

Negroes to Press For Enforcement of Their Voting Rights

By George Lavan

The increasing momentum of the Negro people's drive for first-class citizenship can be measured by Martin Luther King's announcement, Aug. 27, in Washington, of a campaign to register five million Negro voters in the South. The militant young leader of the historic Montgomery bus boycott, in an interview with the New York Herald Tribune declared the aim of the drive is to enable all eligible Negroes in the South to vote in next year's Congressional elections and in the 1960 presidential election.

WILL USE LAW

Saying that passage of the civil-rights bill would help, Rev. King declared: "We intend to use all the facilities of the law and to appeal to the Justice Department when it is necessary."

The registration drive will be conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which King has been elected president. It recently held sessions announced by Rev. King to draw up plans. Among decisions announced by Rev. King are the opening next month of headquarters in Atlanta, from which the drive will be conducted, and the approval of a budget of \$200,000 to be raised by church-sponsored campaigns throughout the South.

That additional financial support will be forthcoming is indicated by the news from Chicago that the Packinghouse Workers union has already raised \$11,000 as its contribution to the Southern voting crusade. The Chicago Defender (Aug. 24) also reports: "Meanwhile to

SEEK TO REGISTER ALL

Because of terror, fraudulent practices by lily-white election boards and unconstitutional statutes only 1,238,038 or one-fourth of eligible Negroes have been able to register in the South. The task of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has set itself to register the other three-fourths bringing the total to five million, the estimated adult Negro population of the South.

The grim and vast nature of this task is seen when one recalls that in the past few years in Mississippi Rev. George W. Lee, a Negro, was shot to death for insisting upon registering. Lamar Smith, a Negro, was shot dead on a courthouse lawn before hundreds for "meddling in politics." Gus Courts, the lone Negro registered in Belzoni after the lynching of Rev. Lee, was shot and has preserved his life only by fleeing Mississippi. None of the guilty white supremacists has ever been punished for the above killings and shooting.

That this situation is not confined to Mississippi may be seen in the statistics from (Continued on page 4)

Mutual Aid on Petitions Proposed to Eliz. Flynn

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — The Socialist Workers Party in this city proposed today to the Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Campaign Committee to enter into collaboration "in the collection of signatures on our respective independent nominating petitions." The party further proposed preliminary discussions of the problem of independent working class political action in the city's 1957 mayoralty and councilmanic elections.

The SWP is now endeavoring to place the following on the New York ballot: Joyce Cowley for Mayor, Lillian Kiegel for New York City Council President, Morris Zuckoff for New York City Comptroller and Alvin Bernstein for Brooklyn Borough President. (See story on SWP ballot campaign, page four.)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a leading member of the Communist Party and a Smith-Act victim, is running for New York City Councilwoman from the Lower East Side under the party designation of Peoples' Rights Party. Her committee is engaged in a drive to obtain a minimum of 3,000 signatures from Lower East Side voters needed to place her on the ballot.

The SWP proposal for collaboration in the respective signature-collecting campaigns was made in a letter from Carol Lynn, SWP Campaign Director, to Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert Blumberg, co-chairmen of the Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Campaign Committee, National Palace, 111 East Houston Street.

The text of the letter follows: "Dear Comrades:

"We take note of the fact that you are waging a campaign to

obtain sufficient signatures to place Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a leading member of the Communist Party, on the ballot as New York City Councilwoman from the Lower East Side.

"As you know, we are now collecting signatures on a petition to place a slate of Socialist Workers Party candidates on the ballot in opposition to the candidates of the Big Business parties. [The list of SWP candidates follows — Ed.]

"Our campaign committee would like to submit to you the following proposals:

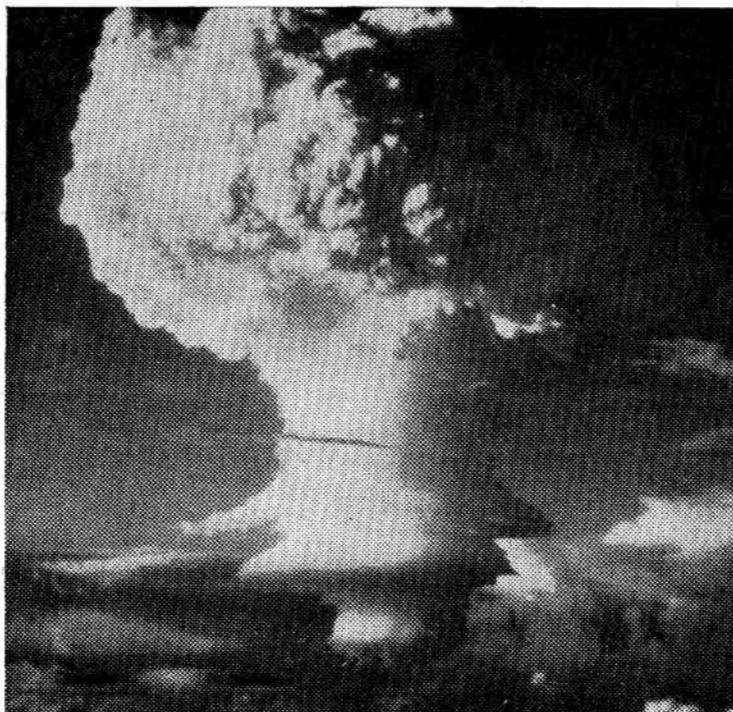
"(1) To enter into joint collaboration in the collection of signatures on our respective independent nominating petitions for the offices and candidates indicated above.

"(2) To meet with representatives of your campaign committee for the purpose of working out the practical details involved in such joint effort to get our respective candidates on the ballot.

"(3) To engage in preliminary discussion of the ways and means of advancing the concept of independent working class political action through the medium of our respective participation in the 1957 Mayoralty and councilmanic elections.

"In view of the urgency of the task and the time limits involved we urge an immediate and favorable response."

The Deadliest Threat



This poisonous mushroom cloud was released by the explosion of a giant United States hydrogen bomb at the far off Eniwetok testing site in the Pacific. Such explosions have spread radiation poison throughout the globe. It is now revealed that the Northeastern U.S. has received an above average amount of this fallout.

Wiretapping — A Sinister Anti-Union Weapon

An Editorial

A sinister weapon against the labor movement and the civil liberties of the American people was brought

into play by the Senate labor probe committee in its hearings last week during the questioning of Teamster vice-president James Hoffa. We refer to the playing by the committee of recordings of several of Hoffa's telephone conversations which had been wiretapped in 1953.

Under the guise of revealing improper practices by a corrupt union bureaucrat, the committee is, among other things, setting the precedent for — and attempting to get the public accustomed to — the widespread use of wiretapping against the labor movement at large. One of the alarming aspects of this situation is that there has been virtually no protest from the official leaders of the labor movement against the use by the committee of this device. The fact that the particular wiretaps in question revealed Hoffa's connection with a New York gangster is no excuse for remaining silent on the implications involved.

There is no reason to suppose that the investigators for the committee will not, or have not already intercepted telephone conversations of many union leaders and members who were discussing legitimate union business. There is absolutely no reason to suppose that the texts of

(Continued on page 3)

Auto 'Big 3' Reject Reuther's Price-Wage Deal

By Joseph Keller

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, the three corporations which monopolize 97% of automobile output, have replied "no" to United Automobile Workers President Walter Reuther's offer of a 1958 wage deal if they cut auto prices \$100 per car.

All three, in essence, made the same type of counter-proposal. They asked the auto workers to "set the example" by agreeing first to accept "sacrifices" in their wages and maybe the companies would then consider cutting prices.

They seized upon the fact that Reuther himself had linked prices and wages in his proposal that, as he put it in his Aug. 17 letter to the "Big Three," "both the corporations and the workers accept 'responsibility' for initiating a national campaign to beat inflation."

REUTHER EXPLAINS

"Even before the auto companies had made reply, Reuther felt impelled to explain on Aug. 21 over NBC-TV ('Today') that in offering to give up the offi-

cial and just demands of the auto workers, he did not mean that he would accept an outright wage cut."

Harlow H. Curtice, GM president, suggested in his reply to Reuther that "you announce now your union's willingness to extend intact our national agreement for a period of two (2) years beyond May 29, 1958."

This would mean that the existing three-year contract would become a five-year pact and would, in effect, freeze existing wage-and-hour terms. The precedent for the proposal by Curtice was established by Reuther himself in the five-year contract he signed in 1950.

Henry Ford 2d, Ford Motor Company president, replied to the UAW leadership: "Or, let's turn the proposal around... Suppose I were to say to you: 'If you will accept an immediate reduction in wages to the levels prevailing at the introduction of our 1957 models, we will take this into consideration in determining how much we will increase prices of our 1958 models.'

The effect of Reuther's "roll-back-of-prices" scheme might well be to mobilize a certain type

contract demands as adopted by the General Council and the membership of Local 600.

"We in Local 600 are prepared to stand firm on the resolution adopted by the 16th Constitutional Convention, 1958 'Collective Bargaining,' in which the delegates made it clear that the shorter work week with increased take-home pay will be the key demand for 1958... (Emphasis in original.)

REUTHER MEANS IT

This statement emphasizes that Reuther's proposal is entirely out of line with the basic program adopted by the last UAW convention.

The corporations complain that Reuther is engaged in just a publicity stunt. But he has reaffirmed several times that he means business. There is no reason to doubt that he is ready to give away much if not all of the auto workers' correct and sound demands for his dubious "anti-inflation" plan.

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(Walter Reuther's Economics — See Page 3)

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XXI - No. 35

267

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

PRICE 10c

Government's Atomic Groups Admit Nuclear-Test Dangers

Congress Liberals Aid FBI

AUG. 28 — Stingy when it comes to protecting the constitutional rights of the Negro people, the U.S. Congress is in a generous mood when it rushes, before adjournment, to aid the FBI protect its secret files from unfortunate defendants who want full access to the evidence against them.

Republican Congressmen are not the only ones ready to help the FBI play the role of a political police. The liberal Democrats are also assisting in the process of transforming this country into land of police spies, informers and keepers of secret files. Indeed, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) is the sponsor of one bill to keep the FBI file secret.

The Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case last June reaffirmed the traditional protection of individuals in federal cases against police frame-ups. It placed the complete testimony of a prosecution witness that given in secret as well as in court, at the disposal of the defense.

This procedure is routine in civil and criminal cases at the state level. But on a federal scale it has been violated on a massive basis, especially in witch-hunt prosecutions. A political case often involves the testimony of stooges who are anxious to accommodate the cops with whatever story they tell, the testimony tends to grow to meet the prosecution's needs.

The Supreme Court decision of June 3 would have substantially crippled the frame-up power of the FBI. So the Justice Department organized a big pressure campaign for bill to preserve their secret files. One of the arguments used for such a bill was the need to protect innocent persons who are named in files on mere hearsay, unverified tales. But what innocent persons can feel protected with the knowledge that they may be listed in files, unaware of the nature of charges, unable to eliminate the charges and never knowing how or when such false information might be used against them?

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Congressional Joint Committee Releases Findings of Hearings

By Herman Chauka

A heavy blow has been struck at Administration claims that nuclear tests are not dangerous and that continued tests would lead to perfection of a bomb completely free of radioactive fallout. Both President Eisenhower and Admiral Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, have repeatedly asserted that fallout has already been reduced by 96 percent and that a completely "clean" bomb is in sight.

Now the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, in an Aug. 25 report, has declared that "there is no such thing as an absolutely 'clean' weapon" and that "further testing... could constitute a hazard to the world's population."

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

The Congressional committee, which held an eight-day public hearing last spring, tried to give every benefit of the doubt to government claims. But the evidence from independent scientific quarters has been so weighty that the Congressmen apparently decided to get off the "keep the tests going" bandwagon.

(Release of the Congressional findings coincided with a report from the authoritative American Institute of Biological Sciences in Palo Alto, Calif., which declares that, given the present rate of testing, the "safety limit" for exposure to fallout will be reached by 1970 and that in some areas of the world the limit may have been reached already.)

CLEAR-CUT PROPOSAL

Meanwhile, the U.S. government is continuing its maneuvers at the London disarmament conference to prevent an international agreement for a halt to the deadly tests.

At this now five-month-old conference, the Soviet Union has



ADMIRAL STRAUSS

insistently put forward a single, clear-cut proposal. It urged immediate agreement to a two or three-year halt to the tests with no strings attached, followed by negotiations for a permanent ban.

INRELEVANT ISSUES

In addition the test ban was tied to agreement on many questions not genuinely related to the paramount issue of halting the death-dealing tests.

For instance, according to the Eisenhower proposal, the tests would not be halted unless there was agreement to end production and further stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Initial disarmament steps would also have to be agreed to under the U.S. plan.

The Eisenhower package deal was rejected by the Soviet Union, Aug. 27. Soviet representative Zorin again proposed an agreement to suspend nuclear tests unconditionally and separately negotiations of all other questions.

Los Angeles Auto Union: 'Let People Vote on A-Tests'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 — A prominent local of the United Auto Workers here is demanding that the American people be allowed to decide by referendum vote whether or not the U.S. should engage in further nuclear-bomb testing. In a recently adopted resolution, General Motors Local 216, UAW, also calls for united labor action to stop the tests. The resolution is being circulated among all sister unions in the area to win their cooperation in such a campaign.

The GM workers' action comes after the adoption of a resolution, last June, by Chrysler UAW Local 230 calling on the government to work for a universal banning of H-bomb tests. In the August issue of "Feather Merchant," voice of Local 230, columnist Gene Farrell presents the views of a number of workers in the plant on the issue. Two of them jointly urged all nations to halt the tests and proposed that the local resolution include a proviso that "the people throughout the world decide by their vote whether to continue or stop the testing."

The text of the resolution adopted by GM Local 216 declares:

"WHEREAS, present testimony before the Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy has effectively proved that the United States, Russia and England not only have enough atomic bombs on hand to destroy civilization, but also that the many bomb tests are slowly poisoning the air, our water and food supplies and thus endangering present and future generations of mankind; and

"WHEREAS, the Atomic Energy Commission has three times

proposed to the conservative side since it uses as a yard stick the "maximum safe dosage" standards established by the U.S. government. The report of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee reveals that these "standards" have little meaning.

The report concedes that there is general scientific agreement that the smallest amount of exposure to atomic radiation is harmful because it increases mutations of the genes, leading to deformation of future generations. It also admits that this genetic effect of radiation is not calculated in government standards regarding "safe" radiation dosages.

NEAR THE LIMIT

"If in fact," the committee said, "any quantity of radiation, however small, produces a biological effect, then the concept is erroneous."

The extent of the radiation dosage to which the people of the world are being subjected by nuclear tests was graphically revealed in the findings of the Palo Alto scientists. They report that American, British and Soviet tests are showering approximately ten million tons of radioactive material over the earth every year. One scientist estimated that about 50 million tons of fallout material has been released by U.S. tests alone. He estimated that a total of 70 million tons is the theoretically safe limit, indicating how urgent is the need to win a halt to these barbarous tests.

American Forum Enlarges Scope Of Its Activities

(The following is a press release issued by American Forum for Socialist Education. — A. J. Muste, President; Sidney Lens, Secretary. — Ed.)

The American Forum, established in May as a national group to sponsor free and untrammeled discussion on the left, took a number of steps at its working committee meeting this week to enlarge the scope of its activity.

Foremost amongst these was

... Favors A-Test Poll

(Continued from page 1)

been compelled to reduce the minimum allowable radiation absorption by laboratory workers proving that they consistently underestimated the dangers of radiation; and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, world-renowned Nobel Prize-winning scientist, Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, and some 2,000 other leading scientists have declared against further nuclear weapons testing; and

"WHEREAS, many prominent citizens, including Walter Reuther, President, United Auto Workers, have signed a petition urging President Eisenhower to conclude an international agreement to end nuclear-weapons tests; and

"WHEREAS, large sections of the American people are alarmed by the dangers of radioactive fallout, which invades the body causing leukemia and cancer, and have expressed their opinion in a Gallup poll that the bomb tests should be stopped;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Local 216, UAW, declare that it is in favor of halting atomic bomb tests in Nevada and lend its efforts toward organizing, in conjunction with other sections of the labor movement, effective protests, such as mass meetings, etc., against further bomb tests;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this union go on record calling for a national referendum of the American people to determine whether there should be any future nuclear bomb tests; and

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to all sister unions in this area and to the International with a request that they cooperate in organizing a mass protest against this clear danger to the human race."

Other action of the working committee this week included the decision to publish a pamphlet, "Questions for the Left," sometime in late September. The pamphlet will include an article by Sidney Lens, unionist and author, posing some of the theoretical questions facing the left, as well as critical comments by other people. This is in line with A.F. policy of presenting a diversity of views.

A sub-committee is working on

plans for a November two-day

forum in New York on the subject of "Socialism in the age of automation and atomic energy." Another committee has been assigned the task of drafting a six-month budget and raising funds. The Forum will establish a small office in Chicago, in addition to the one in New York, sold out by Mr. William Carron and his fellow-leaders of the en-

The World Anti-A-Bomb Conference

By Ota Ryu

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—The Third World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was held here Aug. 6-16. A Japanese delegation of 4,000, including trade unionists, students, women's organizations, farmers, priests, representatives of Okinawa, A-bomb victims from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and some 100 foreign delegates from 22 countries, attended.

COMMEMORATION

It was on Aug. 6 and 9 in 1945 that several hundred thousand people died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and hundreds of people are still dying every year from the atomic diseases incurred in those bombings. Every Japanese knows of the terrible effect of the A-bomb from direct experience or from seeing or hearing of the actual condition of the two cities in those fatal days. During the U.S. Occupation, feeling against the A-bomb did not manifest itself openly, but since 1952 the Japanese people have begun to speak out. Many terrible photos have been published in the newspapers and magazines. Victims, still living, have begun to tell their experiences publicly. A huge anti-A-bomb campaign has been growing year by year. Moreover, in 1954 one Japanese fisherman died and 22 others were injured by radiation from the U.S. tests in the Pacific.

Muste noted that the American Forum must guard jealously its character as a vehicle for free discussion and also against becoming a united front or an action group of any kind. The purpose of the Forum, he said, is limited to the study of problems of democratic socialism and to the stimulation of exchange of views between persons of diverse opinions. Muste also reiterated the principle of non-exclusion of anyone so long as he is willing to adhere to the spirit of free discussion.

It is expected that the subordinate groups will be of the same character as the national committee, with independent and non-partisan elements playing a leading role.

The working committee noted with deep regret the untimely death of Clifford McAvoy, former Progressive Party leader and recently an active founder of American Forum, serving as its treasurer. It expressed its condolences to the widow, Muriel McAvoy, and invited her to serve on the committee in her husband's place.

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Japanese workers marching on May Day carried a float depicting the fishing boat that was sprayed with radioactive ash from a United States hydrogen bomb exploded in the Pacific in 1956. So far two of the fishermen on that boat have died of radiation poisoning.

conference well expressed the anti-A-bomb feeling of the Japanese people.

The "Tokyo Appeal" issued by the recent conference demanded, on the one hand, the stopping of production and testing of A and H-bombs and withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries including Japan. On the other hand, it called upon the UN to act effectively to relieve international tensions and the delegates pledged to press their own governments to this end.

The Japanese Trotskyist League appealed to the conference warning that the peace

Especially the Stalinists who exercised great influence at the conference. They did their utmost to push their principal program a "peaceful coexistence" deal between the U.S. and the Kremlin at the expense of the world-wide struggle for socialism. The Social Democrats have no objection to this program either.

The only mass action decided upon by the conference is a demonstration to be held on a world scale next October. Of course such an action should be developed by all militant workers and revolutionists. But the more developed such an action, the more severe becomes the conflict between capitalists and working people. In such a struggle, if the working class is not to be beaten, it must have a clear aim in its campaign, understanding of its real nature and of the ultimate objective.

Recently among workers in the Communist Party there have developed very strong doubts about the official party line for the peace campaign. Some assert that the workers should take the leadership of the movement and should fight against A and H-bombs by strike action.

The recent conference showed that the Japanese people's peace campaign has grown enormously, but it still lacks a correct program and a revolutionary leadership. The campaign is controlled by petty bourgeois tendencies. It is absolutely necessary, if the campaign is to move forward, that it have a militant, working-class leadership.

But the Stalinists and Social-Democrats, who at the present moment control the workers' organizations, are retarding such understanding by the workers.

London Market Strikers Suffer Setback Due to Misleadership

By Peter Fryer

Special London Correspondent

LONDON — Four thousand workers at London's fruit and vegetable markets are due to return to work on Monday morning (Aug. 19) having sustained defeat at the hands of the employers, assisted by the Tory Government, the trade-union leaders and the Stalinists. It is partial, not a definitive defeat. But it is nonetheless bitter and instructive — for that.

The Covent Garden [London's big central market] dispute marks a new stage in the offensive of the British capitalist class against trade-union rights and labor conditions. Sackings at the Standards, BMC and Nortons vehicle factories; the strike of three million engineers and shipbuilding workers last April, and his fellow-leaders of the en-

gineering unions; the recent strike of municipal busmen; the Covent Garden strike: these are the stages in the bosses' offensive.

The offensive is uneven. There are cases where the bosses have given way — only to press forward in some other sector of industry. There is no mistaking the concerted, deliberate nature of their drive. They are rehearsing for a powerful, all-out attempt to alter decisively the balance of forces between the classes, to beat back the workers, rouse their militancy, thrash them, exhaust them and weaken them by every means, before the Tory Government is ousted in the General Election that in the normal course of events will fall due in 1960.

The fact must be faced that British trade unions are lagging far behind the employers in their preparations for the impending class battles. Recent months have witnessed plenty of high-sounding Left talk by a certain type of union leader. But this Left talk, which wins the applause at conferences, is not matched by Left deeds when it comes to a showdown with the bosses.

Covent Garden has provided a classical instance of this. Rarely has a 'Left' demagogue been so swiftly exposed by events as Mr. Frank Cousins, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The hero of his union's biennial conference yesterday becomes today the butt of his members' anger. 'Good old Frank' is now 'Judas' in the eyes of the workers he has let down. For the Covent Garden men who for many years have exercised almost full union control of their working conditions have now been robbed of the protection they have won in decades of struggle.

The Covent Garden employers were so sure of victory that they handed the men the new agreement and gave them half an hour to accept or get out of the market.

Though hundreds of his members were embattled against a cocksure and arrogant enemy, Mr. Cousins went away to the south coast — the British Riviera — to enjoy a well-earned holiday. While Mr. Cousins basked in the sun his members were displaying 100% solidarity — though, since the strike was 'unofficial', they were receiving no dispute benefit.

That the employers had long been preparing for this trial of strength was proved by the way a well-drilled army of scabs — clerical workers — moved into action to keep supplies of produce moving through the markets.

(A notable feature of the struggle was the intervention of a group of young members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, who went down to the market morning after morning to try to persuade the scabs to stand by the marketmen. One of these CAWU pickets, 23-year-old Miss Vivien Mendelson, was invited to address a mass meeting in Trafalgar

Worker. From beginning to end they have sought to bolster up Cousins as a 'Left' leader.

This fight has thrown a merciful light on the Stalinist attitude to the workers' struggles. It has shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that instead of seeing them as a means of educating the workers and improving their conditions, they look on them essentially as a means of improving the position of the Communist Party in the trade-union machinery.

The whole Stalinist strategy towards Mr. Cousins ever since his election has been based on the hope that he would, in return for services rendered, lift the ban on Communists holding office in his union, a ban imposed by his predecessor Mr. Arthur Deakin. To this end the Stalinists and their press made not a single criticism of the official trade-union machine during the Covent Garden dispute. They soft-pedaled the workers' resentment and anger at Mr. Cousins' betrayal — and they remained silent about the employers' glee at their victory.

The Daily Worker tied itself into grotesque knots trying to prove that the workers had got something out of the arbitration award and that a return to work was therefore "some advance."

A cover for Cousins, who sells his members down the river — that is the role that King Street, ICP [headquarters] plays in British industry today, in the face of the employers' offensive.

The British Communist Party has in practice sold itself to the trade-union bureaucracy; it is utterly unfit to lead any decisive struggle of the British workers.

The key question now facing the workers, therefore — and many militants are becoming increasingly aware of this — is the question of leadership. The need for a strong, alert, energetic, combative and courageous leadership is not grasped in one day. It forces its way only gradually into the workers' consciousness, and often not until the absence of such leadership has brought such bitter lessons as that of Covent Garden.

We are approaching an important stage in the development of British trade unionism, a stage when a new leadership will be forged on the anvil of experience and tested in the fires of struggle.

(The foregoing was based on an interview with Harry Constantine, a London docker.)

New York Young Socialist Forum

Sixth forum in series

"What's Wrong with the Unions?"

Speaker: Steve Geller (American Socialist Club)

Tues., Sept. 3 — 8:15 P.M.

ADELPHI HALL

74 Fifth Ave. (near 14th St.)

In the Militant Next Week:

A Report on the Soviet Youth By a World Youth Festival Participant

We have just received from Peter Fryer a remarkable political document. It is an extensive account of the political thinking among Soviet youth as reported by Maurice Peter, a young British unionist, who attended the World Youth Festival in Moscow. He was a member of the British Communist Party for ten years until his resignation last fall in protest against his party's stand on the Hungarian events.

During his two-week stay in Moscow he devoted the great bulk of his time to intensive discussion with Soviet students, young intellectuals and engineering workers. The fact that he was an ex-Communist Party member who still firmly supports Marxism opened the door to countless frank discussions with Soviet youth who are in a state of enormous political ferment. His graphic account of their views is something that those concerned with Soviet developments cannot afford to miss. The complete text will appear in our next issue.

Anti-Semitism And Khrushchev

By Harry Ring

The Daily Worker and the Yiddish-language paper, Freiheit, reported, July 21, that the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party had adopted a resolution which deplores the crimes committed against the Soviet Jews during the Stalin era. In the same breath the resolution expresses confidence that "The Soviet Party . . . will, in the process it has begun of examining the Jewish question and the Leninist solution to it, give full expression to the cultural needs and desires of the Jewish people."

This "sensitivity" is evident in the Soviet Literary Gazette's treatment (Aug. 25) of Howard Fast's break with the Communist Party. This Stalinist hatchet job carefully avoids a single mention of the crimes committed against the Jews.

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The most decisive expression of this "sensitivity" is this: It is now 18 months since the Polish-Jewish paper, Folkstimme, detailed the crimes committed against Soviet Jewry. In that time the resolution expresses confidence that "The Soviet Party . . . will, in the process it has begun of examining the Jewish question and the Leninist solution to it, give full expression to the cultural needs and desires of the Jewish people."

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The Negro Struggle

By Howard Mayhew

Fight Against Anti-Negro Terror in Chicago

CHICAGO — Just as the unity of the workers inside the shops is not won by supporting the bosses' unity of Negro and white workers in the community cannot be won by supporting the bosses' political agents. This lesson is being proven again to those who want to do something to prevent more outbreaks of anti-Negro terror in Chicago.

Faced with a choice between two union policies: (1) the CIO policy of Negro equality and (2) support to Daley, the Democratic mayor of Chicago, the labor leaders are trying to make it appear that both policies are possible at the same time. Consequently they publicly approve of Daley despite the failure of his police to prevent years of Trumbull-Park terror, the murder of the young Negroes Bliven and Palmer, and now the violence against Negroes in Calumet Park. At the same time this policy has been a barrier to every move toward carrying out the unions' policy of racial equality in Chicago.

AFL-CIO TOP COUNCIL SILENT

The AFL-CIO top council failed to even issue a statement although it met for days in Chicago's plush Drake Hotel at the very height of public apprehension over racist attacks on Negroes at Calumet Park. Why, if not to avoid embarrassing their Democratic Party allies? Neither the state nor city AFL or CIO has even called a meeting to take up the questions of where the responsibility lies and what steps should be taken.

Not only is false political policy at the root of their failure as leaders of the unions and of the community. But their support to Daley throws the ranks into confusion tearing them between desires to act against Jim Crow and at the same time support the union leaders.

What is the road ahead? The task of achieving Negro-white unity and equality in the community can be solved better if we examine how important gains in this direction were made in the factories in the course of the organization of the CIO. In the organizing campaigns anyone who spoke in support of the boss exposed himself as either a company stooge or not understanding the need for solidarity. The community is made up of many factories, all the bosses, and the masses of the workers. The need for the unity of the workers, which we learned in the shop, exists even more on the community level.

The bosses know this well. They insure that their own community interests are carried out by the two political parties they have organized for the purpose. In Chicago Mayor Daley is their chief spokesman and executive officer.

... Press Right to Vote

(Continued from page 1)

Calhoun County in South Carolina. There Negroes number 10,449 and whites 4,304. Not a single Negro is allowed to register.

Already Negroes have begun action in defense of the right to vote in Tuskegee, Alabama. Racist legislators gerrymandered the city limits to prevent Negro participation in local elections. Declaring "if you don't want us to vote in town we won't buy in town," Tuskegee Negroes began a boycott which has remained solid for two months despite the threats and efforts of the Alabama Attorney General and police.

Indeed the whole civil-rights debate which has occupied Congress for the past two months is but a dim, distorted reflection of the tremendous determination and mass pressure of the Negro people to achieve a major breakthrough in the fight against Jim Crow.

Republican strategy was to capture the Negro vote by doing

what the liberal Democrats had never done despite the years of backing given them by the Negro voters — namely, to actually pass a civil rights bill with a little something in it. Democratic strategy worked out by compromise between the Dixiecrat, liberal and party-machine wings, was not to completely discredit the party by a Southern filibuster but to amend the bill until it was practically nothing but empty words. This was the strategy that won in the Senate.

The bill that has finally passed is, however, a slight improvement on the toothless Senate version. As the cynics in Washington say, it has been given some "babby teeth." These consist of a modification of the jury-trial amendment put in by the Senate. Thus a federal judge, whose injunction is violated, will hold the violator in criminal contempt and fine him up to \$300 or imprison him for 45 days. If, however, the judge assesses a heavier penalty, the violator may have a jury trial.

The recent civil-rights fight in Congress has already taught enemies of Jim Crow an important political lesson. Those who learned the lesson are now vigorously condemning the political line of the NAACP leadership, Americans for Democratic Action, and the AFL-CIO bureaucracy — in particular Walter Reuther — who are the controlling forces in the lobby known as the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights.

This lobbying group, even a few hours before the Senate on Aug. 7 passed its emasculated version of the bill, announced that this was the best that could be gotten. It was in effect an order to Negroes, labor and other civil rights forces to abandon the fight for a stronger bill in the Senate or House. It was also direct aid to the liberal Democrats who feared that any further fight might destroy the fragile and rotten compromise they had made with the Dixiecrats.

VILKINS HIT

Hundreds of leaders and thousands of rank-and-file Negro freedom fighters denounced this overhasty blessing by NAACP leader Roy Wilkins of the Senate bill. Their demands for strengthening the bill, even vetoing it as worse than nothing, spurred Republican politicians to achieve a revision that gave the bill its "babby teeth" three weeks later.

At present the Negro press is filled with criticisms of the NAACP leadership and demands that it cease playing tail to the kite of the ADA and Walter Reuther. It is charged in so many words that the NAACP leaders instead of strengthening the civil-rights fight by their alliance with the liberals and labor bureaucracy were used by ADA and Reuther to bail the liberal Democrats out of a difficult spot by easing off the pressure for a meaningful civil-rights law.

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXI

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

NUMBER 35

Socialists Seek Place on Ballot

New York City Candidates



The Socialist Workers Party slate in the New York City election. From left to right: Morris Zuckoff for Comptroller; Joyce Cowley, for Mayor; Lillian Kiezel, for President of the City Council; and Alvin Berman for Borough President of Brooklyn.

Many Sign For SWP In N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 — The drive of the Socialist Workers Party to collect the signatures necessary to win a place on the ballot for the Nov. 5 election is now well under way. The reception accorded the petition gatherers has already established that the SWP will be able to meet the Sept. 23 deadline for filing with an amount of signatures substantially over the legally required minimum of 8,500.

In a statement issued today, Carol Lynn, the Party's campaign manager stressed the particularly gratifying response being received among the most oppressed workers in the city. "It's been an inspiring thing," she said, "to hear the number of our petition gatherers who return to campaign headquarters with the report that, particularly in Harlem, East Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, a really good number of workers are willing to sign a petition for socialist candidates."

"Two things have shown up most in the reaction to our petition drive," she continued. "First as the growing disillusionment with both major parties. Many workers will sign the petition only after they are certain that it has nothing to do with either the Republicans or the Democrats."

"Secondly," she added, "the relative ease in securing signatures as expressed in the high average number collected by the petitioners, shows how much less the witch-hunt is felt among the working people today."

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

With a very good daily turnout of party supporters since the campaign opened, she said, it has been possible not only to keep ahead of schedule on the signatures necessary for the city-wide candidates and at the same time to gather the necessary signatures in Brooklyn for Alvin Berman, the Party's candidate for Borough President.

Another gratifying aspect of the petition drive has been the aid extended by supporters of various other radical tendencies both in signing the nominating petitions and in aiding in the work itself. Miss Lynn said that at the united free speech rally in Union Square on Aug. 23 a number of supporters of other radical parties approached SWP campaigners and volunteered to sign their petitions.

UNITED FREE-SPEECH RALLY HELD IN N. Y. UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK, AUG. 25 — A new and welcome precedent was set last night by a number of workers' organizations who joined together to defend the century-old tradition of free speech in this city's famous Union Square.

In the course of the discussion of school segregation it was brought out that the Chicago school board was not only guilty of racial gerrymandering of school districts but suddenly and drastically lowered standards in districts considered "in transition" (i.e. into which some Negro families had moved) thus providing white parents there with motives to take their children to other school districts.

The conference was held Aug. 24 under the auspices of the educational committee of the Chicago NAACP. Delegates and observers were present from many organizations including union locals, the American Federation of Teachers, American Jewish Congress, Urban League, University of Chicago, and the Socialist Workers Party.

Taking part in the protest meeting were members and spokesmen of the Socialist Party, Socialist Workers Party, Communist Party, the recently organized Young Socialist Forum, and non-affiliated individuals.

McReynolds, who chaired the meeting, told the audience of about 200 that free speech meant the non-exclusion of all tendencies in the expression and exchange of opinions in the open market place of ideas, that debate not intimidation was the cornerstone of a free society.

Morris Zuckoff, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Comptroller in the current municipal elections, noted that it was 30 years almost to the day since Sacco and Vanzetti in whose defense Union Square meetings had played such an important role, had been executed for their ideas.

George Watts, a Smith Act victim, speaking for the Communist Party emphasized that all believers in socialism were involved in the struggle for peace, freedom and equality.

Differences on how to attain these goals should be tested by discussion and free exchange of ideas as was being done at this rally.

Gil Turner from the Young Socialist Forum denounced not only the police intimidation in Union Square but pointed out "that as long as public buildings and the means of communication are controlled by a small group free speech is not yet guaranteed to the majority."

Some 200 people stayed for hours at the outdoor meeting, listening attentively to the speakers, applauding them and voicing solidarity. The police refrained from attempts at interference.

This marked the first time in the history of Union Square that spokesmen for the Socialist Workers Party and for the Communist Party stood on the same platform in common cause.

Detroit Socialists Carry Campaign to Factories



SARAH LOVELL

DETROIT, Aug. 23 — Here is a report on one phase of the campaign for Sarah Lovell, socialist candidate for Mayor in the Sept. 10 primary election:

Sunday: We are out early with our literature at the downtown Central Methodist Church. Over 3,000 show up because the sermon is being given by Rev. Martin L. King of Montgomery; the audience is mainly middle-class, about half-white, half-Negro. We pass out our latest leaflet, "Questions about the Detroit Election and Answers by Sarah Lovell," and sell copies of The Militant.

KNOW OF CAMPAIGN

Several people come up to Sarah, asking if she is really the candidate. They have become accustomed to the idea of meeting candidates on the street who want to shake their hand, but are surprised to find one actually passing out literature. Some young women tell her they already know about her campaign from previous publicity.

A young Negro engages us in conversation as we distribute. We haven't seen him for some time, but he is very friendly. He got our leaflet in the mail and says it is very good because "it raises real and practical questions." He says it encouraged him to raise a discussion of socialism in a group that met last week to gather support behind William T. Patrick Jr., candidate for Council whose election we are supporting too. He promises to bring some friends to our final election rally (Sat., Sept. 7, 8 p.m., at 3737 Woodward).

Monday: Before we leave our headquarters, Sarah sends off a reply to a former auto worker. Last week we sent him a copy of our leaflet, together with an appeal for support. By return mail the sent us \$5 and a request for 500 leaflets he wants to distribute himself.

SENDS \$5

In the afternoon we go to a meeting scheduled for UAW Local 235 (Chevrolet Gear & Axle). But Sarah can't speak because there is no quorum; most unions here discontinue meetings during the summer. We pass out our literature anyhow.

Monday: Before we leave our headquarters, Sarah sends off a reply to a former auto worker.

Last week we sent him a copy of our leaflet, together with an appeal for support. By return mail the sent us \$5 and a request for 500 leaflets he wants to distribute himself.

We get out to the big Dodge Main plant, to catch people going in and out at lunch. The plant is in Hamtramck rather

than Detroit proper, and we are prohibited from using the sound equipment on our car, but the police don't object to our parking it prominently where the sign on top attracts some attention.

One of us gets the idea of asking the workers if they would like to meet our candidate. Several do, and come over. About 25 shake hands with Sarah, and she makes a little talk about the need for independent working class and Negro candidates, and why it's wrong to support the big business candidate, Mironi, even though he has union endorsement.

Some of the Negro workers standing nearby become more interested when they overhear Sarah telling white workers why they should help elect Patrick.

Tuesday: We're out at a DeSoto plant at 6 in the morning; we covered the big DeSoto plant last week. Workers take our leaflets and read them while waiting for the gates to open. We've noticed that only a small proportion of our literature is thrown away.

EQUAL SPACE AT LAST

Since Sunday all three Detroit dailies have been shut down by a jurisdictional strike; people don't have as many things to read. The shutdown hasn't done any harm; the daily papers had blacked out all news about our campaign anyhow. "For once," somebody observes, "we are getting an equal break from the capitalist press."

But some of us think the reception of our leaflet was especially good even before the strike began. They say it's because our leaflet is attractive and even striking — the only election literature so far from the 90-odd

week ago. There's still over two weeks of the campaign to go; we still have got to cover the big Ford plant, and the Labor Day parade about a week before the election.

We call up the printer and order some more leaflets. Now we have the problem of raising additional money to pay for them.

Another problem, but our spirits are high as we sit down to tackle it. We have the satisfaction of having waged a good fight in this election. Win or lose, we have held the banner of socialism high, and have won some new friends for its ideas and perspectives. Socialists are still a minority, but a minority that doesn't let difficulties discourage and silence us. And that, we think, is a good sign for the future.

Detroit ACLU Aids McPhaul Appeal

The Detroit chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union is supporting the appeal of Arthur McPhaul, sentenced last March to 9 months in jail for contempt of congress.

The brief, to be submitted as a friend of the court, asserts that the "conviction will . . . adversely affect the exercise of First Amendment freedoms, particularly freedom of speech and association."

McPhaul, former secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in Michigan, had refused to surrender membership and other records of the organization to the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1952.