

By Ross Dowson

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 8 — On Wednesday night at the midway point of the annual sessions of the convention of the massive British Trade Union Congress being held here — as I was dispatching the first part of this report to *The Militant* — TUC General Secretary George Woodcock was being interviewed by the industrial correspondent of London's *Daily Express*.

Among other comments, Woodcock is quoted as having said of the British trade unionist of the future that he "will be much nearer the modern American conception of a trade unionist than the present British conception. He will be a lot less concerned with class . . . Solidarity as a class will be replaced by uniformity as citizens . . . The present trade unionist has for the most part been brought up on the idea of working-class solidarity. Circumstances — fear of losing his job, fear of being oppressed — compelled him to realize he had a lot in common with other workers. But now these external circumstances have changed — the trade unionist of 1965 will calculate more on the basis of his own individual advantage."

Naturally enough the journalistic mouthpieces of the Tory Macmillan government, with its pit [coal mine] closures and plans for cutbacks on the nationalized railroads, and facing a profound crisis over the Common Market, is full of praise for Woodcock for such statesmanlike utterances.

The daily press is in ecstasy over the TUC's "new look" — its "new mood," as the *Observer* puts it. The *London Times* is warming up to the "Woodcock Doctrine." Both are jubilant over Transport & General Workers' Union leader Frank Cousins' statement of pride that his union is cooperating with the Tory labor-management-government National Economic Development Council. The *Guardian* has given its advice as to how Woodcock should proceed with reforming the TUC. The General Council, it urges, should "secure greater authority for the TUC



Hugh Gaitskell

over its constituent unions, so that trade unionism can speak with a coherent voice and send its representatives to discussions on national economic planning as plenipotentiaries."

Big Business has good cause for such jubilation. As our first instalment showed, the Congress leadership had all its own way in the first days of the convention. So much so that the most radical utterances came from — of all sources — the official spokesmen of the U.S. trade-union bureaucracy.

## Developing Unemployment

The most muted words of concern over developing unemployment — black spots in Scotland and Lancashire — were met by the General Council with a statement that it is "convinced the government is not in possession of all the facts regarding this problem." The Scottish Painters Union agreed to remit [to refer] its motion. The GC asked for the remission of a motion that stated automation is increasingly undermining conditions of workers. It could not accept that statement, it said. And to a sigh that swept through the delegates, the Bank Employees remitted it.

The speech delivered by O. A. Knight, president of the International Federation of Petroleum workers, in the name of George Meany, was of course within the framework of the cold war. Echoing General Secretary Woodcock's creed, Knight suggested as a guide for the international labor movement these words by Senator J. William Fulbright on the character of maturity:

"It means ambiguity when we would prefer dramatic action, infinite patience when we would prefer immediate rewards. Above all, maturity requires a final accommodation between our aspirations and our limitations."

## Automation

Nonetheless, Knight spoke about automation which he said must not be permitted "to relegate the working man and woman to an unemployed status." This was further developed by U.S. fraternal delegate John Elliott, president of the Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America. He told the convention that a "recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to begin a sweeping campaign aimed at reducing the standard work week in the U.S. below the present level of 40 hours without a reduction in take-home pay . . . We are going to seek shorter hours," he said, "that will impose penalty pay of double time for hours beyond 35 a week." Only one union in Britain — and only this week — has won the 40-hour work week.

We can only guess the effect of these words on the delegates. They had none on the General Council for, unlike the U.S. trade-union bureaucracy who are pleading and threatening in order to work their way in, the British see themselves as an essential part of the state apparatus or what is called in the language of the new left "The Establishment." In fact,

ROSS DOWSON, veteran Canadian socialist, is the editor of *The Workers Vanguard* published monthly at 81 Queen Street West, Toronto 1, Canada (Subscription: \$1 a year). He is now visiting Europe.

the feeling of certainty pervading this convention that the coming election will see them in government office, no doubt, has much to do with the climate of the sessions.

The high level of political savvy and class consciousness of the British working class was revealed only in the last two days of debate. All the major resolutions on the overriding, vital, decisive questions of foreign policy had been put off to the final days — the resolutions dealing with the war threat, 'til the last morning gallop of the Congress.

The General Council was compelled on Wednesday afternoon to hear out an effective speech in support of a Boilermakers' resolution urging action to overcome the cold-war split that has divided the international labor movement into the WFTU and the ICFTU. The speaker opened with the ringing challenge, "Workers of the World Unite!" Unfortunately, after an effective presentation, as a ruse that roused snickers through the auditorium, he remitted the resolution to the General Council for consideration without obligation.

A Foundry Workers' delegate seized upon the GC's willingness to go along with the Tory government on the National Economic Development Council to declare that the best way to achieve peace was through international trade-union unity. "If we are to fight the finance capitalists of this world it will have to be done with our union brothers," he said. With measured words Woodcock refused to accept this referral, and the motion was defeated with about one-third of the delegates voting for it. There was no card vote.

The high spot of the debates was reached in the discussion on whether Britain should enter the Common Market.

Chief spokesman for a composite resolution opposing British entry was James Mortimer, research officer for the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Un-



Clement Attlee

ion. His position in opposition to the GC's wait-and-see policy (but often clearly for entry), was from a socialist viewpoint. Mortimer declared that the Treaty of Rome [the Common Market pact] would prejudice powers of economic planning in Britain. It is no accident, he said, that full employment is not written into the Treaty. He ridiculed the argument that the Common Market was a move towards popular unity. It is the reverse, he declared. It is an anti-socialist treaty designed to build a bloc based on European capitalism — for profit and private enterprise. As an alternative, Mortimer suggested trade with the "Communist countries," the newly-independent nations and the British Commonwealth nations. Despite the fact that all the major unions supported the policy of the GC, the opposition to entry into the Common Market won over two million to the GC's five and three-quarter million votes. [Delegates vote the totals of their unions' memberships.]

Friday morning saw the motion calling for a ban on all H-Bomb testing passed unanimously. The motion calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain saw the leader of last year's fight for it, Transport and General Workers' Union leader Frank Cousins, sitting silent on the platform — smarting visibly when a GC colleague advocating its rejection dragged in the name of Cousins' former chief, Ernest Bevin, as the man who, when

Foreign Minister, paved the way for the NATO alliance.

John Horner, mover of the motion, asked: how do you condition people's minds to accept the idea of nuclear death? And he answered: "You keep quiet about it. You don't waste time on the Friday morning of a busy Congress whose agenda is crowded with vital items." He ridiculed those who condemn Germans who say they knew nothing about Buchenwald and Auschwitz, but who, themselves, soft-pedal the world disaster that the nuclear-weapon race can lead to. The motion went down to a three-to-one defeat on a hand-vote.

When the motion calling for the removal of U.S. Polaris submarine bases from Britain came up, Cousins left the platform to speak in support of it from the floor. A similar motion had been only narrowly defeated at the TUC Congress last year. Over the strong opposition of the General Council, delegates voted two-to-one to give the GC its major defeat of the week. GC spokesmen deplored as tragic that in the dying hours of the congress, whose theme had been a "new look" and getting a Labour government to power, there should be such advertising and publicizing of differences.

## Not Implemented

Taking a swipe at Labour Party leader Gaitskell, who had failed to implement it, Cousins informed the convention that last year's Labour Party conference had gone on record against Polaris bases — so that there was no question of dividing the labour movement.

Will Woodcock and company be able to implement their "new look"? As the *London Observer* noted, "Under the Attlee administration the General Council sought to support the government's appeal for wage restraint but failed to hold back the unions after 1950."

There is some truth in Woodcock's claim that the "circumstances" — the extended period of boom — has created a new unionist. But this boom appears to be moving toward an end. And not only have broad layers of British workers learned from the Attlee [Labour Party Prime Minister, 1945-1951] experience but from the Aneurin Bevan betrayal also.

(End of two articles)

## Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal District Court and the U.S. Court appeals for the Fifth District, and accompanied by federal officials, went to Oxford, Miss., to enroll on Sept. 20, Gov. Barnett assumed responsibility for the decision and personally rejected his application.

Four days later, three university officials, together with 12 members of the board of trustees, appeared before the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans to face civil contempt charges. No action, however, was taken against Gov. Barnett. At that time the university officials agreed to admit Meredith by Sept. 25, and no citations were issued by the court. The university registrar indicated yesterday that he was still willing to enroll Meredith, placing the responsibility for the rejection squarely on the governor.

Barnett has confronted the Justice Department, which has thus far done everything possible to avoid taking direct action against him, with a clear-cut refusal to obey a federal court directive. He has massed Mississippi state and local police at the university with orders to arrest federal officials seeking to enforce desegregation rulings. The Kennedy administration, which has been sharply attacked by Negro leaders for inaction in the area of civil rights, cannot evade responsibility for securing Meredith's admission and has no choice but to take some form of action. Whether or not it will go so far as to give the racist governor the stiff prison sentence he has earned remains to be seen.

## It Was Reported in the Press

**New Defense Policy** — New York State Civil Defense officials have now decided that instead of heading for home when the sirens announce the opening of a nuclear war, children should be prepared to stay in school for a couple of weeks. Officials said the change of policy was based on the fact that the current speed of nuclear missiles doesn't leave the children time to get home after the warning whistle blows.

**Facts of Life Dep't** — "Washington has its own special reasons for resenting Teddy Kennedy's spectacular victory in the Massachusetts primary election. This city lives on political influence. Nobody blushes about that. There is scarcely a man in the Senate who didn't get there because he knew somebody who did something to get him the nod. But Teddy gave the whole influence game away." — Washington correspondent James Reston in the Sept. 21 *New York Times*.

**It's a Problem** — Ad men may be on the wrong track when they try to sell products by inducing fear or guilt feelings in potential customers. According to psychology professor Vincent Knowlis, "The person who experiences a high fear reaction to a TV commercial may tend to defend himself . . . by mentally blocking out

the message." He said that inducing "happy moods" would sell more products. But, he added, such moods are difficult to induce.

**Detergent** — "Even more feared [by movie makers] is censorship by the federal government. Actually any producer who makes movies dealing with current international affairs finds it advisable to placate or at least to consult the State Department. Though *The Ugly Americans* has not yet been released, it is a pretty sure bet that the Americans in it will be much less ugly than some in the book." — Murray Shumach, *New York Times* Hollywood correspondent.

**All's Well at Merrell** — A number of damage suits have been filed against Richardson-Merrell, Inc., manufacturer of Thalidomide, the sleeping pill responsible for the birth of deformed babies, and of MER/29, an anti-cholesterol drug that had to be withdrawn from the market because of its side effects. The company isn't particularly concerned about the law suits. Its annual report explained: "The company carries a substantial amount of product liability insurance and it is the opinion of management that losses, if any, in excess of insurance coverage would not have a ma-

terial effect on the company's financial position."

**She's Not So Dumb** — "The Akron police department is establishing a canine corps and looking for likely recruits. Deputy Chief Burk says a woman telephoned and offered her dog for the corps. 'I'm sure he'll do a good job,' she explained. 'He's already bitten three children.'" — *Saturday Review*.

**New Theological Problem** — The First Baptist Church, adjacent to Cape Canaveral, has urged the training of special chaplains to participate in future space flights. The pastor said that such chaplains must be well versed in the relationships of science and religion and able to cope with the unexpected. Russian space pilots have reported that they didn't see heaven during their orbits.

**Fascists Welcome** — Sir Oswald Mosley, the British fascist, was granted a U.S. visa to lecture at the State University of New York in Buffalo. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in London explained: "Sir Oswald has not done anything that would preclude his getting a visa, such as being convicted for a major crime or being a Communist."

# In the New York Election Socialist Workers Party Platform

The Socialist Workers Party is running a slate of five candidates in New York — for the top state offices and U.S. Senator — in the November elections. In this statement, the candidates put forth an overall approach to the main problems facing the American people — and humanity — today. In the course of the campaign and in articles in *The Militant* the candidates will deal with specific questions and local issues in greater detail.

At one time the United States was regarded as the hope of the oppressed everywhere, as the symbol of democracy, freedom, equality and revolution. This is no longer true. The overwhelming majority of the people of the world now distrust or hate the U.S. as a country whose policy everywhere is to defend capitalism and the right of the rich to make profits.

Today the majority of the people of the world are opposed to capitalism and are seeking new and radical solutions to their problems. They want a socialist society — an end to the exploitation of man by man. That is what we stand for in the United States. Here's why:

**WE WANT A WORLD OF PEACE.** It is common knowledge that the basic cause of war is the drive for profit. Huge corporations operating for private profit must expand overseas to exploit cheap labor, cheap raw materials and to corner markets. For example, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, founded by the Rockefeller dynasty with headquarters in New York, gets two thirds of its profits abroad. While it nets slightly less than six per cent on its domestic assets, it makes over 15 per cent profit abroad. Even those U.S. companies which have no significant investments abroad, nonetheless have a crucial interest in the control of foreign markets and raw materials and in the lopsided development of underdeveloped countries. This economic imperialism has already given us two world wars and numerous smaller conflicts. It is the cause of the cold war, the hysteria against Cuba and the threat of a nuclear World War III.

We don't want to be dragged into a war to defend anybody's profits, either in Cuba, Asia or any other place in the world. We are opposed to having U.S. troops die defending corrupt rulers from the wrath of their own people in countries that are "free" only in the sense that capitalists are free there to exploit the poor.

This is what is going on in South Vietnam where U.S. troops are being killed in a civil war between poverty stricken peasants and a small corrupt, totalitarian clique of rulers, supported by U.S. arms and troops. We demand that all U.S. troops be brought home from overseas and that American military bases in foreign countries be given up.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are controlled by big business and insist on maintaining the right of rich to make profit the world over. They pursue a deadly policy of preparation for nuclear war. At the same time they talk about nuclear bomb shelters to aid survival in case of war.

Governor Rockefeller, whose family has huge interests abroad in such "trouble spots" as Latin America, the Congo and the Middle East, is one of the strongest advocates of a bomb-shelter program. This proposal is just part of the propaganda to condition the American people to accept the idea of preparing for nuclear war. Current estimate of the destruction created by a 100 megaton bomb is that it could totally destroy all life in New York City and its surrounding metropolitan area, some 16 million people — including those in bomb shelters.

We advocate that policy-making power on such life and death matters as nuclear war or peace, and bomb testing, be taken out of the hands of those who are controlled by the war profiteers — which unfortunately includes the President and Congress under either the Democrats or Republicans — and placed in the hands of the people. We advocate national referendums on such policy decisions. Let the people vote on nuclear tests!

**WE WANT GENUINE DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM, AND EQUALITY.** The cold warriors tell us that the Soviet Union, China and now Cuba are a threat to freedom and that is why the U.S. must spend billions keeping troops at foreign bases, trying to put down revolutions, and preparing a third world war against the Soviet bloc.

The reality is that U.S. troops and military aid are being used to keep brutal, totalitarian dictators in power — regimes like Chiang Kai-Shek's on Formosa, Franco's in Spain and most of the regimes in Latin America. At the same time, the truth is that the Soviet bloc's economies are planned and do not have a built-in drive for foreign exploitation as capitalist economies do. And it is this drive which leads to wars.

The Soviet-bloc countries do, of course, have certain severe economic and social problems — stemming from the backward economy, which the revolution inherited from the old regime, and from the existence of a privileged, self-seeking bureaucracy which grew up during Stalin's time and still persists. But a war drive is not inherent in these problems.

The people of the Soviet bloc will win what they lack of freedom by themselves. It cannot be imposed from the outside, certainly not from imperialist nations. And the people of the Soviet-bloc countries do not want to re-introduce the capitalist economic system.

A great movement is now going on among Soviet writers, artists and workers for more individual freedom and a better life. They are discussing the bureaucracy, the dictatorship of Stalin, what caused it, what remains of it, and how they can rid themselves of it. This is



The SWP Standard-Bearers in New York: (left to right) Leroy McRae, candidate for Attorney General, Richard Garza, candidate for Governor, Allen Taplin, candidate for Comptroller, Sylvia Weinstein, candidate for Lieutenant Governor and Carl Feingold, candidate for U.S. Senator.

a great source of optimism for those who desire genuine freedom everywhere.

But the war preparations by the U.S. and the cold-war pressures from Washington only slow down this process. That is one of the objects of these pressures. It is also one of the objects of the extensive propaganda campaign and armed intervention instigated by the Democrats and Republicans against Cuba — a tiny country of 7 million people — after the Cubans dared do away with the dictatorial Batista regime, expropriated U.S. and other exploiting capital and then proceeded toward socialism. U.S. capitalists don't want democracy and socialism to succeed in Cuba. They embargo, harass, organize armed attacks, promote sabotage and invasion. Then they scream that the measures the Castro regime is forced to take against their counter-revolutionary agents are violations of democratic rights.

This is also the reason behind the State Department's ban on travel to Cuba. They don't want Americans to see for themselves such things as the Cuban Revolution's total elimination of racial discrimination and the mass support of the people for the Castro regime. Remember, it is the U.S. government, not the Cuban revolutionary government, which prevents U.S. citizens from traveling to Cuba and which thus has cut into another democratic right — the right to travel.

As a matter of fact, as the war preparations proceed here in the U.S., many of our own traditional freedoms are being undermined and eliminated. For the first time in U.S. history, a political party has in effect been outlawed. That is the Communist Party — under the Smith and McCarran Acts. This persecution of the Communist Party is an attempt to whip up a hysteria against all political dissent. How else explain the long campaign by the federal government against the small and largely discredited Communist Party in this country.

We stand for the defense of the Bill of Rights, an end to all Smith Act and McCarran Act prosecutions and for an end to the witch hunt against those who hold unpopular political ideas.

**WE WANT RACIAL EQUALITY NOW.** Racial oppression has always been basically caused by a drive for profits. The Negroes were brought to this continent as cheap slave labor. The system of segregation in the South was instituted to keep them in semi-slavery — doing the hardest, dirtiest and least rewarding jobs. Right here in New York, racial discrimination is the major factor forcing hundreds of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to work for substandard wages.

An example is the recent hospital strike in New York City. The members of the hospital boards of trustees — there are some 3,000 of them and not a single one is Negro or Puerto Rican — are wealthy businessmen or politicians who represent the employers that hire much of the low-paid Negro and Puerto Rican labor

force in the city. These trustees adamantly refused to grant union recognition to the low-paid, largely Negro and Puerto Rican hospital workers, for fear that it would inspire other low-paid workers to similar struggle. The Democratic administration of New York City refused to take the side of these workers because it is controlled by the same interests which sit on the boards of trustees and exploit the city's low-paid labor force.

Another case in point is housing in New York City. While Negroes occupied one half of the housing units demolished between 1950 and 1957, the result of high rents in new construction and subtle discrimination was that only 1/20th of the new units went to non-whites.

Racial discrimination in jobs, housing, schools, in all public activities, could be eliminated forthwith if the Democrats and Republicans really wanted to do it. But they move at a snail's pace on this question because they are controlled by the interests which make money off racial discrimination.

We demand equal pay for equal work! A Fair Employment Practices Act with teeth in it. Elimination of private employment agencies that serve as covers for discrimination. The right of parents to enroll children in the public school of their choice as long as *de facto* segregation by neighborhood exists.

**WE WANT ECONOMIC SECURITY AND HUMAN DIGNITY.** Socialism means industrial as well as political democracy. Under capitalism, all big private enterprises are operated from the top down in the interests of a tiny handful of stockholders and bankers. Under socialism, they will be publicly owned, managed by committees chosen by the workers in the enterprises, and operated according to a democratically arrived at national plan. This will not only improve efficiency, but eliminate the scourge of unemployment.

Today over four million workers in the U.S. are unemployed. Instead of automation lightening labor and providing workers with greater economic security, automation under capitalism is used to speed up workers and deprive many of their jobs. We advocate the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay! A minimum wage of \$1.50 or the prevailing union scale, whichever is greater, for all workers without exception! Unemployment compensation at trade-union wages for the full layoff period! Full medical-care coverage under social security! We advocate an Urban Reform to take the profit out of slums — all rents from slum tenements to be collected by the city or state and used to build modern, low-rent housing!

**OPEN THE DOORS TO THE YOUTH.** Young people, active in Freedom Rides, sit-ins and peace demonstrations, have already shown themselves to be wiser than most of their elders. Lower the voting age to 18.

Youth are being more and more excluded from industry and skilled trades and are forced to remain unemployed or on the most menial jobs. This terrible injustice is a social and economic waste. We advocate an apprenticeship at trade-union wages for every unemployed youth — on public works if necessary.

**WE THINK ITS TIME FOR A LABOR PARTY.** The Democrats and Republicans are controlled by interests which profit from war preparations, from imperialism, from racial discrimination, from restrictions on civil liberties. Their two parties cannot be reformed into effective political instruments for the working people, for the minorities, for the peace movement. We advocate independent political action by the union movement, the Negro and other minority peoples, the working farmers, the youth — all those whose interests are served by peace, freedom and equality.

**WE STAND FOR SOCIALISM.** In addition, we are running in the elections to tell young Americans about the great liberating ideal of socialism. Modern technology is conquering nature and it is no longer necessary for some men to be slaves so that other may be freed from daily drudgery. Today, all the peoples of the world, regardless of their stage of economic development are being drawn into a process which is transforming the submissive, controlled and exploited man. In his place is emerging a culturally awakened and self-reliant human being. He is turning toward the socialist alternative. We believe this process will take hold in America. It is what we stand for in this election.

## Socialist Campaign Offices

**California:** Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East 4th St., Los Angeles, ANgelus 9-4953; Socialist Workers Party, 563 16th St., Oakland; San Diego Labor Forum, Box 1581, San Diego 12, Calif.

**Colorado:** Socialist Workers Party, 1227 California, Denver.

**Minnesota:** Socialist Workers Party, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall, 240, Minneapolis.

**New Jersey:** Labor Forum, Box 361, New, N. J.

**New York:** Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York City.

**Wisconsin:** Socialist Workers Party, 150 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee.

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## SWP Candidates Campaign Against Cold War

### Opening Rally in New York Hears Views of Full Slate

NEW YORK — "In my opinion the greatest force against war in this country right at this time is the power demonstrated by the Negro people in their fight for equality here and now. That struggle has unmasked the hypocritical statements of the U.S. government when it bleats about democracy and freedom. It has created a new mood, a mood of fight and of

independence which the Democrats and Republicans have not been able to stop, and I don't think they'll succeed in tying it down either, though they are going to try."

So spoke Richard Garza, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of New York, at a rally for the party's slate here Sept. 22. The party is running five candidates — for the four top state offices and U.S. Senator.

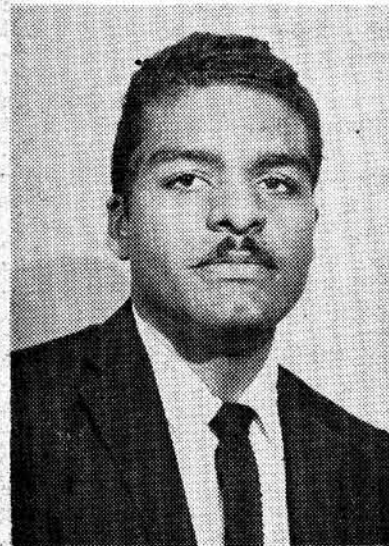
Carl Feingold, SWP choice for senator said the party would go on radio and TV to "defend the Cuban revolution."

"Two days ago," Feingold said, "the U.S. Senate passed a major resolution against Cuba by a vote of 86-to-one after only two hours discussion. The lone dissenter protested the resolution wasn't warlike enough. In this election we will defend self-determination and also support the strengthening of the Cuban Revolution."

Leroy McRae, candidate for Attorney General, called for the right of parents to enroll their children in schools outside their neighborhood as "the only practical, immediate way to overcome segregation by subterfuge. And segregation and inequality is just what is involved in the argument that open enrollment would destroy the principle of neighborhood schools. Nonsense! When the neighborhood school in a poor district is as good as it is in a rich district, the parents will send their kids to the closest school. If it isn't as good — and it isn't — open enrollment would force improvements."

Sylvia Weinstein, who is running for Lieut. Governor, called for the formation of a Labor Party "based on the unions and independent of the capitalist politicians."

Allen Taplin, candidate for state comptroller, said that a working-class representative in that office would "refuse to sign contracts with companies which practice discrimination . . . and see that no state contracts go to firms not paying union wages."



Sylvia Weinstein and Leroy McRae are campaigning in New York on the key issues of peace and civil rights.

### Colo. SWP Files Petitions For Senatorial Candidate

DENVER, Sept. 21— Supporters of the Socialist Workers Party today filed the necessary independent nominating petitions to secure a place on the ballot for Tom Leonard, candidate for U.S. Senator. Leonard is a trade unionist and also is active in civil-rights struggles in this area.

In view of the mounting attacks on Cuba, the Colorado SWP campaign will focus on a vigorous defense of the Cuban Revolution. Principal demands will include: Lifting the travel ban and restoring trade relations with Cuba, abolishing counter-revolutionary Cuban bases in the U.S., and opposition to U.S. military intervention.

Other platform planks are:

- Withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam.
- The banning of all nuclear tests.
- The 30-hour work-week at 40 hours' pay as the answer to unemployment.
- Full economic, social and po-

litical equality for the Spanish-American and Negro peoples.

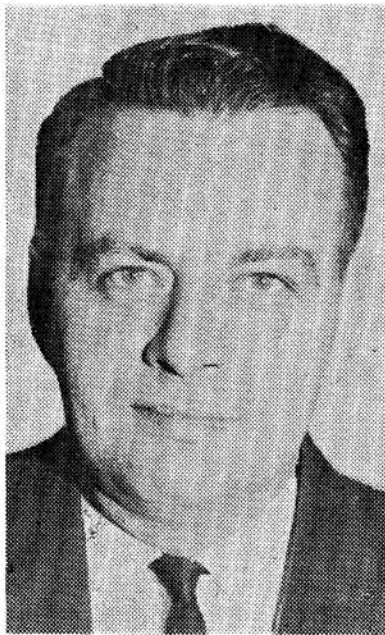
• Support of working farmers against profiteering food processors and distributors.

• Government underwriting of the cost of production for all working farmers.

The platform further calls for an end to all forms of the witch hunt and thought control, including the current attacks on the Communist Party, and for an independent political party of labor to put a workers' and farmers' government in power.

Coloradans, who are interested in or sympathetic to Leonard's campaign for the Senate, are urged to visit the SWP campaign headquarters at 1227 California St., and to send urgently needed financial contributions to the same address.

"On croit mourir pour la patrie, on meurt pour pour des industriels. (You believe you are dying for the fatherland — you die for some industrialists.)" — Anatole France (1844-1924)



Oscar G. Coover

### Housewife Bids For Congress In New Jersey

NEWARK — On the ballot in the 12th Congressional District is Ruth F. Shiminsky, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Representative. This district comprises the city of Newark plus a large number of outlying suburban areas.

Mrs. Shiminsky is a housewife and the mother of three children. A charter member of the Socialist Workers Party, founded in 1938, she was a standard bearer for the New Jersey SWP in 1961 when she ran for Governor. Long a resident of Newark, she has been prominent in civil-rights and civil liberties activities.

Discussing her campaign, she said: "I am trying to counter the hysterical lies against Cuba. In fact, I have just mailed off letters to the newspapers stating why American working people, and especially minority peoples, should defend that revolution. I am also emphasizing the need for school integration which, you may know, is a real struggle here. Other important issues are unemployment and nuclear testing."

"Peace, of course, is the most important issue of the day. The problem is how to stop those who think profits are more important than peace from getting us into a war. Both the Democrats and Republicans are preparing to get us into a war in Cuba now, which could start a world nuclear war. Finally, there is a Conservative Party candidate in this race and that will allow me to do some educational work about the danger from the ultra-right."



Ruth Shiminsky

### California Write-In Nominees Speak Out in Cuba's Defense

LOS ANGELES — "Californians, like other Americans, have no desire to fight and die in order to fasten another cruel Batista dictatorship on the people of Cuba," declared Oscar Coover, write-in candidate for governor, in a press interview Sunday.

Coover and Frances James, who is running for U.S. Senator, are both endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party. They will officially open their campaigns at a public meeting at Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4th Street, Friday evening, Sept. 28, at 8:15 p.m.

"The cynicism with which both Democrats and Republicans are recklessly seeking to crush the independence of Cuba is in conformity with their refusal to accord Negroes in this country full equality," Coover continued. "Both attitudes are founded in greed, self-interest, hypocrisy and contempt for the rights of others."

Mrs. James asserted that as a Senator she would oppose U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs. She said she would work for the eradication from American life of all disabilities suffered by Negroes — Ku Klux Klan terrorism, police brutality, segregation in schools in the North as well as

in the South, discrimination in housing and jobs, and denial of the right to vote.

Both candidates asserted that they are compelled to conduct write-in campaigns because California's discriminatory election laws make it virtually impossible for them to obtain a listing on the official ballot.



Frances James

### Hospital Worker in Minn. Campaigning for Socialism

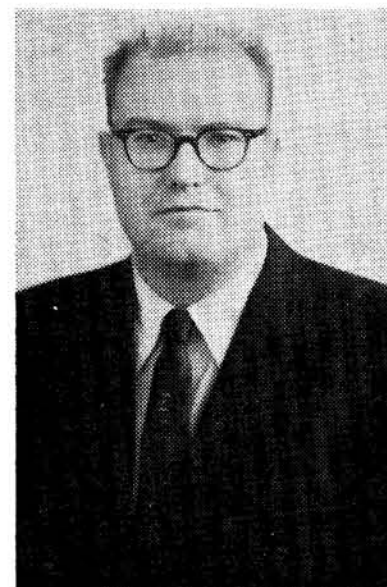
"There is no good reason why this rich country should lack a consistent, planned and just means of providing medical care for all the people," said Joseph Johnson, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Congress, in a statement here this week.

The statement continued: "Medical care is every bit as much a person's right as an elementary education, and it should — it will some day — be guaranteed automatically and without charge to all persons, just as public education is at present. There was a time in this country when education was not public, when only the financially well-off could go to school. The labor movement changed that by fighting for free public education, something that even the most die-hard conservatives now accept as indispensable."

#### Medical Care

"The medical business, like all others, is becoming socialized in much of its technique. It remains, however, on a ridiculously backward level as far as cost to the patients, sale of drugs and the financing of the training of doctors is concerned. What this country needs is socialized medicine, a comprehensive, planned government-financed program to train more doctors, build more hospitals and clinics, and provide the finest medical care free of charge to every human being from the cradle to the grave. This is not an utopian dream. We have the resources and the techniques, and we certainly have the need. But this great need will only be met, the way the need for public education was met, when the labor movement forces the issue. That's one reason why America needs a labor party."

Johnson is running in the Fifth Congressional District of Minnesota, which now consists of the city of Minneapolis. He is running against the Republican incumbent, Walter H. Judd, and the Demo-



Joseph Johnson

crat-Farmer-Labor Party candidate, Donald M. Fraser.

Johnson, a hospital worker and Twin Cities branch organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, is a member of Local 113 of the Building Service Employees Union.

The Socialist Workers Party in the Twin Cities has a long tradition of running in election campaigns. Its members were leaders of the great Teamster strikes that made Minneapolis a union town in the 1930's. They were also the first victims of the Smith Act, which was used against a number of them in 1941.

"The reactionaries are in possession of force, in not only the army and police, but in the press and the schools." — John Dewey, (1859-1952)