

American Nazi Run Out of N.Y.

Cops Save Rockwell from Angry Crowd After He Calls for Extermination of Jews

NEW YORK, June 23 — Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the "American Nazi Party," got the bum's rush here yesterday. It took 200 cops to rescue him from an infuriated throng in the rotunda of the Manhattan Supreme Court building.

Hundreds of people surged forward shouting, "Throw the bum out!" "You want to gas people!" Cops were knocked down in the rush. TV equipment was broken.

Emergency squads arrived, rushed Rockwell out of the building and in two hours they had him on a plane back to his home base in Arlington, Va. "He looked scared," commented one detective who accompanied him to the airport.

The crowd had gathered at the courthouse to attend a hearing on an injunction to bar the city from granting a permit to the Negro-hater and Jew-hater for a rally in Union Square July 4.

It had been disclosed May 27 that he had applied for the permit for the provocative rally and once the news became known throughout the city popular anger rose swiftly. Labor, Jewish and Negro organizations lodged strong protests.

Within an hour after the outbreak at the courthouse Mayor Wagner announced that the permit would not be issued. If Rockwell did appear at Union Square, Wagner said, the police would be put in a position of having to "quell a riot."

Today it was reported that Rockwell plans to return to New York to take court action to win a permit. The American Civil Liberties Union, which takes the position that free speech should not be denied to anyone, said it will support his permit bid though it abhors his views.

Rockwell's brazen plan to "invade" New York with Nazi-outfitted storm troopers was first disclosed by the liberal New York Post which then apparently decided to give him the "silent treatment."

The June 13 Militant then carried a lead story headlined: "Nazi Announces Fourth of July Rally Against New York Negroes and Jews." Urging a mass counter-demonstration, thousands of extra copies of the issue were run off and distributed in working-class areas and in the Negro and Jewish communities.

The first big step toward meeting the fascist provocation came with the formation of the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation, headed by the noted civil rights attorney, Conrad Lynn. The committee immediately

launched a series of sit-ins at Woolworth's and the two department stores in Arlington, Va. announced they were desegregating their lunch counters.

A Woolworth spokesman in the Washington, D.C. suburb announced the store's lunch counter would begin serving Negroes and whites on an equal basis.

A few hours later, Lansbury's Department Store announced it would follow suit. The third store, Kahn's, simply began serving Negroes without making an announcement.

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5 Million Japanese Workers Say 'No' to U.S. War Alliance

Stage One-Day Political Strike

JUNE 22 — Today in Japan, seven months of uninterrupted popular struggle against ratification of the military alliance with the U.S. came to a climax with a massive general strike of more than five million workers.

Today in Washington, the Republicans and Democrats joined hands in defying the sentiment of the Japanese people by having the Senate approve the war pact 90 to 2. Voting against were two Southern Democrats, Russell of Georgia and Long of Louisiana — on the ground that under the treaty the U.S. would have to "consult" Japan before it launched an attack from its soil.

In Japan, Prime Minister Kishi braced himself to cling to his office until copies of the treaty arrived from the U.S. for final signature.

He indicated he would throw in the towel as soon as the pact became law. Meanwhile his Liberal-Democratic party began a dogfight for posts in the interim cabinet that would rule until new elections are held in late summer or fall.

The strike was a magnificent protest against the treaty. Railways, buses and trolleys were brought to a halt. Sixty thousand shop owners closed their doors in a sympathy demonstration. The union of government employees shut down the Defense and Finance Ministries and other government agencies with mass sitdowns at department entrances.

Described as the biggest political strike in postwar Japan, the action indicated the kind of reception Eisenhower would have received on his visit if he hadn't cancelled it at the last minute.

Elsewhere in the South, a white minister-student and a Negro minister-student were sentenced June 8 to ten days at hard labor and fined \$200 for sitting down together in a coffee shop. After serving two days they were released pending appeal.

Rev. Ralph E. King, 23-year-old white Mississippian now studying theology at Boston University, was staying at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery, Ala. four hours after having been convicted of trumped-up charges arising out of an earlier integrated luncheon.

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Japanese Unionists in Demonstration Against War Pact



Two days before the general protest strike of five million workers in Japan, a group of unionists are shown demonstrating together with students. Some of them wear helmets in readiness for a police attack as they march towards the Diet building. They shouted slogans against Premier Kishi and the hated U.S. war treaty which was rammed through the Diet under pressure from Washington against the overwhelming opposition of the Japanese people.

Teamster Victimized For Role in Sitdown

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UAW president Walter Reuther has announced that the purpose of the conference will be "to facilitate a full discussion of the issues and the candidates" and that the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates will be invited to talk to the conference.

In a letter to Reuther, Dobbs said, "In the interest of insuring (Continued on Page 3)

Aircraft Workers Fight Strikebreaking Moves

JUNE 20 — The strike involving about 30,000 workers in seven Connecticut plants of the United Aircraft Corporation remains about ninety per cent effective in its third week.

This is no small tribute to the rank-and-file members of the United Auto Worker locals and International Association of Machinist lodges who are involved in the work stoppage. For the company is unfolding an obviously well-planned formula for strike breaking. It has received complete cooperation in this from state and local government officials, from the National Labor Relations Board and from the courts.

The strike for a new contract at three plants organized by the UAW and four by the IAM, began June 8, and the corporation immediately tried to operate the plants behind the picket lines. It flatly announced in full-page newspaper advertisements and public statements reminiscent of

a previous era, that it was going to break the strike. It said it would never agree to granting a union shop — a major demand in the negotiations — and claimed the union did not represent the workers.

This claim was given the lie by a spontaneous outpouring of workers on the picket lines at all seven plants during the first days of the strike. Then a great hue and cry about "violence" went up from company and government officials in spite of the fact that even the commercial press admitted there had been very little of it, except by police, who arrested some 40 strikers.

The union officials in charge of the strike entered into court-certified agreements with the corporation and with the National Labor Relations Board to bar mass picketing and "intimidation of nonstrikers" both at the plants and elsewhere.

These union officials are apparently seeking to appear "respectable" or they think the agreements legally preferable to outright injunctions which the courts had indicated they would certainly have granted to the corporation. In any case the picket lines are now limited to about twenty strikers per plant.

In some ways this arrangement can be worse than an injunction, for the union officials have accepted responsibility for this dangerous blow at mass picketing, which is the most effective means the workers have of showing their solidarity.

The strikers still mass by the hundreds in streets near the plants, but the scabs are allowed (Continued on Page 4)

High Court Denies Pension to Deportee

The Supreme Court upheld, June 20, a 1954 amendment to the Social Security Act permitting the government to deny old-age pension benefits to people deported as "Communists."

The court handed down a five-to-four ruling in the case of Ephram Nestor who was deported in 1956 on charges that he had belonged to the Communist party from 1933 to 1939. The minority branded the ruling as using Social Security as a weapon against those who "incur the displeasure of Congress."

Majority of People Support Struggle of Unions on Pact

By Harry Ring

The June 22 general strike of five million workers and students in Japan has given new, dramatic proof that the majority of the people there are unalterably opposed to a military alliance with the U.S. Yet Washington demands the treaty be ratified and the opposition to it be crushed.

Why does the White House, Congress and the Pentagon so bitterly oppose this popular anti-war sentiment? One would think that if a government were genuinely dedicated

to peace, it would seek to ally itself with millions of working people fighting for peace. It would be especially heartened to see the organization of a huge anti-war movement in a country like Japan, where fierce militarism held sway for decades.

Instead, Washington finds itself the target of the anti-war protests of the Japanese workers and students and can counter only with the untruthful plea that the Japanese movement represents merely a duped minority of crazy, mixed-up kids led by "Communist agents."

Small minority indeed! A Tokyo dispatch in the New York Herald Tribune reports that the five million people who participated in the general strike on June 22 included "railwaymen, students, teachers, shopkeepers and even Buddhist monks" — a cross section of the population.

Again, here is the estimate of the Herald Tribune's sober-minded political analyst, Walter Lippmann:

"There is no use deluding ourselves... that the opposition to the treaty and to the President's visit was confined to a small minority of Communists incited and paid for by Peiping and Moscow."

The preponderant opinion in Japan is neutralist, and "When we urge them to be anti-neutralist they respond by being anti-American. . . . In Tokyo mighty little has been heard recently from the alleged majority who (Continued on Page 2)

"The people who run the State Department have become somewhat hysterical and they have good reason to be, for in Japan they are confronting not an economically underdeveloped country whose people have the will to fight for their freedom but are limited in material resources. They are face to face with the industrial powerhouse of Asia and one of the most industrialized nations of the world."

"The Japanese working class numbers in the millions and is militant to the core. It has been fighting side-by-side with youth who are politically aroused and who are determined to save Japan from having its cities A-bombed as happened once before — in the second world war, at the hands of the United States."

Kishi's government will undoubtedly, fall soon, Mrs. Weiss said, though she thought the battle to remove the American bases from Japan will not be so easily won. For this, the working class will have to mount a struggle for political power.

"But the Japanese workers and the student youth of Japan are learning the lessons that will lead them to that final struggle for peace and for socialism."

Turning to the international setting for the Japanese demonstrations — the U-2 incident and the collapse of the Summit — Mrs. Weiss declared:

"Most of the people of the world were disillusioned and frightened by the U.S. handling of the U-2 incident and this disillusionment about the possibility of negotiating peace has turned into the conviction that it is necessary to struggle against the warmakers in the U.S. and take away their power to make war."

Demonstrators told newsmen they were acting in solidarity with their fellow socialists of Zengakuren, the Japanese student federation, by backing their fight against the treaty.

Another group of YSA members and supporters picketed a State Department office in downtown Boston over the treaty.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 20 — Members and supporters of the Young Socialist Alliance from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore picketed the White House today in protest against the war treaty with Japan.

They distributed several thousand copies of a statement which called for immediate scrapping of all U.S. bases in Japan; an "end to all war treaties, new and old, with Japan"; and a "cessation of all U.S. interference with the democratic right of the Japanese people concerning their internal affairs."

Dr. Pauling declared, "I am convinced that these names would be used for reprisals against idealistic, high-minded workers for peace."

Questioned by newsmen on his risking a possible "contempt" conviction by refusing to inform on his collaborators, Dr. Pauling said: "Do you think anyone tells me what to do — with threats? I make up my own mind. If I want to take a chance, I take a chance."

Senator Dodd, who has also opened a red-baiting campaign against the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, ordered Dr. Pauling to produce the names at a committee session Aug. 9. If he refuses to yield the names, as he says he will, contempt proceedings might be initiated against him.

He brushed aside "assurances" by Senator Dodd (D-Conn.), who chaired the hearing that the committee was not trying to "torment" or "harass" him.

"No matter what assurances the subcommittee might give

Socialist Fund Drive Attains 98% of Goal

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers party's \$16,000 Socialist Fund was 98 per cent completed by the June 15 deadline with all SWP branches, with one exception, fulfilling their quota in full and on time.

Several branches came through to beat the deadline by dint of heroic efforts. Socials, rummage sales, bazaars, house parties, and in some cases loans supplemented the individual contributions of party members who extended themselves to meet their fund pledges.

Party supporters played an important part in making it possible to raise the Socialist fund. They made their contributions, not only through direct payments to the national center, but in the branches too, and in some cases were a decisive factor in making it possible for branches to fulfill their quotas.

For example, Chicago writes that: "Without the outstanding returns from our supporters in this election year we would definitely not have been able to meet our quota on time without borrowing the money. We received \$250 from sixteen party supporters, according to our last count. This is twice the amount we have been able to raise from supporters in 'past drives and, we believe, the increase has political significance." Indeed it does.

When the New York branch executive committee learned that there would be a small deficit at the conclusion of the Socialist Fund campaign, they volunteered to raise an additional \$75 over and above their quota to help liquidate the deficit.

We trust that other branches and party supporters will take note of the New York branch action. As of this date the deficit amounts to \$367 short of the \$16,000 goal. If a few of the branches and individual supporters follow the example set by New York the small deficit can be easily met without any great financial strain on any group or individual contributors. Credit for all additional contributions will be given in subsequent issues of the Militant.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all members and party supporters for their wonderful response to our appeal. We know that all branches, without exception, put forth their utmost effort to meet their quotas and deserve the greatest credit for this accomplishment. (See final Scoreboard on page 2)

An early socialist leader once commented that "free enterprise" is robbery. Chicago Criminal Court Judge Leslie Salter seems to believe that robbery is "free enterprise" — at least when the robbery is committed by off-duty cops.

Salter has freed Chicago policemen John Begley and Robert Polite on probation. They had admitted stealing merchandise valued at \$1,800 from an appliance store. The thefts were disclosed during revelations of organized burglary by Chicago policemen, who were hauling off loot in patrol cars.

Judge Salter said he knew the public expected better behavior from public servants but that the cops didn't earn enough to raise families on and, besides, they were "engaged in free enterprise" because they were off-duty when the thefts occurred.

Clear Two of 'Contempt'; Six Convictions Upheld

The U.S. Court of Appeals on June 18 upheld the contempt-of-Congress convictions of six persons who defied Congressional committees on First Amendment grounds and reversed the convictions of two others who had taken the same stand.

In the case of Mrs. Mary Knowles, a library employee and a Quaker, the court ruled that her interrogators had failed to make clear the purpose of their investigation or questions. The same ruling was made in the case of Mrs. Goldie Watson, a former Philadelphia school teacher.

The court upheld the convictions of: William A. Price, a reporter fired from the Daily News for defying the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, now secre-

tary of the Committee of First Amendment Defendants. Robert Shelton, who was fired as copy writer by the New York Times for the same reason. John T. Gojack, a former vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Herman Livright, who lost his job as a New Orleans TV program director. Norton Russell, an engineer. Bernard Deutch, a nuclear scientist.

In these cases, the court held the Congressional committees had made clear the purpose of their investigation and had a right to probe the political beliefs and association of the witnesses. The six face terms ranging from three to nine months and fines ranging from \$100 to \$500. All will appeal to the Supreme Court.

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The Truth About Cuba

# July 26 Movement Leads the Revolution

By Joseph Hansen

Eighth in a series of articles.

By 1954 Batista appeared impregnable. His army, equipped with the latest American weapons and advised by an American military mission, held the island's political life in a tight net. Police terror kept the meshes of the net in good repair. Business was booming and the dictator enjoyed the full support of Wall Street and the State Department. It appeared a propitious time to add some democratic camouflage. A presidential election, held November 1, was won handily by Batista after the sole token oppositional candidate, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin withdrew in despair and disgust.

In another step calculated to lower dissatisfaction with his rule, Batista granted a concession after being sworn in as president. On May 13, 1955, he signed a bill providing a general amnesty of political prisoners.

Castro had been approached in prison with an offer of freedom in return for modifying his opposition to the dictatorship. He refused such a deal, however; and, upon arriving in Havana May 17, resumed his political attacks on the regime.

But Castro found the avenues for democratic expression so meager as to be of little consequence. He decided to go into exile in Mexico in order better to organize an underground struggle.

## Learn Guerrilla Warfare

How serious Castro was in this aim can be gathered from the fact that one of his first efforts was directed at overcoming a weakness which he and his followers felt keenly — their lack of military training. Castro succeeded in persuading Colonel Alberto Bayo to give a select group of cadres theoretical and practical training in guerrilla warfare. Bayo was well-known in Latin America as an expert in this field, having served in the Spanish forces that fought Abd El Krim in Morocco. The colonel became an admirer of the Moroccan guerrilla fighters and made a study of their tactics, which he sought, unsuccessfully, to place at the disposal of the Republican government of Spain in the civil war against Franco.

Castro himself participated only to a limited degree in this training. As the main political organizer, he spent the greater part of his time among refugee circles in Miami, Key West, Tampa and New York in search of funds and recruits.

Cuban refugee circles were divided at the time into many groups and tendencies. Castro was a member of the bourgeois-democratic Ortodoxo party, but soon found himself embroiled with the leadership over what to him was the key question — the necessity for serious preparation and active organization of the armed overthrow of the Batista dictatorship. Finally on March 19, 1956, disillusioned with the vacillations and compromises of the Ortodoxo chieftains on this issue, he announced the formation of the July 26 Movement as an independent revolutionary organization.

The most noteworthy feature of this political formation in the following years was its consistent refusal to compromise on the basic platform on which it stood — active organization of a popular uprising against Batista. Several attempts were made by leaders of the Autentico and Ortodoxo parties to get Castro to subordinate his aims to a common front in which they would have decisive voice. In each case he refused although he at the same time sought united action, particularly if it would facilitate getting material aid for the rebel forces in Cuba.

The year 1956 marked a significant turning point in Cuban politics. On April 4 a conspiracy between the "Monte Cristi" group and some lower officers in the army headed by Colonel Ramon Barquin, was discovered. The officers were court-martialed and sentenced to the Isle of Pines. The conspiracy was of symptomatic importance, revealing that a section of the officer caste were uneasy over the unpopularity of Batista and thinking of finding a more acceptable figure.

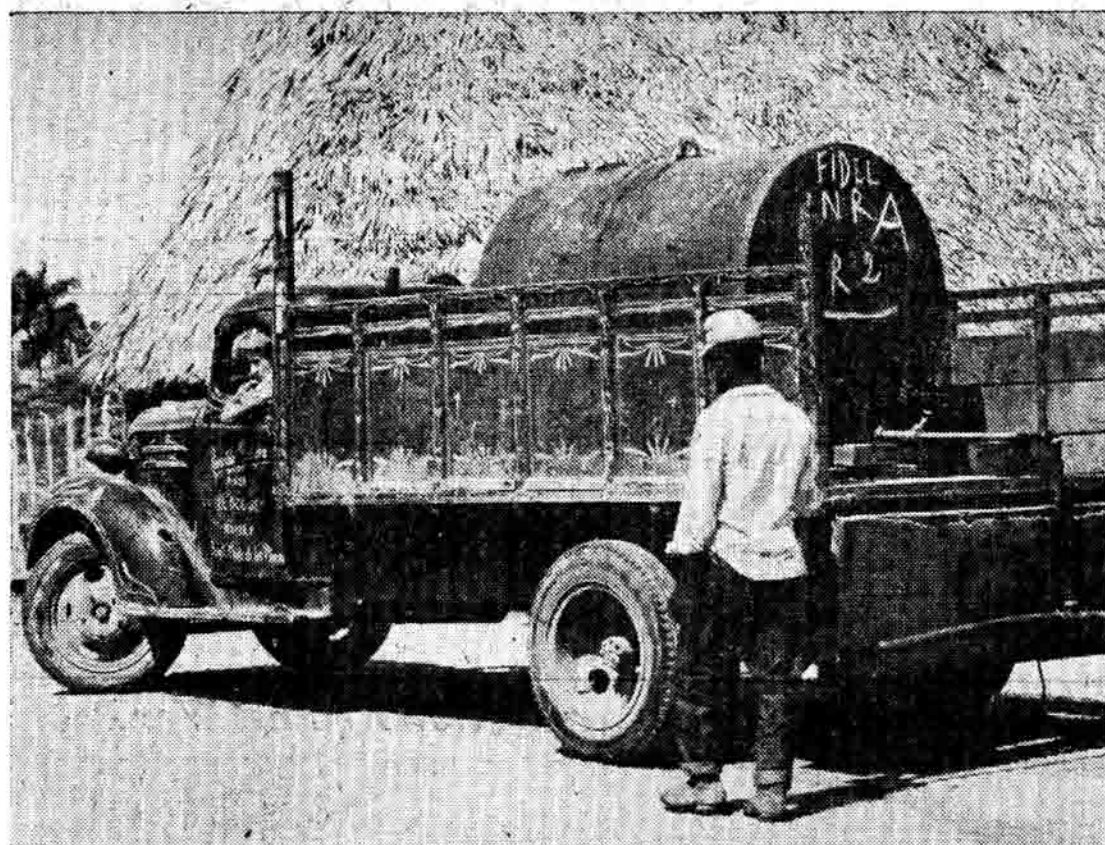
On April 29 a small group attempted, in emulation of Castro's Moncada raid, to seize the Goicuria army fortress at Matanzas. The attempt was smashed.

Apparently Castro judged that such actions indicated a rise in revolutionary sentiment in Cuba. On November 15 he announced his intention to invade the island as the first step in leading a popular insurrection.

The story of his landing is now well known. On a small yacht, the "Granma," capable of holding a couple of dozen men, Castro set out from Mexico with a force of eighty-two and all the arms and ammunition that could be put on board. An uprising in Santiago was timed for November 30 to divert attention from the landing. The uprising went through on schedule and was put down. But due to bad weather and engine trouble, the "Granma" was delayed until December 2 and the landing was made at an unfavorable swampy spot where the arms could not easily be unloaded.

Batista learned of the landing the same day that it was made and by December 5 the small "invasion" force was surrounded. They suffered a heavy defeat, only twelve men managing to evade the attackers and eventually as-

## "FIDEL INRA"



Militant photo by J.H.

The letters "FIDEL" and "INRA" — often combined as on the tank in this truck — appear throughout Cuba. To most Cubans, Fidel Castro personifies the revolution that freed the island from the Wall Street-supported dictatorship of Batista. INRA, the National Institute of Agrarian Reform, is in charge of the sweeping change in land ownership. The Institute is now pulling the econ-

omy together and directing it in a planned direction.

An inspiring sight to visitors from hate-filled America is the freedom from race prejudice which Cuba enjoys. Everywhere Negroes and whites can be seen working or playing together as in this picture of a home-made sprinkler laying the dust in the roadway at a co-operative.

semble in a safe place in the Sierra Maestras. Batista claimed, and apparently believed, that Castro had been killed. For a time it was difficult to obtain evidence to the contrary. Nevertheless, this small band of twelve was to swell in less than two years to an army powerful enough to defeat Batista's well-trained and well-equipped forces and topple the dictatorship.

The leaders of the July 26 Movement ascribe their final success principally to their tactics. It must be noted, however, that the best of tactics are of little avail in the absence of favorable social and political conditions. These were quite ripe for revolution as can be judged from the fact that on July 31, 1957, a spontaneous general strike occurred in Santiago and spread swiftly throughout the country.

It should be noted, too, that in the political atmosphere generated under Batista another leadership, much like the July 26 Movement in composition and coloration, had formed in Havana. This was the Directorio Revolucionario, a group centered among the university students. Under Jose Antonio Echevarria, the Directorio staged a raid on the Presidential Palace March 13, 1957 in an attempt to assassinate Batista. This terroristic action, heroic as it was, proved crippling; some of the best leaders of the group, including Echevarria, were killed and Batista only received a bad scare.

## Appeal to Campesinos

As a major tactic, the July 26 Movement sought a base in the Cuban peasantry. Its main appeals were directed to the countryside where it hoped to recruit its fighting forces. The leading slogan was land to the campesinos.

Setting up what was in effect a dual government in the Sierra Maestras, Castro sought to give an example to the farmers, sharecroppers and field workers of what they could expect from the July 26 Movement in contrast to Batista's regime in Havana. The example was quite convincing, for the July 26 Movement was a spartan organization that sought to live according to what it taught. The campesinos began to support it actively and then to join its guerrilla forces in increasing numbers. By the summer of 1958 the point of qualitative change was reached — the guerrilla bands became large enough to operate as an army in the field.

Batista, like Chiang Kai-shek, sought to crush the guerrillas by an ambitious military drive. Like Chiang's troops, however, the ranks of Batista's army proved receptive to revolutionary appeals and began to join the rebels. Finally, like the Chinese revolutionary leaders, the Cubans launched a counterattack that brought them to power.

On the political side, Castro sought from the beginning to speak for Cuba as a whole. His principal appeal was to end Batista's bloody, dictatorial rule and put a government responsible to the people in power. He received some support from individuals in bourgeois circles but it is worth observing that the class as a whole did not rally to his banner. The most powerful ones stuck with Batista. When the dictatorship was collapsing, a "junta" of generals was set up that evidently enjoyed the backing of these interests. They sought to negotiate with Castro, but he refused to deal with them. Having learned from the experience of the Guatemalan revolution that failure to break up the old army is a fatal error, Castro did not intend to walk into that trap. Out of tactical considerations he took the far-reaching measure, upon reaching Havana, of breaking up both Batista's army and Batista's police.

Not even the middle class in the cities appears to have been enthusiastic over Castro's July 26 Movement. The upper petty-bourgeois layers that opposed Batista, including businessmen and manufacturers, tended to support the Autentico or Ortodoxo parties and a clandestine organization, the "Civil Resistance Movement," which included professors, teachers and white-collar workers in its ranks. This underground action group, centered principally in Havana, had three sections, propaganda, fund-raising and supplies. The sections were divided into cells of ten persons, each of whom sought to enlist another ten persons to form a new cell. By the beginning of 1958, as the July 26 Movement grew in weight, the Civic Resistance Movement began to note a sharp rise in financial contributions. In January these were \$7,000; in March \$20,000.

As for the working class, it was caught without an effective political leadership of its own. The trade unions were dominated by venal officials holding their posts through Batista's favor. The Communist party was discredited because of its support to Batista in the past. Moreover it had no independent policy. Like the Communist party in the United States, its main concern was to advance the Kremlin's foreign policy of maintaining the status quo. Consequently the Cuban workers tended to favor the July 26 Movement and to support it actively insofar as they could without a dynamic leadership and fighting organizations of their own.

## ... Japan

(Continued from Page 1)  
are supposed to be for the treaty.

Why are the Japanese workers and students "neutralist" and "anti-American," as Lippmann puts it? They have resisted the efforts of the Kishi government to remilitarize their country. In the course of that fight they have come to recognize that the principal force behind Kishi is the State Department.

The Japanese people see the drift toward World War III and they are not convinced by the American-inspired propaganda barrage that the USSR and China are responsible for this.

They see that it is Washington that has fought to keep war-mongering dictators like Syngman Rhee in power.

They see that it is Washington that adds to world tensions by refusing to recognize the established government of China.

They see that it is Washington that has rearmend West Germany; that blocks agreement on a nuclear test ban; that brushes aside disarmament proposals.

They see a global network of U.S. troops and bases encircling the Soviet Union and China — and they resent being a part of that network. They have seen the Pentagon deliberately court war by flying spy planes over the Soviet border. And they have discovered that U-2's have been secretly based in their own country.

The Japanese people are not "anti-American." This has been amply testified to by the U.S. reporters who, walked unmolested in the ranks of the demonstrators. But the Japanese people are firmly opposed to the war plans of American big business.

### Opposition in U.S.

Their attitude is completely progressive. It should be supported by the entire American labor and student movement — by everyone who wants to fight for peace. The first significant recognition of this has come from 400 clergymen throughout the country who have protested government plans for the continued military occupation of Japan and have demanded of Congress that the pending treaty be scrapped.

The stand of the clergymen was published in the Congressional Record June 16. They cite facts and figures to show that powerful Japanese corporations want the U.S. military machine there for the profits it will bring them. And they show that giant U.S. corporations like Standard Oil, General Electric and Westinghouse have huge investments in Japan and they too seek to profit from Japan's remilitarization.

In Japan, in Germany, in England — wherever the working people have fought rearmament and the drive to war, they have found themselves in collision with the self-appointed "policeman of the world," the United States government.

It is up to us, the American people, to get our country in step with the worldwide fight for peace by bringing about a basic change in government and in foreign policy.

### Equal Rights?

Women secretaries in New York average \$91.50 a week, while male secretaries get \$100.50 a week, according to a Labor Department survey. Male janitors average \$1.76 an hour but it's \$1.58 an hour for women janitors.

# Who Is Democratic — Kishi or the Students?

By Lillian Kiesel

According to the big business press, the struggle in Japan over the "mutual security" treaty has placed democracy there in great jeopardy. The student demonstrations have been represented as the actions of a small, determined minority seeking by "violence" to impose its will on the majority, whose wishes are supposedly expressed by the Kishi government.

The issue of democracy is very closely linked to the struggles against the military treaty, but it is the Kishi regime that has been seeking to flout the popular will. On the other hand, when Zengakuren, the national student organization, launched the fight against the treaty, it expressed the sentiments of the majority of the population.

In fact, the evidence of popular opposition to the Kishi-negotiated pact has been so overwhelming that even reporters for the American press have had to give an indication of its scope.

### "Incipient Revolution"

Describing the political situation in Japan as one of "incipient revolution," Richard L. Strout of the Christian Science Monitor wrote June 16 that "The easiest explanation for Tokyo riots was 'Communist subversion'."

However, this overlooks the fact that "Japan is the only nation that has felt two atomic explosions. Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It has also felt defeat in war and revulsion from militarist control."

"Japan's revision to war is expressed in the . . . disarmament clause written into its Constitution. . . .

"Thus there is a deep drive for neutralism in elements of Japanese thinking. . . .

"On the economic side, some Japanese want to restore trade to China. . . .

"Finally, the Kishi government is under bitter attack by most of the Tokyo press and a debate rages as to whether it was wise in ramming through ratification of the United States treaty in the lower house."

Although claiming that the demonstrations were a "violent explosion" of an "organized minority serving the interests of Peking and Moscow," the New York Post, too, admitted editorially on June 17 that the "non-violent majority is genuinely concerned. . . . We are trying to conscript into the Western Alliance a nation of conscientious objectors."

Actually, the charge that the demonstrations were in any way prompted by Moscow agents is a lie. The reasons for the students having taken the initiative in the fight against the U.S.-Japan treaty were set forth recently by John D. Rockefeller IV, who spent three years as a student in Japan. They clearly have nothing to do with "Moscow gold."

### Student Fears

In an article in Life Magazine June 20, Rockefeller wrote that the "present has not lived up to the promise for the young Japanese. He fears that his country is reverting into its prewar ways" and resents the fact that

the older generation "still holds the reins. . . ."

Opposition of the youth to the treaty is due to the belief that Japan's tie to the United States "makes it impossible" to live up to the 1946 constitution "which specifically forbade Japan ever again to wage war or build up a war potential."

"About 10% of Japan's budget now goes to military expenditure." The Japanese support an army of thousands, Rockefeller said. "Yet their government assures them that Japan does not possess 'war potential'."

Rockefeller has never met a student who voted for Kishi. "The students are convinced that Kishi is trying to remilitarize Japan and gain ever stronger control for the central government. . . . he was minister of commerce and industry in the war cabinet and . . . signed Japan's declaration of war against the United States in 1941. . . . They believe that he wants President Eisenhower to visit Japan simply to give Kishi support in his attempt to pass the mutual security pact."

Kishi has never been popular. When World War II ended, he spent three years in prison as a war criminal. (He was released without trial.) A recent poll undertaken by Asahi, a major Tokyo newspaper, indicated that Kishi is less popular than ever. Fifty-eight per cent favored the resignation of his cabinet, while only twelve per cent supported it.

### "Real Democracy"

When Kishi was released from prison, he wrote, "I had long reflections on the past and decided that Japan must have real democracy and never adopt dictatorship by anyone."

His version of "democracy" was exhibited last month when he rammed the U.S.-Japan war alliance through the Japanese Diet's lower house after 500 policemen, on his order, ejected Socialist Opposition members from the chamber.

This provocative action brought the already simmering wrath of the Japanese people to the boiling point. Joseph Wer-shba reported in the Post June 16. "His opponents regard his foreign policy as a one-way ticket into a war between the U.S. and Russia and they regard some of his domestic policies as a frightening echo of 'thought-control' days under the old military dictatorship."

These factors brought tens of thousands of women out to support the student demonstrations. On May 25, 15,000 of them marched to Parliament chanting: "Don't send our children to war again" and "Down with war criminal Kishi."

Eleanor Roosevelt, in her article in the New York Post June 22, quoted a letter she had received that was signed jointly, by five women's civic organizations in Japan, including the YWCA. Mrs. Roosevelt assures us "they are not Communist groups."

The letter told about their fear that the treaty will involve Japan in a war. "We are sorry to say but our present government did not try to hear the opposing opinion and, without enough explanation, suddenly they brought in the verdict by only their own party. This is not the first time they took this method. . . .

"For us, Japanese, experienced the hardship under the military dictatorship for a long time, to allow this violent conduct or not is the critical problem of the democracy of Japan. This is no more the Pro and the Anti for the Treaty. This fear toward the existence of the democracy, made us run, not only the mothers, but the young sons and the daughters and other common citizens for the resistance toward the Kishi Cabinet. . . . this resistance is not the one agitated by the communism, or other forces. We would like you to understand the fact that the official information does not give you the whole side of the problem, which is our . . . misfortune."

## Robert Williams, in Cuba, Lauds Integrated Schools

HAVANA, June 18 — An American Negro leader today praised the schools of revolutionary Cuba and urged white Americans to follow Cuba's educational leadership in providing all children with "democratic, integrated education."

Robert P. Williams, president of the Monroe, N. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Havana newsmen: "Because of my indoctrination by the American Jim Crow educational system, I had no concept of how much a government can do for the education of the poor until I saw the work of Cuba's revolutionary government in the public schools and at Ciudad Libertad."

Ciudad Libertad, once known as Camp Colombia, the military base used by dictators against the Cuban people, is now being turned into a vast educational

complex by the Castro regime. "This vast project of converting dictator Batista's former military base into modern schools," Williams said, "of which I have never seen the like in the South for either white or Negro children, made me wonder seriously why one government would build up the very best facilities humanly possible for all its children while another — its powerful neighbor to the North — would fight with all its resources to deny the less fortunate the right to be educated on a human level befitting a democracy."

Williams is touring Cuba with a delegation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

### Progress Report

New York retail shops are beginning to instruct salespeople not to call customers "Honey" and "Dearie."

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## Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Allen'own	\$ 110	\$ 110	100
Bay Area	925	925	100
Boston	350	350	100
Chicago	800	800	100
Cleveland	650	650	100
Connecticut	100	100	100
Denver	60	60	100
Detroit	625	625	100
Los Angeles	4,500	4,500	100
Milwaukee	300	300	100
Newark	265	265	100
New York	4,300	4,300	100
Philadelphia	400	400	100
Pittsburgh	10	10	100
St. Louis	80	80	100
San Diego	245	245	100
Seattle	500	500	100
Twin Cities	1,700	1,320	78
General	80	93	116
<b>Total through June 21</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$15,633</b>	<b>98</b>

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Monday, June 27, 1960

# 1. Social Earthquake in Japan

Western capitalist opinion is still reeling under the impact of the staggering blow that was struck at the cold war by the demonstrations and the general protest strike of Japanese workers and students which forced Eisenhower to cancel his trip to Tokyo and have all but toppled the Kishi regime.

The Times of London said it was "the biggest blow to an American President since the war." Il Messaggero of Rome declared, "The State Department has allowed itself to be beaten by events and has had to withdraw before evidence of very grave errors of judgement."

The Los Angeles Times, in a front page editorial said: "The United States has suffered a humiliating defeat. It is more devastating than the loss of a fleet or the destruction of an army."

Compared to the magnitude of the events, however, these cries of consternation sound almost smug. The truth is that the capitalist spokesmen don't fully know yet what hit them or how badly their system has been hurt.

The social earthquake that has been rocking Japan has already done much more than to inflict an unprecedented diplomatic defeat on Washington. Nothing less has occurred than a major shift in the relation of world forces in favor of socialist revolution and against capitalism and its drive to war.

This can already be said about the world impact of the upheaval in Japan even if we are unable to judge from a dis-

ance how rapidly the movement there will develop its revolutionary implications.

The current fight against the "mutual security" treaty was initiated by the students acting through their mass organizations in the universities. An overwhelming majority of the students were drawn into the series of actions. As the struggle headed for a showdown over the issue of Eisenhower's visit, the organized working class increasingly participated in the demonstrations. This culminated in the general protest strike on June 22 involving five million workers.

In the nationwide protest walkout the unity of students and workers was most strikingly evidenced. The activities of the students were fused with those of the working class.

The general strike raised the movement to a new and incomparably higher level. This was a political strike in the fullest sense of the term since the demands were for the scrapping of the war treaty with the U.S. government and the resignation of Prime Minister Kishi.

By means of the general strike, the Japanese working class kept the regime from realizing its main objectives: isolation of the students from the rest of the working people followed by bloody suppression of the students in the name of foiling a "Communist conspiracy."

Instead of allowing this to happen, the Japanese workers' organizations have taken their proper place in the vanguard of the struggle against Kishi and the pact.

# 2. A New Breakthrough

The emergence of the Japanese working-class organizations in the forefront of the struggle for peace, the most fundamental political issue of our times, is an event of enormous significance for Japan, for Asia and for the entire world.

This is the first time since right after World War II, when the workers of Western Europe sought to take political power but were prevented from doing so by their reformist and Stalinist leaders, that the working class has taken the offensive in a highly industrialized country.

In Western Europe and Great Britain the successive betrayals of the labor bureaucracy sapped the vitality of the working class and gave capitalism, with the help of billions from Wall Street, a chance to rebuild its shattered political power and to regain its economic equilibrium for a time. Against this background, the cold-war boom in Western Europe was used by the capitalists to further demoralize and conservatize the workers' movement.

Capitalism and the drive towards a third world war made important headway when the right-wing Labor leaders in England squandered the capital of the 1945 electoral victory. By their faltering policies, the Labor party leaders allowed the Tories to return to power and to hold it in three successive elections.

The cold-war bloc chalked up another big victory when Adenauer came to power

in West Germany in a steady build-up of capitalist reaction. The German workers' movement declined in militancy and morale to such an extent that the Social Democracy was able to scrap even the facade of a socialist platform at its last convention without a storm of opposition being aroused.

Above all the decline of the combativity of the working class was evidenced in the elevation to power of the most direct representative of French monopoly capitalism, Charles de Gaulle, backed by the cut-throat fascist gang in Algiers. De Gaulle triumphed without any significant struggle to stop him having been waged by the workers' organizations.

To all this, we must add the long quiescence of the American labor movement dominated by a capitalist-minded trade-union bureaucracy that fully supports the cold war.

What has held back imperialism from launching a third world war has been the continuous round of revolutionary colonial struggles — in the first place the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Now the Japanese events have brought one of the main detachments of the world working class, which is concentrated not in the colonial but in the advanced industrial countries, back onto the political arena, where it is challenging the rule of capitalism in one of its major strongholds.

# 3. Stalinism Gets Bypassed

The Japanese working class, if it fulfills the great promise it has already shown, can provide the leadership for the socialist revolution throughout Asia. It will ally itself in the first place with the revolutionary drive of the People's Republic of China, thus bringing to China with its abundant human and natural resources the aid of the highly developed technology of Japan. This in turn will provide the Japanese workers and students with almost limitless opportunities to employ their skills. Japan will find its true role not as an imperialist oppressor, and not as a vassal of American big business, but as the dynamic center of the Asian socialist revolution.

These perspectives have been opened up as a result of the entrance of the broadest masses of Japanese workers and students onto the arena of anti-war struggle. The lies of the capitalist press which ignores the popular mass movement and replaces it with a handful of "Moscow agents" is refuted by an overwhelming body of evidence. The liars themselves often provide the facts that expose their fabrications.

The Los Angeles Times, for example, described the movement on June 17 as "a few hundred Communists directed by Moscow and Peiping." The same editorial, however, declares that "All control of the demonstrations had been seized by the rabid students of Zengakuren, an organization so hysterically radical that even Moscow and Peiping have in the past excluded it from their fold."

But if Zengakuren led the demonstrations — and it most certainly did — how could the demonstrations have been exe-

cuted on orders from Moscow when both the Kremlin and the Japanese Communist party leaders denounced the Zengakuren leaders as "Trotskyists" and expelled any CP member who worked with them?

The sober truth of the matter is that in the stormy events of the past several weeks, the Stalinist leadership of the Japanese Communist party — caught in the vise of the "peaceful coexistence" outlook and its inevitable corollary, class-collaborationist policies at home — has been bypassed by the resurgent student and working-class movement.

The Stalinists have been unable to impose their ruinous policy on the movement and this in large part accounts for its victories.

We in the U.S. are already feeling the reverberations of the Japanese upheaval. The small, but significant trend among the youth away from conformity and towards radicalism has been tremendously encouraged by the struggle of the Japanese workers and students. Radical workers and youth have an urgent task to perform in combating the lie-and-hate campaign against the Japanese fighters, against the Cuban revolution, against the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and against the revolutionary forces of progress everywhere. Let us learn from our Japanese comrades how to make our struggle effective by breaking once and for all with the policies of subservience to capitalist political machines in our own country. Independent, militant, mass working class and student struggles against capitalism — that is the power that has halted and driven back the war makers in Japan. This is what can rout them in America.

# Moscow and Peking Debate "Coexistence"

By Murry Weiss

Another round in the two-year-old debate between Moscow and Peking was disclosed in a June 12 article in Pravda labeling as "left sectarian" the position of "some persons" who "mistakenly consider the course of achievement of peaceful coexistence of countries with different political systems, the struggle to halt the arms race and to strengthen peace and friendship among peoples and talks between leaders of socialist and capitalist countries as some kind of deviation from the position of Marxism-Leninism."

The "some persons" referred to are without doubt the leaders of the Chinese Communist party, who have been conducting a vigorous campaign, particularly since Khrushchev's visit to the U.S., debunking the build-up of Eisenhower as a "man of peace" and deriding as "the height of naivety" the "illusions of certain Communists" that Eisenhower was doing anything more than covering up the imperialist war drive with peace phrases.

The Pravda article is ostensibly devoted to a discussion of Lenin's book, "Left-Wing Communism: An Infantile Disorder," published in 1920. Pravda pays ritual obeisance to Lenin, then goes on to do a typical Stalinist hatchet job on the Chinese "sectarians." The opinions of these critics of the ruling group in the Soviet bureaucracy are misrepresented, lumped together with vastly different opinions and summarily denounced. Khrushchev and the Khrushchev-sponsored decisions of the twentieth and twenty-first congresses of the Soviet Communist party are repeatedly quoted as the latest Leninist authority.

(This, incidentally, lays to rest the widespread speculations in the capitalist press following the Summit collapse that an alliance of Chinese CP leaders and a "left" faction of "old-line Stalinists" in the Soviet Union had deprived Khrushchev of any real power and had taken over the reins in the Kremlin.)

Pravda's representation of the Chinese CP's position on foreign policy is false and dishonest in every way — and not only because it fails to mention the Chinese directly or to quote from any resolution, speech or article of theirs.

For example, Pravda says: "The desire to build socialism on the basis of imperialist handouts [intended as a reference to Yugoslavia] or attempts to skip entire historic stages [intended as a reference to China] serve only the enemies of the working class interested in weakening socialism." This is a characteristic Stalinist amalgam. It joins under one blanket condemnation the Chinese CP leaders who have been attacking the Kremlin's conciliation to imperialism and the Yugoslav CP leaders, who as "neutrals" have been promoting "co-existence," even more ardently than Khrushchev himself.

### Threatening Language

Moreover, this passage of the article contains a threat to the Chinese, since in the language of the Soviet bureaucracy the phrase, "serving the enemies of the working class," is usually reserved for those the Kremlin wants to destroy. Inside the USSR it has been applied, as during the Moscow Trials, to victims of a purge.

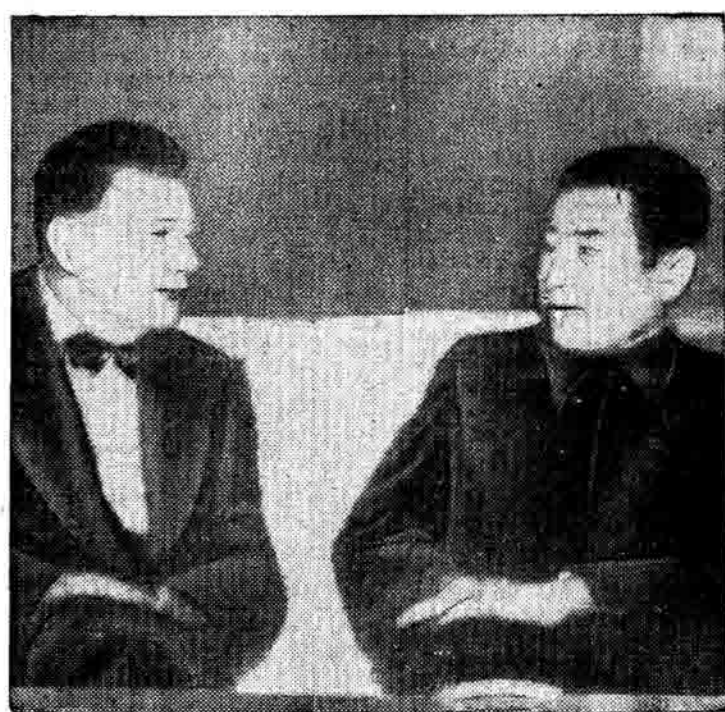
Furthermore, Pravda's allegation that the Chinese have opposed Khrushchev's policy of "peaceful coexistence" is untrue. The Chinese CP leaders are pursuing far more limited objectives than the repudiation of the Stalinist policy of "peaceful coexistence." Nor are they interested in relating their criticisms of the Kremlin's foreign policy to an attack on its basic source — the bureaucratic dogma of building "socialism in one country" — for they themselves adhere to that dogma. Thus it would be a bad mistake to read more in the statements than is really there.

It is true that the Chinese quote voluntemously from Lenin in their arguments against Khrushchev — and this is all to the good as far as it goes.

The Chinese CP leaders, particularly since the Camp David meeting, have sharply attacked Khrushchev's statements that Eisenhower "is genuinely in favor of peace" or that Eisenhower has split from the forces in Washington that are conducting the war drive. (It should be noted that the Communist party in the U.S. has parroted every one of these statements.)

The Chinese, on the other hand, have said that the war drive grows out of the organic laws of the capitalist system in its imperialist stage; that the threat of war will continue so long as capitalism exists; that Lenin's concept of the struggle against war being synonymous with the revolutionary struggle against capitalism holds good today; and, that Eisenhower, far

## UN Head and China Premier



United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld (left) shown in Peking with Premier Chou En-lai of China as they conferred in December 1954. At that time it appeared that direct negotiations between the People's Republic of China and the United States were near at hand. The intensification of the cold war blocked this. The Chinese leaders have since been demanding that they be included in any East-West negotiations.

from being a "man of peace" was conducting a fake peace campaign in the interests of the imperialists "who would never lay down their butcher knives" unless forced to do so by the revolutionary masses.

### "Peaceful Transformation"

The Chinese CP leaders also appeared to be challenging another "theoretical" revelation of the twentieth congress of the Soviet CP, in addition to the one that declared Lenin's theory of the inevitability of war under capitalism to be outdated. The Chinese have spoken against the Khrushchev pronouncement that in view of the growing might of "socialism" in the Soviet orbit the working class can now come to power "peacefully," that is, with the capitalist class relinquishing state power in recognition of the superior strength of socialism. Against this the Chinese have restated Lenin's conception that the working class must be prepared for capitalist violence aimed at preventing a peaceful socialist transformation — and they have cited numerous current examples to demonstrate its continued validity.

It is understandable, therefore, that an informed observer like Richard Lowenthal should write in the New Republic May 30 that, "The Chinese documents, with their stress on 'uninterrupted revolution' and their primacy of international revolutionary solidarity over diplomatic maneuvering are remarkable for a Trotskyite rather than a Stalinist flavor."

Much as Trotskyists would like to believe that the leaders of the Chinese CP have embraced their outlook, to think the Chinese have become Trotskyists would be an illusion. The fact that Chinese Trotskyism has been and continues to be subjected to bureaucratic persecution by the Mao regime is not the whole story. What is crucial to an understanding of the Peking-Moscow struggle is that contradictory interests of two bureaucracies and not Leninist principles are really involved.

The terminology of Marxism and Leninism acts merely as a sort of code-language in which these bureaucratic entities clothe their material and political interests. Such a hideous perversion of Marxism-Leninism serves primarily the purpose of refraining from frankly expressing what each side wants for fear of opening the door to the working people to express their interests in unmistakable terms.

All this is in sharp contrast to the tradition and practice of Bolshevism in the first years of the Soviet state, when all differences were openly debated before the masses and the ranks of the party participated in the shaping of every major decision.

### Key Questions

What is important in the declarations of the Chinese is not only what they say but what they do not say. First, though every informed person readily understands that it is Khrushchev the Chinese CP leaders are aiming their shafts at, they never say so openly. Their argument is conducted against nameless opponents when it doesn't lambast — the Yugoslavs.

This means that nowhere do the Chinese CP leaders ask, let alone answer, these pressing questions: how did the Soviet Union come to be led by a group that has thrown the basic principles of Leninism out the window? How is it possible for the leading group in the Kremlin to deceive the masses of workers

about the true nature of the American imperialist regime? Such questions are politely ignored by the Chinese CP because they go beyond the urgent, but nevertheless limited character of their dispute with Khrushchev.

The Chinese Communist party leaders are extremely apprehensive that the Kremlin is heading towards a deal with Western imperialism at the expense of China's interests. Their references to Lenin and their criticisms of those nameless people who trust Eisenhower are so many warnings to Khrushchev that he better not take their approval of a deal with the West for granted.

### Stalinist Record

The Chinese, of course, have good cause to worry about a Khrushchev double-cross. They are fully aware of the long Stalinist record of betraying revolutions throughout the world for the sake of illusory advantages to Soviet diplomacy.

The Chinese undoubtedly recall how Stalin, in the interests of the Teheran and Yalta agreements he had entered into with Roosevelt and Churchill, opposed the Chinese CP's taking state power and how the Chinese revolution succeeded despite the Kremlin and not through its aid.

Moreover, the Chinese leaders have stood by silently during the last decade as they watched first Stalin, then Khrushchev, sacri-

fice revolutionary movements, in the midst of the cold war, for the sake of opening negotiations with Washington for a status-quo pact.

But it is one thing for the Chinese to allow this policy to be imposed on the Communist parties of Iran and Iraq. It is another thing to submit to it themselves. Here the self-interest of the Chinese CP bureaucracy refracts the power of the Chinese revolution which has drawn tens of millions of workers, peasants, women and youth into the struggle for socialism.

When Khrushchev helps prepare summit meetings to settle the fate of the world in negotiations with the Western imperialists and the Chinese are frozen out of the proceedings, it becomes a life-and-death question for the Mao regime to guard itself against deals and commitments that would sell out the vital interests of the People's Republic of China.

After the publication of the Pravda article, the capitalist press cited a speech by Liu Ning-yi, a prominent Chinese trade union leader, at the General Council meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions June 7 and 8, as evidence that the Chinese CP was "retreating" and "partially accepting" Khrushchev's line. The error in this highly speculative construction is the mistaken notion that the Chinese have been opposed to negotiations with the West "on principle." Besides, it is clear from the speech of Liu, which allegedly accepted Khrushchev's thesis that war was no longer inevitable under capitalism, that the Chinese are pushing the same policy as before the Summit collapse.

Liu Ning-yi said: "We support the proposal of disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union. It is, however, inconceivable, that imperialism will accept a proposal for general and complete disarmament. The purpose of putting forward such a proposal is to arouse the people throughout the world to unite and oppose the imperialist scheme for an arms drive and war preparations, to unmask the aggressive and bellicose nature of imperialism before the people of the world in order to isolate as far as possible the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, so that it will not dare unleash war lightly."

"But there are people who believe that such a proposal can be realized when imperialism still exists and that the danger of war can be eliminated by relying on such a proposal. This is an unrealistic illusion."

"It is said that after disarmament imperialism would use the funds earmarked for war purposes for the 'welfare of the laboring masses' and for 'assisting underdeveloped countries' and that this would 'bring general progress to people as a whole without exception.' This is

downright whitewashing and embellishing of imperialism, and indeed this is helping imperialism headed by the United States to dupe the people throughout the world."

### What Chinese Want

This continued sharp attack on the Khrushchev policy should not obscure the fact that the Chinese have indicated their readiness to arrive at a "peaceful coexistence" deal — as long as they are included. For instance, Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, while calling on the peoples of the world "to carry on a persistent struggle" against U.S. imperialism, declared on June 3 that, "Only thus can we force the United States imperialists to sit down and enter into negotiations with us, put off and even stop their plan for launching a new war and provide a reliable guarantee for world peace." (Hsinhua News Agency release, June 4. Our emphasis.)

This position is similar in principle to Khrushchev's declaration that lasting world peace can be attained through negotiations with imperialism and does not require world socialism for its realization. All that Liu Shao-chi indicates is that mass struggles need to be intensified so as to force Washington to include China in the "thaw." Indeed, his statement can be taken as a promise to point up as a partisan of "peace" whatever American president grants China diplomatic recognition.

American recognition will, of course, be a great boon to China and to the struggle against the cold war. It should be fought for energetically by every socialist. But its achievement will no more validate the prospects of "peaceful coexistence" than did U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union or the Khrushchev-Eisenhower meeting at Camp David.

In the meantime, the Chinese are not at all confident that, in the diplomatic negotiations from which they have been rigorously excluded, the Kremlin will really fight for China's recognition.

## ... Dobbs

(Continued from Page 1)

a really full discussion of the issues and candidates, I would like permission . . . to speak at this conference, too. I believe the conference would benefit from hearing reasons why the American labor movement should form its own party."

Yesterday, Dobbs spoke at membership meetings of United Auto Workers Local 227 (De Soto) and 157 (amalgamated). He explained the stake American workers have in working-class struggles abroad; the need to fight for a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay; the folly of depending on the capitalist parties to achieve labor's needs; and the reasons why labor should form its own party in this country.

On June 18, he inspired the audience of the Friday Night Socialist Forum with a gripping talk on the Cuban revolution and why American workers should support it.

Tonight he will be interviewed for an hour over Station WQRS-FM. In addition he was quoted several times on radio following a press interview on his arrival Saturday.

Yesterday's Detroit News and Free Press (combined circulation over a million) printed stories quoting some of the things Dobbs said at the press interview. Some of these follow:

"Working people are finding it increasingly impossible to achieve their goals through the Democratic Party.

"There is increasing sentiment throughout the labor movement for formation of a third party and the day will come, probably in the 1960's, Working men are tired of winning picket line battles only to see their war lost in Congress."

Dobbs said he "found more political democracy in Cuba than in the United States."

He called the Cuban revolution "a well-planned movement which has made significant strides toward bettering the lot of the working class." Fidel Castro and Cuba "have moved forward in land reform, providing schools, reducing rents, utility rates and food prices. Cubans don't hate Americans, they only want freedom from U.S. intervention."

He was also quoted as saying that the recent events in Japan, Cuba, Turkey and South Korea are "evidence that the triumph of socialism over capitalism is near." He also said, "When the day comes that the Russian masses no longer fear intervention by the United States in an attempt to push them back to capitalism they will overthrow their dictators."

It isn't often that such ideas break their way into the Detroit daily press.

## ... American Nazi

(Continued from Page 1)

ately applied for a permit for a Fourth of July counter-rally and issued a public call for a giant turnout. Lynn and other committee members opened an effective telephone campaign to alert a maximum number of labor, Negro and Jewish organizations to what was going on.

Despite the hush-hush policy of the daily press, word began to spread throughout the city and responses mounted accordingly.

Additional applications for permits for counter-demonstrations in the square were filed, notably one by the National Maritime Union. Earlier the Jewish War Veterans made application for a permit to hold a rally.

A flood of protest began to hit City Hall. Many of the organizations and individuals demanded that the mayor deny Rockefeller's bid for a permit. A number of groups made clear that if the permit was issued their members would be at the square in force.

Michael J. Caslin, commander of the New York County Veterans of Foreign Wars called on "all patriotic ex-GI's" to assemble at the Square in uniform. William E. Cross, the organization's Brooklyn commander, said: "If this rally is held, we will join with other veteran and patriotic groups to picket the area."

The Emma Lazarus Federation of Women's Clubs declared: "We must not allow the resurgence of Hitlerism here or elsewhere."

The New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded that the permit not be issued to the Nazis.

Other protesting organizations included: New York Jewish Conference; Workmen's Circle; Farband Labor Zionist Order; Zionist Organizations of America; Auschwitz-Buna Memorial Fund; and the Committee

to Stop Revival of Nazism and Anti-Semitism; and several groups of Nazi concentration-camp survivors.

Faced with this storm of protest, the Wagner administration, which had originally declared it would issue the permit on a free-speech basis, decided to get off the hot spot yesterday by canceling it.

Commenting on the developments, Murray Zuckoff, acting chairman of the Socialist Workers party in New York, said today the vigorous protest which greeted Rockefeller's move "testifies to the determination of working people and minority groups of this city never to allow the racists and fascists to mobilize their forces without a massive opposition against them."

"The rapid growth of the movement started by the Committee to Protest Racial Defamation to hold a giant counter-demonstration if the fascists dare to go through with their threat, points the way to the most effective form of struggle. Bitter experience has shown the terrible fallacy of trying to fight the fascists by appealing to the capitalist government to ban their meetings."

"This policy creates the illusion that capitalist politicians—liberal or conservative — will take care of the fascists, an illusion that cost the workers and minority peoples of Europe tens of millions of lives. Furthermore, every time the authorities deprive the fascists of permits to speak, the precedent is used — not against the fascists, who always find loopholes — but against the labor and radical movement."

"There is no substitute for reliance on the power of mass anti-fascist organization, on the mobilization of the unions in alliance with the organizations of the Negro and Jewish people, to stand ever ready to meet the fascist challenge with overwhelming demonstrations of opposition."

Favors Statehood For Puerto Rico And Liberia

I believe Puerto Rico should be a U.S. state. The fact that Spanish is its official language should not exclude statehood.

What should be stopped is the high-priced advertisements in the New Yorker and other magazines designed to create sympathy for the "Commonwealth" status, using the limited tax funds of Puerto Rico to depict territorial status as serving the Puerto Rican people's true interests.

I also believe Liberia should be a U.S. state. It has always maintained close ties with the U.S. A U.S. protectorate, it is dominated economically by Firestone Rubber and U.S. Steel.

It would also tend to weaken U.S. prejudices. The pressure of Congressmen representing a state in West Africa would do much to curb the racist notion that Negroes in Africa are savages.

D. R. Denver

[Whether Puerto Rico's present territorial status should be replaced by statehood is being widely discussed throughout Latin America. Many people

there believe that Puerto Rico should be neither a territory nor a U.S. state but should be given its independence. They feel that otherwise Washington will use Puerto Rico as a base of operations against other Latin American countries struggling to throw off Wall Street's domination.

Likes Recent Issues; Sends Contribution

Enclosed is a \$2 contribution to the Militant. I think the Militant, as well as the Worker, is improving and getting less sectarian.

I liked your article on Cuba. It was like a breath of fresh air after reading the stench in the commercial press. I just read a long article in the Independent by publisher Lyle Stewart who just visited there. It verifies your article on Cuba.

I quite agree with you that we need a party of the common man, not just another head to the two-headed party we have now known as the Republicans and Democrats. As Mr. Khrushchev so aptly said, God Almighty might see a difference between them but he couldn't.

C. T. Wisconsin

Exchange of Visits By U.S. and Soviet Workers Urged

Because of all the contradictions presented to the American people about Russia and the Russian people, and taking into account the warm feeling of friendship the American worker has for the Russian worker, and because of the recent cultural, scientific and student trade exchanges between our two great nations, it is high time to propose the greatest exchange of our times — the workers' exchange.

I believe that if this proposal can get the backing of the workers in our unions, and through that avenue get the stamp of approval from our State Department, and with the agreement of the Soviet workers' unions, a great move toward peace could mature.

Details on our side can be worked out where volunteer families can provide a room for a Russian worker. Our unions can help with travel expenses for our workers. We can contact the Russian workers to get their reaction to this grand plan.

All in all, this idea merits close consideration from even the most blasé sceptics. It's the best and cheapest way to institute a lasting peace.

There are many details to be worked out by both sides, but once this idea is given serious consideration by authorities in both governments, all problems can be solved.

The idea is to get our unions, management, newspapers, political parties and churches, etc. to try and bring about better understanding and absolute peace.

Sheet Metal Worker Detroit

N. Y. Blue Cross Members Face a New Rate Gouge

By Murray Zuckoff

For the third time in as many years, Blue Cross hospital service directors have demanded a rate increase. Two years ago it was handed an increase of 22.3%. Last year it got 26.5%. If the State Insurance Commission bows to its current demand, subscriber rates will be almost double what they were in 1957.

A new increase will be a tremendously added burden for working people already afflicted with staggering medical costs, and particularly for older people retired on a fixed income. It will be equally hard on young people just beginning to work and on the low-paid Negro and Puerto Rican workers. And it is these groupings who constitute the majority of present and potential subscribers.

The demand for a new rate hike callously disregards the ability of such people to pay. It ignores the insistent demand of organized labor to put a halt to these costly and unnecessary increases. It puts the profits of hospitals and the lucrative incomes of Blue Cross executives ahead of the problem of public health.

The current demand is for a 37.3% increase. Is Blue Cross ready to increase its services and benefits by that amount?

What's Left Out

Currently, the stiff rates provide only a maximum of twenty-one days of hospital, medical and surgical care in semi-private rooms. It does not include such essential items as these: diagnosis, the keystone of medical treatment; physical examinations; home and office visits; preventive medicine; treatment of mental illness; treatment of chronic or long-term illness; dental care, crutches, braces, etc. These and other omissions from the plan add up to the stark fact that when a serious illness occurs, the average family faces financial disaster.

Blue Cross claims that it is

adding some new benefits. But according to the June 9 Daily News, these added benefits will cost less than 8% of the 37.3% increase being demanded. What is that other 29.3% intended for?

One justification offered by a Blue Cross executive for the new premium bite is increased hospital costs. But what accounts for high hospital expenses? Certainly not the wages of the predomi-

non Avenue a lot more than it does the subscribers. Elimination of such wasteful expenditures could mean increased benefits without higher rates.

Other significant savings could undoubtedly be effected if the directors were compelled to open their books to public inspection. Let the unions and other concerned organizations see exactly where the money is now going.

As it is now constituted, Blue Cross does not represent the interests of the majority of its subscribers. The unions are beginning to realize that this "public-service" organization is taking a huge and unnecessary slice of their welfare funds and they don't even have a voice in the matter.

Of the 28 members of the New York Blue Cross board, only four are from the labor movement. Last year the New York Post quoted a federal health expert as declaring that the board of directors "is loaded with hospital administrators and with Wall Street businessmen who may be hospital directors... the labor guys are there for the window dressing."

Fee-Collecting Agency

The unions should expose Blue Cross for what its directors have made of it — a profiteering big business outfit which acts as a fee-collecting agency for the hospitals and makes those fees even stiffer by adding on its own huge overhead.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that Blue Cross was created out of a fear by medical organizations that if some public health measure wasn't taken, the people would force the government to step in.

Blue Cross has unwittingly done a good job in one respect. It has thoroughly proven that a mercenary insurance outfit can't tend to the health needs of the American people. For that, socialized medicine is required.

SWP Hits Demand For Premium Hike

Appearing before the New York State Insurance Commission June 14 on behalf of the Socialist Workers party, Murray Zuckoff scored the demand of the Blue Cross hospital services directors for a 37.3 per cent increase in rates charged to subscribers.

nantly Negro and Puerto Rican hospital workers who were forced into a long strike just for union recognition and an end to substandard pay.

On the other hand hospital directors and other executives, like the men who run Blue Cross, draw salaries of \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year — salaries paid for in good measure by workers' contributions to Blue Cross. Blue Cross members are caught in a squeeze as the directors of their organization gang up with the hospital directors to line their own pockets.

Five Blue Cross administrators enjoy salaries ranging from \$28,500 to \$60,500 a year. Ten assistant executives are drawing \$13,653 to \$18,360 a year.

Reduce costs? That's easy. Ministering to health needs is supposed to be a public service, so let these executives perform a public service by taking a healthy cut in their extravagant salaries.

A second easy place to cut expenses is the millions of dollars spent annually on advertising which benefits Medi-

In the Swim

By Joyce Cawley

Government officials have been accused, from time to time, of squandering public funds on private luxuries. Such charges are probably made by malcontents who resent the ever-increasing deductions from their paychecks — as I do — and are not convinced that the money is being put to good use.

Just to show how unfair these suspicions are, take the case of the Senators' swimming pool, or the "Senate bath," as they prefer to call it, possibly because they feel the need to clean up after voting.

Did you know the Senators are so economical that for years they have made do with a tiny eight-by-twelve-foot pool in their Health Suite, and only now are planning a new, white tile, \$100,000 pool? A critical reporter described it as a "hidden" pool in two ways. In the physical sense, it is hidden away from the public eye in the basement of the old Senate office building, and it is also not visible anywhere in official records.

But it turns out that this pool was made possible by real frugality on the part of the Senators. They managed to save \$100,000 out of a \$250,000 appropriation to repair rusty plumbing in the office building. You may think \$250,000 is a rather large sum to fix rusty pipes, but it is certainly modest compared with the amount originally requested — \$7.5 million.

Only one thing seems inequitable about this pool. The door to the Health Suite has a sign

which says in large gold letters: "Private — Senators Only." Aren't there any plans for a Congressional Bath, so that Representatives, too, can clean up between sessions?

If you detect a sour note, if you think that I resent the easy life of these Senators because I am envious, you are absolutely right. That Health Suite would be pleasant for coffee breaks, which I spend in the Ladies' Room because efficiency experts are primarily interested in space for filing cabinets. Some offices may do better, but a factory worker rarely has a spot to relax during his brief rest periods. In a pertinent article two years ago, "The Myth of the Happy Worker," Harvey Swados wrote:

"Some day — let us hope, we will marvel... that new factories could be built with every splendid facility for the storage and movement of essential parts, but with no place for a resting worker to sit down for a moment but on a fire plug, the edge of a packing case, or the sputum-and-oil-stained stairway of a toilet."

I am not opposed to swimming pools; on the contrary, I would like to see a pool in every plant and every office, so that workers could take a dip at lunchtime, or after a long, hot day. As for Senators, once they agree that we should spend our money for facilities of this type instead of wasting astronomical amounts on H-bombs and other military expenditures, I will gladly concede that they, too, should have a pool.

Notes in the News

SOLID, MANI — At a public hearing in Los Angeles, June 17, the Democratic party platform committee heard Nageeb Halaby, a former cabinet officer under Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. Halaby advised: "We've got to get over the notion that nuclear warfare is unthinkable. It's not only thinkable but in prospect. We've got to look it in the eye and be prepared to meet it militarily and economically." Said California's liberal Democratic Gov. Brown, chairman of the session, "I think you're on some very solid ground."

GETTING HARDER TO FIND A HANGING JURY — Deputy sheriffs in Greensburg, Pa., had to scour the streets for prospective jurors to complete a murder trial panel after 135 of those summoned for jury duty were excused. Most of the dismissed jurors were opposed to capital punishment. The trial opened just after the execution of Caryl Chessman.

ONE PROBLEM SOLVED — Before President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the Soviet Union was canceled the State Department had shipped a motor launch to Moscow for Eisenhower to present as a gift to Soviet Premier Khrushchev. The boat has been standing on the lawn of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Washington now announces the boat will be returned to the manufacturer, as "ethically the most correct thing to do."

PERPETUAL WIND TUNNEL — The American Broadcasting Company plans to install equipment at the major-party conventions to recharge prominent politicians who run out of wind. Assuming they can find one, they will seat him in an "ionized VIP room" equipped with ionized air, vibrators and a supply of oxygen. The ions in the air will be negatively charged to promote "a sense of exhilaration, a more positive attitude."

SWIFT DISCIPLINARY ACTION — New York Police Commissioner Kennedy dismissed Patrolman Michael O'Malley from the force June 16 for having engaged in an argument, while off duty, with a seventeen-year-old boy and shooting him. The incident took place Sept. 23, 1958 — twenty-two months ago.

IT'S ONLY TAX MONEY — After sinking \$18 million into Atlas-Vega, a space rocket, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration discovered that the Air Force was already working on a similar weapon. The contract was cancelled at an estimated loss to the taxpayers of \$16 million. The duplication didn't really matter, though, since the NASA neglected to line up launching facilities for the rocket. By the time such facilities became available, experts said, the rocket would have been obsolete anyway.

DEDUCTIBLE — A U.S. District Court has decided that a businessman can take his wife to a business convention and deduct her expenses from his income tax. Ruling in the case of an insurance company field representative whose wife accompanied him to a company convention, the court said her presence was important because it makes her "feel closer to the company, relieves her of any possible feeling of resentment toward the company for taking her husband away from her and the family, assures a higher tone of the meeting, and eliminates occasional misconduct problems that attend such meetings when they are stag affairs."

BELIEVE IT OR NOT DEPARTMENT — With a straight face, Ned Cushing, chairman of the Young Republicans, declared the following: "The American press is rigidly fair in its reporting of political news and if the newspapers have partisan opinions they appear only on the editorial page and are labeled as opinion."

S.O.S. — Each spring prisoners at Nebraska State Penitentiary lay out a huge flower bed in the shape of the letters "NSP." The eighteen-foot letters serve as a guide for airplanes. One convict was pulled off the job this spring when guards noticed he was forming the word "HELP."

HE COULDN'T SEE THE DIFFERENCE — Supporters of Hubert Humphrey like to describe the Minnesota Democrat as that "far-out liberal." But James Rowe, Humphrey's campaign advisor during his brief-lived bid for the presidential nomination, has now declared his support to Texas Senator Lyndon Johnson for the nomination.

Aircraft

(Continued from Page 1)

to move with impunity through the gates.

So far, the company has not attempted to import strikebreakers, relying for the time being on a back-to-work movement which they encourage with statements such as this: "Both management and national labor leaders have held through the years that a strike is lost if 25% of the production employees have returned to work four weeks after a strike has been called." There follows a list of figures purporting to show that the 25% figure is being approached or surpassed in various plants.

This strike, the largest yet in the current nationwide aircraft collective bargaining picture — and the one in which the union is under severest attack — has hardly been reported at all in the national press, whether commercial or union.

The current issue of the AFL-CIO News, which by all rights should be screaming to the heavens about the plight of the Connecticut aircraft workers, carries a general story on aircraft nationally. It devotes two sentences to the Connecticut situation saying only that a picket-limiting agreement has been made. It doesn't even mention the company attempt to break the strike.

Dobbs-Weiss Rallies Staged in New York

NEW YORK — The Campaign Committee for Dobbs and Weiss has been getting encouraging responses at recently held street-corner rallies. Two meetings in Greenwich Village drew audiences of more than 200 each. Both featured vigorous discussion periods with wide audience interest and many requests for further information about the Socialist Worker platform. Weekly meetings through the city will be conducted until the end of July.

More Inside Jobs

There were fewer successful bank robberies in the last half of 1959 than there were in the first half. But embezzlements of more than \$10,000 each were up 33 per cent.

Subscription Drive Nearing 800 Mark

By Karolyn Kerry Business Manager, The Militant

JUNE 21 — It's a grand feeling to be able to report this week that 784 new readers have been added to the list of those receiving the Militant each week since the beginning of our sub campaign on April 15.

In addition to the new readers we have received a total of 182 renewals. This makes a grand total of 966 new subscribers and renewals for the period. With three more weeks to go before the termination of our special election, six-months-for-fifty-cents subscription drive I am certain we will meet our national quota by July 15, the termination date.

From all quarters we get reports of how much the paper has improved over the last period. And how easy it is to sell the special election subscription. I guess the two sort of go together.

With all the stirring events now going on in the world, the Militant articles on the magnificent anti-war demonstrations of the Japanese workers and students; the continuing forward surge of the Cuban revolution; the picket line demonstrations in support of the anti-Jim Crow sit-in actions; the intervention of the Socialist Workers party candidates in the debate of election issues — all contribute to making a genuinely crusading working-class paper.

Our problem is how to get the

paper into the hands of American workers, students, Negroes and members of other minority groups. The answer is simple: Sell more Militant subs. I would like to cite the experience of one of our sub-getters to indicate the satisfying response to our campaign.

Comrade Dorothy Breitman from Detroit writes that the group there decided to try a new neighborhood. "It is a neighborhood of workers living in homes or flats," she says. "We got seven subs there in a little more than an hour's work apiece. We were elated at the response. No hostility, and even where people didn't take the subs they were friendly and responsive to our ideas."

This no doubt explains, in large measure, why Detroit has now forged into second place place behind the pace-setters in New York. The standing as of this date is New York first with 194 new and 23 renewals; Detroit next with 109 and 14; then Los Angeles, 89 and 29; Chicago, 46 and 13; Milwaukee, 43 and 5.

Modern Alibi

Hiram Schoonfeld, Passaic County, N. J., prison warden, was fired for assigning four prisoners to install a picket fence at his home. He said he did it only to provide "occupational therapy" for the inmates.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party, 5511 Euclid Ave., Room 203. Open Thurs. nights 8 to 10 P.M. DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Temple 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. FEderal 2-7761. NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J. NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852. OAKLAND - BERKELEY P.O. Box 441, Berkeley 1, Calif. PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house. Call PO 3-5820. SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Room 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. LIbrary, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Alabama Racists Fire Prominent Negro Educator

By Arthur Jordan

Alabama's racist governor John Patterson has forced the dismissal of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, history department chairman at all-Negro Alabama State College. The firing of Reddick, biographer of Rev. Martin Luther King, was quickly protested by local and national organizations who viewed it as a blatant attempt to smear the integration movement with trumped-up charges of "Communist influence."

Notables in Plea For Release of Morton Sobell

Eighteen noted public figures have appealed for freedom for Morton Sobell who was railroaded to prison for "espionage." The appeal was published as a half-page advertisement in the June 20 New York Times. It includes extracts from speeches made by sponsors of the appeal at a public meeting of 600 in New York May 24.

William M. Kunstler, a law professor who chaired the meeting, declared that while he believes the Rosenbergs, with whom Sobell was tried, were guilty, "it is questionable whether there was sufficient evidence against Sobell to have gone to the jury. My study of the case indicates the possibility that he may be innocent, but, in any event, I feel that his sentence was unjustifiably severe..."

Dwight McDonald, author and critic, said: "Now this is a fantastic sentence, even if you think as I do that Sobell was guilty. (I may be wrong, I hope I am wrong.) But anyway, the only thing he was shown to have done was extremely vague and nebulous."

Socialist party leader Norman Thomas said: "I am quite convinced that Mr. Sobell should have another trial, in view of the facts cited here and also in view of the dubious administration of due process in the manner in which he was hauled out of Mexico... Of myself, I am not convinced by what I have read, either of his complete innocence or his guilt."

Civil rights attorney Conrad Lynn declared: "I can't claim to come here tonight with a dispassionate view of the evidence against Sobell. By nature, I am a partisan. I want to congratulate not only the speakers, but this audience. It's a sign the McCarthy period is coming to an end."

"We once again see stirring the spirit that animated the rebel, Patrick Henry, to say, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' We're getting more of that spirit from those southern Negro students. There is an upsurge not just of Negroes. Because their conditions are the most severe, it is only natural that they should make the first break. This resurgence is the guarantee we have that political prisoners such as Morton Sobell will be free."

At the time of his dismissal Dr. Reddick had already resigned effective August 31, because he felt his post at Alabama State endangered white educators with whom he confers in pursuit of his profession. He pointed out that the real reason for his firing was that "the state of Alabama has been fighting King desperately and the governor knew that I had accompanied him to India, testified for him at his trial, and written the story of his life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty at Alabama State ever since students there began their anti-Jim Crow campaign last February."

His protest was echoed in vigorous statements by the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dr. Reddick's biography of King, Crusader Without Violence, was published last year. Before coming to Alabama State in 1955, the 50-year-old historian was a professor at Kentucky State College and at Dillard University in New Orleans.

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Calendar Of Events

MONTANA A state nominating convention of the Socialist Workers party will convene 2 p.m., Wednesday, July 13 at the Blue Moon Nite Club, 1 1/2 miles east of Plentywood (Sheridan County) on Highway #16. Keynote speaker: V. R. Dunne, chrmn. Minnesota SWP. All SWP members and adherents may participate. Others welcome. Direct any inquiries to John Boulds, P.O. Box 55, Plentywood, Mont.

DETROIT Robert Himmel, Socialist Workers candidate for governor of Michigan, will discuss "Is Marxism Outdated?" on Friday, July 1, 8 p.m., at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

It's Special During Election

To help win a wider audience for the truth about such big issues as independent political action, the struggle for Negro equality, the freedom fight of countries like Cuba, the growing movement for a world of peace and abundance, we're making a special subscription offer during the election campaign. A full 26 weeks for only 50 cents!

We hope you'll continue to subscribe to America's fighting socialist newspaper after you've read it for 26 weeks, but there's no obligation.

The Militant 116 University Place New York 3, N. Y. Yes, I'd like to take advantage of your special election offer. Enclosed is 50 cents for a 26-week subscription. Name Street Apt. City Zone State