

Tax Dodging — A New Pastime

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SWP Launches Campaign for \$16,000 Fund

By Farrell Dobbs

Supporters of the Socialist Workers Party have set out to raise a \$16,000 party-building fund by June 15. As the scoreboard shows, about one-quarter of the sum has been raised so far. Two months remain to finish the job.

The fund is intended to help promote revolutionary-socialist policies within the radical movement and to help expand socialist activities within the mass movement.

Since the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin, critical thought has experienced an upsurge among former supporters of Communist Party policy. Fraternal discussion among socialists has led to joint actions on points of common agreement. Cooperation has led to united socialist election campaigns in opposition to both Democrats and Republicans.

Socialism has gained in strength through this new support to class-struggle policies. More radicals are acting like socialists instead of tail-ending the Democratic political hacks and the union bureaucrats.

This trend reinforces the socialist approach to the mass movement at a time when fighting labor policies are sorely needed.

Socialists Inspire Militancy

Chronic unemployment today hits more and more workers. To defend their class interests, employed and unemployed must act to overcome bureaucratic incompetence in the unions. They need socialist aid to restore internal democracy and to take into their own hands the shaping of union policy.

Negro freedom fighters require policies of mass action going beyond the timid, conservative line of their national leadership. They merit full labor support to their just cause and it is the duty of socialists to help build a militant labor-Negro alliance.

Youth today are draft-bait facing an uncertain future in our militarized country under capitalist rulers who are preparing a war of world conquest. Socialism alone can offer them a way out and some of the best fighters for socialism are to be won among the nation's youth.

Economic security, equal rights, civil liberties, peace — all the fundamental needs of the people cry out for defense through mass action and independent political action.

Democratic and Republican election promises usually lead to post-election double crosses. Labor needs its own independent class party in an alliance with the Negro people and working farmers. Socialists should act to show the way toward independent class action.

Preparations for 1960

True class leadership requires firm rejection of all capitalist politics. It calls for principled adherence to independent socialist political action as the trail blazer for an independent labor party.

Support to class principles in the 1960 presidential elections will mean a socialist advance of major importance to the American labor movement. To prepare for 1960, socialist campaigners must be mobilized and they must be given the necessary material aid.

Socialist publicity must be gotten out in all possible forms. Speakers will require the means to travel. Organizers will need help to carry on their work. Study classes must be furnished educational material.

All these things cost money. But the SWP has neither the billions stolen by capitalist profit-gouging nor the millions stacked up in dues hoards by union officials.

The SWP must depend on the dollars contributed by workers—and by sympathizers of the labor movement—who want to help advance a fighting socialist policy.

The great advances that have been made in China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should inspire every American socialist. Now Africa and the Mideast bring powerful new forces into struggle against imperialism. This will surely help turn the tide here in America. Heartened by these reinforcements, socialists must now redouble their efforts.

Readers of the Militant who want to lend a hand may do so by sending contributions to: SWP Party-Building Fund, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

FUND SCOREBOARD

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Pittsburgh	\$ 10	\$ 10	100
Allentown	110	65	59
St. Louis	80	35	44
San Diego	245	100	41
Twin Cities	1,700	626	37
Connecticut	200	65	33
New York	4,200	1,281	30
Detroit	600	162	27
Chicago	1,000	250	25
Los Angeles	4,400	1,082	25
Newark	265	63	24
Milwaukee	250	30	12
Boston	450	30	7
Cleveland	750	50	7
Seattle	500	30	6
Philadelphia	500	20	4
Bay Area	800	0	0
Denver	25	0	0
General	15	24	160
Total through April 13	\$16,100	\$3,923	24

Congress Stalls on Help For Millions Out of Work

Delegates Arrive in Washington



First on the list of demands voiced by this contingent of auto workers at Washington Jobless Conference was "A 30 Hour Week with 40 Hours Pay" and "Dodge Local 3 Wants Compensation for Full Lay-Off Period." Another popular slogan was "Act! Or We'll Be Back."

Speakers Score Both Parties At Washington Jobless Rally

By Tom Kerry

The AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference held in Washington, April 8, defies precise definition. It was part demonstration, part mass meeting and part legislative conference. The diffused character of the action was probably due to the conflict that developed over the original proposal, attributed to Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, of an unemployed "March on Washington." The "unemployment conference" came as a compromise among the AFL-CIO tops.

Because the "communists" might take it over, Meany got the outdoor march cut down to an indoor meeting. To cut it down still further, the word went out that "communists" were conspiring to pack the conference. As a checkmate to this diabolical move, rigid restrictions were imposed upon attendance.

First: Instead of an invitation extended to all unemployed workers, only selected delegates were to be admitted.

Second: To gain admittance, all delegates would be required to have official credentials issued by the national AFL-CIO.

Third: Attendance was confined to 15 cities and their surrounding area: Baltimore, New York City, Philadelphia, Bos-

ton, New Haven, Newark, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, Richmond and Washington.

Fourth: Each union and Central Labor body in the designated cities was allotted a quota based on the size of their membership. And so forth and so on!

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent unauthorized delegates from gaining admission. Unauthorized delegates were those elected by their local unions over and above the assigned quotas. Hundreds of such "unauthorized" delegates came to Washington with their local contingents. Detroit Dodge Local 3, for example, was assigned 50 delegates but brought 130 in their delegation.

Sergeant-at-arms stationed at every entrance at first barred their admission. After vigorous protest by delegation spokesmen they were later admitted to the balcony as "visitors."

AUTO STRONGEST

The delegations from the auto centers comprised the largest single contingent at the conference. Contrary to the composition of the delegations from New York City and other eastern centers, they contained a substantial number of unem-

ployed. They came with banners and placards, prepared to demonstrate their readiness for action. The demand for "30 for 40" was dominant in their slogans on caps, buttons and placards. But they were in a minority. The conference was composed largely of union officials of one kind or another in delegations from which the unemployed had been systematically screened.

So fearful were the AFL-CIO tops of a spontaneous demonstration that each delegation was "commanded" by an official representative. When the special trains pulled into the station all exits but one were guarded by the police. After posing for pictures the delegations were herded out to waiting buses to be taken directly to the National Guard Armory where the meeting was held.

NO FLOOR DISCUSSION

Despite all efforts to discourage a large turnout the auditorium was filled with an estimated 7,000 delegates. A galaxy of dignitaries were listed as speakers. No provision was made for discussion from the floor.

The speakers dealt almost exclusively with proposals for legislative action. In this sense the

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Iraq Masses Continue to Press Ahead

By George Lavan

The workers and peasants in Iraq are continuing the revolutionary advance they began six weeks ago when they rallied behind the regime of Premier Abdul Karim Kassim to quickly smother an attempted counter-revolution.

That unsuccessful counter-revolution proclaimed itself pro-Nasser and hoisted the flag of the United Arab Republic. While it certainly had the blessing, and probably the material support, of the Egyptian ruler, it was primarily a product of the class struggle within Iraq itself. Its leaders were high-ranking army officers and great land-owning sheiks. Its aim was to stop the Iraqi revolution, which had begun eight months before with the overthrow of imperialist stooge, Premier Nuri as Said, and particularly to prevent the land reform promised by the new regime.

But the great outpouring of the masses onto the streets of Baghdad and other cities and the militancy of the Peoples Resistance Force — a temporarily armed militia composed primarily of revolutionary youth — caused other army officers to hesitate, waver, and finally decide not to join Colonel Shawaf's rebellion. Thus the counter-revolution was confined to the Mosul area.

Army units loyal to Premier Kassim, backed up by People's Resistance Forces, were able to seal off and destroy Shawaf and those units which did not desert his losing cause.

But at this point a new and momentous development in Mideast history took place. In past struggles against the imperialists or their stooge rulers, the middle-class parties have frequently called on the masses to strike the decisive blow, but have always disarmed and dismissed them afterwards.

This time the Iraqi masses refused to be dismissed from the political stage or to be disarmed. To prevent the recurrence of counter-revolution and to insure that the full promise of the July 14 revolution will be carried out, they aggressively insist that not only is their presence needed, but perhaps their control as well.

Far from obliging the Kassim regime by disappearing back into their wretched hovels, the common people of Baghdad — the "mob," as the American newspaper correspondents call

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Socialist Registers Encouraging Vote In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 11 —Peter Buch, candidate for Los Angeles Board of Education Office No. 3, polled 22,642 votes in the April 7 election. A UCLA graduate student, Buch ran with the endorsement of the Socialist Workers Party. His vote represents nearly six per cent of the total vote cast.

The five candidates in the field placed as follows: Smoot, 173,505; Baca, 141,144; Stansbury, 37,886; Buch, 22,642; Greenup, 13,908.

Buch ran on a socialist program of converting armaments funds into school funds and opposition to loyalty oaths and all other forms of campus witch-hunting. He pressed for labor and minority representation on the Board.

Big Turnout Expected in Youth March

NEW YORK, April 11—More than 15,000 Negro and white young people from all parts of the country will participate in the Youth March for Integrated Schools in Washington April 18, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the organizing committee of the demonstration.

The youth marchers will bring petitions to Washington signed by people in every state of the Union and Puerto Rico demanding "speedy integration" of all schools. Passage of civil rights legislation will also be urged.

Three hundred buses have already been chartered to bring delegations from hundreds of colleges and high school campuses, churches and unions throughout the country, the committee said. Additional thousands are expected to come by train and car.

A number of delegates are expected to arrive by plane from the West Coast.

The march through the capital will be followed by a public rally. Keynote speakers will be Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

AND RIGHTLY SO

The Pentagon says criticism of its secret training program for space monkeys is making it look silly.

"Study" Of Needs Put First

By Harry Ring

When 7,000 members of the AFL-CIO gathered in Washington April 8 to demand speedy federal aid for the nation's jobless, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson met them with an answer in his pocket.

That morning he had introduced a bill in the Senate for a 90-day "study" of unemployment by a federal commission. At the rally, the Texas Democrat apparently had a slight change of heart. He cut the time down to 60 days and that was the way his measure sailed through the Senate two days later by unanimous vote after less than 10 minutes debate.

Approval by the House and the President is expected shortly. Then the commission will be picked by three men well known for their concern for the unemployed. Eisenhower will select six members of the group; Richard Nixon, as President of the Senate, will choose three more; and three will be added by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas).

The commission will then make a junket into "distressed" areas to see if the unemployed really need help. Members of the commission already on the federal payroll will be on the usual expense account. The "public" members will draw \$50 a day, plus expenses, to inspect the jobless.

This crude stalling was given an uneasy blessing by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He called it "a wise, forward step," but expressed the hope that it would not mean a two-month gap "during which nothing is done."

Johnson himself gave the "study" a fitting send off. "Perfect legislation," he philosophically told the AFL-CIO, "cannot be expected under any circumstances. Adequate legislation will be extremely difficult..."

But neither Democrats nor Republicans think help is urgent. The government assures that "full employment," with only 3,500,000 walking the streets, is just around the corner. Congressmen put their own unemployed relatives on the federal payroll. Both Eisenhower and Truman have explained that a modest dose of unemployment is "healthy"—it helps curb "inflationary" wage increases.

Or, as Charles E. Wilson once put it, "What's good for General Motors is good for America." So why hurry to help the unemployed? General Motors is doing fine.

"Deflated" Facts Still Emphasize Soviet Growth

By Murry Weiss

The annual rate of growth of industrial production in the Soviet Union has been almost three times that of the United States during the last seven years: this is one of the significant facts admitted by Allen W. Dulles, chief of Central Intelligence, in a key speech April 8 before the Edison Electric Institute.

The facts and figures cited by Dulles on the economic and military challenge of the Soviet Union to American capitalism are all the more significant since Dulles does not accept Soviet statistics uncritically. In relation to figures on rate of industrial growth, for example, this master of America's spy network abroad says: "This is not the officially announced rate which is somewhat larger. It is our reconstruction and deflation of Soviet data."

Dulles claims that the U.S. annual rate of industrial growth over the seven-year period through 1957 has been 3.6% as compared with 9.5% for the Soviet Union. And he admits, "If one included 1958,

the comparison with the rate of Soviet growth would be even less favorable." The Soviet investment in industry as planned for 1959, Dulles reports, "is about the same as United States investment in industry during 1957, which so far was our best year."

According to Dulles, Soviet industrial production is at present 40% of that of the United States. But he grants that "in the short space of thirty years, the Soviet Union has grown from a relatively backward position into being the second largest industrialized economy in the world." Furthermore, as the N.Y. Times April 13 points out, the "Soviet rate of growth, 9.5 per cent annually, is enough to double industrial output in well under a decade."

The Soviet Union is maintaining its high industrial rate of growth despite the staggering military load it is forced to carry as a result of the war drive of imperialism. Dulles says, "We estimate that the total value of their current annual military effort is roughly equivalent to our own. They accomplish this

with a G.N.P. [gross national product] which is now less than half of our own."

Dulles makes a feeble attempt to depict the Soviet Union as hell bent on militarizing for the sake of foreign conquest. The Soviet Union's "continuous diversion of economic resources to military support," he says, "is without any parallel in peacetime history."

The head of American Intelligence speaks as if the world didn't know that long before the Soviet Union developed its military power to the present level, the imperialist countries were arming to the teeth and encircling the USSR with military bases. He ignores the fact that the Soviet Union came out of its victorious war with Hitler's Germany, its cities leveled, its population decimated and much of its industry destroyed. The U.S., by contrast, turned the war into a profit-making spree and came out with industry at peak production and its cities untouched. Obviously the Soviet Union would have been more than content to concentrate all its resources on repair

and upbuilding of its economy — if it weren't for the continuing acute threat of war from the Western imperialist allies.

How does Dulles explain the phenomenal rate of industrial growth in the Soviet Union?

"The secret of Soviet progress is simple," he says. "It lies in the fact that the Kremlin leaders direct a far higher proportion of total resources to national policy purposes than does the United States. I define national policy purposes to include, among other things, defense and investment in heavy industry."

And what enables the Soviet Union to do this? Dulles says, "With their lower living standards and much lower production of consumer goods, they are in effect, plowing back into investment a large section of their production, 30 per cent, while we in the United States are content with 17 to 20 per cent."

Thus, it is the relatively low standard of living in the Soviet Union which is supposed

to explain the rapid tempo of its industrial growth.

This explanation is patently absurd. There are capitalist countries and even whole continents where the standard of living is far lower than in the Soviet Union — yet they are stagnating. Take for example that part of the "free world" known as Spain. Its people go hungry and the standard of living is sinking lower and lower, but the country cannot emerge from semi-feudal backwardness.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, despite an inheritance of Czarist economic backwardness and a history of revolution, civil war, Nazi invasion, the care and feeding of a privileged bureaucracy and the productive losses due to the stifling of workers democracy, we are witnessing a growth in production and a rise in the workers' standard of living. Dulles admits this and adds, "Living standards, based on present Soviet plans, are expected to increase about one-third over the next seven years. This level, if achieved, will still be far below that which our own citizens

are now enjoying, but it will look good to people who for long have been compelled to accept very low standards."

The real secret of Soviet industrial successes lies in the system of nationalized and planned economy established by the workers and peasants Revolution of October, 1917. By eliminating the capitalist method of production in Russia this revolution opened the road to socialism.

The race between Soviet and capitalist economies is taking place in the context of a world struggle between capitalism and the forces of socialist revolution. Thus the tempo of Soviet industrial growth, rapid as it is, must be viewed as restricted and hemmed in by national isolation.

With the victory of socialism in the more industrially advanced countries, the tempo of industrial growth and the higher living standards achieved by the Soviet Union to date will prove to be only a bare intimation of what is possible in a world federation of socialist nations.

Tax Dodging Gains Popularity As a New Nationwide Pastime

By Alex Harte

Alarming news was featured in the April 9 Wall Street Journal. A growing number of Americans are cheating on their income-tax returns. WSJ reporters made a survey of 15 major cities, assuring those they interviewed of anonymity so as to give them a better chance to speak the truth. They found that two out of five taxpayers don't hesitate to lop a little something off on their returns — but, of course, only when they think they can get away with it. "There's been a definite lowering of moral standards as far as paying taxes goes," says a morality-minded Jacksonville, Fla., tax lawyer.

The attitude of some people toward the Internal Revenue Service might even be put down as shocking. For example, the Journal has it on good authority that one Philadelphia taxpayer listed Poncho and Sanches, a pair of Mexican burros, as dependent members of his family.

And in the same city a well-dressed man snapped at the reporter, "Sure I cheat. It's not my obligation to pay every penny."

Here and there a ray of American sportsmanship shines through this sordid business. A young Boston electrician cheerfully said, "I dodge my taxes whenever I can. It's kind of like a sport to see if you can't make a buck here or there."

But an element of seditiousness is also observable. A Boston security salesman growled: "I think you should beat the government out of every nickel you can. I'm convinced that one-fourth of all tax money is swindled, wasted or unnecessary."

An attractive young secretary sunning herself at California's Manhattan beach freely conceded she didn't bother reporting the income from an extra two-week job because it would have put her in a higher tax bracket. And she calmly added, "I've never paid state taxes because I object to them."

Some tax dodgers are irritated into taking the path of evasion by the velvet-glove treatment extended big-time delinquents. A writer in St. Louis said, "Sure I hold out on reporting some of my tips. But look at all the big shots gyping the government. When they pay up what they owe, I will."

A More Attractive Risk

Many are offering passive resistance to the increasingly stiff tax bite. "Higher taxes and the inflated dollar are the two main reasons for some people attempting to evade paying all their taxes," explained a Portland college expert. "There's no doubt that the higher tax rates have made it a more attractive risk," agrees a tax department aide.

But some people are simply victims of the fine print. "The forms are so confusing and complicated that I usually end up putting down what looks good and what adds up, whether it's correct or not," complained a Portland receptionist.

Others have definite opinions on what should or shouldn't be taxable. One doctor felt he shouldn't be taxed on night calls. But the revenue men caught up with him and he drew an eight-month stretch for understating his income by \$80,000 in four years.

A lot of Americans go beyond simply not listing part of their income. One Internal Revenue spokesman complained: "I'm sure a lot of people stay up nights thinking up new ways to beat their taxes."

An increasingly popular method of clipping the tax man involves business entertainment deductions. A pair of golfers win \$20 from their opponents and set up drinks with the money. Instead of handing over the cash they sign a tab for the drinks. That way they not only forget to report the gambling gain, as required, but also deduct the recorded bar check as a business expense. Or a group of business men have lunch together. One of them collects the cash, pockets it and signs his credit card. The government gets beat again for an entertainment deduction.

Another favorite is medical deductions. One shrewd character regularly cashed checks at his neighborhood drug stores. The cancelled checks wound up as proof of expenditures for medicine.

An even bigger headache than the individual chiseler is the "shady" tax adviser. This expert knows all the ropes and doesn't hesitate to utilize his knowledge in behalf of his clients. In the Southwest, tax advisers have developed a practice that the government frowns on. They compute the tax and, if there is a refund due, write out a check to the client on the spot — less ten per cent. The client signs a power of attorney so that his refund is mailed directly to his benefactor.

"Sometimes the guy who is running this sort of scheme gets a little illegal in his enthusiasm for customers," a tax commissioner explained.

Government sleuths aren't just reading the Dick Tracy comics while all this goes on. Some ten million of 1958's estimated 60 million returns will be "closely scrutinized." (This statement may possibly be part of a war of nerves. Syndicated columnist Sylvia Porter estimates that the odds are 26 to one that your return won't receive a careful check. But she has been known to have guessed wrong.)

Some groups of returns are investigated more extensively than others. Special attention is paid to those whose income is high and largely in cash. "We go where the money is," said one tax investigator. Despite the various dodges, "money leaves tracks," commented another.

But the Internal Revenue Service doesn't rely simply on the deductive powers of its Sherlocks. It has a special fund to piece off tipsters. A set 10% goes to such amateur tax collectors.

The department doesn't make too much noise about this fund, the WSJ reports. "It doesn't want to appear to be courting stool pigeons." The department also indicates its impartial attitude toward informants by taxing the payoffs.

Nobody knows how much of a beating the government takes on tax returns. But it is known how much of a beating some people take paying them. For example: A working man supporting a wife and two children on \$90 a week works every third day just to pay his federal, state and local levies.

Truth About the 'Genocide' Charge in Tibet

By Daniel Roberts

The Chinese government characterizes the Tibetan uprising as a revolt of serf owners seeking to preserve their outmoded, feudal system against the eventual social change which they agreed to in a 1951 pact between China and Tibet.

As I attempted to show in last week's Militant, careful analysis in the capitalist press characterize the rebellion in a similar way. They charge, however, that the Chinese did violate the 1951 agreement by introducing certain social reforms prematurely — that is, before Tibet's ruling group had willed them — and that this kicked off the rebellion.

But such a view of the uprising is not quite sensational enough for those capitalist spokesmen who have volunteered to do a smear job on the Chinese CP. In Europe, Noel Barber, a British journalist, undertook to provide the gory details. Barber and Ralph Izzard climbed into Tibet from Nepal on foot and spoke to a General Wangdue, who, from a base near the Indian border, had led Tibetan guerrilla resistance for the past two years. Barber's account was syndicated in numerous European newspapers early in March, and his accusations against the Chinese were summarized in this country in the March 9 New Leader, a communist-baiting periodical.

CHARGES GENOCIDE

Barber charges that the Chinese are carrying out genocide against the Tibetans. They are driving the Tibetans off the land, massacring them, and replacing them with Chinese colonists now numbering four to five million. They are razing the monasteries and killing the monks. They have 750,000 troops to carry out the butchery. All this is preparatory to building up Tibet as a staging ground to invade India. The Tibetan people are fighting a heroic battle for the death whose



Tibetan tribes continue guerrilla activity against the People's Republic of China in Chamdo area in the southeast and near the Tsinghai border in the northeast. The Lanchow-Lhasa highway leads through Tsinghai. Chamdo has been reported cut off from Lhasa on several occasions in recent weeks. Chinese maps show Tibet's southeast frontier cutting deeper into India and Burma.

meaning is to alert Asia and the West to the true nature of Chinese Communism.

It is noteworthy that neither the U.S. State Department nor Chiang Kai-shek have picked up Barber's accusations — though neither agency is exactly "soft" on the Peking regime. This fact alone casts serious doubt on his version of what is happening in Tibet. But his charges can be refuted on even more substantial grounds.

To begin with, the contention that the Chinese have 750,000 troops in Tibet — and the genocide charge hinges on this — is unbelievable. Joseph Alsop shows that the lesser estimate generally used by the capitalist press of 300,000 Chinese troops in Tibet is also too high. "The Chinese armies now in the country have been much exaggerated," he writes in the April 10 N.Y. Herald Tribune. "They do not number many more than 60,000; but they are

now being hastily strengthened."

LOGISTIC PROBLEMS

An armed force of 120,000, the number Alsop believes the Chinese will require to defeat the strong tribal guerrilla forces in Tibet's outlying areas, would require 10,000 tons of supplies monthly. These would have to be brought up from Lanchow, China, on a road that is 1,200 miles long and that climbs over mountain passes and down again into the Tibetan "lowlands" — which are from 10,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level.

"No road in the world traverses such fearful terrain, so ideally suited to guerrilla attacks on convoys..." says Alsop. "Furthermore a truck setting out from Lanchow to Lhasa [Tibet's capital] cannot carry a pound of other supplies, if it carries its own fuel for the round trip." Thus other trucks must bring gasoline to

wayside fuel depots. Alsop estimates that 10,000 trucks — or one quarter of the entire Chinese road transport capacity — would be required to sustain an armed force 120,000 strong in Tibet.

Even Alsop's estimate that China has 60,000 troops currently in Tibet appears to be an exaggeration in view of the logistic difficulties he cites. In 1951, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica Year Book, the Chinese entered Lhasa with 3,000 troops after two years of fighting.

"Geography is the only reason why this immensely grave question [the Tibetan rebellion] really exists as a question," says Alsop. In other words, the Tibetan ruling class believed that geographical factors — and Peking says certain political factors as well — were in their favor and undertook the rebellion. This is quite a different picture from the one drawn by Barber of an entire

people facing inevitable slaughter but deciding to make it as costly for their enemies as possible. The figure of four to five million Chinese colonists, I think, can be dismissed on grounds similar to those pertaining to the 750,000 troops. How to feed and clothe that many people under climatic conditions they would first have to master in order to grow their own food would be insuperable for a modern industrial nation let alone for China. Even the figure of 500,000 colonists cited by the April 3 Christian Science Monitor is probably highly exaggerated.

Finally, the charge that the Chinese are building up Tibet as a springboard for an attack on India is disposed of once the inflated troop and colonist figures collapse. Barber, however, cites another piece of "evidence." China is building roads from Tibet to the Indian frontier, he says. Why would they do so if not to launch an aggression to the south?

INDIA COLLABORATES

Chinese maps of Tibet indeed show a road under construction from Lhasa to Sikkim — a small state south of Tibet. What is the purpose of this road? The 1959 Encyclopedia Britannica Year Book provides the answer. Under the heading of "Sikkim," the following appears: "History. — Both the Chinese People's Republic and India were building the first road suitable for motor vehicles to link Tibet with India through Sikkim." Apparently, the road is to serve no more sinister a purpose than trade, with construction undertaken by both China and India.

"In destroying themselves," the top Tibetan officials who joined the rebellion against China, created "extremely favorable conditions for the democratization of Tibet," Chinese Premier Chou En-lai declared on April 14. This would indicate that Peking will now proceed to enact measures ending feudalism in Tibet.

Some 600,000 Tibetan peasants, whose status has been that of serfs, will stand to gain from the transformation. The Chinese government does not claim that the Tibetan peasants are themselves carrying out a revolution against the feudal order. On the other hand, nothing indicates that the peasants backed the rebellion of landowners and monks against Chinese suzerainty. The Tibetan peasants will doubtless support the democratic reforms as they lead to economic benefits.

British Labor Party Right Wing Seeks to Expel Socialist Militants

The Socialist Labor League, an organization of British revolutionary socialists, is combating a witch-hunt launched against its adherents by the right wing of the Labor Party. Last month, the national executive committee of the party proscribed the League and its weekly journal, the Newsletter.

On April 11, the Daily Telegraph, in a front-page, right-hand-column article, reported that the Labor Party in Leeds had "purged" nine of its members for "alleged association with the League or the Newsletter." Two of the nine are on the Leeds City Council. (Leeds is a city of over half a million in northern England.) More purges are in the offing in London where Brian Behan and Gerry Healy, both members of the Newsletter editorial board, face expulsion. "One estimate is that more than 100 parties," says the Daily Telegraph.

WANTS RIGHTS AS TENDENCY

Speaking for the SLL, Gerry Healy described the Leeds expulsions as a witch-hunt and said, "We shall fight against the exclusion of militants from the ranks of the Labor party." The SLL insists that it should be granted the same right to function as a socialist tendency within the Labor Party as the Fabian Society, the Victory for Socialism group and the Socialist Union. The SLL has pledged itself to support Labor Party candidates in the forthcoming British elections and to do its utmost to defeat the Tories. However, the SLL is sharply critical of Labor's right-wing leadership, particularly of its stand on H-bombs, the unemployment problem and the question of socialist orientation.

The SLL's differences with the Labor Party's national executive committee were stated as follows by Gerry Healy in an article protesting proscription of the Newsletter: "The Socialist Labor League advocates a resolute fight against unemployment; defense of shop stewards; nationalization of the basic industries under workers' control; an end to the manufacture of the H-bomb and the building of rocket bases. . . . The national executive of the Labor Party has no effective proposals for getting rid of unemployment. It avoids any clear declaration that a Labor government will take over the industries affected by unemployment. . . . The Labor Party leaders propose to continue British manufacture of the H-bomb. . . . The Socialist Labor League and the Newsletter maintain that the policy of the next Labor government must be a socialist policy. . . . The national executive maintains that it should be one of continued accommodation to capitalism."

charge as slender in the tradition of Stalin's frame-ups. While vigorously protesting the NEC's ban and calling upon all Labor Party units to do likewise, the Socialist Labor League is "not alarmed by the proscription," says Gerry Healy. "Workers who are coming into action against the employing class in defense of their living standards, jobs, conditions and workshop organization, will replace those who are expelled from the Labor Party."

The SLL is growing steadily. Since its formation several weeks ago branches have been established in many major industrial centers and others are in the course of formation. The League is pointing toward a national conference over the Whitsun holidays (May 17, 18, 19). In preparation for the gathering, the Newsletter's editorial board has drawn up a draft political statement and submitted it for discussion by SLL members as well as by the general working-class public.

LABOR PARTY UNITS PROTEST

The following are key passages of the statement: "The Socialist Labor League is an organization of Marxists within the Labor and trade union movement, dedicated to fighting for socialist policies in place of the present policies of class betrayal. . . . One of the chief tasks of the Socialist Labor League is to help trade unionists and members of the Labor Party and Communist Party, through joint activity and political discussion based on their own experiences, to build a new leadership devoted to socialist principles. . . . The draft political statement then analyzes the problems of the working class under conditions marked by the end of capitalist expansion. . . . Whereas in the period following the war the expansion of production was consistent with high profits, this is no longer the case. Now the capitalist class has to break the resistance of the working class by smashing both 'official' and 'unofficial' strikes. It has to seek, by legislative and other means, to cripple trade union organization of the workshops. . . . 'Class struggles in industry are likely to be more bitter, and more far-reaching in their

effects, than those of the twenties. But British capitalism is confronted by a working-class movement which, if properly led, is big enough, experienced enough and strong enough to destroy capitalism. With this fact the capitalist class must reckon."

However, "Neither in the industrial field nor in the political field are the Labor leaders making preparations to meet the employers' attacks, or to evolve a counter-strategy to that of the capitalist class. On the contrary, they are trying to lull the workers. . . . The Socialist Labor League, therefore, 'frankly recognizes that the fight for socialist policies demands a struggle against the right-wing leaders of the Labor Party and the trade unions, and this struggle must be waged, persistently and patiently, in the mass organizations of the British working class. . . ."

The draft political statement declares that "We fully support the struggles of all colonial and dependent peoples for independence from imperialism." The Socialist Labor League opposes "Khrushchev and his clique" or any other form of Stalinist rule, but to the League "the unconditional defense [of the October 1917 Russian Revolution] is the duty of every Marxist; and the extension of that revolution till socialism has been achieved all over the world is our central strategic aim."

... Iraq Revolution Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

them — remain in control of the capital.

Their organized units of young men and young women — for the revolution is liberating the Arab women from their centuries of bondage — patrol the streets and maintain public order. Moreover, the Kassim government is reluctantly giving in to mass demands that the People's Resistance Forces should retain their weapons. Heretofore, weapons had to be turned back to army depots after each day's drills.

The army officers and middle-class politicians who compose the Kassim cabinet find themselves in the position of the Arabian Nights character who, after releasing the genie from the bottle, was unable to get him to go back in.

Describing the crisis which is racking the cabinet, the Christian Science Monitor (April 11) printed an exclusive dispatch as its lead article. It says that the four remaining members of the principal middle-class party, the National Democrats, are "threatening to resign if the Communist-led Popular Resistance Force is armed and if cabinet control is not returned to non-Communist civilians." A fifth National-Democratic cabinet minister has already resigned. His order outlawing the left-wing newspaper Itihad al-Shaab, was countermanded by

Premier Kassim under mass pressure.

According to the left-liberal British publication, New Statesmen (April 11), "In the towns the workers have already been organized into 'People's Defense Committees' and this week Communist emissaries have been dispatched to the countryside to organize 'Leagues of Peasants' as a prelude to a mass take-over of the land. In some provincial towns there has been serious mob violence in the last fortnight and shops, factories and hotels have been 'nationalized' by workers' groups."

The New Statesman, attributing all these revolutionary developments in Iraq to premeditated moves by the Communist Party, warns of the possibility of a revolution, or to use the magazine's words "a Communist coup," making Iraq a Russian "satellite." Whether the CP is leading or being pulled along by the turbulent mass movement is not yet clear. But it should be borne in mind that the Iraqi CP was for years outlawed under the Nuri as Sa'id regime and that it has mushroomed in the relative political freedom since the revolution of last July. Thus it may not be under the firm control of a bureaucratic machine.

The policy of the Communist Parties in the Mideast has been not to carry the anti-imperialist revolution to the stage of social revolution. Rather, the line is to

keep the masses behind those middle-class politicians and military rulers who oppose military pacts with U.S. imperialism and favor friendly diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Thus, for example, in Iran the CP, instead of leading the masses to social revolution kept them firmly within the limits marked out by Premier Mossadegh, the leader of the anti-imperialist sector of the Iranian capitalist and middle classes. But the mass movement of workers and peasants cannot be sustained at high pitch forever without going beyond those moderate domestic reforms the middle classes are willing to concede. The failure to go forward to social revolution in Iran, the subordination of the masses programmatically and organizationally to Mossadegh, finally led to the easy triumph of the counter-revolution. In the mass executions which followed, the Tudeh Party (CP) and the working-class and peasant leaders were virtually annihilated.

In Iraq, the workers and peasants now have an extremely favorable opportunity to carry through a socialist revolution which would put them on the road to ending the backwardness and poverty of their country and would make Iraq the inspiration and attractive power for the masses of all Mideast countries.

A big segment of the army officers — who heretofore controlled Iraq's political destinies because of their monopoly of troops and weapons — have already been purged from command as a result of the unsuccessful counter-revolution. It is reported that some units are being run by soldiers' committees. Even more important is the emergence of the workers' and peasants' own army — the Popular Resistance Forces. These can ward off counter-revolution while the masses transform Iraq's semi-feudal society through a socialist revolution.

As the only working-class party apparently organized in the country, the Iraqi CP holds the key. Will the masses be led onto the road China took, or will their present strength and opportunities be traded for a mess of diplomatic pottage, as in Iran?

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Monday, April 20, 1959

A Deadly Combination

Taft-Hartley and a large body of job-hungry unemployed make a deadly union-busting combination. The AFL-CIO News reports two instructive cases where striking unions were given a taste of what these can do.

The April 4 issue tells how 270 members of Local 4326, United Steelworkers of America, went back to work on the boss's terms at the A. G. Gray Co. in Cincinnati after walking the picketline for 29 weeks.

Strike demands were limited to adjustment of wages. The company had refused to accept the pattern established elsewhere in the industry.

Union ranks were completely solid and the company didn't even try to start a "back to work" movement. "Instead," reports the AFL-CIO News, "it simply announced that it planned to 'permanently replace' the strikers. Cincinnati's pool of more than 20,000 unemployed would provide more than sufficient men who would be desperate enough for work to cross a picketline."

From the experience of other small unions, the local knew what would happen next. Once the strikers were replaced the company would petition for an NLRB election. Under section 9-C-3 of the Taft-Hartley law, only the strikebreakers would have the right to vote. Union recognition would be lost. Apparently feeling that it didn't have the strength to keep the scabs

out, the local returned to work "proudly" without winning a single demand.

USA district director Albert Whitehouse said, "The employees are back at work. They still have their union, but they have learned by bitter experience the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley Law."

The April 11 issue of the AFL-CIO paper describes a similar case in Long Beach, Calif. This time the union was driven out completely. Last September the 277 workers at the Mastic Tile Co., organized in the Chemical Workers Union, were forced on strike when the company refused to make a new contract offer.

As soon as the men were out, the company advertised for scabs. More than 1,800 applicants showed up to replace the strikers. "A lot of people must be awfully hungry," commented one unionist.

With the scabs in the plant, the company filed for an NLRB decertification election. Again, under the rules of Taft-Hartley, the striking workers were barred from the polls. The scabs voted for the company and the union was out.

Both stories point to an obvious but important lesson. Self-preservation demands that the union movement wage an effective fight for adequate benefits for the duration of unemployment and that it organize the jobless. Either the unions become the champion of those out of work or the unemployed will be used as a club against the unions.

That Quart of Milk

Remember the slogans Roosevelt and Churchill utilized to justify imperialism in World War II? Something about "Four Freedoms" and the liquidation of German and Japanese militarism and a world made safe for our children?

Henry A. Wallace, then Vice President, put it in a homely way that many people quoted back in 1942: "The object of this war is to make sure that everyone in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day."

How well have the victorious Allies delivered on this promise? Most people outside of the United States, and quite a few here, too, still aren't getting their promised quart. But what is lacking in quantity is being made up for in quality. Milk now has an ingredient no one dreamed of 17 years ago.

Nothing But Blue Skies

In the Korean war, the Pentagon called the napalm bombing of helpless civilians "Operation Meatgrinder." Such butcher shop language is now giving way to the more agreeable tone of lavender and old lace. The Army Chemical Corps, for example, has a "blue sky" program.

The aim of "blue sky" is to "stimulate imaginative thinking on chemical warfare and biological warfare." To help jell this,

Out of Their Own Mouths

What is the source of the war danger? According to Washington, mankind is menaced by World War III because Soviet Communism wants to conquer the world. This view is becoming increasingly discredited.

Last November Adlai Stevenson wrote: "... the Russians don't want war any more than we do. The people, who suffered so horribly in the last war, don't want it for obvious reasons; the leaders because it would interrupt their great development program ..."

British Prime Minister Macmillan is of the same opinion; and now it is being pushed by the British government. According to Drew Middleton in the April 8 New York Times, "The British Government has urged its allies to negotiate a relaxation of East-West tensions so that internal pressures in the Soviet Union would have free play ..."

"Soviet leaders realize that there is a contradiction between Soviet progress in arms and industrial production and the relatively slow improvement in living standards, British Ministers contend.

"For that reason and also because they realize what war would mean," the Soviet leaders 'genuinely want negotiation,' according to the British view."

Expressions of this opinion can be found even in White House circles. For instance, Robert Amory Jr., Deputy Chief of Central Intelligence, in a speech reported by Lyle C. Wilson, UPI correspondent, March 31 said, "that the Soviet Union is neither ready nor preparing for war; that the Kremlin does not want a war although Communist Russia would fight it if it must." The Soviet leaders have decided that their economy has to have 15 years

This, of course, is strontium 90, a product of nuclear tests that displaces the calcium provided by milk. It becomes a lurking cause of cancer in the bones of infant humans.

A five-city survey by the U.S. Health Service, published April 13, confirms repeated warnings that the strontium-90 content in milk has been steadily increasing. This is due to nuclear tests which the U.S. insists on continuing. In St. Louis, "hottest" of the five cities, the average radioactivity in the milk supply was found to be 17½ per cent of the "maximum permissible limit."

Perhaps it's just as well that everybody in the world hasn't been able to cash in on the American promise of a daily quart of milk — at least while it's being irradiated by nuclear fallout.

the American Chemical Society has been asked "to make war so gruesome it will be outlawed by its own horror."

Yet experts report that America already has enough H-bombs to "overkill" every human being on earth 25 times.

Is the Pentagon trying to tell us in its gentle fashion that if they have their way, the world will be left with nothing but blue skies?

of peace to achieve domestic development plans. "Their economy is by no means mobilized for war or preparing for war," Mr. Amory said. "They strike a balance between military and other expenditures just as we do."

Where does the threat of war come from then? James P. Warburg, a prominent U.S. banker and economist, recently gave us a clue. He told a management conference: "We are not prepared and are not preparing for peace." If a disarmament agreement were reached next Monday, the nation's economy would go into a tailspin on Tuesday. "Our economy is not healthy because it is based upon a constant overstimulation of the acquisitive glands ... and above all, upon a tacitly assumed continuation of the cold war."

That's quite a contrast these prominent spokesmen for the West depict between the ruling groups of the Soviet Union and the U.S. The Soviet bureaucracy, however evil it may be, administers an economic system based on planning. This system is not rooted in economic competition and therefore does not require war. What it does require is co-operation in the fulfillment of economic plans. An arms race hampers this; a war hurts it still more.

On the other side, American big business heads a capitalist economic system of private profit-making and dog eat dog. The "economic royalists" suffer from "constant overstimulation of the acquisitive glands." They fear disarmament and liquidation of the cold war because this would send their economy into an immediate tailspin.

From which side, would you say, comes the threat of war?



"Gutworth! You don't really think those unemployed demonstrators are aiming at the seats of power!"

Labor Sings Same Post-Election Blues for the Past 25 Years

By Joseph Keller

Some of the labor and liberal leaders who urged us to vote the straight Democratic ticket last November are now squawking about the "dirty deals" and "double-crosses" of many of their Democratic "friends of labor" in Congress and the state capitols. A March 28 United Press-International dispatch from Washington reported that "spokesmen" for the AFL-CIO "expressed mounting displeasure with the Democratic leadership for what labor leaders regarded as a refusal to challenge President Eisenhower on economic issues."

Liberal Democratic Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, on April 4 confessed that "the sad fact is there seems to be no real difference between the legislative policies of the Democratic leadership and the reactionary policies of the Republican leaders."

United Automobile Workers Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey has complained: "We won an election last November but until now we have not received a single thing from this victory."

THE SAME OLD SONG

This sounds like the refrain we have been hearing after elections for the past 25 years. The needle has been going round and round in the same groove.

The labor coalition with the Democratic political machine goes back to 1936, just before Franklin D. Roosevelt's election to his second term. At the October 1935 American Federation of Labor Convention (the historic convention that led to the formation of the CIO), there was far from unanimous support for Roosevelt. The political debate occurred on a resolution to build a new labor party. This resolution received considerable support, including that of Francis J. Gorman, head of the United Textile Workers, who had led the national textile strike of 1934 which was smashed in both the South and North by the greatest concentration of armed forces in this country since World War I. Gorman said:

LABOR'S NAIVE FAITH

"We looked with what now seems to us naive faith to the proponents of a 'New Deal' — believing, I guess, that it meant a New Deal for labor as well as a New Deal for industry. We have been sorely disappointed. We do not impugn the honesty of the President of the United States, because whether or not Franklin Delano Roosevelt is sincere is of little consequence here. He cannot, out of the very nature of our economic and political machinery, do other than what he has done. We know, for instance, that his electoral success depends on the 'Solid South' and the Southland is composed of the most bitter anti-labor, most viciously unmerciful employer groups in the United States. The Administration has done nothing effective about protecting the Southern worker against the cruel persecution of the Southern boss — not because the New Dealers revel in blood spilled on the economic battle front, but because Franklin Delano Roosevelt must have the Southern employer in order to be re-elected President of the United States."

LESSON OF LEWIS

The AFL did not heed this advice and the leaders of the newly formed CIO competed with the AFL leadership for the favors of the Roosevelt administration. United Mine Workers

President John L. Lewis, chief founder and first president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formed Labor's Non-Partisan League as a special organization to corral labor votes for Roosevelt in November 1936. The UMW contributed \$500,000 to promote Roosevelt's re-election.

Less than three months later Roosevelt was attempting to get Lewis to agree to accept a one-month contract from General Motors during the historic Flint sit-down strike. On June 30, 1937, Roosevelt contemptuously rejected Lewis' appeal for aid in the Little Steel strike after 10 workers had been slaughtered in Chicago's Memorial Day massacre at Republic Steel by police of New Dealer Mayor Kelly. Roosevelt quoted Shakespeare's "A plague o' both your houses."

On Labor Day, September 3, 1937, Lewis openly attacked the Roosevelt administration over the CBS coast-to-coast radio network. He said:

"Shortly after Kelly's police force in Chicago had indulged in their bloody orgy, Kelly came to Washington looking for political patronage. That patronage was forthcoming and Kelly must believe that the killing of strikers is no liability in partisan politics ... It ill behooves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both labor and its adversaries when they become locked in deadly embrace."

DURING WORLD WAR II

In one election post-mortem after another, the official top union leaders assailed the policies of those they had asked the workers to support as "friends of labor." In 1943, in the midst of World War II, Roosevelt and the Democratic machine were being denounced bitterly by some of Roosevelt's most sympathetic labor supporters. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, charged on October 25, 1943:

"The President ... is almost now a 'political prisoner' in the White House ... Nearly all the positions in our government are now held by big business reactionaries or at best by ultra-conservatives, and the President has put them there ... We are now, despite the President's noble speeches, making war millionaires at a rate which will make the profiteering of World War I look like a WPA payroll."

AFL Teamsters President Daniel J. Tobin, who had been chairman of the Democratic Party's National Labor Committee in 1932, 1936 and 1940, wrote an article in the March 1943 *Teamsters Journal* revealingly titled, "Democratic Party Forgets How Hungry It Used to Be." Tobin asserted that many labor leaders felt they were "being sold down the river" by the party they had helped put in power and were saying: "If we are going to be crucified, let us be crucified by those who don't claim to be our friends."

At the Michigan State CIO convention in 1944, CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey complained that "there is not a man serving in Congress today who can be considered a working man."

TROUBLE WITH TRUMAN

By March 27, 1950, CIO President Philip Murray was to charge in the New Republic weekly: "Since 1938 Congress has taken a leave of absence

from social welfare legislation." Nothing good had come out of Congress in 12 years under a Democratic regime. In 1947, a majority of the Congressional Democrats voted for the Taft-Hartley Act proposed by Republicans. By 1950, the Truman administration had secured 66 anti-strike injunctions under the Taft-Hartley Act. In February 1951, the United Labor Policy Committee of the AFL and CIO charged that "big business was dominating the program" of the Truman administration and all union representatives walked out of all Korean war agencies.

This tiny sampling from history shows that the union leaders have just about worn out the groove in their old broken record.

Castro Appeals For Aid to Cuba

The American working-class housewife, trying to make a short-week paycheck meet the inflated prices at the grocery store, has a stake in Fidel Castro's visit to the U.S. this week. Castro is demanding from Washington a larger share of the sugar market in this country. The Cuban premier said April 6, "We can cheapen the price of sugar the American family consumes. We can sell them seven, eight, nine or ten million tons if they want."

The amount of sugar Cuba exports to the U.S. is regulated by federal law. Cuba is now allotted one-third of the U.S. market — a cut from previous amounts. Undoubtedly the State Department will pressure Castro to promise an end to revolutionary social measures before granting his demand.

New Crisis Brews Over U.S. Moves In Southeast Asia

Repeated movement of Royal Laotian Army units across the border of North Viet Nam in recent months, has been scored by the governments of the Soviet Union, China and North Viet Nam as a U.S.-inspired attempt to create a new Asian crisis.

North Viet Nam Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong charges that the "United States imperialists are introducing an ever larger number of military personnel and weapons into Laos. The Royal Laotian Army continues to violate the frontier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam." He said the Laos regime is "paving the way for ever deeper penetration of the United States into Laos, turning Laos into an American military base and dragging it later on into the aggressive military SEATO bloc."

Christian Science Monitor's chief Far Eastern correspondent, Gordon Walker, claims the Laotian troops moved into the "disputed" border area only after North Viet Nam "began collecting troops along the border." North Viet Nam troop movements at the border, according to Walker, "coincided with a Laotian crackdown on the local Neo Lao Hak Xat Communists, who throughout the Indochina war fought as an integral part of the rebel forces against the French."

Walker says, "Under an arrangement made last year, the local Communists had expected to be taken into the Laotian

The American Way of Life

World's Richest Court Jester

America does everything in a big way. We even have the world's richest court jester. The following report on our most successful clown was given to readers of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* by its Washington correspondent, Philip Deane on the appropriate date of April 1:

The most extraordinary person in Washington might well be George E. Allen whose constant presence at the White House is advanced by Democrats as proof that President Eisenhower is anti-intellectual, enjoys loud jokes and the company of very rich men.

Mr. Allen, who boasts that he seldom reads anything but the *Racing Form*, certainly purveys raucous humor—in fact, one of his first jobs was with the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce at \$75 a week "to deliver entertaining talks to local units."

Democrats are embarrassed when reminded that Mr. Allen was also a favorite of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. Mr. Roosevelt called Mr. Allen his court jester and appointed him "for a gag" commissioner ... of the District of Columbia. Mr. Truman valued Mr. Allen as a boon companion and later made him director of the Redevelopment Finance Corp., a government department handling vast loans to industry. And the Democratic National Committee once made the same Mr. Allen its secretary.

His role with the present administration is more vague ... He is the president's financial adviser and closest friend. It is Mr. Allen's job to make up the guest list for the president's stag dinners ...

During the Suez crisis, Mr. Allen was summoned by long-distance telephone to be at the president's side. This was puzzling for Mr. Allen readily admits he has no interest in, or knowledge of world events. But

a better contact with the moneyed class of the United States the president could not find and presumably the feelings of this class matter in a time of crisis.

The list of firms in which Mr. Allen has directorships reads like a list of the 500 biggest U.S. corporations. He is in drug stores, commercial medical research, uranium, oil, railroads, brewing, shipping, aircraft engines, farm implements, heating equipment ... space exploration contract work for the government ... banking, hotel chains ... commercial atomic power (He is director of the Duquesne Light Co. of Pittsburgh which has received a multi-million government grant to develop atomic power) ... radio, television ... fire control equipment for the U.S. Navy, etc., etc.

How did Mr. Allen become so rich? As an example, in the Second World War, a group of financiers headed by Cyrus Eaton wanted a U.S. government loan from the Redevelopment Finance Corp. to exploit a huge deposit of iron ore at Steep Rock, Canada. Years later ... it was revealed that Mr. Eaton had sold 40,000 shares of Steep Rock to Mr. Allen for one cent a share. The stock is now worth \$14 a share ...

The Eaton interests explained ... they had given this fortune to Mr. Allen because "he did us a great deal of good by his contacts ..."

Mr. Allen operates officially as a lawyer in Washington and a prospective client must pay \$5,000 for the first interview. Mr. Allen ... does not represent his clients in court. They pay for his advice on how to get things done in Washington ... Big firms still hire him ... at fantastic fees. He is undoubtedly the most successful court jester in history.

Headlines in Other Lands

Castro Appeals For Aid to Cuba

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Walker says, "Under an arrangement made last year, the local Communists had expected to be taken into the Laotian

Government. They were caught off balance when the Laotian Government in Vientiane jettisoned the coalition and began a new campaign to eliminate the Communists."

Lack of Turbulence In Mozambique Puzzles Observers

With revolutionary nationalist movements exploding all over Africa, capitalist press observers are puzzled and apprehensive about the situation in Portuguese Mozambique. New York Times correspondent Milton Bracker says, "The curious aspect is the non-existence of an African nationalist movement, despite or perhaps because of the changeless rigors of a colonial system that has persisted for more than 450 years."

Some of these "changeless rigors" are described as follows:

One hundred thousand Africans from Mozambique are sent to South Africa every year to work in the mines. Prof. Marvin Harris estimated in an article in "Africa Today," published in New York by the American Committee on Africa, that between 1902 and 1958 more than 80,000 mine recruits died on the job.

Bracker says, "The alternative to mine work—that is, what remains for those ineligible to leave Mozambique under contract emigration or unable to sneak away undetected—is very often either forced labor or small-scale agriculture under harsh government terms. The Portuguese have long rationalized forced labor on the ground that everyone has an obligation to work and if a man cannot find work for himself the government will find it for him."

Bracker says that some observers feel "that the agricultural system in the far northern region is even crueler than the widespread use of forced labor ... In 1956, Prof. Harris' study showed, 519,000 cultivators received an average of \$11.17 per capita for their families' efforts over the entire year."

Bracker refers to "the common use of a 'palmatorio,' something like a perforated table tennis paddle, as the symbol of everyday discipline. If a domestic employer wants to chide a houseboy, the order is sent to the local police station where a beating is administered on his hands. Recently a boy who had often been sent for disciplining was dispatched to the station with a dinner in-

stitution for the police chief. According to a Rhodesian here, the boy's hands were beaten again before the chief bothered to see why he had come. With such things taken for granted here, one wealthy Portuguese business man insisted that the reason everything was tranquil was that "we treat the native as a friend."

State Department Puts Squeeze on Bolivian Miners

The New York Times proposes a "heartbreakingly difficult" solution for the economic crisis of the MNR Bolivian government in an April 7 policy-making editorial:

"Bolivia is a desperately poor country. What little foreign exchange she can earn is, for the most part, through sale of tin abroad ... The Government's Mining Corporation (the industry is nationalized) has been selling food and other necessities to miners through a commissary system that takes a 15 per cent loss ... The International Monetary Fund is prepared to help if the Government stands pat on its promise to eliminate the commissary drain. The United States, which has been contributing one-third of the Bolivian Government's budget, is prepared to resume its aid—but only if the Government satisfies the I.M.F. ... So what it boils down to is, Who controls Bolivia, the Siles Zuazo Government or the miners? Everybody concerned understands the sad plight of miners earning \$1 a day. Yet the Bolivian pie is only so big and it is not fair to other Bolivians for the miners to have a disproportionate share. The best friends of the M.N.R. Government are urging it to stand firm [in its decision to slash the miner's starvation rations]."

Some facts: (1) The International Monetary Fund, seated in Washington, D.C., "assisted" Bolivia with \$2 million in 1958. (2) The U.S. supplied \$23,282,000 in economic aid to Bolivia in 1958. (3) The U.S. government spends \$1 billion a year on storage costs for surplus food and is running out of warehouse space; it spends \$6 billion a year to subsidize U.S. farmers not to plant certain crops, etc. (4) The armed Bolivian miners have repeatedly struck to prevent the government from ending the commissary subsidy, which would mean a sentence of death-by-hunger for themselves and their families.

Workers World Protests Rival Use of Its Name

For years the name of WORKERS WORLD has stood in the minds of politically conscious workers...

Poll at Bucknell Shows Students Liberal Minded

A recent poll of 167 students on the questions of school integration and academic freedom was taken at Bucknell...

vious buyers I try to find out what they think of the paper. So far I've had one complaint...

Seattle Unions Protest Return To Boss's Club

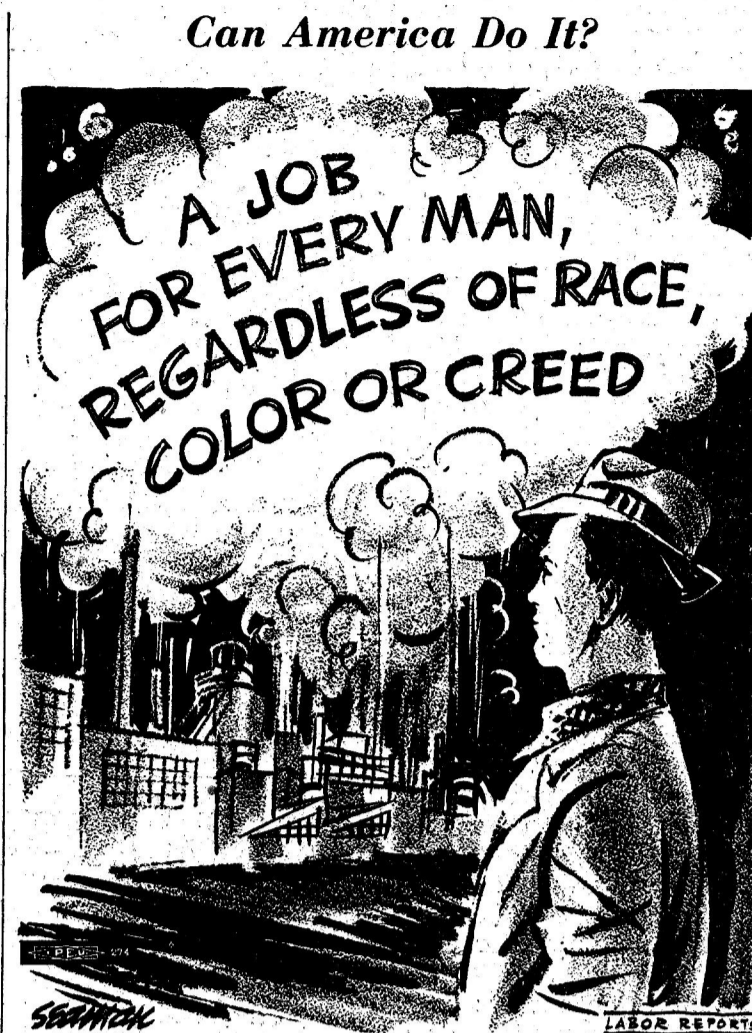
By W. Jackson SEATTLE—A regular meeting of the King County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, voted by a very close margin...

Local Sends 19 Officials, 1 Unemployed

I was a representative from my union local at the April 8 Unemployed Conference in Washington...

Some Experiences Selling the Militant

A group of Militant boosters have been selling the paper for the past several weeks in front of two local unemployment compensation offices...



N.Y. School Union Head Yields to Firing Threat

NEW YORK, April 16—Yielding to the threat of mass reprisals, Charles Cogen, head of the New York Teachers Guild last night called off a one-day stoppage scheduled for today...

AFL-CIO President Harry Van Arsdale, had worked out a compromise salary agreement with the school board head...

School Superintendent John J. Theobald had replied with a threat of mass dismissal of teachers who participated in the demonstration...

The negotiating committee, including Mr. Van Arsdale, he continued, "is convinced that funds for achieving this program will be made available."

This afternoon Theobald said he could not make a financial commitment to the guild, but that he would press for more money.

The stated demonstration had been provoked by announcement of Mayor Wagner's proposed "austerity" budget that would provide pay increases of under \$200 a year...

He indicated that the conference, arranged by New York

Defeat Lockout In Minneapolis Supermarkets

MINNEAPOLIS — A combination strike and lockout that kept more than 200 of the major retail grocery outlets here and in the suburbs closed for 23 days ended April 7 with a setback for the employers...

April 7 with a setback for the employers. A three-year contract has been ratified by the members of Minneapolis Meat Cutters Local 653 and Food Handlers Local 653-A...

The twin locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO, had struck two supermarkets after persistent stalling in contract negotiations...

The new agreement provides a raise of \$6 a week for full-time male employees this year and \$5 increases in 1960 and 1961...

The contract establishes a seniority agreement for part-time workers. This was a major issue in the fight with the employers holding tough against seniority rights for the large number of part-time workers...

The contract is an important gain for the grocery handlers and checkout girls. The meat cutters have been organized for a long time and enjoy relatively good conditions...

The fight against the arrogant supermarket bosses was launched at a spirited meeting of more than 1,000 members of the two locals...

Another well-attended meeting rejected the bosses' first wage offer which was about \$2 a week less than the final settlement...

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Notes in the News

STOP WORRYING — If lack of a job has caused you some worry because you've been going deeper and deeper in debt, here's a comforting bit of information...

NEW INVASION OF SPIES — Three thousand flying saucers from Venus and Mars are spying on earth. They are continually hovering in European skies...

HIDDEN TAXES — If you think that your income tax is rough, you should add up the hidden taxes you pay. The Tax Research Institute recently estimated that a man's suit, a typical example, carries 116 taxes...

HIROSHIMA PILOT CONFINED — The man placed in command of the World War II atomic-bomb raid on Hiroshima was confined to a mental hospital April 11. The diagnosis was "neurosis with psychotic manifestations."

PROGRESS — After some 14 years of campaigning about the need for protective shelters, civil defense authorities are crowing over a victory they finally scored in Manhattan. A landlord has equipped a new apartment building with an "atom blast and fallout shelter."

WESTERNS ARE SAFER — A Montgomery, Ala., theater cancelled its booking of the film, "The Defiant Ones," after a White Citizens Council telegram branded it pro-integrationist and "communistic."

AT ALL COSTS? COMES HIGH — The California AFL-CIO, and the Communist Party, went all-out last November to elect Democratic gubernatorial candidate Edmund Brown in order to stop his Republican opponent, Senator William Knowland "at all costs."

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU — More than 20,000 enlisted men in the U.S. armed forces are serving as waiters, chauffeurs, yardmen, houseboys and "servants," according to an April 13 Defense Department report.

AMERICA EATS HIGH ON THE HOG — Philadelphia transit experts have discovered that the average rider is becoming broader. They found it necessary to order new car seats made nearly two inches wider than they used to.

JUSTICE FOR ALL — Two young Puerto Rican farm hands were released in \$10,000 bail each April 10 in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., pending appeal of prison sentences of 10 to 30 years.

WASHINGTON JOBLESS RALLY — (Continued from Page 1) gathering took on the character of a legislative conference. The main spokesmen for the AFL-CIO were Meany, Reuther and George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

On the question of federal unemployment compensation standards, Mitchell spoke quite bluntly. "For ten long years," he said, "efforts have been made to secure from Congress federal standards on unemployment compensation. These have been unsuccessful. These have been unsuccessful in Democratic-controlled Congresses, in Republican-controlled Congresses."

He advocated directing attention to the separate states. "Say to the states," he advised, "Do something about this because Congress isn't going to."

BLAMES BOTH PARTIES — Taking exception to Mitchell's advice, Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) placed responsibility on the administration and coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats for failure to act. "Unless our laws are improved," Douglas declared, "the unemployed of this year will be completely out of luck next year, if they do not get a job. For, since they will have had no earnings this year, they will not be eligible for benefits then. And yet," he added, "in all our efforts to improve the unemployment insurance laws, we are assured of the unrelenting opposition of the administration and of the conservative coalition. Let the States do it, is their constant chant," he concluded, "and progress state-by-state comes with the speed of a glacier."

Reuther flayed the Eisenhower administration for evading its "prime responsibility for leadership in periods of emergency." But he felt constrained to add "that while we believe the president has the prime responsibility—in the last November election the American people by overwhelming vote repudiated the policies of indecision and inaction and gave the Democratic Party an overwhelming majority in both houses. And," he concluded, "the Democratic Party cannot

escape its responsibility to the American people in this situation." Upon which Reuther got his largest round of applause. In addition to a long-range legislative program to deal with the problem of unemployment, Reuther insisted "there is an immediate kind of legislative emergency action that we need desperately to meet the problem of the people who are unemployed and whose unemployment compensation has been exhausted."

Any "legislative emergency action" would require at a minimum the support of the leaders of the Democratic Party. Would such support be forthcoming? The answer awaited the appearance of Senator Lyndon Johnson, (D-Texas), majority leader and real power in Congress.

Shortly before the conference, Johnson had been sharply criticized by liberal Congressional Democrats for his devious role in sidetracking unemployment legislation sponsored by the AFL-CIO. His remarks were awaited as an augury of what labor could expect from the Democratic Party. After smiting the Republicans hip and thigh, Johnson finally got to the point: He proposed a fact-finding commission to study the unemployment problem and recommend a solution within sixty days. So far as the delegates were concerned the proposal left them cold.

However, the following day, another legislative conference was held by top union leaders and legislative lobbyists. They endorsed the Johnson proposal which Meany characterized as a "wise forward step."

BEATS WORKING — A worker in Belfast, Ireland, who earns \$27.50 a week, won over \$800,000 on a soccer pool ticket. The winnings are tax free since the British government takes its cut in advance.

ANOTHER HAZARD — A recent study by the U.S. Public Health Service indicates that cancer is higher among low-income groups.

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