

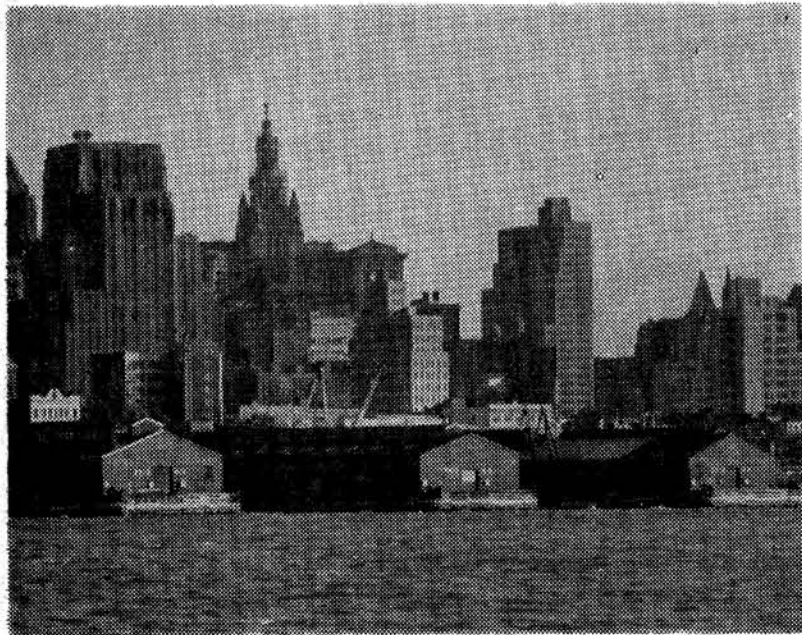
THE MILITANT

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COLD PORT. East Coast longshoremen resisting employers job-cutting demands cooled their heels for 80 days as required by Taft-Hartley before striking for new contract. Now all ports from Maine to Texas are shut down as solid as New York's West Side piers shown here.

Seek to Use Dockers Strike To Toughen Up Taft-Hartley

By Fred Halstead

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — The Kennedy administration and Congressional leaders are planning a campaign around the East Coast dock strike to strengthen the anti-strike provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The current strike by 71,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association, began Dec. 23 after the 80-day "cooling-off" period under the Taft-Hartley Act injunction had expired. The strike has closed all East Coast and Gulf ports except for military and emergency cargoes which the union has agreed to handle.

The strike itself has created no real emergency, and at this point is expected to be settled soon since both the union and company leaders in the port of New York have agreed to submit the major issue — size of work gangs — to a "study" group for recommendations.

But anti-labor forces are mounting a publicity campaign around the strike to facilitate a push for more restrictions on labor's most effective weapon — the strike. The dock strike is symbolic. The employers in the country generally are stiffening resistance to union demands and pressing for serious inroads against es-

tablished union work rules to clear the way for automation.

The employers feel the need for anti-strike weapons to hogtie labor in the face of their offensive. The T-H anti-strike provisions have proven inadequate from the corporations' point of view. Under conditions where union leaders are subjected to strong rank-and-file pressure — as in the present dock situation — and are forced to authorize a strike, Taft-Hartley postpones the showdown, but does not prohibit the final exercise of the union's economic power.

President Kennedy reportedly is preparing to propose to Congress changes in the T-H provisions moving closer to compulsory arbitration. More and more Congressional leaders are campaigning for putting unions under "anti-trust" provisions which would outlaw industry-wide strikes.

Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said after the strike began that he would introduce such a bill. Senate hearings on the dock strike — to be held when the strike ends — are expected as part of the campaign to back this kind of legislation.

It is common knowledge on the New York waterfront that ILA leaders couldn't have avoided this strike as long as the companies pressed the work-gang reduction issue. The men were prepared to walk out over this point whether the strike was authorized by ILA leaders or not.

The employer offensive is catching the country's labor bureaucrats in an uncomfortable squeeze and their refusal to use labor's political power independently leaves them impotent in the situation. The Dec. 31 *National Observer* quotes one veteran labor commentator as saying: "A lot of labor leaders didn't like this strike at all. There's enough trouble. The Lockheed injunction expires in March. The railroad dispute is still unsettled. The New York newspaper strike is an added irritant. If you've got a dock strike on top of all that, Congress is bound to start punishing labor . . ."

Urge Ohio Gov. to Bar Mallory Extradition

Mrs. Mae Mallory, who is fighting extradition from Ohio to North Carolina on framed-up kidnap charges growing out of the 1961 Monroe riots against Freedom Riders and anti-segregation pickets, has asked Ohio's newly-elected governor, James Rhodes, to withdraw the extradition order. She has been in jail in Cleveland for nine months, denied bail, while she appeals the extradition order. You can add your voice by writing the governor-elect at the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

Demagogy Prevails In U.S.-Sponsored Dominican Election

By George Bailey

Hoping to stabilize the situation in the Dominican Republic, where economic distress and anti-Trujillo sentiment constantly tend to bring crowds before the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. used its influence on the seven-man Council ruling after Trujillo's death to hold the first "free" elections since 1924. Balloting took place Dec. 20.

The prestige the U.S. had at stake in the Dominican elections may be judged from the Dec. 26 statement of a UPI columnist, "Great efforts have been expended to make it a Caribbean model . . . in stark contrast to its nearest neighbors, Cuba and Haiti. Failure here would be failure for the U.S. as well as for the OAS which has also been deeply involved." A team of three electoral observers from the Organization of American States included a University of Pennsylvania professor.

D.C.'s Man

Washington's candidate was Dr. Viriato Fiallo, the head of the National Civic Union, a movement of the propertied and professional classes, which has worked closely with the U.S. State Department since Trujillo's assassination. That organization, while opposed to Trujillo, was quite mild in its opposition. For example, Fiallo at one time served in Trujillo's administration.

"The Civic Union's links to the higher and wealthier sectors has made it vulnerable to an effective class bias campaign waged by its opponents among the underprivileged," reports an AP dispatch of Dec. 16. As the Civic Union's unpopularity became apparent late in the campaign, another conservative party, the so-called Dominican Revolutionary Party, headed by writer Juan Bosch, presented a left program appealing to the masses. A demagogue on the pattern of Venezuela's Betancourt, Bosch campaigned by radio to peasant areas. He called for people's stores and co-operatives — words made popular by the Cuban Revolution whose radio also reaches the illiterate rural 70 per cent of the Dominican population.

Bosch's "revolutionism" is skin-deep. He married into a large Cuban fortune, living 19 years of his exile in Cuba. The confiscation

(Continued on Page 8)

Will Steel Workers Benefit From Kaiser 'Sharing' Plan?

By S. P. Johns

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 — A labor-management-public committee, set up by Kaiser Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers after the 104-day strike in 1959, reported out its "Fruits of Progress" program just before Christmas for 7,500 Kaiser Steel workers in Fontana, Calif.

This committee, formed after Kaiser Steel broke away from the industry's united front during the Great Strike of 1959, has come out with a "savings-sharing" plan.

Due to the generalized form in which the plan was presented, union officials announced they would start a series of "study groups" to explain its operation to the workers involved before they have to vote on its ratification Jan. 11.

No Details

Although the plan is "jointly recommended" by union and management, the failure to spell out its details is going to result in some close and heavy questioning of union representatives, according to Fontana workers.

Put forth with adjectives such as "history making," "unprecedented," "exciting," the plan is allegedly designed to give the Kaiser workers a share of production cost savings in addition to

Kennedy Flaunts Anti-Cuba Crime

By William Bundy

When President John F. Kennedy spoke before the released Cuban invasion brigade Dec. 30 in the Orange Bowl at Miami, he took off the mask of diplomatic pretense and openly acknowledged the U.S. government's role as organizer of the Cuban invasion force of April 1961. Never before in U.S. history has a U.S. president openly flaunted such a gross violation of international law. The Orange Bowl affair is a declaration by Kennedy of his "right" to invade Cuba anytime he sees fit.

Prior to this, while Kennedy had made clear by indirect statements his responsibility for the invasion, he had never publicly associated himself with the invasion forces as such. Since his "success" in making Khrushchev back down in the recent Cuban crisis, Kennedy has become so arrogant that he decided personally and publicly to assume full responsibility and to appear in his true role of commander-in-chief of the invasion forces.

He accepted the counter-revolutionary brigade's battle flag saying: "I want to express my great appreciation to the brigade for making the United States the custodian of this flag. I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havana."

Cloud

The first two years of the Kennedy administration passed under the cloud of the dismal failure of the Cuban invasion. With his "success" in the recent crisis, Kennedy apparently felt the only remaining stain on his record was that the men he had sent into battle had been captured and were still prisoners. That's why—as soon as the Cuban crisis had eased — he and his administration went to such lengths to raise the fines fixed by the revolutionary Cuban courts for the release of the imprisoned invaders.

Kennedy thinks now that his slate has been wiped clean. In his twisted morality, the deaths caused by his invasion count for nothing. The fact that he has disgraced his country by involving it



Robert Kennedy

in aggression against the only government Cuba ever had which concerned itself with improving the lot of the poor, counts for nothing. The fact that at his direction the U.S. government lied repeatedly, flaunted international law and violated its own "sacred" word to half a dozen treaties not to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, counts for nothing.

Kennedy's appearance and speech before the counter-revolutionary brigade is the most barefaced and disgusting display of immorality, ignorance and bad taste ever put on by a U.S. president.

He accepted the flag from the brigade's commander, José San Román, a Batista army officer. Then he made a speech saying the brigade represented "the spirit of the Cuban Revolution." Kennedy's speech writer even had the crude hypocrisy to invoke the name of José Martí and to quote a few expurgated phrases from that Cuban revolutionary, Martí, whose writings ring with denunciations of U.S. imperialism and warnings against its designs on Cuba, must have spun in his grave.

Royal Family?

Then, as if the U.S. were ruled by some royal family, the mannequin Jacqueline Kennedy was given the microphone for a few insipid words in Spanish. She called the brigade the "bravest men in the world," which must have made even the brigadiers wince in embarrassment (1,500 landed in the invasion, 1200 surrendered after three days).

Like everything else in the Kennedy administration, the collection of the goods for the release of the invaders is surrounded by scandal, personal publicity-seeking by the Kennedy family and brazen abuse of governmental powers. To expedite the "unofficial" collections of the \$53 million in food and medicines required, Kennedy designated his brother Robert, the Attorney General, to put heat on the firms being asked to donate.

It is certainly more than sheer coincidence that this job was given to the head of the law-enforcement agency of the government which is charged with prosecuting anti-trust, tax-law and price-fixing cases.

As the Dec. 28 *Christian Science Monitor* delicately put it: "There are awkward questions involved in the fact that here government officials, and particularly officials of the Department of Justice, negotiated with business firms and trade associations for large donations and took pains to declare that these were deductible from tax returns . . . Presumably any congressional investigation of drug prices would not be inhibited. But certainly an appeal by the same agency of government that conducts its legal business produces an anomalous relationship between government and business."

(Continued on Page 3)

Racist Setup Is Rocked By Rhodesian Elections

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, British imperialism's project for perpetuating its domination over a vast area of East Central Africa, is coming apart at the seams. Pulling it to pieces are the African nationalists and the white supremacists.

The Federation, bitterly opposed by African nationalists from its inception nine years ago, is an attempt to parlay the domination of Southern Rhodesia by its European (white) population of 225,000 to domination of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland where whites constitute even smaller minorities of the population.

Southern Rhodesia has 225,000 Europeans and 3,600,000 Africans; Northern Rhodesia has 2,400,000 Africans and 56,000 Europeans; in Nyasaland's population of almost three million there are less than 10,000 Europeans.

But recent elections in the Rhodesias have exploded all plans to build a replica of the Union of South Africa in this part of the continent. Now it is a question of how many months will pass before imperialism's whole ambitious federation scheme has to be scrapped.

Sir Roy Welensky, head of the Federation, who made his political career in Northern Rhodesia with anti-African policies, thought everything was under control there when he split the African forces prior to the elections for the limited-power legislature.

Deal

He had concluded a deal with Harry Nkumbula, an African leader with a tribal following, to oppose the United National Party, the principal national independence movement, which is led by Kenneth Kaunda. It was thought Nkumbula's African National Congress would win enough seats to form a coalition or "partnership" government with Welensky's United Federal Party, which was certain of winning the 15 seats voted for by whites who are registered on the upper (white) voting rolls.

In the first round of the elections Nkumbula's ticket won five seats, enough to keep Kaunda's party, which won 14, from a majority. In the next round in December Nkumbula won two more seats.

But in between Nkumbula, under the persuasion and pressure of the Pan-African movement, made a big switch.

Peter Mbiyu Koinange, secretary of Pan-African Freedom Movement of East Central Africa (PAFMECA) came to Northern Rhodesia to confer with him. With the consent of Kaunda, currently the chairman of PAFMECA, Nkumbula's party applied for membership and was accepted into that organization.

Kaunda and Nkumbula then had a conference with Moise Tshombe at a town near the Katanga-Northern Rhodesia border. Next Koinange flew with Nkumbula to Dar Es Salaam, capital of newly independent Tanganyika, for a conference with President-elect Nyerere, and thence to Nairobi, Kenya, to meet with Jomo Kenyatta.



Jomo Kenyatta

Upon returning home, Nkumbula repudiated his "partnership" agreement with Welensky and announced that he would form an all-African government with Kaunda. Together they would press for immediate independence and the ending of the Federation. The type of self-government allowed Northern Rhodesia does not provide for a prime minister's post, but the top post, Minister of Local Government, went to Kaunda and Nkumbula became Minister of African Education.

Since Tanganyika's nationalists have solidly opposed the Federation from the beginning, the formation of an all-black government in Northern Rhodesia came as a terrible blow to Welensky. It had violent repercussions in the Dec. 15 elections in Southern Rhodesia.

Swing

In a sharp swing to right-wing apartheid (segregation) supporters, the white settlers of Southern Rhodesia kicked out the United Federal Party which had been in power for 29 years. In its stead, it elected the Rhodesian Front Party, which had campaigned on the pledge to maintain white domination.

It opposed the liberal window dressing affected by the old United Federal Party in the interest of putting over the Federation scheme. That window dressing had included a promise of gradually reducing segregation and establishing a "partnership" government of Europeans and Africans.

To implement this a new constitution had been put into force which allowed Africans — voting on separate rolls from the whites — to choose 15 members of the 65-man legislature. Moreover, of the colony's 3,600,000 Africans only 13,000 were allowed to vote.

The main nationalist party in Southern Rhodesia is the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union led by Joshua Nkomo. Prior to the elections it was banned and its leaders outlawed. Though banned ZAPU continued to operate underground.

Upon learning of the right-wing victory in Southern Rhodesia, Kenneth Kaunda exultantly declared, "We shall work with them to break up the Federation." He also demanded that Nkomo be freed and his rights restored or Northern Rhodesia would institute an economic boycott in retaliation.

The breakup of the imperialist Federation would pave the way for the early formation of a true federation of independent African states reaching from Atlantic to Pacific right through the heart of the continent.

ACLU to Back Court Appeal in Phillips Case

The weekly bulletin of the American Civil Liberties Union announces that an appeal will be lodged in the case of Wendell Phillips. The Dec. 24 ACLU bulletin reported as follows:

"Whether a teacher may refrain from becoming an informer, or even remain a teacher while holding a minority opinion, are questions still unanswered for Wendell Phillips.

"With the support of the ACLU of Southern California, attorneys for Mr. Phillips announced in Los Angeles that they will appeal the decision of Superior Court Judge K. C. Davis on Sept. 12 upholding the dismissal of the Fullerton (Calif.) Junior College welding instructor.

Dilworth Act

"Phillips was discharged from his teaching job Jan. 15, 1961 for "unprofessional conduct" under the Dilworth Act, a California statute permitting school authorities to question teachers concerning Communist Party activities and advocacy of violent overthrow of the government. The teacher refused to answer questions seeking the identity of past or present associates in the Communist Party, and was further charged with having been a member of the Communist Party within five years and having knowledge that it advocated the overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence.

"Phillips contends the questions designed to compel him to become an informer go beyond the provision of the Dilworth Act, are repugnant to his principles, to the traditions of freedom of conscience and to the rights of minorities.

"At the school board hearing Phillips answered questions on himself and his past and present political activities and opinions, but refused to name any past or present political associates.

Reapplied

"He admitted belonging to the Communist Party until 1951 and attempting to rejoin in 1957 after Khrushchev's revelations on the crimes of Stalin in order to reform the party along democratic lines. The party denied him readmission, charging him with being a Trotskyist. Phillips is presently a member of the Socialist Workers Party and a supporter of socialist and democratic beliefs.

"Over 140 academic figures in 40 institutions throughout the United States have sponsored the Wendell Phillips Academic Freedom Committee on the ground that a court victory in his case could establish the right not to inform as a significant principle of constitutional law."

Mich. High Court OKs New Anti-Hoffa Move

James Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union, is again facing charges similar to those which recently resulted in a deadlocked Federal jury in Nashville, Tenn.

The Michigan Supreme Court reversed the decision of Judge Carl M. Wiedeman of Wayne County Circuit Court to dismiss the charges brought against Hoffa in 1955. The state Supreme Court action came hard on the heels of the Nashville mistrial.

The present suits are civil actions filed for damages against Hoffa and others by individuals who allege that Hoffa conspired to terminate their lease agreement with Commercial Carriers in a deal guaranteeing labor peace for the company. Hoffa denied similar charges in Nashville.

It is clear that the bosses are not having any trouble in winning state and federal support for the "get-Hoffa" campaign.



Striking and locked-out members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 at nine New York City newspapers maintained 24-hour-a-day picketing in zero weather as the stoppage entered its fifth week. No settlement is in sight and the stoppage is now the longest in history involving the city's major newspapers.

* * *

Coal miners in Southeastern Tennessee have shut down operations in almost all mines in the Tracy City area in a strike described as "unauthorized" by officials of the United Mine Workers. A new contract was being negotiated as the men walked out Dec. 26. This is the second major "wildcat" of UMW miners now in progress. The other, in the Hazard, Kentucky, area has resulted in armed clashes and involves a protest against the closing of union-sponsored hospitals because of a failure of the coal operators to pay sufficient royalties into the union health-and-welfare fund. UMW officials have allowed the companies to default the payments because of the allegedly poor competitive position of the area's mines, but strike leaders say the owners are driving Cadillacs while miners can't get medical care.

* * *

Social Security taxes went up Jan. 1 by one half of one per cent on payroll deductions. The same increase applies to the employers' assessment. The new payroll deduction rate for old-age insurance is 3% per cent. For a worker earning \$4,800 a year or more the deduction will increase from \$150 to \$174, a jump of \$24 over 1962. The average benefit check for a retired worker now comes to \$76.16 a month. The average check for retired couples is about \$127.00 per month.

* * *

The Chicago Defender, one of the country's ten largest Negro newspapers, has been ordered to reinstate with full back pay 58 strikers fired in April 1961. The order was handed down by the National Labor Relations Board which found the Defender's publisher, John H. Sengstacke, guilty of unfair labor practices. The workers, members of the American Newspaper Guild, had offered to return to work, but were replaced by scabs in an attempt by Sengstacke to break the union. Both mechanical and editorial workers on the Defender were organized by the Guild. In a delaying move, the Defender has asked the NLRB to reconsider its decision.

* * *

One fourth of the blue collar workers in New York State receive less than \$1.50 an hour, ac-

ording to the Citizen's Committee for a \$1.50 Minimum Wage in New York State, a group headed by A. Philip Randolph. Commenting on a report issued in December by the New York State Department of Labor, the committee declared: "More than 1.3 million workers in New York State receive wages of less than \$1.50 an hour. This constitutes approximately 25 per cent of the total number of 5.4 million workers in private employment in the state, excluding administrative, executive and professional employees."

"While it is clear that the low-wage problem in the state is one of enormous proportions, affecting all ethnic and racial groups," Randolph said, "it is also clear that proportionally, Negroes and Spanish-speaking persons are most heavily concentrated in the low-wage occupations. For the minority groups," he said, "the low-wage problem is one of critical nature."

* * *

North Carolina now ranks last in average wages of industrial workers. The hourly rate in the Tar Heel state is \$1.61, about 75¢ below the national average. The state also has the lowest rate of unionism in the nation with only about eight per cent of the labor force organized.

The First 10 Years Of American Communism Report of a Participant

By James P. Cannon

The author is a founder of American Trotskyism and the only living top leader of the early years of the U.S. Communist Party who has not repudiated communism.

The book contains:

Sketches of Foster, Ruthenberg, Browder, Lovestone and others, as well as of leading figures in the Communist International.

Essays on the Industrial Workers of the World, Eugene V. Debs and the socialist movement of his time, and the effect of the Russian Revolution on the U. S. Negro struggle.

344 pp. — \$6.00

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Weekly Calendar

DETROIT

POTEMKIN, classic Soviet film. Showings at 7 and 9:15 p.m. Fri., Jan. 11. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Contrib. \$1. students, 75c. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

Nuclear Diplomacy and the Cold War. An analysis by Tom Kerry, Organization Secretary, Socialist Workers Party, Fri., Jan. 11, 8:30 p.m., 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Local Directory

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

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044. If no answer, call HU 6-7025.

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

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, Room 23, 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Labor Book Shop and Socialist Workers Party, 563 16th St., Oakland 12, Calif. TE 6-2077. If no answer call 261-5642.

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

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, P.O. Box 8412, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

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

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum. Temporarily c/o Oakland-Berkeley (see above).

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. daily and Saturday.

ST. LOUIS. Phone Main 1-2669. Ask for Dick Clarke.

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. FEderal 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

SAN DIEGO. San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 1581, San Diego 12, Calif. For labor and socialist books, Sign of the Sun Books, 4705 College Ave.

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

Raul Cepero Bonilla's Last Speech

Cuba's Farm Owners Have Increased 500%

In his last speech, delivered at the Latin American Regional Conference held Nov. 17-27 by the FAO (United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization) in Rio de Janeiro, the late Raul Cepero Bonilla gave a basic analysis of the condition of agriculture on our continent and summarized the principal achievements of the Agrarian Reform in Cuba.

Perished

Dr. Cepero Bonilla, who was president of the National Bank of Cuba, and the nine other members of the Cuban delegation to the FAO conference were among the 97 people who perished in the Nov. 27 crash of a Varig jetliner in Peru.

Their deaths were a tragic loss to the Cuban Revolution. Printed below are excerpts from Dr. Cepero Bonilla's speech to the FAO meeting transcribed and translated from a broadcast of Radio Havana.

* * *

"Señor Hernán Santa Cruz, Regional Representative of the FAO for Latin America, pointed out in an impressive introductory speech to this debate that in certain aspects we were facing a process of decrease instead of increase, of retreat instead of development.

"Latin American agriculture evidences a chronic inability to develop at the same rate as the increase in population and at the same time it shows a growing decrease in the import of agricultural products. On analyzing this disturbing phenomenon, we recall the excellent exposition made by the distinguished delegate from Brazil, Prof. de Castro, who said: 'The principal cause for the backwardness of Latin American economic development is due to the exploitation by local latifundists [owners of large estates], and above all by foreign monopolists.'

"We are completely in accord with the statements made by that eminent Brazilian man of science when he said that there cannot be any economic independence unless latifundism is destroyed, and that Latin America is not over-populated but rather that it is over-exploited and consequently undernourished.

"If we compare the per capita

figures for Latin American agricultural production before the war with present figures we will see that its rate of growth is so low that it does not even keep up with the rate of population growth. For while in the last 25 years agricultural production increased by 65 per cent, population increased by 70 per cent. The reasons for this phenomenon will be found in a typical feature of underdeveloped lands: latifundism, an economic form which establishes pre-capitalist and semi-feudal production relationships in agriculture. Latifundism exerts its evil influence over a large part of our continent. A United Nations report points out the following: 'Latifundism is characteristic of the agricultural structure of Latin America.'

"Latifundism may be briefly defined by the following features: the inefficient exploitation of great tracts of lands, but in any case, it is based on extensive exploitation for purposes of agriculture or for cattle raising; the scanty investment of capital per land unit and per man. This is related to what was previously stated and together they cause a decrease in production. And lastly, we might say that it is characterized by low income for the *campesinos*.

Serious Check

"Latifundism is the most serious check to the industrial development of Latin America because national industry finds itself in a very narrow market in which purchasing power is very low. This is so not because of geographical factors or because of insufficient population but rather because there are about 108 million *campesinos* affected by the above mentioned methods of exploitation, that is, by latifundism, who because they lack sufficient income can buy practically nothing of the country's industrial production.

"To summarize, these are the three reasons why latifundism constitutes a brake on the economic development, and especially on the agricultural development, of a nation. First, because it limits the agricultural development of a country. Second, because it limits

the internal market, thereby making industrial development difficult. And third, because it does not produce additional exportable surpluses. We can conclude, therefore, by saying that latifundism does not present problems exclusively in agriculture, but rather that it affects the whole economy. This is one of the great evils holding back the industrial development of Latin America.

"The other factor is the penetration of foreign capital which does not permit our development because it does not let our countries retain the surplus capital which such investments may produce. It is a fact that a substantial part of the surpluses produced by that imported capital is transferred to foreign countries.

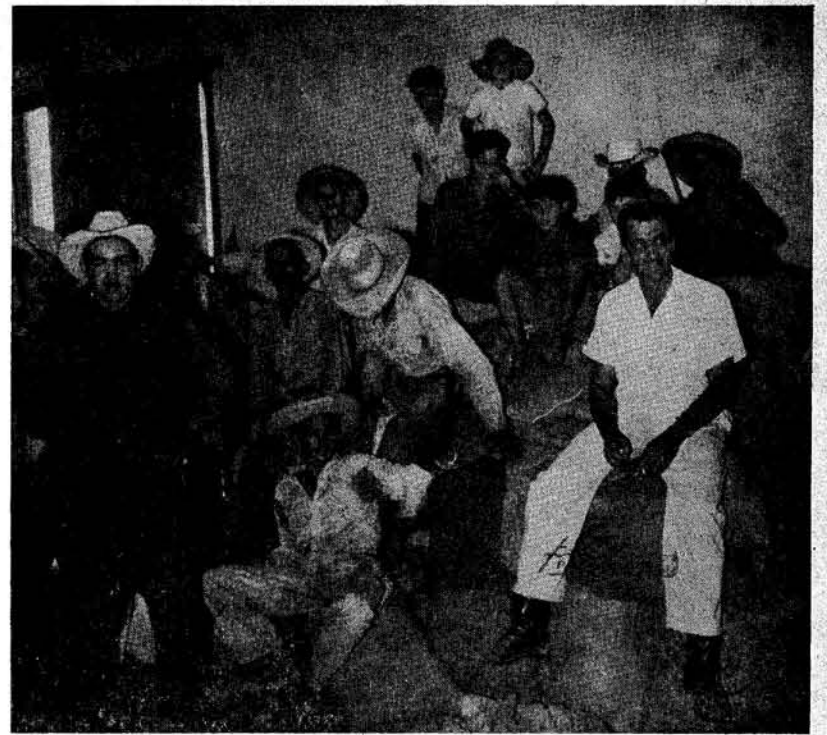
Solution

"Let us see now how Cuba has faced these problems and the measures which she took to solve them.

"The present situation and the basic problems of Cuban agriculture cannot be examined in isolation from the Revolution which has taken place in our country, and especially the Agrarian Reform which forms one of the essential parts of this revolutionary process. Cuba solved its problem in the course of its Revolution. In January, 1959, there abounded in the national economy, and in the agricultural economy in particular, all of the violent contradictions to which colonial subjection and latifundism laid our country open.

"There were large landholdings in a few hands and almost one-quarter of the best farm lands of our country were owned by North American companies. While 125,000 farmers, of whom only 40,000 owned land, the rest being renters, sharecroppers and squatters, had only 22 per cent of the arable land. One hundred fourteen large native companies and latifundists owned 1,425,000 hectares of land. That is to say, 20 per cent of all the arable land of the country.

"The result of all this is well



MEMBERS OF CUBAN RICE COOPERATIVE. State-owned and individually-owned farms are the other two forms of land ownership in Revolutionary Cuba. State farms and cooperatives are designed to take advantage of large scale techniques. Where small units are more efficient, private farming is aided and encouraged by the revolution which has increased the number of private farmers owning their own land by fivefold since 1959 before the agrarian reform. Private farms range in size from 67 to 1,000 acres.

known: the terribly miserable conditions under which the rural population of our country lived. Except for a period lasting less than three months — during the sugar-cane harvest — unemployment for the rest of the year did not drop below 500,000 men. As far as agricultural production is concerned, semi-colonial latifundism resulted in the striking paradox of Cuba, an agricultural nation, having to import more than \$717,000,000.00 (dollars) yearly in agricultural foodstuffs.

"At the present time, land ownership in our country presents a totally different picture from that of 1959. Now 59 per cent of the land is in the hands of private owners, among whom there are no less than 140,000 owners with 27 hectares each and another 60,000 possessing between 27 and 67 hectares and a group of some 10,-

000 land owners having between 67 and 403 hectares. (One hectare is 2.47 acres.)

"In other words, before the Revolution, there were in Cuba 40,000 owners of farm lands. So, the Cuban Socialist Revolution, which takes the land from the *campesinos* has created 210,000 owners of farm lands. It would be useful if the detractors of our Revolution and of socialism in general would explain this contradiction to us.

"We repeat: before the Revolution there were in Cuba 40,000 owners of farm lands. So, the Cuban Socialist Revolution, which according to our detractors, takes the land from the *campesinos*, has created 210,000 owners of farm lands. It would be useful if the detractors of our Revolution and of socialism in general would explain this contradiction to us."

... Kaiser Steel 'Sharing' Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"convert" to the plant-wide scheme.

The "bought-out" worker will then share in the monthly payments to a "lesser extent" for the next two and a half years.

Apparently the committee feels that this "buy-off," which will amount to roughly \$5,000, will overcome objections to the plant-wide scheme from the more highly skilled incentive workers on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth two and a half in the bush.

However, the apparent premium placed on labor displacement by

this plan — less workers, more savings, will negate employment stabilization.

It goes, almost without saying, that the balance of the savings fund (67.5 per cent) will be turned over to the company.

The plan retains Rule 2-B of the contract. This rule, one of the major issues fought out in the 1959 strike, will continue to cover changes in crew sizes and other work practices. The plan also guarantees Kaiser workers all rates and fringe benefits negotiated in the big basic steel companies.

None of the many observers here on the scene will venture more than a "let's wait and see" on this proposal. An adequate assessment is impossible due to the lack of details.

All indications are that the production-cost figures will remain "highly confidential" and, therefore, membership supervision of the basic accounting on which the plan's computations are to be based, will not be possible.

There is no guarantee in the plan, as the committee noted, against lay-offs due to "lack of business." To many Kaiser employees, 1,500 of whom are now on lay-off status, this appears "to put us right back where we started."

The "pig in a poke" aspects of this plan will be the cause of a close and suspicious examination by the Kaiser workers.

Death Control for Latins

J. Mayone Stycos, director of the Latin American Program at Cornell University has proposed "death control" as an alternative to birth control as a solution for South American poverty. It would consist of not trying to reduce infant mortality there. To objections that, "There is no way to justify a system that would purposely let children die for lack of care," Prof. Stycos countered that it would "provide enriched lives (better health, education and standards of living) for a smaller number of survivors rather than relatively impoverished ones for a larger number of survivors."

Reproach Indian CP

In obvious reference to the Indian Communist Party's support of the Nehru government in the border dispute with China, the Chinese *People's Daily* stated, "The strange thing is that some people who claim to be Marxist-Leninists have forgotten Marxism-Leninism completely. They have all along confounded right and wrong, pretending to be 'neutral', calling China a 'brother' while actually regarding the Indian reactionary group as their kinsmen. Should not these people examine their own conscience and ask themselves what has become of their Marxism-Leninism and of their proletarian internationalism?"

Latin America Today

An *Associated Press* survey of economic conditions in Latin

America shows that while Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay are struggling to hold their own, Bolivia and Colombia are having a pretty hard time of it and Argentina, Brazil and Chile are in pretty bad straits. "Argentina's economy literally fell apart, frightening off investments and accelerating the rate of flight capital." In Chile, "the escudo started the year [1962] about equal to the American dollar. Today it takes three escudos to buy a dollar." And "In Brazil staple foods were unavailable many times throughout the year in non-agricultural areas and while hunger was widespread in northeast Brazil food rotted some 2,000 miles away in farmers' sheds."

Radioactive Rain

On Dec. 27 the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo said that it registered 169 micro-microcuries in a cubic centimeter of rain compared with 10 to 20 micro-microcuries before the resumption of atomic and hydrogen bomb tests.

World Increase

Contrary to popular opinion, illiteracy is not declining but is increasing. The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization found that the amount of illiteracy in the world was 'scandalous.' Estimates show that 700 million adults, or two-fifths of the world adult population, are illiterate and that the number is rising by 20-25 million a year.

Tie-in Sale

Viedi Diker, a Turkish citizen, who was educated at the University of Missouri, applauded Pres. Kennedy's blockade of Cuba and said that even if U.S. missiles bases on his country's soil "bring us danger, we would want to keep them." He urged American businessmen to build plants in Turkey because "labor costs are five times cheaper than in Europe and ten times cheaper than in the U.S."

Solidarity

In Malaya 300,000 plantation workers walked out on Dec. 29 to support the nationwide strike of 14,000 railway workers.

Kenya Labor's Demands

The Kenya Federation of Labor has called for the nationalization of the colony's tea, coffee and sugar plantations as well as the banking and insurance enterprises in the colony. The call was voted at a meeting of the council of the union federation and issued by Peter Kibisu, general secretary.

Vietnam Boobytrap

U.S. and North Vietnamese troops fighting to maintain the Diem dictatorship suffered a major setback Jan. 2 when eight U.S. helicopters were shot down by Vietnamese freedom fighters. The planes were ferrying Vietnamese troops and U.S. "advisers" into what they thought was an unoccupied area in the Mekong Delta when the guerrillas opened fire.

By Leon Trotsky

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Vol. 27 - No. 1



Monday, January 7, 1963

LETTER FROM ALGIERS

Veiled Women Explore Their City

Many things you notice walking around Algiers show that a revolution has been here.

The damage done by the plastic bombs used by the counter-revolutionary terrorists of the OAS is evident everywhere, especially where they tore through a roof or destroyed a building front. But in most cases a damaged building appears to be in good condition — until you get near. Then you see there is no glass in the windows. The doors are twisted. The wooden shutters hang at a crazy angle. When you look into the building you see tilted walls, ragged plaster, hanging wires.

In one apartment building the interior of the second floor had been shattered; people are still living on the first and third floors.

The tremendous library of Algeria's university was gutted by fire set by the OAS when they bombed the building. Repairs are beginning on the blackened structure, but rare books and precious manuscripts of past ages can never be replaced. This was one of the biggest libraries in the Arabic world.

Rubble

One modern government building had its entire side blown into rubble. The repairs are almost finished. The new bricks are laid in uncertain lines but the plaster now being applied will give it a professional finish.

In addition to the huge building-repair project, the people are doing what they can to clean up the battle of words that accompanied the civil war. In some sections of the city the houses, the doors still show the letters OAS or FLN. But in others the letters have been painted over, even plastered over in some cases.

When the FLN revolutionists won, the people staged giant celebrations. One of the things they did was to topple the statues put up by the French. An exception is the War Memorial to Algeria's dead, World War I and II. The others are gone — only the concrete bases left. There's nothing to indicate what kind of statues they were except in one case where the inscription still says: "à Bugeaud, 1784-1849." (Bugeaud was the French general who defeated Abd L'emir Abdelkader and conquered Algeria.)

Names Change

Street names are being adjusted in keeping with the revolution. Many of them have been covered over with white paint. Sometimes, alongside is a new plate carrying a name in two languages—Arabic and French. One plate we saw, "Boulevard Garnot," was crossed out with bright yellow paint. On the next corner there was a plate showing the boulevard's new name, "Zirout Youcef." In this way many revolutionary heroes are being honored.

To us it seemed quite normal that veiled women and turbaned men should be seen everywhere. We've never been in Algiers before and couldn't know just how things were under the French. We had not thought it strange to see Algerians walking on Ben Mehidi Larbi, nor on Didouche Mourad. When these streets were named "d'Isly" and "Michelet," they stayed away. At certain times it would have meant death to be seen there. Now they can stroll, stop before shop windows, even go into the stores. Having taken the city, no part is now forbidden territory.

I saw two veiled women eating ice cream at a table in the Milk Bar (still a "fashionable" meeting place for the remaining Europeans). I must admit I was completely in sympathy with the younger woman's apparent desire to be anywhere else but the Milk Bar (the name is in English, where the languages are Arabic and French!) — a misleading and pretentious name for mirrored walls, fragile purple-cushioned

chairs, small round glass-topped tables. At the same time, however, I'm 100 per cent for their boldness in entering the place.

In Au Bon Marché, a very exclusive department store on Ben Mehidi Larbi, six veiled women were laughing and talking excitedly at the escalator. After long hesitation, one gripped her "bar-do" or veil and jumped on. She stumbled and went down. For a second all we could make out was a flurry of "bar-do," like a sheet, as she regained her footing. When the woman reached the top she called down and motioned for her companions to get on the escalator. Her example had not inspired them.

Tense Situation

The situation became tense for me. These women, who before the revolution had been afraid to come in this luxury store built for Europeans, were now making a kind of inventory but were disconcerted by the escalator.

I stepped forward. In my best English (in situations like that I forget about language barriers) I said, "this way," indicating you should put one hand on the moving rail and one foot in the middle of an escalator step. The response of the woman nearest me was uncertainty, I thought. Then her black eyes smiled, I was quite sure, although her eyes were all I could see of her face. She placed her hand firmly on the moving rail, her sandaled foot firmly on the escalator step, and she was on her way to the second floor — as gracefully as any accomplished escalator rider.

Only one more could overcome her fear of the moving stair; the

others decided to again explore the wonders on the street floor. I'm sure, however, that tomorrow they'll also make it to the second floor — on the escalator.

The bigger problems of the Algerian woman — and they are very big and very real — are being discussed by the new government. We attended the session of the National Assembly where Ben Bella reported on the "State of the Nation." In the following discussion, four young women among the delegates took the floor. Two of them raised various aspects of the problems facing women. Mlle. Belmihoub spoke about unemployment, explaining that the women must be integrated into the country's economic structure. Mme. Mechiche asked that legislation be enacted on what she considered two of the most pressing problems — child marriages, referring to the buying and selling of child wives, and bigamy. She said there should be a law prohibiting the marriage of a girl before sixteen years of age, and that bigamy should not be permitted unless the husband can support more than one wife and a family.

These and many other problems will be solved in time. The women will help solve them. They fought in the revolution. They participated in the big demonstrations. Many of them were killed. (Just a few months ago during a tense crisis they went into the countryside to prevent revolutionists from shooting each other.) And it is certain they will play an even bigger role in building the new society. I feel this from many little things I have seen.

—Reba Aubrey

Private Health Plans Adequate?

An editorial in the Dec. 31 *National Observer* predicts with dismay that there will be strong pressure on congress this year for some kind of legislation providing medical care for the aged. The editorial further predicts that proponents of such legislation will be highly vocal and, consequently "rhetoric will obscure some simple facts."

Some "simple facts" are then offered purporting to show that "long strides are being made toward solutions without Government help." Cited is a Health Insurance Institute report that 75 per cent of all Americans have some form of private health insurance and that while only 53 per cent of those over 65 have such coverage, the figure for this age bracket a decade ago was only 26 per cent.

Elsewhere in the same issue of the *National Observer* a news item includes some additional information from the Health Institute report. Either the editorial writer skimmed this story quite hastily or assumes the reader will.

These are some facts from the news account which are ignored in the editorial: The national medical bill for 1961 was nearly \$20 billion. (That's close to \$500 a year for the average family.) Of this amount only one third was covered by payments from the 1,800 health insurance organizations now spread across the land.

And this abysmal lack of coverage didn't result from low premium payments. From 1956 to 1961 health insurance rates skyrocketed by a thumping 76 per cent.

If the *National Observer* will excuse a rhetorical question, may we inquire if its editorial writer is acquainted with anyone in the American Medical Association?

The Poet's Corner

[On Dec. 6, 1961 a gas-dust explosion reverberated through the huge Robena No. 3 Mine in Carmichaels, Pa. The mine is owned by the U. S. Steel Corporation. Despite days of heroic and gruelling rescue efforts, the 37 men missing below were all found dead. Thirty-one of the victims were members of United Mine Workers Local 6321. The other six were supervisory personnel including an 18-year-old engineering trainee. Investigators have not yet reported on the causes of the unsafe conditions which resulted in the fatal explosion. The poem printed below is from the Dec. 15 issue of the United Mine Workers Journal.]

Thirty-seven miners all in a row,
Walking up the entry to the face they go.
It was eight in the morning, all was well,
What would happen that day only God could tell.

The entries were hot in that virgin seam,
They all produced gas in a steady stream.
If the canvas was kept up close to the face,
The gas could be diluted without a trace.

Somebody goofed along the line,
And the entries exploded in Robena Mine.
It could have been a face boss taking a chance,
Or the mine foreman above him making him dance.

It could have been the "super" on the mine foreman's neck
To produce more coal or "get out by heck."
But, nevertheless the entries blew.
The moguls of the company will have some explaining to do.

Somebody there did break the law
With zeal and hustle to feed the furnace maw.
And as a result thirty-seven men died,
Leaving widows and children all teary eyed.

There will be commissions all over the place
To study what happened there at the face.
The Federal, the state, and the Union, too
Will come out with recommendations of what to do.

I am an old-time miner, and I will bet
That the canvas was down and not reset.
A cross-cut was holed to a heading stopped,
Filled with gas and it really popped.

Thirty-seven miners died there at the face.
And the truth died with them, leaving no trace.
Too much hurry; too much speed;
Too much "hell" catching; too much greed.

Too many bosses on the face foreman's back,
Urging him on to pull up the slack.
Tons per man is the mechanical creed,
To heck with safety, forward full speed.

'Tis a shame and a pity for such a huge mine
With a record for safety right on the line
To have an explosion and kill those men.
Old Satan will laugh deep down in his den.

—William Coggin, Allison Park, Pa.



Now that it's ended, it should be of interest to review the experience of our *Militant* subscription drive. Originally, we set ourselves the target of 1,000 new readers. We then asked the members of the *Militant Army* in the various cities to accept what they considered realistic shares of that quota. When the pledges came in they totalled not 1,000 but 1,200. That mark proved a little high but we did secure 1,136 new subscriptions despite the fact that several cities failed to meet their quotas. It was that extra effort on the part of other cities that compensated for this and made the drive a success.

By and large it was our energetic young supporters who put us over the top of our original goal. (But some of the old-timers did give them a run for their money.)

Modest Goal

It was young socialists in Bloomington, Indiana, who set themselves a modest goal of 10 subscriptions and then exceeded it by 31. Detroit exceeded its quota by 58, Chicago by 19, Connecticut by 17 and New York by 40.

As a result of the drive, *The Militant* and its socialist program will be reaching more students on college campuses across the country. Workers in key industrial areas have been introduced to a paper that offers answers to basic problems of the labor movement.

The individual race for title of top sub-getter was close all the way. The winner, by one, is Bill of Connecticut who sold 26 subscriptions. His reward will be an autographed copy of James P. Cannon's new book, *The First Ten Years of American Communism*.

Tied for second place are two Detroiters, Harriet and Art, with

25 each. We're sending them the two second-ranking prizes—a 1962 bound volume of *The Militant* and the 1957-60 bound volume of the *International Socialist Review* — and they'll have to flip a coin for who gets which.

Finally, we offered an additional autographed copy of Cannon's book to the top scorer in the area that kept campaigning after it exceeded its quota. That keeping-up-the-good-work prize goes to Bev of Chicago.

We hope the winners will treasure their awards as much as we treasure them and all the others who worked so hard to make our campaign a success.

Scoreboard

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Bloomington | 10 | 41 | 410 |
| Detroit | 100 | 158 | 158 |
| Connecticut | 30 | 47 | 157 |
| Baltimore | 10 | 14 | 140 |
| Boston | 25 | 34 | 136 |
| Chicago | 90 | 119 | 132 |
| New York | 150 | 190 | 127 |
| San Diego | 30 | 36 | 120 |
| Oakland-Berkeley | 75 | 84 | 112 |
| Twin Cities | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Milwaukee | 25 | 24 | 96 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 9 | 90 |
| Newark | 15 | 12 | 80 |
| San Francisco | 75 | 43 | 57 |
| Philadelphia | 75 | 38 | 51 |
| Akron-Cleveland | 75 | 27 | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 150 | 48 | 32 |
| Denver | 50 | 14 | 28 |
| Seattle | 75 | 18 | 24 |
| General | 30 | 69 | 230 |
| | 1,200 | 1,135 | 95% |

Letters From Our Readers

Profits and Pollution

Chicago, Ill.

Maybe if we're lucky we won't have to continue putting up with those "tired blood" commercials on TV. The Federal Trade Commission has finally gotten around to charging the manufacturers of Geritol with making false advertising claims. The commission said Geritol is of no benefit in treating tiredness, nervousness, loss of strength and a run-down feeling, except in a small minority of cases stemming from a particular vitamin deficiency or iron deficiency anemia. In fact, they said, drugs like Geritol can be dangerous because they can mask the symptoms of anemia due to serious diseases like cancer of the blood.

The makers of Geritol, who are said to spend about \$10 million a year advertising it, say they have been peddling it for 12 years

and that the customers like it. They say they are confident they can beat the government charge.

But it's not just the drug companies that don't give a damn about public health. The federal, state and local governments are equally guilty. In his column on Dec. 15 Drew Pearson said that the Public Health Service has found that bronchitis has doubled during the last decade and lung cancer definitely increased as a result of air pollution from factory smoke and auto exhaust fumes.

The crime is that air pollution can be eliminated. The technical means to do it are available but business firms resist installing them because it would take a few dollars out of their pockets, and the government simply won't make them do it.

Drew Pearson says the estimated cost preventing illness from air pollution is \$1.06 for each person in the country. The estimated medical costs of treating damage done by pollution is \$65 per person. A society organized on the basis of human needs or simple rationality could not permit the poisoning of the very air we breathe, especially when the problem can be so easily eliminated. But under a system based on the profit motive, even the right not to be poisoned can't be taken for granted.

H.P.

[To add insult to injury, pollution is quite costly as well as dangerous. Surgeon General Luther Terry of the Public Health Service says pollution of the air "is killing vegetation, soiling our cities, eating away stone and metal surfaces, and increasing our laundry, dry cleaning and home maintenance." The economic cost of air pollution has been estimated at \$7.5 billion a year. Editor.]

One World Family

Santa Cruz, Calif.

In school, up to the seventh grade, I was taught that Americans were the best and smartest people on earth. When I was 13 I had to leave to help with the family income — at five cents an hour! I wondered why so many children had to work.

In the books I read outside school I found that every country preached that they were the best and smartest on earth. I learned this was "patriotism." Each country would point at its competitor and declare: "There is our enemy." So, being patriotic, each country's people would get into uniform to protect "their" country. The worker-soldiers didn't know each other or even have any grievance against each other but when "their" government declared a war they would march out to kill each other, even as they asked — Why?

When the wars ended the workers would be jobless until the owners of industry opened "their" factories and the workers would rush in and produce so much that they would be out in the street again. Unions developed and when the owners of wealth and industry refused to give decent wages or conditions there were strikes. On the picketlines workers had some time to think and talk. What kind of a world is this? Why do working people have such a struggle to exist in this, the richest country in the world? Is it because we elected the wrong people

to office? Have they sold us out to the big barons — with the help of our labor "leaders"?

One voice seemed reasonable to me when he said that under "our way of life" we support a profit system that is legally established, but morally so crooked that it rubs off on all who don't make an honest living at labor. What we need is a change of social system where labor decides how it shall live. We would have to appropriate the means of production that we ourselves created, get into the political saddle nationally and internationally and erect a co-operative social system in which we could live like One World Family.

H.C.B.

An Enthusiast

Youngstown, Ohio

I am enclosing \$3 for another year's renewal to *The Militant* as my subscription has about run out. I'm anxious to renew my subscription as I hate to miss even a single issue. *The Militant* is the most informative paper I've ever read. It certainly beats those cap-

italist rags and is especially excellent in the new format.

No other paper has such thorough coverage on such issues as Cuba, the Southern race situation and Algeria. It certainly is a pleasure to have such a fine socialist paper as yours with the courage and honesty to stand up for civil rights for the Negro and to speak against U.S. imperialist policy against Cuba, the Congo, South Vietnam, etc.

You asked a month or so ago for a contribution to the Socialist Education Fund. I would have sent one in but I had already given \$10 to the Cleveland group so they could go over the top.

R.A.L.

The Funeral Issue

Rutland, Vt.

Recently I did a little research into the subject of cremation. Paul Abbott touches upon this subject in a column in the Dec. 10 *Militant* entitled "That's Your Funeral."

He forgets to point out that while cremation has been practiced in a few other countries of

the world, it has been the Christian Church that has been very active in resisting cremation in countries where it has been a power.

One of its early dogmas was that the body should not be destroyed because a Christian's body would arise from the grave and ascend to heaven in the footsteps of Jesus Christ. While the church has through the ages broken away from such a literal interpretation of the bible, for some reason the church today still opposes cremation.

I wonder if one reason is that the church loses prestige and income at cremations since it wants two services in a Christian burial — one at the church or funeral home and one at the graveyard.

I believe that this duplicate service makes the funeral uneconomical for the family of the deceased.

Furthermore, I believe it is very uneconomical for the public at large to see so much land tied up in cemeteries and uneconomical for the elements to be taken out of human use for eternity.

I.H.R.

The Annual ACLU Report

'Hyphenated-Guilt' Was the Club Last Year

By Ed Beecher

In its 42nd Annual Report the American Civil Liberties Union warns that there is a continuing trend towards curbing truth and freedom in the U.S. The report points to what it calls hyphenated guilt, which is not unlike guilt by association or thought-control: Pacifists are, ipso facto, communist-pacifists; integrationists are communist-integrationists; atheists are atheist-communists, etc. But, as the title of the report — "Freedom Through Dissent" — implies and as the introduction states: "... only in unlimited inquiry and unrestricted debate — the antithesis of official orthodoxy — is truth to be found."

Consistent suppression of civil liberties, the ACLU points out, threatens the foundations of democracy, democratic society and civilization as a whole. For, "with man's present possession of the power to destroy civilization, and perhaps himself in the process, every resource for the discovery and application of legal, social, and moral truth is immediately necessary." An example cited by the report is "the fearful days" of Kennedy's blockade of Cuba, when "Communist speakers were barred from college campuses and student advocates of the Cuban position were egged."

McCarran Prosecution

The most important single blow to civil liberties last year was the indictment and conviction of the Communist Party under the McCarran Act. The report declares, "An inclination to be comforted in the belief that such efforts are aimed only at the ultimate heresy of Communism is shaken by the echoes of this pattern in other directions — especially at the state and local level."

The report gives details of dozens of cases, little-publicized cases, involving censorship, religious and academic freedom, wiretapping, voting, schooling, jobs, housing, the use of public facilities, and, of course, civil and

political liberties. Taken at random, here are some examples of the cases cited by the ACLU:

1) "The California FEP Commission, in its second formal public hearing in 20 months, ordered a photographic supply house to pay \$2,175 back pay to a Negro shipping clerk, Clarence Ramsey, because the company told him he was not old enough for the job. Ramsey was then 33 and the company later filled the vacancy with a 19-year old."

2) A Yellow Springs, Ohio, barber was found guilty and charged a \$1 fine for refusing to cut a Negro's hair thereby violating an ordinance barring discrimination. The fine was paid a year later.

3) A bartender in Grand Forks, N.D., was convicted of violating the state's anti-discrimination law by charging a Negro airman \$5 for a Coca-Cola. The barman was fined \$100.

4) A Cleveland couple's attempt to adopt a two-year-old child was refused because the wife was of Japanese ancestry.

5) A Maryland city court upheld the Taxicab Bureau's refusal of an operator's permit to A. Robert Kaufman of the local branch of the Young Socialist Alliance, because "a taxicab operator makes many contacts (and Kaufman) is inclined to circulate his beliefs among others."

6) Following Gerald Pate's arrest in Oklahoma in 1959 he was questioned by police for a week, usually at night, and twice for at least six hours. At the end of the week the prisoner's mother and twin brothers were jailed and Pate was told they would be kept there until he confessed. After his tearful mother urged him to confess, he did, but repudiated the confession at his trial. The ACLU is appealing the case.

Occur Daily

These are a few of the "minor" cases of infringement on constitutional rights of individuals that are rarely known except on a local scale, but occur every day of the year. Many others never are recorded because the individuals involved do not know their rights or do not have the money to fight for their rights.

In "major" cases, the government hunts and tracks down its prey until the bitter end. It indicts and re-indicts until it finally

wins its point or, perhaps, the victim gives up through sheer exhaustion or lack of funds. The report states that for ten years and three trials under the Taft-Hartley Law, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union has fought and won. But now they will be re-tried. (See *The Militant*, Dec. 31.)

The Watkins contempt case was thrown out by the Supreme Court but it didn't end the prosecution. The Department of Justice recently obtained new indictments. The Supreme Court set aside a \$100,000 fine imposed by Alabama against the NAACP, but the high court ordered a separate hearing on the issue of an injunction.

Balances?

According to historians, lawyers and Fourth of July orators, the founding fathers of this country set up a system of checks and balances with a Bill of Rights under a constitution which was supposed to guarantee Americans certain fundamental rights and civil liberties. How and why is it then, that a monstrosity like HUAC can last for decades and that every year there are thousands of instances where constitutionally "guaranteed" rights are ignored, flouted and trampled upon?

There are two main reasons why this condition prevails after 174 years of a democratic form of government in the U.S.

First is the cold-war atmosphere that today pervades our entire existence. The big-business dominated government, in its pursuit of world domination, does not want to permit any domestic opposition to its aims or methods. It is trying to enforce complete submission. As a result of this tremendous pressure, orthodoxy and obedience to official power stultify our whole national life and thought.

The second reason is that the labor movement is kept supine by its leaders, doing little or nothing to combat the wholesale violations of civil liberties. Despite its numerical strength labor is politically weak because it is entrapped in the Democratic Party, which is second to none as a perpetrator and condoner of violations of civil liberties. Consequently organized labor, which should be the champion of the liberties of the whole population, stands in default of what is one of its great historic duties.

10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"In a colorful story on how the U.S. Army planned to celebrate Christmas in Korea, N.Y. Times correspondent Robert Alden included one little touch to show how sweet and good the kind American invaders are to the Korean people — kiddies especially.

"There is no question that Korean children will have a good time Christmas Day. Almost every fighting soldier has contributed something so toys and clothing could be distributed on Christmas Day . . ."

"Helicopters bringing Santa Claus — toy-tossing tanks — trucks filled with goodies for orphanages and towns! Surely these will make the millions of Korean children forget their days of hunger and freezing on the bleak roadsides, their nights of huddling in alleyways and ditches, their mothers and fathers blown up or burned alive by bombs and napalm, the agonized deaths of their brothers, sisters, and playmates. Hundreds of thousands of children were among the more than two million civilians in South Korea alone who perished as the result of U.S. 'saturation' bombing and 'scorched earth' tactics. Additional hundreds of thousands from the more than 600,000 destroyed or badly-damaged homes in South Korea are wandering homeless.

"In his article about the 'good time' in store for Korean children on Christmas, Robert Alden also reported Cardinal Spellman's arrival in Seoul to lend the sanctity of the Church to the occasion. Did he intone an appropriate biblical message — say, those words of the Prince of Peace, 'Suffer little children . . .?' — Jan. 5, 1953.

20 YEARS AGO

"The Office of War Information has come out with a press release designed to show that Negroes are being inducted 'fairly' . . ."

"... the OWI statement declares that although Negroes constitute 9.8% of the population, Negro draftees and volunteers constituted 10.1% of all persons inducted up to Oct. 31. . . ."

"The main complaint of the Negro people about their treatment by the armed forces is not that they aren't drafted in sufficient numbers, but that they are drafted on a segregated basis . . ."

"The Negro masses don't want figures showing that they are being drafted as fast as whites. They want an end to Jim Crowism wherever it exists." — Jan. 2, 1943.

Thought for the Week

"Most of the refugees were neatly, even expensively dressed, and looked like passengers coming off a cruise liner. Teen-age girls were in smart frocks and high heels. The women obviously had spent much time over makeup and hairdos." — From a Dec. 28 Miami AP dispatch describing the arrival from Cuba of relatives of the released Bay of Pigs prisoners.

AN AMERICAN CENTURY?

Revolutionary Specter Haunts Yankee Imperialism

By Tom Kerry

Having tasted the fruit of cold-war victory in nuclear confrontation of the Soviet Union during the height of the Cuban crisis, Uncle Sam has flexed his muscles and bluntly asserted the right of American imperialism to reign as undisputed defender, champion and chief beneficiary of the world capitalist order.

Washington's current "get-tough" line with its junior partners is intended to curb any possible pretensions on their part to play an independent role in world affairs. Decisive military might, the basis of national power in this atomic age, is gauged by the capacity to construct and maintain a fantastically expensive nuclear arsenal.

No single one of Washington's capitalist allies has the economic, financial and industrial capacity to build and maintain a nuclear arsenal without American aid. Determined to maintain its nuclear monopoly, in furtherance of its imperialist aims, Washington has flatly announced its opposition to "proliferation" and proposes to use its dominant position to do all it can to prevent any extension of the nuclear club.

Motivation

That, in essence, was the real political motivation in scrapping the Skybolt missile project, which was to provide the basis for the construction of an "independent" British nuclear striking force. The commitment to aid Britain in achieving the status of an "independent" nuclear power was jettisoned along with Skybolt. Thus ended the "special relationship" that had hitherto existed within the Atlantic alliance between the two brightest stars in the capitalist firmament.

Never has the decline of a once mighty power been so cruelly spotlighted as in the speech of former U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to a students' conference at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on Dec. 5, 1962.

"Great Britain," said Acheson, "has lost an empire and has not yet found a role. The attempt to play a separate role — that is, a role apart from Europe, a role based on a 'special relationship' with the United States, a role based on being the head of a 'commonwealth' which has no political structure, or unity, or strength and enjoys a fragile and

precarious economic relationship by means of the sterling area and preferences in the British market — this role is about played out."

The extent of the decline of British power was spelled out in a special *U.S. News and World Report* article, Dec. 31, which stated that "American experts," assessing "Britain's strength at the time of the Nassau meeting," between Kennedy and Macmillan, "came up with this gloomy picture:

"Within 20 years, Britain's control over 510 million people in an Empire of 16 million square miles has shriveled to shreds of an Empire with fewer than 25 million people outside Britain.

"As a nuclear power, Britain's hope of obtaining an independent delivery system was dashed by



McNamara

the U.S. decision to shelve the Skybolt missile — a blow softened only a bit by the U.S. decision to sell Polaris missiles to Britain when she is ready to handle them. That probably will be as late as 1970.

"As an industrial power, Britain now lags far behind the U.S. and Russia.

"As a world trader, Britain has slipped so fast that even the relative security of membership in the European Common Market may be denied to her.

"As world banker, Britain finds her once-dominant role greatly reduced."

Having lost the capacity to play an independent part in world affairs, what then is the "role" assigned Great Britain by American policy? "The prevailing U.S. view," notes the British *New Statesman*, Dec. 14, in an editorial statement, "is that Britain should now be confined to the European theatre, and that the concept of the Commonwealth as a post-colonial instrument for reconciling races, and bridging the gap between the Haves and the Have-nots, is a myth."

Counterweight

Washington views Britain's entry into the European community as an essential counterweight to the influence of de Gaulle. French foreign policy, under de Gaulle, is based on the development of an independent European power with its own nuclear "deterrent" force. He is suspicious of Britain's "special" ties with the U.S. and of her commitment to what remains of the British Commonwealth, which can cut athwart de Gaulle's plans for an integrated, independent Europe with its own nuclear arsenal.

The policy of de Gaulle is summed up by Ronald Steel, Congressional Fellow of the American Political Science Association, writing in the Dec. 1962 issue of *Commentary* magazine on "Europe, de Gaulle & the Deterrent:"

"The problem of Europe's political future," writes Steel, "is the central point of de Gaulle's

diplomacy. He seeks an independent Europe not only as a balance to the United States within the Atlantic alliance, but as the means by which all of Europe, East and West, may yet be united.

"It is his belief that one day the internal evolution of the Soviet system, as well as the inevitable conflict of wills between Russia and China, will end the menace which has made necessary the European alliance with America.

"At that point a diplomatically and militarily independent Western Europe will be able to negotiate directly with the Russians for the return of the satellites to the wider European community. Then Europe, stretching, as de Gaulle has said, 'from the Atlantic to the Urals,' will become a powerful third force in the world, pursuing the historic destiny that was tragically interrupted by the civil wars of the 20th Century.

"It is an imposing vision," adds Steel, "but not one wholly without credibility. Russia is, in a very real sense, a European civilization, and her disputes with China are making her increasingly aware of it. Alliances change, today's opponent usually becomes tomorrow's ally, and as de Gaulle has said, looking back on the long sweep of European history: 'No quarrel between peoples is permanent.'"

Utopian

A utopian fantasy? Indubitably! But no more so than the delusion of a Kennedy who dreams of an American Century of imperial dominion under which riches beyond the dreams of avarice will be garnered by Washington and Wall Street.

Contrasted with the perspective set forth by de Gaulle is the policy advanced by Acheson and embraced by the Kennedy administration. "The basic military situation which confronts us," says Acheson, "is that, at present, only two nations, we and the Soviet Union, possess substantial nuclear armaments.

"The weapons and the means of delivering them have developed technologically and quantitatively to the point where unrestrained use of them might well be mutually catastrophic.

"Although today American nuclear power is very considerably greater than that of the Soviet Union, this can change. Khrushchev's Cuban gamble was an attempt to change it. At the same time, the conventional military power which the Soviet Union could bring to bear in Europe is very considerably larger than that which the Allies have at hand or could quickly mobilize.

Conclusions

"The facts, as I have outlined them, lead me to these conclusions: First, it is essential to increase substantially the size of the conventional forces and reserves in Western Europe and to improve their equipment; second, that to do this will require the greatest possible unity between Europe and North America upon relevant political policies and military strategy for the defense of Europe; third, that our allies must share fully in the formulation of policy and strategy, in raising the necessary forces, and in the decision when and how nuclear weapons are to be employed in the common defense, *although not in the operational control of such strategic weapons.*" (My emphasis.)

In brief, American policy assigns to Europe the task of escalating its conventional military armaments to offset Soviet superiority in this area while Washington retains its monopoly of nuclear power. Once conventional superiority is achieved, then, in the American view, all problems will be easily resolved.

Acheson cites, as an example, one of the knottiest and most explosive, the unification of Germany. "Soviet domination of East Germany," he avers, "is largely based on the preponderance of Soviet conventional power on their western front. If this did not exist, American policy — especially since the unilateral action taken by Kennedy in pushing the world to the nuclear brink during the Cuban crisis.

The American policy, writes Steel, "suggests that Europeans



Rusk

are to be relegated to the role of cannon fodder in the event that hostilities actually break out. A division of forces within an alliance which prescribes that Europe should furnish the troops and America the atomic bombs is not Soviet intervention, to support Ulbricht's authority might become increasingly impracticable. A policy of the solution of the German question by Germans, restrained by membership in a United Europe and an Atlantic Alliance, might end the dilemma of Berlin."

The Europeans are not enamored of the "new look" in a balance which strongly recommends itself to Europeans.

"Not only does it demand enormous personal sacrifices which no European government desiring to remain in office dares call upon its people to make, but it gives Europeans the feeling that they are little more than an instrument of American strategy. This is a sacrifice which poor and military-dominated nations such as Turkey and Pakistan may be willing to accept in return for American aid, but it is not one which the prosperous nations of Western Europe can be expected to support."

As the full import of Washington's announced nuclear policy begins to percolate into the consciousness of the European people it has provoked a groundswell of embittered resistance. Political commentators in Great Britain predict the downfall of the Tory government should Macmillan knuckle under American pressure. Newspaper comment in France has been sharply critical of the Nassau agreement. West German comment has been more cautious but dubious.

Impaled

American policy-makers are impaled on the horns of a dilemma. By virtue of its awesome economic, political and military power, the U.S. has inherited the disintegrating empires of the older European colonial powers. Over the past 15 years Washington has poured billions into Europe to re-suscitate and bolster the economy. At the same time, American power has been invoked to stave off revolutionary developments in every part of the world.

In his televised speech Dec. 17, Kennedy made it clear that Washington could no longer carry the burden alone. The European nations, he insisted, having enjoyed an extended period of capitalist prosperity, would have to assume a greater share of the cost of preserving capitalism in Europe while the U.S. concentrated on preserving the capitalist system throughout the world.

That the American capitalist class will have its hands full is amply demonstrated by the situation that exists on its very doorstep. The revolutionary explosion in Cuba was unique only in the quality of the leadership that led the insurrectionary struggle for power and then led the masses to a fundamental social transformation. The material conditions that led to the revolutionary eruption in Cuba are acutely present throughout Latin America.

Chaos

There is eloquent testimony in the capitalist press to underscore this fact. The Sept. 22 issue of *Business Week*, a periodical that speaks for big business, carries a special feature article on Latin America which paints a vivid picture of an area wracked by economic chaos, political discontent and social crisis.

An editorial statement in the same issue sounds the alarm: "In the long, troubled history of Latin America," it says, "there is nothing to compare with the convulsive forces at work in that area today. In virtually every nation to the south of us, except perhaps Mexico, there is a revolution against existing social, economic and political institutions. Despite the Alliance for Progress, the U.S. seems to have little more influence than a bystander."

Volcanos

A special feature in the Dec. 26, *Christian Science Monitor*, by staff writer Watson Sims, declares, "Latin America remains dotted with economic and political volcanos which could spill over any day."

What is true of Latin America is true of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The objective conditions of the "have-not" nations of the world are rotten ripe for social revolution; what is yet lacking is a correct revolutionary program and a leadership capable of leading the masses in struggle for state power. Such a leadership can and will be forged in the very course of the struggle itself.

The "American Century" is, in reality, the century of the socialist revolution. That is the specter haunting Washington, London, Paris and Berlin. And all the finely spun schemes of imperialist rivalry within the capitalist camp will be turned to shreds by the irresistible thrust of historical reality.

Russian Agents In Pentagon?

The Dec. 28 "Wall Street Journal" reported that Secretary of Defense McNamara is pushing aside Secretary of State Rusk as a principal architect of foreign policy. But, the report adds, there is much strife within the Pentagon.

"McNamara's civilian staff fumes that the military are emotional, irrational — and self-serving sometimes to the point of disloyalty," says the paper's Washington bureau. "As a sample of flouting 'national interest,' they cite the Air Force's successful demonstration of the Skybolt missile just when the boss was killing it off."

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BOOK REVIEW

Women in Contemporary America

AMERICAN WOMEN: THE CHANGING IMAGE. Edited by Beverly Benner Cassara. Beacon Press, 141 pp. \$3.95.

Eleven prominent women have contributed to this anthology. I don't use the word "distinguished," which appears on the jacket blurb, because the results are so disappointing. Most of the articles are written on the journalistic level of popular women's magazines and have a practical "how-to" message — how to find satisfying volunteer work, how to get a job in the labor movement (for secretaries, the chances are reasonably good), how to put up with being a housewife, etc.

At least there is a wide divergence of opinion. "The question which faces every woman," says Pearl Buck, urging women to get out into the world, "is no longer 'Do I want to?' or 'How can I?' The answer is simple, you must!"

Miss Buck's message is an appeal rather than a command, but in the next article Agnes E. Meyer, a "social worker and humanitarian," castigates women for their failure to accept responsibilities. "It is the duty of every woman to realize that our country, hard pressed as it is by a ruthless enemy, can no longer support vast numbers of female drones." She particularly blames middle-aged women for not seeking constructive work — although it is rare for a middle-aged woman without specialized training or previous job experience to be offered work at all. She thinks one cause of the difficulty is overemphasis on the physical aspects of sex, so that girls fail to develop their minds. "What is the use of a college education for women unless it teaches them the importance of fine discrimination in morals and manners?"

Oh, Joy!

Turning rather desperately from this piece to the next by Dorothy Hopper, "a civic leader," I learned about "unsuspected joys in the home" like transforming a city apartment into a greenery of growing flowers and plants or "catching up" with your husband's life over a bedtime snack.

I kept going with the hope that among 13 contributors, one would have something to say, and finally reached *Women in the Professional World* by Ethel Alpenfels, who offers interesting factual material about the decline of women in the professions. Some years ago I read in a publication of the U.S. Women's Bureau that the percentage of women in highly-skilled and well-paid professions (like physician, architect, engineer) is approximately the same as in 1890 — five per cent. Here at least they have held their own but in the last 30 years, while their participation in the labor force has rapidly increased, women have been losing ground in all other professions. They now constitute a smaller percentage of workers in professional and semi-professional fields than they did in 1930. This is true even in the pro-

fessions traditionally considered "women's work" — teaching school, especially in the elementary grades, nursing, nutrition, library work, social service, etc. One reason is that men are entering these fields in ever increasing numbers and it is the men who get promoted to supervisory jobs, thus cutting off one of the few possibilities for promotion formerly open to women.

In all types of institutions of higher learning, women are only 20 per cent of the teaching staffs, and more and more are relegated to fields like home economics and nursing. In *The Academic Marketplace* Theodore Caplow says: "Women scholars are not taken



seriously and cannot look forward to a normal professional career... because they are outside of the prestige system entirely."

Still, women do a little better in the academic world than they do in the trade unions. Bessie Hillman, Vice President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reveals that there is a very slight chance for a woman to become a trade-union official, even in a union with a predominantly female membership. At a recent AFL-CIO convention, only 23 out of 900 delegates were women, although they represented over three million women members.

Blame

Most of the writers in *American Women: The Changing Image* blame women themselves for failure to take advantage of their new freedom. Women are denounced for turning their backs on educational and professional opportunities and retreating into the home. A more enlightening view of the problem can be found in an article by Bruno Bettelheim, "Growing Up Female," in the October issue of *Harper's* which contains an otherwise undistinguished *Special Supplement on The American Female*. He points out that:

"The boys have no doubt that their schooling is intended, at least, to help make them a success in their mature life, to enable them to accomplish something in the outside world. But the girl is made to feel that she must undergo precisely the same training only because she may need it if she is a failure — an unfortunate who somehow cannot gain admission to the haven of marriage and motherhood where she properly belongs... the gravest damage is done long before this. The little girl's first storybooks and primers, for example, hardly ever show a woman as working or active outside the home. It makes no difference that over five million American children under 12 have full-time working mothers. The little girl is expected to shape herself in the image of the maternal housekeeping women

in these stories, and never mind what certain unfortunate mothers may be obliged to do."

He concludes:

"Our educational system has ostensibly prepared women for a kind of liberated marital and occupational life that in fact rarely exists in our society; at the same time it celebrates the values of an antiquated form of marriage inherited from a time when wives were prepared to do little else."

Ethel Alpenfels, in her article on *Women in the Professional World* discusses a questionnaire in which both men and women professionals listed professions they considered suitable for women. The men listed 15 careers not mentioned by the women, all of them in scientific and technical fields. In other words, men have a better opinion of women's abilities than women themselves, who are hampered by their entire social education which teaches them that intellectual achievement is not womanly. A statement of the National Manpower Council published a few years ago, entitled *Womanpower*, mentions that the great problem in training women for technical and scientific work is not incapacity, but their conviction they cannot do it because it is not "woman's work."

Agnes DeMille, the dancer, makes the same point:

"Put any gifted child at the keyboard, train her, exhort her six hours a day, but let it be borne in on her that in recorded music there has never been a first-rate female composer, that no man will consider her work without condescension, and, worst of all, that within herself she may provide conflicts that she cannot hope to surmount, and you may get results, but they won't be Beethoven... It is interesting in this connection to consider what educators have found in regard to the schooling of Negro children: that they show no inferiority of endowment or application until about the eighth year when the full realization of their social status and lack of opportunity becomes clear to them. Trauma frequently cripples further development."

Miss DeMille, who writes the concluding article in *American Women: The Changing Image*, has an intelligence and perception which seem out of place in this uninspired symposium. In the main, the book is an unfortunate illustration of the severe limitations which our society imposes on women, restricting the development of their potentialities.

—Joyce Cowley

Of Mice and Men

[The following parable on the need for workers to form their own party is an excerpt from a speech by T. C. Douglas, leader of Canada's recently-founded labor party, the New Democratic Party. It was printed in the Dec. 2 issue of the *RWDSU Record*, the official paper of the AFL-CIO Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union.]

I just met one of my friends coming into your convention this morning. He was a coal miner. He dug coal in the mines of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, from the time he was 13 years of age until he was elected to Parliament. He and I sat in the House of Commons together.

He used to tell the story about Mouseland. He said Mouseland was the place where all the mice lived. Mice were very much like men. They had good days and bad days, times when they were happy and times when they were sad. And like men they also had a Parliament or a government.

Strange?

Every four years they went to the polls and they used to elect a government — of big black cats. If you think that is strange you only have to read the history of governments in many parts of the world to think that maybe mice aren't any smarter than men.

I don't want you to think that these black cats were dastardly creatures. They weren't. They were nice clean cats. They were fat cats and they gave good government and they passed good laws. They were good laws for cats. But the laws that were good for cats weren't always good for mice.

One of the laws that they passed, for instance, was that mouse holes had to be big enough so a cat could get his paw through them. Another law was that in the morning, when cats were a little sleepy, mice would only travel at a half speed so a cat could get his breakfast without too much exertion.



All the laws the black cats passed were good laws for cats, but they were very hard on mice. The mouse population kept dwindling.

The mice had enough of this and when the next election came around they went to the polls almost to a man and they voted the black cats out. They put the white cats in. The white cats, of course, had fought a terrific campaign. They had said, "The trouble in Mouseland are those round mouse holes. You put us in and you will get square mouse holes." They got square mouse holes. The square mouse holes were twice as big as the round mouse holes and now a cat could get both paws in. More mice disappeared.

In the next election they put the white cats out and went back to the black cats. When they couldn't stand it anymore they tried the white cats. They even tried one government of half black cats and half white cats. It didn't make any difference. The trouble wasn't the color of the cats, the trouble was they were cats.

After a while one little mouse got up on a little soap box and he said, "Look, fellow mice, what do we want to keep electing cats to make laws for mice? Why don't we elect mice to make laws for mice?"

They said, "He is a Bolshevik. Lock him up." They locked him up. He languished in prison and finally died. They thought that was the end of it.

Indestructible

But, my friends, it is as true of mice as it is of men, that you can't kill an idea. You can kill the man who has the idea but you can't kill an idea. Once an idea is born in the minds of free men, it never dies.

All through Mouseland, back in the dark corners, the mice would say to one another, "Do you remember that queer guy, Joe? You know, maybe he was right. Why don't we elect mice to make laws for mice?"

So at last all through Mouseland the story spread until the day came, as the day will come, when the mice did start to elect mice to make laws that are good for mice, not for cats.

That, in simple language, is why we formed a new Democratic Party in Canada, a party which believes in democratic economic planning, designed to increase the wealth production of the nation by promoting economic growth and providing for employment. It is a party which is pledged to use its country's increased wealth production to raise living standards and to improve educational, health and welfare services.

It Was Reported in the Press

Attack on Cuba Partisan — On Christmas night a crude bomb, lettered with Nazi symbols, shattered a mailbox on the Prospect, Ky., farm of Henry F. Wallace, an outspoken partisan of the Cuban Revolution. A former *Life-Time* correspondent in Cuba, Wallace inscribes the envelopes of all his outgoing mail with a heavy stamp declaring: "Hands Off Cuba." He said he has received a number of anonymous threatening calls and letters but this was the first time such threats took overt form.

So's Your Old Man — Msgr. Francis Carney of the Catholic Church in Cleveland has called on radio stations to stop playing Vaughn Meader's hit record, *The First Family*, which satirizes the Kennedys. He said such satire is not in accord with "the respect and reverence that are due the President and his family by Christian standards of morality and good taste." Father Carney also declared: "Ridicule of the Amer-

ican father has contributed to the weakness of the father in the American home. In many instances, American fathers have been made to appear foolish and stupid."

The Better to Bite With? — For Christmas, President Kennedy's wife gave him a whale tooth inscribed with the presidential seal.

The New Frontier — "The number of Americans receiving free food from the government has nearly doubled since the Kennedy administration took office. An Agricultural Department report Wednesday showed that 6.1 million needy persons are receiving surplus foods... This compares with 3.2 million late in 1960." — From a Dec. 21 AP dispatch.

Incisive Action — Noting that unemployment among those under 21 is three times as high as the adult rate and that more than half of these jobless youngsters are school dropouts, the Chamber

of Commerce mournfully declares: "These idle teen-agers thus become a burden to the community and to employers who must help finance their unemployment compensation or welfare benefits." To cope with this problem, the C of C is preparing "Stay-in-School" posters for community centers frequented by teen-agers.

Socialized Medicine, Anyone? — About 74 million Americans suffer some form of chronic ailment, according to the U.S. Public Health Service. Of these, 19 million have their activities limited by the impairment.

But Non-Redeemable — The concept of "free enterprise" hasn't been sufficiently well explained to the public, complains Charles Brower, president of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne. "According to poll takers," the ad man reported, "only a third of adults begin to understand that phrase, and a lot of them think it's some sort of premium, like S & H green stamps."

What's Behind The Events in Cuba?

For a basic explanation of the social forces behind the headlines, be sure to read this illuminating pamphlet.

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Notables Urge Picket Lines In Behalf of William Worthy

NEW YORK — A national ad hoc group of prominent citizens has called on "liberty-loving Americans, colored and white, Jewish and Christian" to join demonstrations protesting a "democratic legacy" award to President Kennedy this month because of the William Worthy "illegal re-entry" case.

Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner, and author James Baldwin are among the signers of a statement urging the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to withdraw its award from the President "unless the Department of Justice drops the scandalous harassment of Mr. Worthy."

Another signer of the statement is playwright Lorraine Hansbury, author of *Raisin in the Sun*.

The League, civil-rights arm of the Jewish community, is scheduled to confer the award on Kennedy at a \$100-a-plate banquet Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. CBS will televise the President's speech.

Rain or Shine

The ad hoc group called for the demonstration outside the hotel, starting at 5:30 p.m.

The civic leaders also appealed for simultaneous rain-or-shine demonstrations outside ADL and B'nai B'rith offices across the country on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15.

The statement by the leaders declared:

"We object strenuously to the League's selection of President Kennedy so long as the administration continues its 'illegal re-entry' prosecution of Negro newsman William Worthy."

The statement quoted Richard Starnes, syndicated *Scripps, Howard* columnist, who wrote on Nov. 27 in the *New York World Telegram and Sun*:

"... Worthy was indicted and subsequently convicted and sen-



William Worthy

tenced to prison, because of what he wrote about Cuba, not because of any technical violation of the law . . ."

Worthy, Boston-born correspondent for the Baltimore *Afro-American* was convicted of re-entering the U.S. without a passport. He is appealing a three-month sentence to the Fifth U.S. Court of Appeals.

Harlem Committee

In New York, in response to the call to picket, the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee will demonstrate outside the national headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League at 515 Madison Ave., corner of 53rd St., between noon and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Participating in the interracial, interfaith demonstration in both New York (Jan. 15) and Washington (Jan. 31) will be M. S. Arnoni, editor and publisher of *The Minority of One*. Arnoni, a former inmate of 13 Nazi concentration camps and a citizen of Israel now living permanently in the U.S., will wear an old Auschwitz camp uniform.

To picket ADL offices elsewhere on the same afternoon (Jan. 15) local groups have been organized in seven cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Socialist Youth Urge Probe Of Political Spying on Campus

The recent exposure of political spying on Yale students by the chief of campus police at that university has led the Young Socialist Alliance, a nationwide youth organization, to ask the American Association of University Professors to investigate similar practices at other colleges and universities.

The *Yale Daily News*, campus student newspaper, began a campaign in late November against the activities of John W. Powell, Yale's Security Director. Powell is an ex-FBI agent. The newspaper accused Powell of keeping a "subversive activities file" on the activities of Yale students. In addition, the chief campus cop was alleged to have threatened the 76 men under his direction, and to have informed them that he was keeping files on them, too.

Difficulties between the chief and his men were confirmed by reports from some of the campus police who refused to identify themselves for fear of retaliation. The November 29 *Yale Daily News* published a letter from 12 campus policemen recommending extensive changes in Yale's security system. These recommendations included the abolition of the "subversive" files and destruction of the student disciplinary records, other than arrest records, after the student is graduated.

Industry Expert Blasts 4 Myths On Automation

There will be eight million unemployed in the U.S. by 1970 if present trends continue. That was the declaration of A.J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists last month at a Geneva conference of the International Labor Organization. A shorter work week, Hayes told the meeting sponsored by the UN agency, "is a national imperative" in the U.S. because of rising productivity.

"Since the NRA of 1933 set 40 hours as the national standard," the American union leader said, "nearly 30 years of enormous improvements in productivity have passed without any matching improvement in hours."

John I. Snyder, another speaker at the ILO conference and chairman of U.S. Industries Inc., warned that automation will replace more and more workers. He listed what he called four "myths" about automation: 1) that it creates jobs, 2) that its problems can be solved by retraining workers, 3) that people will get more jobs building, maintaining and running the new machines, and 4) that the problem can be solved by displaced workers moving to other areas.

The outspoken industrialist said automation actually eliminates jobs, often by "silent firings" whereby workers who would have been hired are not. Retraining as a basic solution is a fallacy, he declared, because fewer over-all jobs are available, and the workers replaced are often those — such as older workers — least able to learn new trades.

The number of jobs building, running or maintaining new machines, he pointed out, is always less than the number of those replaced. Otherwise there would be no sense automating. He said displaced workers are usually the very ones least able to move and find new jobs. Studies show, Snyder said, that they tend to be the older and the lower-paid, unskilled workers, who are either psychologically or financially least able to pull up roots and start anew.

2 Negro Students From North Jailed By Miss. Racists

On Dec. 28 two Negro students from Michigan State University were arrested in Clarksdale, Miss., about 40 miles north of the plantation of Senator James O. Eastland. Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, both 21, were driving a truck loaded with food, clothing and medicine donated for distribution to destitute Negro families. Donaldson is a field secretary of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

The Clarksdale police charged the two youths with possession of barbiturates. The medical supplies were donated by three Louisville physicians and included vitamins, bandages, medicine for expectant mothers, and "that type of thing," according to Dr. Marshall King of Louisville. The supplies were checked to make sure there were no narcotics, sedatives, or other objectionable drugs by Dr. King and a druggist before they were loaded on the truck in Louisville.

Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi NAACP, said that the police were "looking for something to charge them on." The food and clothing "were just as objectionable to the police as the medicine," he said. Donaldson and Taylor were arrested as they slept in their truck parked in front of a drugstore owned by Mr. Henry.

Miss Lynn Pfuhl, Louisville secretary of SNCC, said that the Mississippi relief was being organized on a Southwide basis, and that Louisville had been chosen as a base of operations. Door-to-door soliciting plus help from the doctors raised the 1,000 pounds of supplies Donaldson and Taylor were delivering. A professor from Michigan State University lent the boys the truck.

Mr. Henry said that a number of Mississippi civil-rights organizations had banded together to form the Federated Organizations in Mississippi to encourage the supply runs and distribute the supplies among needy families. An unusually severe winter has accentuated the normally difficult times Negroes in Mississippi face during the winter months.

A voters-registration drive is currently being conducted in Mississippi. Negro families have been subjected to economic pressures as a result. Some families were evicted from cotton plantations because of civil-rights activities. Others have been cut off from receiving federal surplus food. Mr. Henry said that the Negro organizations have made a national plea for help in order to counter this economic pressure.

Henry himself has been victimized. Last March he was framed on charges of making immoral advances toward a white teenager. NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called the charge an at-



Eastland

tempt to "frighten the NAACP membership." Amidst much publicity he was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500. The case is being appealed.

A Negro civil-rights lawyer is being called in to defend Donaldson and Taylor against this attempt by the Clarksdale police to intimidate the voter-registration movement. The police are using the 'possession of barbiturates' charge to strike at "the whole freedom movement," Henry said.

Negro Family Sits In At Brooklyn Project

NEW YORK — CORE demonstrators have moved a Negro family's furniture into a model home in a Brooklyn housing project as their latest step in demonstrations begun at the project Dec. 14. The Congress of Racial Equality charges that the project has refused to rent to Frederick Whiting, a 32-year-old business machine operator, because he is a Negro.

Whiting said that he had paid \$190 for a month's rent but that before he and his family moved in they were told that the apartment was not available. The Molo Construction Corp., which built the development, said that the West Side Savings & Loan Association, which financed the project, will allow the dwelling units to be sold but not rented. A white family has been renting one of the development's homes since Nov. 21.

The CORE demonstrators have been "sitting-in" at the model home, and the Whitings have been living there and will continue to do so until other quarters are made available to them.

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