

Behind the New Cuban Crisis

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Stormy Student Protest Against John Gates Ban

By Henry Gitano

MARCH 21 — The recent action of authorities barring John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, from speaking at New York's city colleges has aroused a storm of protest from students who are defending their right to hear whomever they want.

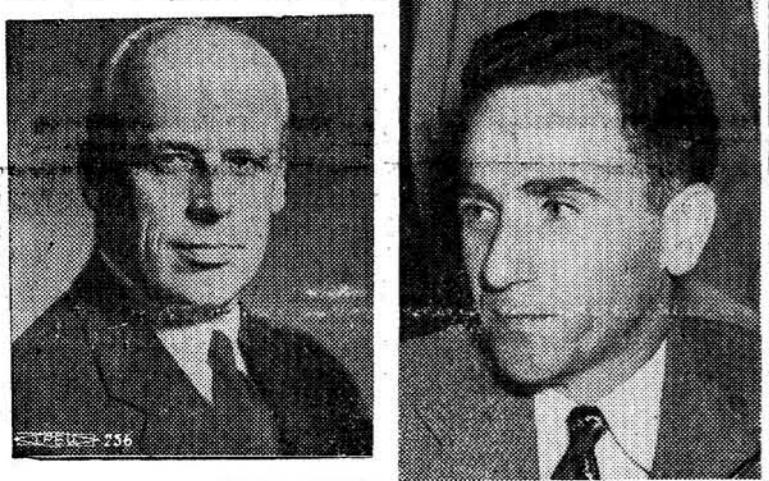
At City College (CCNY), March 13, the Student Council by a vote of 14 to 4 condemned the censorship ruling. The Observation Post, a CCNY newspaper noted that the administration's repression "is a damning admission of lack of faith in the basic tenets of our educational system. For City College, suppression of speakers is new and unwelcome. It is a slap in the face to a 100-year tradition of freedom of thought."

FREEDOM LOSES

Kingsman, the Brooklyn College paper in its editorial, March 15, lashed out at the academic witch-hunters: "The forces of reaction have gained a victory; academic freedom on the municipal campuses has suffered a decisive setback. . . But Gates has not been the real loser. Hardest hit has been the educational system under which we study, the system which calls itself academically and intel-

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Oppose Free Speech Curb



Socialist Party leader Norman Thomas (left) defended freedom of speech for Daily Worker editor John Gates (right) after Gates was denied right to speak at New York city colleges. Students at Queens College and Columbia University turned out in record numbers at meetings to protest the ban on Gates.

Foster Defeated in Move To Oust Gates from DW

By Harry Ring

Supporters of the Foster faction in the resident National Committee of the Communist Party made an unsuccessful effort, March 14, to oust John Gates as editor of the Daily Worker, according to a report by Ted Poston in the Charney that he stalked out of the meeting.

An attempt to postpone the issue of removing Gates was made by James Jackson, generally considered a supporter of Foster. He is understood to have expressed the view that it would be a mistake to act on the ouster motion while Gates was involved in the present free speech fight and under attack by the House committee. His motion to table the issue was defeated. Gates then demanded an immediate vote on the motion to remove him. Jackson and Dennis then voted with Gates and the motion was defeated with Foster, Davis and Loman voting for removal.

According to Poston, who apparently received a first-hand account of the meeting, the attack on the Gates group was opened by Eugene Dennis on the basis of the publication in the magazine, Mainstream, of novelist Howard Fast's statement breaking with the Communist Party. Dennis also criticized the editors' reply as soft. The Fast statement included a strong denunciation of both Stalin and the present Khrushchev regime.

The Dennis attack was then followed up by Foster's principal lieutenant, Ben Davis, who made the motion to remove Gates as editor. Davis, along with Brooklyn CP leader Charles Loman reportedly attacked Gates for the handling of Fast and for the Daily Worker's handling of the Hungarian events.

Poston further reports that Loman charged that the Gates leadership in the New York State Committee of the Party favored "anti-Soviet" policies and that this charge so enraged State Chairman George Blake

Defies Racist "Traditions"



Birmingham steel worker Lamar Weaver (left) stands talking with Reverend F. L. Shuttlesworth seated in "white" Birmingham train terminal as they test Supreme Court desegregation decision. Compelled to leave by cops, Weaver was set upon by racists outside station. Cops stood by and then arrested and fined Weaver for "reckless driving" while escaping mob.

The Ruling on the UAW Case

An Editorial

The winds from Washington, D. C., forebode the launching of an anti-labor campaign. They are blowing from the U. S. Supreme Court, the Senate, the Big Business lobbies and from one of the greatest wind-making machines — Senator McCarthy.

On March 11, by a five-three decision the Supreme Court reinstated a prosecution against the United Auto Workers that a federal court had thrown out. The particular "crime" cited was that in the 1954 election campaign the union had paid for several TV broadcasts urging the voters to defeat Republican Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, a stooge of the auto barons.

The union does not deny sponsoring the broadcasts but maintains that the First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech, protects its right to do so. The federal court in Michigan upheld the union and dismissed the indictment. The Supreme Court, however, refused to rule on the only issue involved — whether the union has the constitutional right to so participate in election campaigns. Instead it ordered that the case be tried — even though the union concedes beforehand that it paid for the broadcasts. Hence, the UAW will automatically be found guilty and only then may appeal to higher courts.

In a vigorous dissent, Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black and Douglas

attacked the majority opinion as a blow to the First Amendment.

While organized labor's political influence is catastrophically low today because of its short-sighted policy of supporting the Democratic Party as a lesser evil, the curtailing of labor's right to participate in election campaigns would be an obstacle for labor when it chooses to adopt an effective political action program — the launching of a labor party.

While the Supreme Court whittled away at labor's political rights, a Senate Investigating Committee was preparing public opinion for an attempt to pass more anti-labor legislation. The committee, assured of tremendous publicity by the unofficial cooperation of "Right-to-scab" and other anti-labor lobbies and by the Big Business press, has been holding the headlines for weeks with its revelations about the top officialdom of the Teamsters' union.

That the investigation of the Teamsters' leaders is considered by the Senate investigators as just the best take-off point and that their sights are on the whole labor movement was well indicated by the statement of Senator McCarthy, a member of the committee, on March 18. Attacking the UAW and threatening that it would be "investigated" next, he declared: "The Teamsters' union will smell like a high-grade perfume to what we will find in the Reuther union."

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American Way of Life (Southern Style)

The following is the complete statement of Beatrice Young of Jackson, Miss., before a Senate Judiciary Sub-committee on Feb. 28. The text is reprinted from the Carolina Times, March 9.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Mrs. Beatrice Young. I am from Jackson, Mississippi. On the 25th of November 1956, my sister whipped her little girl and the following day, which was Nov. 26, Deputy Sheriff Andy Hopkins called my house about 5:30 in the afternoon and asked me if Mildred McGee (my sister's child) was at my home. I said "No," and he said, "If you have her it is going to cause you a lot of trouble." I said, "No, not any at all because she is not here." He then said to me that he was going to come over and search the house. I told him to come ahead and bring a search warrant. He told me he did not need a search warrant to search my house and called me a smart black S.O.B. I told him I knew the law and that if he came he had better bring a search warrant, and that I didn't like the idea of his cursing and was not going to have it. I hung up in his face.

About an hour and a half later, Deputy Hopkins knocked on the door and I opened it but did not unlock the screen door. He said, "Do you want me to kick this door to open it?" I said, "I will open it if you have brought a search warrant like I told you to do." He said, "You'd better open the door." I asked him again, "Do you have a search warrant?" He said, "Yes, open the door and I will give it to you." I opened

the door and he hit me in the head with his blackjack and came in. I asked him why he hit me but he didn't answer. I asked him again and he hit me in the mouth and told me to hush and that I was under arrest. I told him I had not done anything and if I was under arrest to take me to jail and stop cursing me.

On my way to jail, Deputy

Hopkins asked me if I was work-

ing and for whom I worked. I

told him no one. He asked me where my husband worked and I said, "For the Government."

He then said he always found that Negroes working for the Government were always smart and that this time it was his damn wife. He asked me if I had a lawyer. I told him "No." He cursed me and took me to jail.

There was a man with him but he told the man not to come inside with him because he wanted

to take me in all by himself and that he had some work for me to do.

When we got inside, I asked Deputy Hopkins if I could use the phone to get someone to stay with my children. I called Mrs. Era Pitman who lives on Whitfield Mill Road. We then went upstairs and there Deputy Hopkins asked me my name and age. He said, "When I called you and came out you asked me for a search warrant didn't you?" I said, "Yes." He said, "I can give you thirty search warrants," and he started hitting and cursing me. I told him I had not done anything, and for him to stop hitting me. He did so for a few moments.

I began to talk to him and told him that I had had an operation on my head. The jailer sitting at the desk had not opened his mouth until then. He (Mr. Botele) said, "Girl, let me see where you had your operation." I went to show him and he hit me on the head. I told him that I was two months pregnant. Mr. Botele felt my waist and asked me what I had on. I said a girdle.

Deputy Hopkins said, "I thought you had a little boy at

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Britain Defies Japan and Home Protests on H-Test

Ignoring Japanese protests and widespread opposition at home, British Prime Minister Macmillan announced, March 17, that his government will go ahead with plans to conduct summer-long test explosions of the deadly hydrogen bomb in the South Pacific. Japanese Premier Kishi officially requested that the British government abandon the planned tests after strong protest was voiced in Japan. Two Japanese fishermen died in 1954 after being

contaminated by fallout from similar U.S. tests in the area. Fishermen and their tuna catch were contaminated by radioactive fallout as far away as 780 miles from the point of explosion.

The present protest movement has brought forward the proposal in Japan that a volunteer "suicide fleet" sail into the test zone to prevent, by their presence, the British from exploding the deadly nuclear weapons.

In Britain, itself, the Asso-

ciated Press reports "Public opinion — newspapers, public figures and scientists of all political shades — is turning against the explosions. 'Stop poisoning the world,' said one headline."

The Japanese government also requested of the Soviet Union that it suspend its nuclear weapons test for one year, after radioactive dust, rain and snow was reported in northern and central Japan following a Soviet nuclear explosion, March 8.

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Shipyard Strike Hits Tory Gov't On Wage Policy

Rank and File Slate Wins in Dodge Local

DETROIT, March 12 — Growing rank-and-file dissatisfaction with the policies of the leadership of the United Auto Workers received dramatic expression here in the elections held last week at the Dodge plant of the Chrysler Corp. for delegates to the coming UAW International convention. A newly-formed Rank and File caucus won 18 of 27 delegates and four of eight alternates. The two major issues which swept the elections for the new group are the production speed-up at Chrysler and a steadily increasing problem of layoffs due to runaway jobs and automation. The recent speech by Frank W. Misch, a Chrysler Corporation official, indicating that UAW President Walter Reuther cooperated in putting over the speed-up did not serve to soothe the feelings of the membership.

Two caucuses have existed in the Dodge local for the past number of years—the Blue and the Green slates. The Blue slate presently holds the administration and is looked upon as somewhat more in opposition to Reuther than its opponent, the Green slate. Actually there is little real difference between the two groups.

Since the beginning of production on 1957 models, the speed-up at Dodge has become intolerable and has resulted in numerous unauthorized walkouts and in company disciplinary actions, including firings. This situation culminated recently in a strike vote by the Local. The International then intervened, insisting on further negotiation with the company before it would authorize a strike. During negotiations, the Local leadership took a common stand with the international officers of avoiding a strike at any cost. As a result important concessions were made to the company.

The lack of difference between the Blue and Green slates was further revealed when they began to explore the possibility of a joint ticket for the election of convention delegates. This move came as the final straw for the membership and led to the formation of the new Rank and File group headed by popular local militants. It did not include any of the local's officers.

In contrast to the Blue and Green tickets, whose platforms

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Biggest British Strike Since 1926 Looms as Shutdowns Spread

By Fred Halstead

MARCH 20 — Sparked by 200,000 shipyard workers, the British working class is preparing to resist attempts by the capitalist class and its Tory government to make Britain's "competitive position," particularly with West Germany. The union newspaper, Daily Herald, says however, "We had reached, said the government, that famous and fictitious plateau, where prices would stay put — if only wages did the same. And then it proceeded to push prices off the plateau . . . by government action, the prices of basic foods, schools, transport and health all went up. . . That is why the shipyards are silent."

A leader of the Boilermakers replied to a question about the effect of the strike on Britain's deteriorating dollar balance: "We are not worried about the effect it has on exports. What we are worried about is it having an effect on our wage claim."

The attitude of rank and file workers throughout Britain is revealed in the following actions: tens of thousands "downed tools" before the strike deadline, workers in marine engine shops struck in support of the shipyard workers, a mass meeting of municipal workers in Port Glasgow endorsed the strike.

Detroit Socialist Nominee Calls for a Labor Ticket

DETROIT, March 17 — Sarah Lovell today opened her campaign as socialist candidate for mayor of Detroit in talks delivered before UAW Ford Local 600's Dearborn Assembly and Maintenance units.

The main theme of her campaign, she said, will be that "the labor movement and its allies, representing the majority of the population, have the power, the right and the duty to govern Detroit."

Primary elections will be held Sept. 10, but Mrs. Lovell will enter the campaign early in an attempt to reach the labor movement with the message that it can play a vital role in this year's city election.

Between now and July 27, the last date for filing nominating petitions, she explained, she will

strive to persuade the CIO and AFL to call a city-wide conference of local unions and pick a full labor slate to run for mayor and common council.

If the labor movement does this, she said, she would consider withdrawing in favor of the mayoral candidate picked by labor. If not, she will remain in the race to win votes for my platform and build sentiment for the formation of an independent labor party."

An independent labor slate could sweep the election, she said, if it adopted a fighting platform designed to meet the needs of the workers, housewives, minority groups and small homeowners. Presenting her own proposals for a platform on municipal issues, she warned, however, that the fight to obtain federal funds for local housing, schools and nurseries has to be tied up with a fight against the military budget in Washington.

(Excerpts from her talk will be printed in next week's Militant.)

AIMS OF CAMPAIGN

In a statement to the Militant today, Mrs. Lovell said she hoped her campaign would accomplish at least two things:

"1. Convince as many workers as we can reach that their unions can and should begin engaging in politics independently of the capitalist parties.

"2. Provide a vehicle for all progressive and socialist-minded people in Detroit to work together in spreading the emancipating ideas of socialism and expressing their anti-capitalist sentiments at the polls."

Although the city election is "non-partisan" and no party labels will appear on the ballot, Mrs. Lovell is running openly as a socialist, already endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party.

Campaign headquarters of the Sarah Lovell for Mayor Committee are at 3737 Woodward, Detroit 1.

The Santana Story — Poverty and Prejudice

By Joyce Cowley
Socialist Workers Party Candidate
For Mayor of New York
(Third of series of three)

Segregated housing inevitably results in segregated schools. The three-year fight of the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools has exposed conditions in these schools. Charges originally made by this committee were fully confirmed in a report by the Board of Education itself. Seventy percent of elementary school children in New York City attend "racially homogeneous" schools, which means they are either "all-white" or "all-Negro-and-Puerto-Rican." School zoning has been manipulated to reinforce this segregated pattern. School buildings in what are generally referred to as "deprived" areas are the oldest in the city and in the worst state of repair. By some sleight of hand, most of the improvements and new equipment are allocated to neighborhoods where the need is not so urgent. Schools in Anglo-American districts may have half-empty classrooms while classes in the Negro and Puerto Rican schools run on three shifts.

Few of the teachers really want to work in what are termed "difficult" schools, so there are a great many substitutes and frequent changes. A class sometimes has as many as ten different teachers in one year.

School authorities automatically lower academic standards when Puerto Ricans move into an area because it is assumed in advance they won't be able to do the work. A city Welfare Council report on Puerto Ricans in New York states:

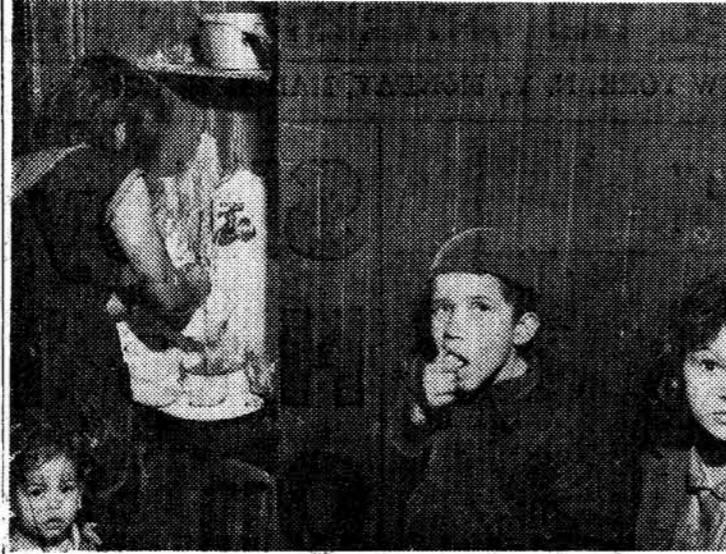
"The public schools which have a large proportion of Puerto Rican students, and especially the high schools, have had much difficulty in inducting the children into the system. Teachers have found them slower to learn English than are many European-born children, and have not understood why this should be so. Nor have the teachers understood why so many Puerto Rican children should be unprepared to enter the classes normal for their age even if their English were sufficient."

Key to the "Mystery"

This mystery is cleared up when you read the current Board of Education report. Most Puerto Ricans entering high school in New York attended grade school here and received such inferior education that they are not prepared for the work in academic high schools. They are rarely able to enter special schools (like Hunter and Bronx Science) which require competitive examinations. In most cases they don't even take these examinations since teachers don't encourage it and consider it more "practical" for a Puerto Rican youth to go to a vocational high school where he may be tolerated by authorities until he is 17 and then urged to leave.

Gangs usually develop at the high-school level and Puerto Rican youths are frequently accused of being responsible for the high delinquency rate in New York City. In Puerto Rico itself there is very little juvenile delinquency, but here it arises as a protest against inferior status and limited opportunities. It is always exaggerated because the police are more likely to arrest Puerto Ricans for minor offenses and because newspapers invariably play up delinquency cases in Puerto Rican areas. You

An East Harlem "Apartment"



Scene in one of the "apartments" that makes East Harlem a rent-gougers' paradise. Puerto Rican and Negro families are Jim-Crowed into these slum dwellings and rents of \$15 to \$25 a week are extorted for such one-room "remodeled" dwellings.

rarely see a story in the papers about a delinquent youth whose family has lived in this country for generations and who is blond and blue-eyed; although boys of this description do commit crimes.

Frank Santana's story is similar to that of other Puerto Rican children in New York and symbolizes the problems created by economic exploitation and race conflict. His father died when he was four. His mother came to New York in 1950 and Frank followed her a year later. Mrs. Santana worked in a garment factory to support Frank and two younger brothers, but had to stop work because of poor health. Dr. Wertham describes her as a thin, frail, tired-looking woman. She impressed him as a conscientious mother who tried to do everything she could for the children. The home consisted of two rooms separated by a curtain, without kitchen or bathroom, but it was orderly and clean.

Frank got good marks in the 8th and 9th grades. He says he wanted to go to college and study languages so the next year he asked for French. The teacher suggested Spanish, which he called "silly," since he already knew Spanish. He also wanted a vocational course in radio and television but didn't get it — "just electricity." He didn't know why. It was at this point that his truancy started.

The truant officer who visited his home three times said: "When you are seventeen, we'll kick you out."

"I didn't want them to kick me out," Santana explained to Dr. Wertham. "When I was sixteen I told them I was fourteen, so they didn't kick me out." (He was small for his age and no one checked up.)

Why didn't he tell the truant officer about not getting the television course?

"I don't want to bother no one. You know how teachers are. When you ask them something they come yelling at you."

Dr. Wertham asked if at any time a teacher or guidance counselor had discussed his problems with him —

his desire to take television and languages, his truancy. The answer was no.

Social agencies are quite numerous in New York City and a sick mother on city relief with three boys to care for might seem like the kind of case which should receive some assistance. But no agency ever contacted her. Mrs. Santana needed medical care and had been going to a hospital clinic. When she dropped out, no one asked why. No one tried to find out the causes of Frank's truancy. It was easier to wait until he was seventeen and "kick him out." After the tragedy, the principal of the school described him as "incurable" and said he obviously needed psychiatric care — which he obviously did not get.

Dr. Wertham's Appeal to Public

The I.Q. of 65 is puzzling in view of the fact that Frank got good marks for two years. But Negro and Puerto Rican children are frequently judged "subnormal" on the basis of group intelligence tests. Although it is illegal to place a child in a class for mentally retarded children on the basis of a group test, the Intergroup Committee on New York Public Schools charged that this frequently happened in the case of minority children. Puerto Ricans are at a special disadvantage because of language difficulties, and many normal children are adjudged mentally deficient and sent to institutions. These institutions may have only one psychologist for thousands of boys, and it takes a long time before he discovers that a boy was committed by mistake — if he ever does.

The fact that all authorities and agencies showed a complete lack of concern about the Santana family is not unusual. There are thousands of similar "routine" cases and no one pays any attention to them until a bullet interrupts the routine.

Sickness and poverty in a fatherless home, indifference and prejudice at school, anti-Puerto Rican hostility and threatening gangs in the neighborhood where he lived — this summarizes Frank Santana's background. One of the Santana neighbors (not a Puerto Rican) spoke to Dr. Wertham about the boy. He said Frank was quiet, well-mannered, always helped out if you needed him. He discussed the gangs, too. "Make no mistake about it, this is an area where they have to have a gang. On this block there is a complete division between Puerto Ricans and others. The Puerto Ricans can't go here or there because there are other boys. If a Puerto Rican boy walks in a white area! Then the trouble really starts!"

Dr. Wertham asked him to testify in court, but he said he couldn't possibly do it. If I said a good word for this boy, I'd lose my job! Don't you see? I have a family to think of!"

Neither William Blankenship, who joined a gang that beat up Puerto Ricans, nor Frank Santana, who bought a gun because he was afraid of that gang, were the "criminals" in this case. The racist antagonism that made Blankenship push Pedro, and the fear that made Santana grab for the gun, were both the result of race tensions and prejudice in the adult community where they lived.

A case like this would ordinarily end for everyone but Santana and his family when the cell door closed behind him and he started serving his term of 25 years to life. But Dr. Wertham, who never had an opportunity to tell a jury what he learned about Santana, decided to bring the facts before a wider jury. He wrote *Circle of Guilt*, a book which not only gives an honest presentation of what happened, and a brilliant psychological analysis, but an understanding of the economic background of the case. Dr. Wertham's book is more than a study of the various factors involved — it is a demand for action. Unfortunately, the reaction to the book has been rather limited.

Injustice is apparently so common that even liberal critics accept it calmly, and in some instances concentrate their attention on secondary aspects of the book. A review in The New Republic, first repeats one of the most popular distortions in this case: "Frank Santana, a Puerto Rican teenager, for no apparent reason shot and killed Billy Blankenship." Then it proceeds to a discussion of Dr. Wertham's criticism of mass media, with which it disagrees. It completely ignores the fact that a youth is in jail, that the true facts of the case reveal he has been unjustly sentenced, and that he should be released.

In the Puerto Rican community the book aroused more interest, and the Spanish-language newspaper, "El Diario" initiated a campaign for commutation of Frank Santana's sentence. This has received support from two groups, the Council of Hispanic American Organizations and the Federation of Hispanic Societies. Recently, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell announced that he had read Dr. Wertham's book, learned of the effort being made for commutation of the sentence, and would like to intercede for Santana. So the first steps have been taken.

But far more than this will be needed to obtain Santana's release. The whole labor movement, the Negro organizations, civil rights and civil liberties organizations, should support the initial action of the Spanish-American groups.

The only legal means for Santana to win his freedom is through a pardon by Governor Harriman. But a pardon will not be granted unless the Governor sees that labor and minority organizations are militantly opposed to this kind of newspaper and police frame-up. A governor is a politician, and he will not interest himself in a case of this type unless he learns that a great many voters are interested in it, too. To get a hearing, you first have to make yourself heard, and it is a good idea to assume that all public officials are slightly deaf.

How Santana Can Be Freed

The governor may find it difficult to hear the voices demanding Santana's release because he is more accustomed to listening to the open-shop employers who want to keep the Puerto Rican people in economic subjection, to the landlords whose rat-infested tenements have become very valuable real estate, to the machine politicians who are paid by these employers and landlords to protect their interests, and to the professional racists who openly refer to Puerto Ricans as "these animals" who "assume the community not only owes them a living but junk money." These are the men who really sent Santana to jail and they all have a stake in keeping him there. They are satisfied with the present very profitable situation, and winning freedom for this youth would strike a blow at their systematic exploitation of the Puerto Rican community. A re-examination of this case might reveal the part they play in creating race conflicts and gang killings, and they don't welcome this type of publicity.

That's why the truth about the Santana case must be brought to the attention of every union in the city, of all Negro and Puerto Rican organizations, of every group that fights prejudice and injustice. Resolutions must be passed demanding Santana's release, and messages sent to Governor Harriman. A broad committee must be set up, with the widest possible representation of labor, minority and youth organizations. A united committee can mobilize the forces that will open the cell door and set Santana free. It can also point the way toward a more fundamental solution of the problems of the Puerto Rican community.

February 25, 1957

*Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer in U.S.A. Confidential

Regroupment Prospects Discussed in New ISR

By George Lavan

The Winter 1957 issue of International Socialist Review is now on the newsstands. Readers will find it highly interesting and informative with thought-provoking articles on a variety of subjects.

Especially timely is Murry Weiss' article, "Two Concepts of Socialist Unity." Here is a thoroughgoing examination of the proposals and attitudes of the various radical organizations in America on the much-discussed subject of "socialist regroupment." As the title suggests, the author finds that basically all the proposals break down into two categories. In the course of analyzing the various approaches to the regroupment discussion, the article traces and documents the positions of the Gates and Foster wings in the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, and the Independent Socialist League.

Another article bearing on the immediate American scene is Arne Swabeck's "American Prosperity Undermines Itself." Swabeck takes up questions that socialists run into almost every week — the exuberant claims of capitalist economists and their liberal-fellow travellers that the current boom has disproved Marx's economic predictions and that government regulation of the economy can prevent depressions.

"The greatest boom of all

time" is still on. Is this proof that a "people's capitalism," unlike those in Europe or of the 19th century capitalism which Marx analyzed, has been achieved in America? What is the explanation and mechanism of the 15-year boom which the American economic system is still enjoying? Cannot prosperity be extended forever by giant-scale government spending for armaments or public works?

These are a few of the questions posed and answered by Swabeck. Their answering entails a discussion of the extent to which Keynesian views have infiltrated sections of the radical movement. In opposition to such unrealistic, reformist views Swabeck demonstrates the indispensability of Marxist economics for understanding the current position of American capitalism and its future.

POWER ELITE
"The High and the Mighty" is the title of William F. Ward's review-article on what may prove to be 1956's most important book — *The Power Elite* by C. Wright Mills. After placing Mill's book in its historical sequence in the literature analyzing the American plutocracy, the article outlines the major contributions of this new sociological work. Most significant is its documentation of the rapid rise to the summits of power in America of the military.

Following the Queens suppression a CCNY Student Government Forum invited Gates. It was then that the five city college presidents from CCNY, Hunter, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island voted to extend the gap to all five campuses, giving the miserable McCarthyite excuse, that Gates was convicted under the infamous Smith Act. The Board of Higher Education proceeded to an examination of those points on which the left-liberal school of sociology represented by Mills criticizes or denounces from the Marxist concept of a "ruling class." To socialists who have given earnest consideration to Mills' arguments against Marxism because of his

...Students

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Students. Gates was originally invited to address the Marxist Discussion Club, a Queens College student group. The Faculty Committee O.K.'ed Gates' appearance, but Garvey overrode them.

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By William Bundy

The regime of General Fulgencio Batista, the military dictator who has ruled Cuba in the interests of Wall Street for 16 of the 24 years since the revolution of 1933, is in serious crisis. Batista still maintains control of the government and the Army, but popular discontent and open armed revolt against his corrupt and bloody rule is growing.

The latest incident occurred March 13, when a group of about 20 university students, supported by 200 attentive students. With Gates on the platform, were Norman Thomas and Bertram D. Wolfe. The next day, Gates spoke again at Columbia to an overflow audience of 350 students at a rally called by the Eugene V. Debs Society. Meanwhile Norman Thomas told 350 students at Queens College that freedom cannot be maintained by barring the Daily Worker editor.

The New York Civil Liberties Union is sponsoring a "Broadway Campus" to maintain the principle of free speech. All

students had been invited to hear John Gates speak on "Intellectual Freedom and the Communist Party Convention" — the speech he was barred from giving before city college campuses — on March 22 at the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33rd Street. Today, the hotel canceled use of the hall. The ACLU is working to obtain other accommodations. (This is the first time in the ACLU's 37-year history that it has been barred from a hall in New York City.)

There's a fresh breeze blowing — the students are no longer afraid.

Student papers, petitions, mass meetings, student councils, are all expressing the students' conviction that they have a right to think for themselves, and they are ready to defend that right.

Castro himself, the son of a rich plantation owner, told the Times reporter, "We are fighting for a democratic Cuba and an end to the dictatorship."

A rigid censorship has been clamped on all news in Cuba since Castro's band began operating last December, but individual acts of sabotage have been reported throughout the island. "As a desperate measure of counter-terrorism," says the Feb. 25 N. Y. Times, "the police kill someone virtually every time a bomb is exploded in Havana, riddle his body with bullets, put a bomb in his hand, and call the press photographers." In Oriente province, dozens of youths have been found dead in roads since Batista's troops began a campaign of indiscriminate terror. The torture killing of a 15-year-old youth resulted in a protest march, Jan. 4, by eight hundred women in Santiago de Cuba. They carried placards reading "Stop killing our sons!"

The violent resistance is apparently being carried out largely by student and other middle-class youth, and the Times reports movements of "civic resistance" to Batista by "influential citizens" and "business and professional men of the highest type," being formed in Havana and Oriente province. There have been no reports of strikes as yet, but Batista is hated by the workers of Cuba. He first came to power in 1933, four months after the general strike and revolution which ousted dictator Machado. Machado's successor, Ramon Grau San Martin, failed to either satisfy the strikers needs, or the needs of the big planters and U. S. owned sugar corporations for a stable anti-labor regime.

When Batista seized power before the elections in 1952, setting aside the constitution, he was promptly recognized by the U. S. State Department. The Wall Street Journal of March 11, 1952 pointed out that "In Washington State Department officials said it was the impression that Batista in his previous regime gave foreign investors a better deal than did the regime before or after his." He also, according to the Journal, "dealt more firmly with labor than other Cuban governments have done."

Now, after five more years of services to Wall Street, Batista appears to have no support anywhere except among his own corrupt Army officers, and the U.S. corporations — and therefore the U.S. Government. The Feb. 26 N. Y. Times quotes "one of the most prominent directors" of U.S.

investments in Cuba as saying: "We all pray every day that nothing happens to Batista."

The Times also reports that the U.S. aircraft carrier Leyte accompanied by four destroyers came on an official visit to Havana last month. The same week seven U.S. tanks were delivered to Batista in a ceremony headed by the U.S. ambassador to Cuba. "Once again," reports the March 14 Christian Science Monitor, "the United States is, in the eyes of Latin Americans at least, helping to prop up a dictator."

BOOK - A - MONTH

AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLES

By Samuel Yellen

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New Chicago Group to Resist House 'Un-American' Probe

MARCH 20 — As the House Un-American Activities Committee moved to Chicago to further its attack on the free press and to extend its smear of foreign-born workers, it found itself confronted with organized opposition by the newly-organized Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. The committee of in-



HARVEY O'CONNOR

dividuals from the labor and liberal movement has dedicated itself to marshalling public opposition to the reactionary work of the House committee and to aid in the defense of those Chicagoans subpoenaed to appear before it this week.

Chairman of the committee is the distinguished journalist and free-speech fighter, Harvey O'Connor. Cecile Trace is vice-chairman. Secretary-treasurer is Carl Braden whose courageous fight against Jim Crow led to his persecution in the Louisville "segregation" case.

An appeal for support issued

by the committee declares that "Some of the people summoned by the Walter Committee are editors of foreign-language newspapers published in Chicago. Apparently in the eyes of the Walter Committee anyone who speaks or writes in a foreign language is suspect. This is in line with the objectives of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, of which Congressman Walter is co-author."

The statement further brands the Committee hearings as aimed to "destroy the foreign language newspapers because of their influence in arousing opposition to the Walter-McCarran Act."

PAID INFORMERS

Declaring that suppression of the rights of the foreign-language press jeopardizes the security of all newspapers, the statement points out that "The Walter Committee seeks to accomplish its purpose by having paid informers attack those with whom it disagrees. These informers label as subversive and un-American those who sell books not approved by Secretary of State Dulles, or who show Russian films, or who oppose repressive legislation."

In support of its condemnation of the House Committee, the statement cites the editorial view of the Detroit Free Press, sister paper of the Chicago Daily News. That paper bluntly declared: "The most un-American activity in the U.S. is the conduct of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. It is so viciously flagrant a violation of every element of common decency associated with human liberty that it is a foul mockery of all that Jefferson and Lincoln made articulate in their dreams of a cleaner, finer order on earth."

Among the Chicagoans hailed



CARL BRADEN

Calendar of Events

Chicago

Sun., April 7 — 3 P.M.
The Washington Park Forum
presents

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Chairman, Illinois-Indiana District of the Communist Party; Smith Act victim, whose case is now in court.

VINCENT R. DUNNE

One of 18 leaders of the Socialist Workers Party who were first Smith Act victims; a leader in the strike that made Minneapolis a union town

In a Discussion of "REGROUPMENT"

What it means to the American People, to the civil rights struggle and to the labor movement.

777 W. Adams — Third Floor
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Detroit Fri. Night Socialist Forum

Fri., March 29 — 8 P.M.
"RACKETEERING
IN THE UNIONS"

Eugene V. Debs Hall

3737 Woodward, 2nd Fl.

Los Angeles

•
Friday, March 29

8 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM

"IS THERE A FUTURE FOR
AMERICAN SOCIALISM"

Speakers:

Bert Cochran
Editor, American Socialist

Vincent Hallinan
1952 Progressive Party
Candidate for President

Dorothy Healy
L. A. County Chairman,
Communist Party

Carl Marzani
Writer and Lecturer

William F. Warde
L. A. Chairman,
Socialist Workers Party

Moderator:

Reuben Borough

Embassy Auditorium

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Admission 50 cents

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Sun., March 31 — 6 P.M.
Election Eve Banquet

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New York

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Militant Labor Forum

Sun., March 24 — 7:30 P.M.

"The New Expansion of West German Capitalism"

SPEAKER: JOHN BLACK

Sun., March 31 — 7:30 P.M.

"The Crisis of the New Middle Class"

SPEAKER: GORDON BAILEY

116 University Place

•

American Youth for Socialism

holds open meetings every Tuesday night at 116 University Place, at 8 P.M. The discussion on Tues., March 26 will be on Socialism and the Democratic Party," Bert Deck, Speaker.

•

Sun., March 31 — 6 P.M.
"The History of American
Socialism"

By Jean Simon
a series of classes led by JOYCE COWLEY will begin Monday, April 8, at 8-10 p.m., and will continue on every Monday night until June 10.

Register Now:

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXI

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1957

NUMBER 12

Banks Demands Integrated, Low-Cost Housing for L. A.

... Dodge Elections

(Continued from page 1)

dodged the vital speed-up issue, the Rank-and-File platform demanded that the International officers force an end to the Chrysler speed-up by holding the speed of Chrysler production at its present level and cutting back that of its two main competitors, GM and Ford. The top UAW officials had pledged to follow such a program, and the Rank-and-File caucus demanded that they redeem the pledges.

To cope with the problem of runaway jobs, the Rank and File ticket demanded the right of the union to negotiate on relocation of plants and allocation of jobs. Another plank in its platform called for the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay to combat unemployment and automation. It also opposed the proposed International dues increase.

The election was followed with close interest by the other Detroit UAW locals, and the startling victory of the Rank and File is providing little comfort for supporters of the Reuther machine.

Strike at L. A. Chrysler Plant

More than 4,000 members of United Auto Workers Local 230 in Los Angeles shut down the Chrysler Maywood plant on March 15 to force settlement of grievances centering around the company's sharply accelerated speed-up practices. The strike was authorized by the UAW International Executive Board after weeks of fruitless negotiations on the issue. Earlier this month the plant was shut down for two days with an unauthorized walkout in protest against the speed-up.

BEHIND MIDEAST DOCTRINE

The following figures of ownership of the oil reserves in the Mideast shed light on the Eisenhower Doctrine: in 1946 British capital owned 49.9% and U.S. capital, 35.3%; in 1955 U.S. capital owned 58.4% and British holdings had sunk to 28.4%.

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"The History of American
Socialism"

By Jean Simon

Joan of Arc or Madame Duflage? Which of these descriptions fits Marie Reed Haug, principal defendant in the Cleveland conspiracy case initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice early this year. Back in 1949 when Mrs. Haug was sentenced for contempt of court in connection with union activities in the Fawick Airflex strike Federal Judge J. C. Connell, then a Common Pleas judge, said that she fancied herself as "Joan of Arc, but she is more like Madame Duflage," a revolutionary figure in Charles Dickens' novel of the French revolution, *A Tale of Two Cities*, who knitted while watching the aristocrats being guillotined.

But Marie Haug has never fancied herself in either one of these two roles. She looks on herself—and the record bears her out—as one of a legion of trade-union militants in this country who contributed to the building of the labor movement. She is being victimized because of that.

Marie Haug was indicted Jan. 23, along with her husband, Fred Haug, and six others, on the charge of plotting to evade the Taft-Hartley law by filing false non-communist affidavits. She is being prosecuted as a former union official for acts allegedly committed in 1951, 1952 and 1953.

•
\$64 QUESTION

The \$64 question is: Why were the indictments brought against her now in 1957 instead of before this? The answer, to those familiar with the labor scene, appears to be as follows: In the growing government-employer anti-labor drive, the general strategy continues to be the ancient one—divide and conquer.

First alleged Communists were

On Eve of Independence



Young Gold Coast artists paint a hotel mural as their country prepared to celebrate its emergence as independent state of Ghana. Many U.S. Negroes travelled to Ghana for the celebration. The noted Negro historian, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was invited by the premier of Ghana but the U.S. State Department refused him a passport.

... American Way of Life

(Continued from page 1)

my children and asked him if he was going to come and get me. He reported later that my husband was not coming after me and from the way he talked he was also smart and he wished he would come so that he could give him the same treatment.

About 11:30, Lawyer Stockdale called and told them to release me. So I was released and went home.

On Nov. 26 I went to Dr. Long (a white doctor) who treated me for bruises and soreness. He gave me some pills and told me to stay in bed for a week. On Dec. 1 I went to Dr. Miller for further treatment and on Dec. 3 I lost my child, as stated in Dr. Miller's medical report.

The following morning about 5:30, Mr. Boteler came to my cell and told me to come to the door. I told him I was unable to do so because I was sitting in the corner. He asked me if my child was sore. I said, "Yes." He said, "In a minute my buddy (Deputy Hopkins) will return and we are going to take you out and beat you again. About 9:00, Deputy Hopkins came and said, "I started to kill you last night. If you live to get out of here and give me any more trouble I am going to kill you." He asked me for my telephone number. I gave it to him. He called my husband and told him I was in jail, and that I needed to be home with

my children. Now through the

prosecuted. Now through the Congressional "investigation" of labor "racketeering" and by stepped-up prosecutions in Taft-Hartley affidavit cases, the entire labor movement is being smeared.

In Cleveland, early in 1957, the government found an apparently favorable set of circumstances for setting new precedents in its anti-union drive. The Haugs, both former militant labor leaders, were without a union base. The local labor movement showed little inclination to struggle for economic demands, let alone defense of principles. The smear campaigns had presumably left the proposed victims defenseless.

Still, proving perjury against the Haugs was no easy task (or it would have been done years ago, to destroy their influence when it was greatest), so a new device was employed. For the first time, "conspiracy" to evade the Taft-Hartley law was charged, with labor figures and alleged Communist Party officials lumped together as defendants.

Another consideration in the timing of the indictments is the fact that Fred Haug's alleged perjury occurred in 1952, and the statute of limitations would bar his prosecution for Taft-Hartley violation after January 14, 1957.

By adding the "conspiracy" charge the government was able to cite earlier affidavits, as well as overt acts, which the law itself would not permit under the simple perjury charge.

An attractive, talented woman with a six-year-old daughter, Marie Haug was born in New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1914, and graduated from Vassar in 1935. She worked first as a YWCA member in New Haven and New York, then as industrial secretary in Jersey City in 1938-9. Several jobs in industry followed, then, in 1942-3 she served on the staff

of the United Electrical workers as membership activities director in Pittsburgh.

In 1942 Marie Reed married Fred Haug, another UE staff member. Fred, according to a biographical sketch issued to the press Jan. 29, was one of the first CIO organizers in the 1930's, under John L. Lewis. He was with the UE from 1936 to 1950; worked as a lathe operator for a period; was elected president of his local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in 1952 in Cleveland, and was fired in 1953 after his plant changed affiliation to the United Auto Workers.

From 1953 to the present he has been blacklisted and unable to hold a job except for brief periods. He is now unemployed.

The Haugs came to Cleveland in 1943. Marie was on the staff of the UE. In 1944 she was elected local representative for Local 735 and served as business agent until 1956, when the local affiliated with the International Association of Machinists.

FIRST WOMAN OFFICIAL

About 1946 Mrs. Haug was elected treasurer, the first woman to serve as an officer of the Cleveland CIO Council. She also served as treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Political Action Committee and on the State CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Scandalous red-baiting pamphlets and leaflets attacking her were distributed in 1951, when Mrs. Haug was an independent candidate for Board of Education. She was not elected, but 45,000 votes were counted for her.

Few witch-hunting committees

have come to Cleveland without

newspaper stories speculating on

whether she would be called in

for questioning and prosecution.

In 1952 a session with the Senate Internal Security Committee was followed by a grand jury sub-

poena, but no indictment was re-

turned.

The 33-year-old Miss Mildred

Clarvat, daughter of a retired

civil service employee, admitted