

# Government Threatens Steel Strike

## AFL-CIO Convention Must Plan Fight Against Taft-Hartley Injunction

By Carl Goodman

The overriding task before the AFL-CIO convention which opens in San Francisco this week is to effectively answer the big business assault on labor.

In making plans to strike back against the employers, the AFL-CIO can count on the loyalty and combativity of its own rank and file. That was proven beyond shadow of doubt by the turnout and militant spirit of the New York Labor Day parade — the biggest demonstration of its kind in American labor history.

The steel workers too by their tenacity on the picket lines have demonstrated that labor's ranks are in no mood to be pushed around by the bosses.

The AFL-CIO executive council has discussed plans to help the steel workers financially, with a fund of \$25 million, and these will be presented to the convention for adoption.

Financial aid will be extremely welcome to the steel workers, whose strike is crucial for the entire labor movement. Pledges of money will buttress them in their resolve to hold out against the companies until the latter abandon their outrageous demands and agree to a decent settlement.

But another danger, besides the one of being starved into submission, confronts the steel workers at this time — namely government strikebreaking by means of a Taft-Hartley injunction. It too must be acted on immediately.

On Sept. 7, Secretary of Labor Mitchell announced that the steel strike would create a "national emergency" at the beginning of October and that he would recommend to President Eisenhower that he use the Taft-Hartley act. The steel workers would thus have undergone privations for nearly three months only to be driven back to work without a contract at the moment when the strike was proving its effectiveness. That at least is the aim of the steel companies and of the Administration.

But the steel workers are not duty bound to submit to the government's machinations. The workers have no moral obligation to yield to laws and decrees of a flagrant class character. The AFL-CIO should call upon the labor movement to back the steel union in defying any and all strikebreaking attempts by the big-business-dominated government.

The employer offensive is spearheaded by the federal government — not only in the executive branch but in Congress as well. And labor shouldn't go along with AFL-CIO President Meany and other top union leaders in placing the blame for anti-labor legislation on a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats. Meany seeks to whitewash the Northern and Western Democrats elected with labor's backing. But how is it possible to cover up for labor's so-called "friends" after the Senate's 95 to 2 vote for the anti-labor measure stripped away their last pretenses of being on the unions' side?

The truth is that the AFL-CIO electoral policy, which seemed so successful last November, has turned out disastrously. It should be corrected at the forthcoming convention. Labor must have its own representatives in Congress. For that it must have its own independent party. Plans for launching it in time to contest the 1960 elections — from President to Congressmen — should be made at the San Francisco parley.

Defy the Taft-Hartley injunctions! Build an Independent Labor Party! This two-point program can chart a course to victory.

## Laotian People Hostile To U.S.-Backed Regime

By George Lavan

The lead story in the Sept. 8 Wall Street Journal is a report from Laos with the headline, "People's Indifference Saps Regime's Strength." Aside from the geographic and terrain difficulties for the U.S. in waging "a Korea-type police action" there, "the Laotian government itself would provide a very shaky ally," the article says. It lists as the number one reason: "The civilian population in many places is completely indifferent to the central government and in other spots is frankly hostile."

An example of how people in Laos regard their government which is so popular with U.S. newspaper editors today is given in the Wall Street Journal report. In a belated effort to win popularity, the Laotian army set up a number of teams composed of a half-dozen or dozen soldiers to go around to villages to repair bridges, temples and do similar good works. "Some of these villages are so hostile to the government," the article relates, "that army teams are not even permitted to enter."

The WSJ correspondent in Laos reports that most observers believe the rebel Pathet Lao's aim is merely to regain the northern provinces of Laos which they ruled until a few years ago in order to bargain their way back into a unified government as provided for in the 1954 Geneva settlement of the civil war there. On the other hand, "some experts here also concede that the Pathet Lao could aim for a complete military victory if they gather sufficient momentum and the popular support needed to win."

### FARMER-GUERRILLAS

While readers of this country's Big Business-kept press may labor under the delusion

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# 115,000 N. Y. Workers March in Labor Parade

## Civil Rights Commission Urges Laws

Although the Federal Civil Rights Commission reported to President Eisenhower, Sept. 8, that the U.S. government needs new laws to uphold the U.S. Constitution in the South, civil rights legislation has been shelved by Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders.

A rider attached to the foreign-aid appropriations bill extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years is just about all the Negro people can expect out of this session of the 86th Congress.

The Commission has been under heavy attack from Southern Democrats ever since the report was made public. In fact, they may try to filibuster the Civil Rights agency out of existence.

The Commission's recommendations to Congress were mild in light of the serious grievances it had compiled. Thus it failed to recommend that Part 3 (the section of the 1957 Civil Rights Bill that Congress wouldn't pass) be included in new civil rights legislation. This section would permit the Attorney General to bring injunction suits to end school segregation.

Here is one example reported by the Civil Rights Commission of the injustices perpetrated against the Negro people. In Louisiana, a white person filed a challenge that disqualified a Negro's voting registration, because, wrote the white, the Negro had made an "error in spelling." The Commission found that approximately 25% of the eligible Negroes are registered to vote in the South as against 60% of the white population. It recommends that the President appoint temporary Federal registrars who would register Negro voters in those areas where local boards had disfranchised them.

This and two other Commission proposals have riled the Southern Democrats. The other two recommendations are (1) that federal funds be withdrawn by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration from those builders who violate state or city anti-discrimination laws; and (2) that federal grants be withheld from colleges practicing racial segregation.

New civil rights legislation is badly needed in the field of voting rights, the Commission said.

## Here They Come



At 10:03 on Sept. 7 a contingent of actors and actresses swung up Fifth Avenue to open the first New York Labor Day Parade in two decades. They were given the opening spot in the parade because many of them had matinee performances to get back to.

## San Francisco Drivers' Strike Won by Rank and File Militancy

By Ari Sharon

SAN FRANCISCO — Not in many years has there been such a remarkable demonstration of rank-and-file combativity as that exhibited in the recently concluded San Francisco teamster strike. It was reminiscent in many ways of the militant battles of 1934 that restored union strength to this area. As in 1934 it was a movement that got no sanction from on top but arose from deep wells of working class anger. But unlike the movement of '34 it had fewer illusions and it faced, as its most formidable opposition, the official union leadership.

The fathers of the rank-and-file Teamsters fought scabs and broke the unrestrained power of the bosses to establish strong unions. The sons faced the same arrogant employers, but to get within striking distance of them they had to first contend with the enemy within.

These young men took to the streets and bridge approaches and stopped a large city's commercial traffic. They felt their strength and knew the extent of their power. When they got

up in their strike meeting to proclaim that the power rested in their hands to paralyze the city, they were speaking a simple truth that could not be denied. Only one combination could counter that — a devious alliance of union officials, judges, editors, employers and agents of the federal government.

### TANGIBLE GAINS

But despite the machinations of their foes, the rank-and-file teamsters went a good distance. They secured a victory after most everybody predicted dire defeat. First they came out of their action with tangible material gains over and above the best that their officials were able to negotiate. (For instance, they will get a \$2.40-a-day raise for the first year of their new contract and another \$1.80-a-day in the second year instead of a \$2.00-a-day in each of three years as first negotiated.)

Second they served notice on their officers and the trucking bosses that they were not going to be the meek victims of a changing industry. They

could not limit the contract to a single year as they would have liked, but had to compromise on two years. At the same time they secured an instrument known as the Diviny memorandum. This is a promise by Joe Diviny, President of Local 85 and third vice president of the International Teamsters Union, to set up a committee of rank and file members to meet the problems of job security. They have their foot in the door on this extremely important issue.

And finally they achieved a gain that is not spelled out in any contract. By their action they took the measure of each other and of their opponents. They cannot be treated anymore as the silent, indifferent and intimidated drivers, swappers, helpers and platform men. Their enemies have to treat them with new respect, and their contractual rights, that were ignored so often in the past, must now be observed to the letter.

The issue that stirred the ranks of this union so deeply (Continued on Page 4)

## Record Turnout Shows Will of Ranks to Resist Cold-War Against Labor

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 — "I didn't know there were so many union men," said a bakery worker on his way home from the Labor Day Parade held here today.

His reaction was shared by many of the participants and spectators. It was the first Labor Day march in 20 years and a lot of people were getting their first full-size picture of what the New York labor movement looks like.

It was an impressive sight. For eight and a half hours organized workers marched in a solid mass up Fifth Avenue. They were giving an effective answer to the employer-inspired propaganda that the unions have a "captive" membership and are without public support.

It was the biggest union-sponsored demonstration in the city's history. At least 115,000 unionists turned out and marched with manifest pride in their organizations. Nearly half a million spectators clapped, cheered and waved as they went by.

Thousands of workers finished the mile-and-a-half march and then joined the crowds to see and cheer other union contingents.

### CHEER STEEL WORKERS

The march was organized to register opposition to the mounting anti-labor drive and to demonstrate "arm-in-arm" solidarity with the striking steel workers.

There aren't great numbers of steel workers in New York, but their contingent in the parade was greeted by an impressive ovation all the way up the avenue.

Five hundred local unions affiliated with about 45 international unions participated. The biggest turnout was credited to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the largest union in the city. About 21,000 of its members were there. The second largest contingent came from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers headed by Harry Van Arsdale, chairman of the AFL-CIO Central Trades Council which sponsored the march. Clad in white shirts, they marched 20,000 strong.

Unions that have organized some of the city's lowest paid (Continued on Page 2)

## Sidelights Of Labor Day Parade

A Puerto Rican worker stopped briefly in front of the reviewing stand and waved his poster under the noses of Gov. Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner, Cardinal Spellman and ILGWU President David Dubinsky. The sign read: "Disgrace! New York Stands Low on Country's Wage List."

The International Association of Machinists had a group of workers tossing a tennis ball over a banner that read: "Hey McClellan — Look, No Rackets."

The Textile Workers Union float carried giant photographs of a woman striker at Henderson, N. C. being manhandled by two cops. The Henderson strike is now in its tenth month.

Though Puerto Rican and other Spanish-speaking workers were well-represented, there were few Spanish-language signs. A couple of hand-crayoned ones said: "Equality for all workers." Local 471 of the International Union of Electrical Workers did carry a Spanish-language banner reading: "This Union is for All the Workers."

A photographer was busily focusing on the parade. A man who had just finished the line of march asked him, "Why don't you take some pictures behind the wooden horses. They're all workers, too. This is their parade too and they should be counted in."

Eleven thousand copies of the special Labor Day issue of the Militant were distributed to the unionists as they came off the line of march.

Hospital workers who waged (Continued on Page 2)

## Congress Sets Up Dept. of Harassment of Labor

By John Thayer

As its Labor Day gift to the working people of America, Congress has put onto the law-books what AFL-CIO President George Meany describes as "the most damaging anti-labor bill since the Taft-Hartley Act."

Under the law the Department of Labor is to be converted into a Department of Investigation and Harassment of Labor. The Labor Department was created in 1913 as a sop to organize labor. But it was always a powerless and starved stepchild of the government. Now it has been given great powers — against labor. Labor Secretary Mitchell has informed Congressmen that he may need as much as \$10 million more in appropriations for his department's expenses in enforcing the new law.

Department of Labor investigation of and interference in internal union affairs is to be permanent. This includes "supervision" over union finances, elections, membership lists and

rules. The Secretary of Labor is to "supervise" trusteeships imposed on union locals by the international union. Moreover, provision is made for investigating union officials for past prison records or membership in the Communist Party.

### MOST DANGEROUS SECTION

This whole section of the new anti-labor law is hypocritically referred to by the press as a "bill of rights" for union members. It is probably the most dangerous part of the whole law.

It aims to place a government cop, detective or stool pigeon in every union meeting and in every union committee. The possibilities it allows for government collaboration with employers in attacks on unions at critical moments — as in the midst of strikes — are enormous. No less unlikely are secret deals between union bureaucrats in political alliance with the administration in Washington against opponents within their unions or against rival unions.

It is noteworthy that this sec-

tion of the new anti-labor law cannot be blamed on Griffin and Landrum, current Congressional whipping boys for the AFL-CIO bureaucrats. It was originally introduced by the AFL-CIO's fair-haired boy, Senator Kennedy, aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination and was the core of the bill that bore his name. (Kennedy does not now want to have the anti-labor measure named after him — he suggested it be called the "labor-management reform bill.")

Another provision of the law further restricts labor's right to picket and to boycott stores selling scab-made goods or plants or sites utilizing scab-made materials.

The right to picket in drives to organize companies is seriously limited. Any picketing whatever will be illegal for a union at a plant represented by another union or at a plant where the picketing union has lost a recognition election within the preceding year. This means that workers, victimized by a union which has sold them out

to the employers, cannot get a charter to form a union of their own choosing and to picket. This is reinforced by new gimmicks allowing employers to choose times most favorable (from the company point of view) for holding representation elections.

The bill in its final form was passed 95 to 2 in the Senate and 352 to 52 in the House of Representatives. Every Democratic Senator, not on a sickbed or out of the country, except Morse of Oregon voted for the bill to hobble the unions still further. In the House, 214 Democrats voted for the measure.

### COVER UP FOR LIBERALS

The Democratic liberals who voted for "the most damaging anti-labor bill since the Taft-Hartley Act," claim they supported it to water down its viciousness. Incredibly enough, the top AFL-CIO bureaucrats pretend to accept this counterfeit and pass it along as good coin to the members. This is because they are afraid to speak the truth publicly about their

"friends" in Congress whom they are preparing to support in the next year's Congressional and Presidential election campaigns.

Whether the Democratic liberals, headed by Senator Kennedy, watered down the bill in conference or insured its passage can best be gauged by the reaction of labor's most venomous enemy in Congress, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. According to the N.Y. Times (Sept. 3), Goldwater "said the final product was better than either the House or Senate bills. He was almost courtly in his tribute to Senator Kennedy for the latter's patience and fairness as chairman of the joint conference."

Commenting on the new anti-labor law as it headed for passage, John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers Journal (Aug. 15) made the following cogent observation:

"Some of the credit for the victory in the House of the anti-union forces can go to the lead-

ership of the AFL-CIO. Instead of taking a strong stand, as a matter of principle, against any restrictive labor legislation, the AFL-CIO leaders 'compromised.' They shouted loud and long that they were in favor of 'labor reform.' Then, when both houses of Congress made it clear they would pass really vicious legislation, the AFL-CIO boys, all bonded up by their so-called friends as well as their enemies in Congress, switched and started trying to talk the politicians whom they had 'sold' on 'labor reform' into going along with them. It was too late. It was something like trying to 'compromise' with an angry rattlesnake."

While Lewis took a principled stand against "labor-reform" from the beginning, the fact that he too backs capitalist politicians contributed to the victory of the anti-labor forces. Of West Virginian Democrats elected mainly through the aid of the Mine Workers, three voted for the anti-union measure and three voted against.

# Socialists in Michigan Push 1960 Ballot Drive

By George Breitman

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—The long hard job of putting a socialist ticket on the ballot in Michigan is making steady progress. As it started the second month of petition-collecting the Socialist Workers Party reported that its members and friends have reached the half-way point in their campaign for a line on the 1960 ballot.

sands of signatures, the SWP is aiming at 32,000 from 16 counties. Getting that many signatures in hot, humid weather is a big achievement for a relatively small organization. It takes devotion to socialist principles, determination and hard work. Fortunately, SWP members and friends have enough of these qualities to make up for their small numbers.

meet to help put the SWP on the ballot. Many of them are now hoarse as well as bone-tired. No wonder, for it is estimated they have spoken to at least 50,000 people.

## West Coast Vacation School Enjoys a Capacity Turnout

BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIF., Sept. 7 — Socialists, trade unionists, and their families are gathered here for the ninth annual encampment of the West Coast Vacation School. They have come from Vancouver, Seattle, Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles and Hawaii.

Reconstruction Period through the Populist upsurge. Two lectures have been delivered by Arne Swabeck on "Ten Years of the Chinese Revolution." Still to be heard are two lectures by T. Edwards on "The Great French Revolution of 1789," and three by William F. Warde on "The Philosophy of Materialism." Warde will also give two lectures on "Alienation in Modern Society."

## ...N.Y. Labor Parade

(Continued from Page 1) and most exploited workers enjoyed good turnouts. District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, provided more than 10,000 marchers, a large number of them Negro and Puerto Rican workers.

participate. One of the biggest, best-disciplined unions in the city, their participation would have added great impact to the march. The longshoremen were also missing.

## ...Sidelights

(Continued from Page 1) such a magnificent battle for union recognition got a lot of applause. They had two ambulances with posters explaining their own illness: "Hospital Workers Are Sick of Sweatshop Wages. We Want Full Union Recognition."

**Socialist Equality By 1965?**  
The high rate of growth of Soviet industry is becoming increasingly impressive. Many countries are studying the methods of planned economy in hope of duplicating the Soviet achievement.

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Many Americans are now reluctant to accept cold-war propaganda accounts of what is happening in the Soviet Union. More than a million people visited the Soviet fair held in New York this summer. This group of visitors is studying a model of an automated factory.

## Magazine Sees Public Opinion Becoming Favorable to USSR

By Bert Deck  
As the final preparations for receiving Soviet Premier Khrushchev get underway in this country, we hear gloomy warnings in some circles that the American public is going "soft on Communism."

of most Americans there exists some sort of ill-defined but very real interdependence between our freedom and our material well-being. Personal freedom and a good standard of living go together. But a high living standard depends upon a high degree of industrial development.

## ...Laos People Hostile

(Continued from Page 1) given these native politicians and the tiny aristocracy and merchant class they represent a license to steal. They have utilized this to the maximum. Since the source of the plunder is the U.S. Treasury they are already rich beyond their wildest dreams of a few years back and, as long as they follow orders, they consider their prospects as shiny as the gold in Fort Knox.

clear annihilation for the sake of our "manners," "truth" and "taste." The American working people's mode of thinking which connects technological progress, material well-being and freedom is fully justified in my opinion. This outlook, which Pipes now wishes to scrap, is based on very real social experience. Political freedom cannot survive for long if most people are poor and if only a minority can enjoy comforts and luxuries.

## When Socialism Caught America's Imagination

In 1912 the "Debs for President" campaign caught the imagination of the American labor movement; and the vote for socialism reached its high peak. What was the secret of Debs' success? Can militant trade-unionists of today learn something from this great American socialist leader?

Thus the American working people grasp more readily why it is that, though the Soviet working people oppose the bureaucratic rule, they are attached to the Soviet economic system and will defend the Soviet Union against all attempts to restore capitalism.

# The American Way of Life

Dr. Hosler and Form 2153-X  
It's quite easy for an American to get a publication from the Soviet Union through the mails. All that's required of him is that he fill out a form stating that he has "subscribed to, or otherwise solicited," material "which contains political propaganda as defined by the Foreign Registration Act." Simple.

Finally last January the New York Post Office advised Dr. Hosler his magazine had arrived and would be forwarded as soon as he signed the innocent little form having to do with "foreign propaganda," etc. Not caring for the "affidavit" character of the form but anxious to get the magazine, Dr. Hosler signed and returned the form. But still no Moscow News.

## Labor Politics

**Labor Politics**  
"Which Way for Labor: Democratic Party or Labor Party?" by Murry Weiss. Bulletin No. 3 of Marxist Studies. 22 pp. 25 cents.  
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116 University Place  
New York 3, N.Y.

Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50.

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Why Was It Just New York?

Working people have every right to be proud of the New York Labor Day Parade—unquestionably the biggest turnout of its kind in American labor history.

What Khrushchev Should See

"What Khrushchev Should See in America" is assuming the proportions of a national contest. A young boy suggests a football game, a Brooklyn civic group proposes Coney Island, "the working-man's vacation paradise," cold warriors recommend a tour of military installations and an 11-year-old girl is offering a sampling of her mother's borsht, "the best in the Bronx."

The Basic Issue in Laos

The fighting in Laos is the renewal of an old struggle. Following Japan's surrender in World War II, the people of Indo-China united in a revolt against French imperialism's attempt to reinstitute itself through puppet rulers. In Laos this fight was led by the Pathet Lao from 1946 to 1954, when the French armies suffered a crushing defeat in Viet Nam.

"How Badly We Were Fooled"

Some penetrating observations about Congress and the labor movement were made by Elmer Brown, President of the International Typographical Union, at the one-hundred-and-first convention of that organization in Philadelphia, Aug. 15.

Why weren't demonstrations held when Congress merely threatened to pass anti-labor legislation. Think of giant marches by the auto workers in Detroit and Flint; of a mass turnout of truckdrivers, longshoremen and seamen in San Francisco; of battalions of strikers parading in all the steel centers.

China's Communes

China's Communes

Are They a New Form of Slavery?

By Daniel Roberts

In their attacks on China's rural peoples' communes, U.S. big-business propagandists have decried the Chinese CP's "exploitation" of the peasantry.

Let us consider these accusations, beginning with the charge that the CP regime exploits the peasantry. The horrendous crime alleged against the Chinese regime is that it extracts maximum surpluses from agriculture to feed growing industrial centers, to provide an increasing supply of agricultural raw materials for industry, and to engage in foreign trade for modern industrial machinery.

Now, the regime does take surpluses from the peasants without giving them any equivalent in consumer goods. It also demands that the Chinese peasantry supply consumer goods for themselves through the multiplication of their handicrafts.

LANDLORDS TOOK 70%

Before the Chinese CP took power, landlords and usurers took away the peasants' surpluses—in fact they often took 70% of the peasants' product and sometimes more. This led solely to the landlord's personal enrichment. It didn't help to improve the land or to industrialize the country.

The Chinese revolution freed the country from these parasites. It cleared the ground for a long-term program of industrialization which the regime is carrying out as an essential base for the emancipation of future generations from want, illiteracy and despotism.

In order to industrialize, China has no alternative but to take surpluses from the peasants and transform them into capital accumulations. (It must also accumulate capital by extracting surplus labor from the workers. Before the revolution this surplus value went principally for the enrichment of foreign capitalists.)

Of course, if China were granted long-term credits, say for 30 years, it could develop industry, train a large body of skilled workers and modernize its agriculture without demanding that the peasants (or the workers) make tremendous sacrifices or undergo severe privations.

But where exactly is China to obtain such long-term credits? From the Soviet Union? The USSR has supplied machinery and technical instruction to China in exchange for grain but it lacks accumulations enabling it to extend long-term credits on the scale the Chinese people need. The Soviets have too many shortages themselves.

The United States, and to a lesser extent Great Britain, possess huge accumulations of capital. But the United States government refuses to extend long-



Though in total area China is about one and a third times as large as the United States, 90% of its 650 million people live in an area about a fifth of the size of the U.S.

term credits to China. In fact, it refuses to recognize the People's Republic of China diplomatically.

OPERATION RATHOLE

This country does send billions of dollars abroad annually. It used to send funds to mainland China too when Chiang Kai-shek was in power. These funds are now sent to Chiang at his new location on Taiwan. (His yearly allowance from the U.S. at present comes to about \$100 million.)

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SEMI-MILITARY DRIVE

As for Parsons' charge about "slave labor," it is purely gratuitous. There has been a vast semi-military mobilization of labor in China (the CP regime itself speaks of it as "semi-military").

vitally necessary irrigation, flood-control and water-conservation projects without which China's agriculture cannot prosper. Manpower is China's principal resource. The tools at China's disposal are primitive. But the pooling of millions of laborers produces amazing results.

Furthermore, the CP was not the first regime in the country's history to conduct these mobilizations. They are traditional in China, whose intensive agriculture has always rested on such public works.

The old Chinese state arose 40 centuries ago because a centralized agency was needed to mobilize huge forces for the public works. Periodic levies for communal labor to keep up and ex-

Headlines in Other Lands

Korean 'Detainees'

The possibility that Japan will allow about one sixth of the Korean "detainees" to go to North Korea has alarmed the U.S. State Department. The "detainees" are Korean nationals who were forcibly uprooted by the Japanese imperialists during World War II to work in Japan's factories. Originally they numbered two million. Now 600,000 are left.

General Strike

A general strike in Calcutta and nearby industrial center of Howrah Sept. 3 brought clashes with police. The strike in these two poverty-ridden cities, where most people find their homes on the sidewalks, was aimed at the Bengal State of which Calcutta is the capital. The strikers, said to be Communist Party-led, were protesting the state's handling of food supplies and maintained that government policies are creating high rice prices. Nine people were reported killed in Howrah and seven in Calcutta where police fired 14 times into the crowd. Approximately 800 have been arrested in the two cities.

Rains Bring Relief

Radio Peking announced Sept. 3 that rains in the last few days have terminated drought conditions in the Yangtze and Yellow River areas of the People's Republic. China has been plagued this year by floods in the South and droughts in the North. Climatic conditions were described as the worst in many decades. As People's Daily, Chinese Communist Party organ, stated last July, "the agricultural production of our country is highly dependent on natural changes."

Resistance Fighters, Unionists Form Party in Morocco

A left-wing nationalist movement in Morocco, representing 600,000 workers and 5,000 armed units, has been consolidated into the National Union of Popular Forces. The coalition was once part of the Istiqlal (Independence) party that won liberation from France in 1956. The left-wing split from the party last winter because Istiqlal leaders sided with the upper classes of Moroccan society and with the monarchy.

Urges Boycott

Chief Albert Luthuli, President of the African National Congress, is appealing for economic action rather than "violent" struggle against South

British Elections

British political parties are now poised for the forthcoming general elections on Oct. 8. Prime Minister Macmillan's decision to have the election this fall was based on what he considers to be an advantageous political situation for the Conservatives over the Labor Party. However, the Labor Party candidates are preparing a hard fight.

Mexican Gov't Jails CP Leader in Anti-Union Drive

Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party has been arrested and charged with "subversion and inciting violence." This action marks an intensification of the Mexican Government's witch-hunt and anti-labor drive resulting from the nationwide railroad workers' strike last March. Resentment against the CP leader's arrest is considerable, reports the Sept. 8 N.Y. Times: "Persons of liberal, but anti-Communist views, have accused the Government of having jailed some labor agitators without due process of law."

Eye-Witness Describes A Chinese Commune

Drastic changes have been introduced in the set-up of China's communes since they were started last year. In the Aug. 15 Christian Science Monitor, Ronald Stead cites an eye-witness account of the developments in the Kwang Fu commune, one of the largest in the country, located in Soochow in Central China. Kwang Fu contains 70,000 households, and "22,000 people are actually working land in 22 'production brigades' and 189 'production teams.'"

sufficiently in advance, and the notion that communes could be run without adequate money for wages was proved completely wrong." The new plan provides for the workers to receive wages on the basis of "each according to his work." At present the Kwang Fu commune budgets its income as follows: 57.3% for wages, 11.7% for taxes and 31% for accumulation and future development.

The big change in the internal set-up of this commune as it was established last September, is the introduction of money payments for labor and the restoration of private plots to the members. The new policy has "progressively raised communal morale," according to the Monitor's informant. "Planning was not detailed

Victims of Cold War

These impoverished displaced persons have become victims of the cold war. Walter C. Dowling, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, recently intervened in negotiations between Japan and South Korea which will decide the issue of where the "detainees" will go.

High Rice Prices

Although 95% of them originally came from South Korea, many of them would prefer to go to North Korea which they believe to be economically thriving. In fact last winter they were on the verge of leaving for North Korea when the South Koreans threatened Japan with reprisals. Their departure was then canceled.

Resistance Fighters, Unionists Form Party in Morocco

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