

The Changing South — Its Economics

(See Page 2)

Vol. XXI - No. 49

Will AFL-CIO Heads Meet the Real Issues?

By Fred Halstead

DEC. 4 — A major split confronts the American Federation Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations at its second constitutional convention scheduled to run from Dec. 5 through 18 in Atlantic City, N. J. At the first convention following unification of the AFL and CIO and just two years after the merger, George Meany and Walter Reuther and the rest of the labor leadership associated with them threaten to expel about ten percent of the federation's membership. This includes the second largest union in the country, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The primary cause of the anticipated split is the mounting government attack on the labor movement, spearheaded by Sen. McClellan's labor-probe committee which began hearings last February, centering its major fire on the Teamsters.

**McCLELLAN
INJECTS ISSUES**

The success of the government attack thus far is revealed by the fact that the issues injected by the McClellan Committee — particularly its pressure on the Meany-Reuther labor officialdom for action against the Teamsters — dominate convention preparations.

This comes at a time when the

(Continued on page 2)



AFL-CIO President George Meany (right) and Vice-President Walter Reuther at the merger convention of the AFL-CIO in December 1955. As the second convention of the merged organization convenes, labor's unity is threatened by Meany and Reuther's policy of cooperation with the anti-union McClellan committee.

Nat'l Conference Opens New Fight in Sobell Case

By Myra Tanner Weiss

Representatives of local Sobell Committees from all over the country came together in New York City for a two-day conference on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 to discuss the next stage in the fight to free Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

The conference made clear that the blow dealt to justice by the Nov. 12 refusal of the Supreme Court to study the most important "conspiracy" trial in U.S. history would be answered with an even bigger effort to rouse the indignation of the American people at the terrible injustice done to the young scientist in Alcatraz.

The conference made plans to acquaint over a million Americans in the period ahead with the facts in the case and to ask their participation in the campaign to free Sobell.

Delegates expressed new optimism that this campaign would be successful because of the changing political atmosphere in America. Attempts to create new "spy" scares to explain away the Soviet sputniks, not only failed to create a hysteria of the type that sent Sobell to prison over seven years ago but were greeted by many with irritation and disgust. The fact that some of J. Robert Oppenheimer's defamers are now taking a second look at whether or not the noted atomic physicist was given justice or was victimized by witch-hunters gives rise to the hope that all earlier

cases of injustice will get a new hearing.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell will engage in intensified legal research and investigation to obtain new evidence for further court action following the Supreme Court's refusal to study the case.

At the same time a campaign will be launched for a Presidential pardon or commutation, Sobell is now serving his eighth year of a 30-year sentence.

The conference elected a subcommittee to draw up detailed plans for such campaign. New literature will be issued that will explain the case of Morton Sobell in popular form and present the accumulation of evidence of the frame-up that the Supreme Court callously refused to examine.

Economists of the U.S. Department of Labor, who are always the last to stick their necks out when it comes to making unfavorable predictions about the private-profit economy, got around on Nov. 21 to conceding that a considerable rise in mass unemployment is in store. They forecast a jobless total in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 by next February. We may take this as a conservative guess.

Submarines Used In Germ-War Tests

The following item is from the Nov. 26 Toronto Globe and Mail: "While the effectiveness of the submarine as a means of delivering a thermonuclear device on the target has already been related, little has been said of its use as a potential carrier for biological warfare. Sometime ago, a British ship completed an 80-mile run in the North Sea, deliberately releasing germs as it went. A few weeks later these microbes were found in every corner of the British Isles. Some months ago, a U.S. submarine cruised beneath the surface of the Atlantic, funneling microbes into the air above. These were found in five Eastern States. A similar experiment along the Pacific coast resulted in the embarrassing death of two persons."

Gov't Drops Smith Act Case in Cal.

DEC. 2 — The government's use of the Smith Act as a weapon for punishing dissident political thought received a crippling blow today when a federal judge in Los Angeles dismissed "conspiracy" indictments under the act against ten California Communist Party members. The dismissal came on the "reluctant" request of an Assistant United States Attorney who said that the Justice Department could not "satisfy the evidentiary requirements laid down by the Supreme Court in its opinion reversing the conviction in this matter."

Those released were among 15 defendants convicted in 1952. On June 17 the Supreme Court freed five of the defendants and ordered a new trial for the others, declaring that the government must prove something more than abstract advocacy of ideas. The subsequent decision of the Justice Department to drop the case is glaring proof that the prosecution was based solely on the expression of political opinions.

Those who have now won their freedom are: Mrs. Dorothy Healey Connally, Los Angeles; Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, San Francisco; Mrs. Loretta Starvus Stack, San Francisco; Ernest Otto Fox, San Francisco; Carl Lambert, San Francisco; Albert Lima, Oakland; Frank Carlson, Los Angeles; Ben Dobbs, Los Angeles and William Schneiderman of San Francisco.

One of those freed, Dorothy Healey Connally, still faces a prison term for contempt of court because of her refusal in the trial to answer questions that would have placed her in the position of an informer. She was sentenced to a year for each such question that she refused to answer, with the sentences to run concurrently. The Supreme Court struck down contempt penalties for each additional refusal to answer but upheld the penalty for the original refusal to act as a stool pigeon.

For three years U.S. imperialism has given France the armaments, finances and diplomatic support without which it could not have continued the Algerian war. The State Department is now convinced that French imperialism is incapable of putting down the Algerians. This war, which the French government is conducting with Nato-like terror and torture methods, not only is generally embarrassing to U.S. propaganda about "the free world," it feeds the flames of anti-imperialism throughout the Arab Middle East making U.S. efforts to impose control there more difficult. Finally, U.S. business interests are pressing for a slice of the North African profit pie, till now the exclusive preserve of French capitalism, for important oil discoveries have been made in the Sahara Desert.

The U.S. plan is to settle the Algerian War by making the French government give a few political concessions in Algeria which will neither end French political control nor endanger the imperialist control of the economy.

Obviously the U.S. has set itself quite a delicate task. The majority of French capitalists and their politicians have been shouting for three years that they will grant absolutely no concessions to the Algerians.

The Algerian people on the other hand have been fighting and dying for three years for independence. To impose upon them a settlement without independence would be like stopping the American Revolution of 1776 midway with a "compromise" of some minor political reforms within the British Empire.

U.S. imperialism doesn't expect to accomplish this task

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1957

PRICE 10c

Educators, Clergymen Urge U.S. Halt A-Tests



U.S., French Imperialists In Rift Over Algeria War

By George Lavan

U.S. imperialism has executed a turn in its foreign policy on the war in Algeria. This was publicly revealed by the Dec. 3 speech of U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in the UN. Described as a "middle of the road" speech by the U.S. press because it alternates praise for French imperialism's intentions in Algeria with praise for the "compromise" plan advanced by Tunisia and Morocco, the speech marks the end of Washington's unconditional support of the war against the Algerian people.

Those who have now won their freedom are: Mrs. Dorothy Healey Connally, Los Angeles; Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, San Francisco; Mrs. Loretta Starvus Stack, San Francisco; Ernest Otto Fox, San Francisco; Carl Lambert, San Francisco; Albert Lima, Oakland; Frank Carlson, Los Angeles; Ben Dobbs, Los Angeles and William Schneiderman of San Francisco.

One of those freed, Dorothy Healey Connally, still faces a prison term for contempt of court because of her refusal in the trial to answer questions that would have placed her in the position of an informer. She was sentenced to a year for each such question that she refused to answer, with the sentences to run concurrently. The Supreme Court struck down contempt penalties for each additional refusal to answer but upheld the penalty for the original refusal to act as a stool pigeon.

For three years U.S. imperialism has given France the armaments, finances and diplomatic support without which it could not have continued the Algerian war. The State Department is now convinced that French imperialism is incapable of putting down the Algerians.

This war, which the French government is conducting with Nato-like terror and torture methods, not only is generally embarrassing to U.S. propaganda about "the free world," it feeds the flames of anti-imperialism throughout the Arab Middle East making U.S. efforts to impose control there more difficult. Finally, U.S. business interests are pressing for a slice of the North African profit pie, till now the exclusive preserve of French capitalism, for important oil discoveries have been made in the Sahara Desert.

The U.S. plan is to settle the Algerian War by making the French government give a few political concessions in Algeria which will neither end French political control nor endanger the imperialist control of the economy.

Obviously the U.S. has set itself quite a delicate task. The majority of French capitalists and their politicians have been shouting for three years that they will grant absolutely no concessions to the Algerians.

The Algerian people on the other hand have been fighting and dying for three years for independence. To impose upon them a settlement without independence would be like stopping the American Revolution of 1776 midway with a "compromise" of some minor political reforms within the British Empire.

U.S. imperialism doesn't expect to accomplish this task

overnight, but it has taken the first steps. First came the token arms shipment (500 rifles) a few weeks ago to Tunisia. The French Prime Minister screamed like a stuck pig because he realized the shipment signified that the U.S. and Tunisia had reached an agreement on Algeria. He dispatched his Foreign Minister Pineau post-haste to Washington for secret conference to make Dulles reconsider.

NORTH AFRICA FRANCE

Meanwhile the U.S.-sponsored deal began to take public shape. A North African Federation, consisting of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, was envisaged as a substitute for Algerian independence. France would still control Algeria but should negotiate some political reforms and install in office there opportunist leaders of the National Liberation Front (FLN), which is controlled by the right-wing of the Algerian independence movement. These leaders, though proclaiming before the Algerian masses their devotion to the goal of independence, have on several past occasions given indications of a willingness

(Continued on page 2)

OVER-CAPACITY

Business analysts and economists are more and more putting emphasis on the central factor in the current decline—so-called "over-production." They mean the fact that productive capacity of industry has outstripped the ability of the consumers to absorb the amount of goods thrown on the market at present stratospheric prices.

Speaking of "public resistance to increased prices"—that is, public inability to pay higher prices—N. Y. Times financial commentator John G. Forrest cited on Dec. 1 the example of Ford's new Edsel car. He says that the largest dealer in New York City has given up the

franchise for the Edsel after only three months. "This occurs," writes Forrest, "at a time when over-capacity prevails in many lines of business."

STEEL, MACHINE TOOLS

This "over-capacity" appears in such basic and economically-significant industries as steel and machine tools. Noting that many companies which had planned expansion in plants and equipment "are now taking a second look at their problem," Forrest points out that new orders for machine-tools, the equipment that spells out mass production, fell in October to a stride. Now U.S. exports have begun to sag badly. But this

EUROPEAN MARKET

One of the factors that helped overcome the 1953-54 recession was the strong European demand for U.S. commodities. The European boom at that time, aided by huge U.S. grants and loans, continued almost in full

stride. Now U.S. exports have begun to sag badly. But this

IN THIS ISSUE

"The Debate in the
People's World"

(See page 3)

Oppose Missiles "Crash" Program; Ask Unilateral Action on Atomic Arms

By Herman Chauka

Forty-eight prominent educators and clergymen scheduled for April in the Pacific and declare a moratorium on all testing of mass destruction nuclear weapons in the hope other nations will follow the example. They also oppose the government's stepping up the arms race with a missile "crash program" in response to the launching of the Soviet satellites.

Among those demanding a halt to the tests were the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus protest movement; A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and chairman of the American Forum-For Socialist Education; Lewis Mumford, author and city planner; John Hayes Holmes of the Community Church in New York; Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service Committee and Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Church in New York.

They declare that a halt to the Pacific nuclear tests is particularly vital because "it is morally indefensible and politically disastrous to hold tests outside American territory in international waters where people of other nations who have not agreed and are indeed protesting, have to bear the consequences."

WORLD POLL

The extent of the protest by people of other nations, and particularly by those who bear the brunt of the danger of U.S. tests in the Pacific, was graphically revealed in the world poll conducted by the New York Herald Tribune. That paper reported Nov. 17 that 60% of the people of other countries saw the tests as a menace and that in Japan 76% of the population were so convinced.

It is above all the duty of the American labor movement to organize popular opposition in the U.S. in solidarity with that of the peoples abroad. But the top labor leadership's support to U.S. foreign policy seriously handicaps resistance in this country to nuclear tests at this time.

The demand of the 48 for unilateral U.S. action in suspending explosions is particularly relevant inasmuch as Washington

deliberately sabotaged an opportunity last summer to reach an international agreement for a long-term test stoppage. At the London disarmament conference the Soviet Union made a clear-cut proposal for such an agreement and offered substantial concessions to the U.S. regarding rights of inspection forces to ensure enforcement of the test ban. The U.S. diplomats found a variety of pretexts to reject the offer.

NEW HOAX

At that time Washington tried to combat the world-wide demand for a halt to the tests by launching a propaganda campaign around the fake claim that continued testing was essential to perfect a "clean" bomb. The present demands for a test ban is being countered with a new hoax. The AEC is now claiming that further explosions would actually be beneficial to humanity as an aid to engineering projects. This is based on an underground A-blast in Nevada last Sept. 18. The AEC reported that the explosion made the top of a mountain jump six inches before falling back in place. AEC director Willard Libby said, "I've not seen anything in years so exciting."

The demand of the 48 for unilateral U.S. action in suspending explosions is particularly relevant inasmuch as Washington

is being countered with a new hoax. The AEC is now claiming that further explosions would actually be beneficial to humanity as an aid to engineering projects. This is based on an underground A-blast in Nevada last Sept. 18. The AEC reported that the explosion made the top of a mountain jump six inches before falling back in place. AEC director Willard Libby said, "I've not seen anything in years so exciting."

Another N.Y. Times writer, Richard E. Mooney, asking where the new spur to economic advance may be sought, rules out another plant and equipment boom because of the tremendous productive capacity it [industry] has built for itself in postwar years." He concludes that "the kicker will come from defense spending."

"LESS BUTTER"
But more war spending will not mean a higher standard of living for the wage-earners. The Big Business press has already launched a campaign to prepare the people for reduced social welfare benefits and for higher taxes. A Nov. 23 N.Y. World-Telegram editorial proposed to get "extra cash" for missiles by raising postal rates and killing the soil bank program, as examples, "and if still further funds are needed, they should be raised by higher taxes."

Along the same line, Associated Press staff writer Sam Dawson summed up ways to get more war funds. First would be by "paring sums from various domestic programs" such as farm price supports and veterans' outlays—"less butter for either the farmers or the veterans." A second way "to pay for more defense would be to raise taxes." A third way is "deficit financing, raising the federal debt limit . . . an inflationary measure, one of the classic reasons why prices rise."

He concludes: "Any of the three ways, therefore, end up in meaning less butter . . ."

But more war spending will not mean a higher standard of living for the wage-earners. The Big Business press has already launched a campaign to prepare

Subscription \$5 per year:
\$1.50 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$6.50 per year; \$2.25 for 6
months. Canadian: \$6.50 per
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.
Binders: \$5 or more
copied to each in U.S. 75
each in foreign countries.

THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7466
Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS
Business Manager: FRANCES JAMES

Vol. 21 - No. 49

Monday, December 9, 1957

Meany's Complaint on Integration

The American labor bureaucracy's narrowness of vision on the struggle against Jim Crow and its relation to the labor movement may well be gauged by a statement made on Dec. 3 by AFL-CIO President George Meany at Atlantic City. Explaining to the convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department that organized labor's failure to grow in size in the past period was due to "difficulties," Meany said, "Number One is that we had the Supreme Court decision calling for desegregation of the schools, which developed a tremendous resistance in the South, and that resistance was capitalized upon by anti-labor employers and it was used in every campaign."

From this it would logically follow that the Supreme Court decision against school segregation was an unfortunate and unwelcome development for labor. Now there are probably some labor bureaucrats who secretly think this, but none of them would say so openly. So it is unlikely that Meany meant any more by his statement than that the AFL-CIO leaders should not be blamed for their failure to organize the South because the job is tough and the racists oppose unionism as much as integration.

But even with this generous view of the statement, Meany, Reuther and the rest of the top brass of U.S. labor cannot be excused for calling off the promised campaign to organize the South. Indeed, they must in large measure bear responsibility for the growth of the White Citizens Councils and the present pitch of racism in the South.

The Supreme Court decision, which brought Southern Negroes to a new point of militancy and receptivity to unionization which persists to this day, could also have been a powerful weapon for labor in organizing white workers of the South. Instead, the labor bureaucrats permitted

the reactionaries to convert it into a weapon against labor.

The domination of the official channels of public opinion in the South by the white-supremacists, the growth of the WCC and other night-riding groups, the penetration of the existing unions in the South by racists, has all taken place virtually unopposed. Not only did the labor leaders not launch an organizing campaign, which by its nature must also be an anti-Jim Crow campaign in the South, but they let the racist officials and the WCC become the dominant force among the white population by default.

It must be remembered that the present climate of opinion in the white South did not exist immediately after the Supreme Court decision. At that time the prevailing attitude among the whites was one of acceptance or resignation to the decision, that "they knew it was bound to come sooner or later." Instead of launching an organizing drive and using the "law of the land" argument to bolster the integration attendant upon bringing Negro and white into the same meetings and locals, marching together on the same picket lines, opposing the divide-and-rule racism of the employers, etc., the top labor leaders refrained from trying to influence the opinion of Southern white workers on the integration issue. The forum of public opinion was left to the racist politicians and Ku Klux elements. The unceasing din of their ever bolder propaganda and deeds has brought about the present conviction in the South that the high court decision can be successfully defied. The shock troops assembled for this task are also the employers' shock troops against unions.

After having defaulted to the racists originally, the labor bureaucrats justify continuance of the same policy by pointing to the situation this policy did so much to bring about.

Sues U.S. Gov't



JAMES KUTCHER

Legless Vet Goes To Court to Win His Back Pay

DEC. 5 — James Kutcher, the legless veteran who last year won back the government job from which he was fired for membership in the Socialist Workers Party, today filed suit for back pay due him. Kutcher's attorney, Joseph L. Rauh, filed the suit in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington for the \$23,000 pay coming to the legless veteran for the eight-year period during which he was illegally separated from his job in the Veteran's administration.

The court action was taken after the U.S. Comptroller General denied his claim for back pay even though the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered him reinstated to his job, after finding that he had been removed from it without legal cause. The Comptroller General's office had notified Kutcher that the back pay would not be granted without a court order.

Fidel Castro Describes Cuba Under Imperialism

(A vivid picture of what the rule of U.S. Big Business means for tens of millions of people throughout the Caribbean Islands, Central America and South America who live under its economic dictates appears in the Nov. 30 Nation. It is written by Fidel Castro, leader of a revolutionary movement against the U.S. State-Department backed Batista dictatorship. The original Spanish version appeared in Cuba Libre, a Costa Rican publication. We present excerpts from it below. —Ed.)

Cuba's land situation, the problems of industrialization, living standards, unemployment, education and public health: these are the problems—along with the attainment of civil liberty and political democracy—to the solution of which the revolutionary 26th of July Movement [the Castro-led movement] directs its efforts...

At least 85 per cent of Cuba's small-scale farmers rent their land, and face the constant threat of eviction. More than half of our best arable land is in foreign hands; in Oriente, the broadest province of Cuba the lands of the United Fruit Company and of the West Indies Fruit Company unite our northern and southern shores. Throughout the country, 200,000 rural families are without a square foot of land on which they can support themselves; yet almost ten million acres of untouched arable land remain in the hands of powerful interests...

Only death frees people from such poverty, and in this solution the state cooperates. More than 90 per cent of the children in our rural areas are infested with parasites which enter the body through bare feet. Society is greatly moved by the kidnapping or murder of a single child, but it remains criminally indifferent to the mass murder of our children through lack of proper care...

In such conditions, it is surprising that from May to December we have more than a million unemployed, and that Cuba, with a population of 5,500,000 has more people unemployed than either France or Italy, whose populations exceed 40,000,000?

BOOKS - PAMPHLETS
On Socialism
and the Labor
Movement
Order Free Catalog from:
PIONEER PUBLISHER
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

The Debate in People's World

Entered as second class
matter, March 1, 1944 at the
Post Office at New York,
N.Y., under the act of March
1, 1879.

For the past number of weeks a running controversy has taken place in the pages of the People's World, a West Coast weekly reflecting the views of the Communist Party. The discussion was touched off when the paper, in a reversal of previous practice, accepted a paid advertisement from the Socialist Workers Party in San Francisco announcing a campaign rally for Frank Barbara and Joan Jordan, its candidates for supervisor in the November election.

With the advertisement, the PW published a statement of policy declaring that its publication did not imply endorsement of the SWP or its candidates. The statement charged the SWP with "hostility to the lands of socialism" and "tactics . . . which do injury and sow discord in the labor movement and other people's organizations."

However, in subsequent issues, the PW did provide objective news coverage of the SWP campaign and of the sup-

port extended it by Vincent Hallinan, Warren K. Billings and others.

Meanwhile pro and con letters on the issue of independent political action and on the character and role of the SWP began to appear in the PW, culminating in a full page of such letters in its issue of Nov. 9. Much of the controversy centered around an Oct. 19 letter by Archie Brown which endorsed the PW's attack on the SWP and elaborated its charges. The replies that letter provoked indicate the growing revision among Communist party members and supporters against the practice of trying to refute the political arguments of the SWP with Stalinist-type slanders and distortions. The following are excerpts from some of the letters which were published. The captions have been added.

"There would have been a chance to elect someone from labor's ranks . . . However, this calls for a COALITION POLICY, which is furthest from the thoughts of the Trotskyites . . .

Unemployment Lines Are Growing



Unemployment compensation lines, like the above during the auto cutbacks in Detroit last year, are now becoming more frequent throughout the U.S. as the current recession begins to be felt. During the last week of November 225,900 workers were registered for jobless benefits in New York — a 50% increase over the same period last year.

A Mild Recession

By Bob Whitehead

It's 6 A.M.

The place: New York City. A young couple awaken to the pealing of a Big Ben. The young man jumps out of bed and rubs his skin to bring warmth. "You can sleep awhile longer," he tells the girl. She wastes no time acquiescing. After a cup of tea he heads to the front door. "Good luck, honey," she calls.

Walking quickly west towards West Broadway on Fourth Street, the young man stops on the corner to scan the front pages of the Times he can't afford to buy. "It's almost Christmas," he thinks, "and I can't spend a nickel on the damn Times. Santa Claus will be able to play the title role in the 'Thin Man,' this year."

As he proceeds west he takes a card from his pocket and reads an address. The line on the card he likes best is: "Temporary work. Pay by the day." The name of an acquaintance is scrawled across the top. The friend had told him he had weight. The boss would be sure to put him to work once he saw the name of the guy who'd sent him down there.

The front has the name of the establishment. The windows say shape-up at 6:30, but there are men in there already at twenty after. The room is hot and stuffy with a heater hanging from the ceiling going full blast. The store is only 15 by 15 but there are more than thirty men huddling together and more filing in by the minute.

Two men, sitting on one of the five wooden benches, have made friends:

"I've been coming down here

again. When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The first man is talking again. "When I lost my last job, my old lady said she wasn't going to let me sit around that house, so I went down to Warren Street. Always supposed to be worn down there. They sent me over to one of those factories on the Lower East Side. I asked the guy what he was paying, and he said 90 cents an hour. I couldn't believe my ears. I said, 'You can't do that; the law says you have to pay a dollar.' He said: 'I got other problems without you telling me what the law is. I ain't been to Warren Street since.'

The Negro Struggle

By Jean Blake

The NAACP in Alaska

The Alaska Spotlight, a Negro weekly tabloid published at Anchorage, devoted its main editorial, Nov. 9, to a subject generally considered taboo in the Negro Press — "What Is Wrong With The NAACP?"

Like other groups subject to discrimination and attack, Negroes generally have a feeling of loyalty to their chief defense organization. They reserve the right to criticize its defects only for partisans of their struggle, and unite to defend it against Eastland and his kind.

IMPORTANT ISSUE EVERWHERE

While this procedure is correct, it sometimes results in barring any criticism, even that necessary for democratic control and correction of errors or weaknesses. So the editorial in the Alaska Spotlight is a rare contribution to an important problem which concerns NAACP branches everywhere.

Commenting first on the infrequent meetings and poor attendance of the Anchorage branch, the editor continues:

"There are many theories advanced as to why the people of Anchorage lost interest in the local branch of the NAACP. Dullness of meetings is thought by many to be the main reason. But from where we 'sit in our tree,' it looks as if the reason can be found in the utter indifference of the organization to the problems which face that segment of the race which is usually the one in greatest need of the type of assistance the NAACP is supposed to give."

Then, to spell out the fact that he means the problems of the Negro workers are not the concern of the middle-class leadership, the editor cites two instances:

"It all started at the time when the activities of the local police force in Eastchester Flats would have shamed the worst sections of the deep South. An appeal to the local branch brought the response that those who were persecuted were: 'The wrong type of people,' implying that they had no rights anyone was bound to respect, which was exactly what Chief Justice Taney said about the entire Negro race in the Dred Scott case just before the Civil War.

"The latest instance was the inaction last summer when Negro laborers were finding it almost impossible to get jobs, because, they said, the officials of the local laborers' union was practicing race discrimination. Now these men are threatened with disciplinary action because they did complain about the treatment they were receiving, and not a murmur has been heard from the branch. Indeed, the common saying is: 'If you want your case loused up, turn it over to the NAACP!'

The concluding point made in the editorial is that the local branch administration had better change its policies, or "the people would lose interest and stop attending meetings."

HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

In this writer's opinion the Spotlight editorial is correct, as far as it goes. And the criticism of the Anchorage NAACP applies in many other branches, as well.

But the unavoidable conclusion from such experiences is that the way to change the policies of such branches from indifference to the problems of Negro workers to effective action on those problems is to elect workers as the administration.

Xmas Book Bargains

(Use this ad as your order form)

GIANT IN CHAINS by Barrows Dunham. A Marxist account of the mining and historical philosophy. In popular style, no professional jargon. Intensely interesting and witty book. (Originally \$3.75) \$1.50 (plus 15c mailing charge) ()

TRAITOR OR PATRIOT, The Life and Death of Sir Roger Casement. By Denis Gwynn. Story of the man who became a humanitarian hero by his exposes of imperialist exploitation of colonial people in Belgian Congo and South America and who was hanged by British during World War I for his efforts in behalf of Irish Revolution. Originally \$3.50. Now \$1.25 (plus 15c) ()

THE STORY OF MY LIFE by Clarence Darrow. America's most famous lawyer and the story of the many labor cases he defended (paper covers) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ()

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF ART by Arnold Hauser. Famous and expensive work now available in paper covers. Vol. I \$1.25 (plus 10c) () Vol. II \$1.25 (plus 10c) ()

THE THREEPENNY NOVEL by Bertolt Brecht. Not the play but a full-length novel with the same political as background. Bitingly humorous allegory on capitalist society and its ethics. (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ()

TWO PLAYS: CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE and GOOD WOMAN OF SETZUAN by Bertolt Brecht. Among the most remarkable dramas of our period. (paper) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ()

CAPTAIN DREYFUS — The Story of a Mass Hysteria. By Nicolas Halasz. The famous anti-Semitic frameup. By analogy it throws much light on the rise of McCarthyism in the U.S. (paper) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ()

MAIN CURRENTS IN AMERICAN THOUGHT by V. L. Parrington. Required reading for all students of American culture. (paper) Vol. I The Colonial Mind: 1620-1800. \$1.45 (plus 10c). ()

BLACK ANGEL by Wulf Sache. True account by a Viennese refugee doctor of his psycho-analysis of a Negro worker in South Africa, and how the patient finds his own therapy as a leader in the heroic but botched Johannesburg (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ()

THE SHAME OF THE CITIES by Lincoln Steffens. The famous "muckraking" classic available in paper covers. Shows the integral connection that still explains political corruption. \$1.25 (plus 10c) ()

Books by Leon Trotsky
HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. The three volumes complete in one. \$12.50 (plus 25c) ()

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION. \$3.75 (plus 15c) ()

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AFTER LENIN (cloth) \$4.00 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ()

STALIN. A biography. \$6.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION \$3.50 (plus 15c) ()

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL Vol. I (cloth) \$3.50 (plus 15c) () Vol. II (paper) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED (cloth) \$3.00 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

IN DEFENSE OF MARXISM (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) ()

WHITE COLLAR—The American Middle Classes by C. Wright Mills. America's leading sociologist studies the political, economic and cultural position of middle class. (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ()

THADDEUS STEVENS by Ralph Kornblum. Magnificent biography of the great figure of Radical Reconstruction. (Originally \$6.00) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

KARL LIEBKNECHT by Karl Meyer. Only biography of the great German revolutionist in English. \$3.25 (plus 15c) ()

THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM by Theodore Draper. Valuable for its painstaking research into early history of American Communist Party. \$7.75 (plus 20c) ()

THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S. by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ()

THE HOLY FAMILY by Marx and Engels. \$1.35 (plus 15c) ()

DIAGLECTICS OF NATURE by Frederick Engels \$1.50 (plus 15c) ()

MARX-ENGELS SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE \$1.50 (plus 15c) ()

MARX AND ENGELS ON BRITAIN \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE HOLY FAMILY by Marx and Engels. \$1.35 (plus 15c) ()

DIALECTICS OF NATURE by Frederick Engels \$1.50 (plus 15c) ()

KARL MARX AND THE CLOSE OF HIS SYSTEM by Bohm-Bawerk with a reply by Rudolph Hilferding \$3.50 (plus 15c) ()

THE LOGIC OF MARXISM by William F. Ward. (mimeographed) \$1.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA by V. I. Lenin. \$1.75 (plus 15c) ()

WHAT IS ECONOMICS? by Rosa Luxemburg (mimeographed, stiff covers). The only English translation. \$1.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS by Charles Beard (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ()

THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW by C. Vann Woodward (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ()

AUTOMATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS by S. Lilleby. (Originally \$3.75) \$2.25 (plus 15c) ()

RUSSIA 20 YEARS AFTER by Victor Serge. A veteran of the October Revolution and Stalin's prisons draws the balance sheet of a revolution betrayed. (cloth) \$2.50 ()

THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY by James P. Cannon. (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSEKSYM by James P. Cannon. (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS by Charles Beard (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ()

THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW by C. Vann Woodward (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ()

AUTOMATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS by S. Lilleby. (Originally \$3.75) \$2.25 (plus 15c) ()

RUSSIA 20 YEARS AFTER by Victor Serge. A veteran of the October Revolution and Stalin's prisons draws the balance sheet of a revolution betrayed. (cloth) \$2.50 ()

THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY by James P. Cannon. (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSEKSYM by James P. Cannon. (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS by Charles Beard (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ()

THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY by James P. Cannon. (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) () (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY by Peter Fryer. The author was Hungarian correspondent for the London Daily Worker. Here is the eyewitness story of the uprising his paper wouldn't print. (paper) \$1.00 (plus 10c) ()

LABOR: FREE AND SLAVE by Bernard Mandel. Important historical study of labor and anti-slavery movements. (Originally \$3.00) \$1.00 (plus 10c) ()

AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLES by Samuel Yellen. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 15c) ()

THE COMING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION by Georges Lefebvre (paper) \$.95 (plus 10c) ()

HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY by Peter Fryer. The author was Hungarian correspondent for the London Daily Worker. Here is the eyewitness story of the uprising his paper wouldn't print. (paper) \$1.00 (plus 10c) ()

DEVELOPMENT OF MONIST VIEW OF HISTORY by G. V. Plekhanov. A Marxist classic which bears its formidable title because In Defense of Materialism wouldn't get by the Czarist censor. Long unavailable. \$1.35 (plus 15c) ()

FERDINAND LASALLE — Revolutionary by David Footman. An excellent biography of the controversial German socialist pioneer. (Originally \$3.50) \$1.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM MORRIS by A. von Helmholz-Phelan. Biography of the great English poet and artist who was a founder of the socialist movement. (Originally \$3.50) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

LOOKING BACKWARD by Edward Bellamy. The famous novel of a socialist utopia. \$1.25 (plus 15c) ()

THE HAWK AND THE SUN by Byron Reece. A novel about a lynching in a small town. (Originally \$3.00) \$1.00 (plus 15c) ()

THE IRON HEEL by Jack London. The famous novel predicting totalitarian rule and revolt against it. \$2.00 (plus 15c) ()

CASE OF THE LEGLESS VICTIM by James K. Ketcher. The celebrated witch-hunt victim tells his story. (paper) \$1.00 (plus 15c) ()

IN DEFENSE OF MARXISM (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) ()

Payment must accompany order. Make checks and money orders to:

**James Annacone
Vincent Pacile
Floyd Fried**

Pioneer Publishers

New York 3, N. Y.

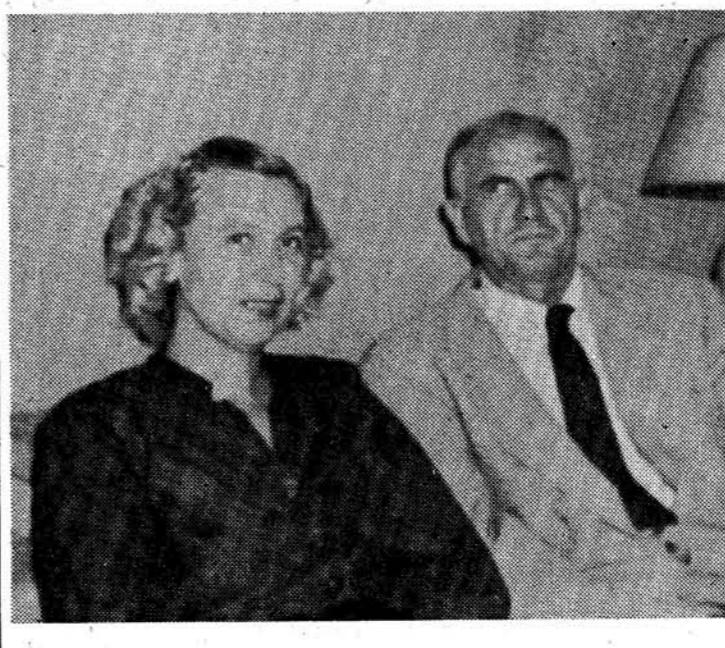
THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXI

MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1957

NUMBER 49

Witch-Hunt Victims Lash HouseGroup



Marie Reed Haug and Fred Haug, principal defendants in the Ohio Taft-Hartley conspiracy case. Fred Haug was an early CIO organizer. He helped lead the 1946 GE strike. Marie Reed Haug was the first woman officer of the Cleveland CIO Council and business agent for UE local 735 from 1944 to 1956.

Buffalo Workers Fired After Anti-Labor 'Probe'

By Lou Mason

BUFFALO, Nov. 26 — Following the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee hearings held here last month, a wave of firings and attempted firings of alleged communists has swept through

the steel and electrical industries and through department stores and small factories. This onslaught on civil liberties—particularly on the right to earn a living—is taking place on a scale never seen in the area before.

In one plant alone, the giant Lackawanna mill of Bethlehem Steel, seven workers who were witnesses before the committee were given the "choice" of resigning or being discharged.

Five of them who did not resign were suspended from their jobs and sent notices of "intent to discharge."

The five are members of the United Steel Workers of America. They are Julian Chazin and Everett Jones, both of Local 2604; Sam Brook and Miroslav of Local 2601; and Edward Wolkenstein of Local 2603. The Buffalo Evening News reported tonight that the company has announced the discharge of all of them.

In one plant alone, the giant Lackawanna mill of Bethlehem Steel, seven workers who were witnesses before the committee were given the "choice" of resigning or being discharged.

Five of them who did not resign were suspended from their jobs and sent notices of "intent to discharge."

The five are members of the United Steel Workers of America. They are Julian Chazin and Everett Jones, both of Local 2604; Sam Brook and Miroslav of Local 2601; and Edward Wolkenstein of Local 2603. The Buffalo Evening News reported tonight that the company has announced the discharge of all of them.

In one plant alone, the giant Lackawanna mill of Bethlehem Steel, seven workers who were witnesses before the committee were given the "choice" of resigning or being discharged.

Five of them who did not resign were suspended from their jobs and sent notices of "intent to discharge."

The five are members of the United Steel Workers of America. They are Julian Chazin and Everett Jones, both of Local 2604; Sam Brook and Miroslav of Local 2601; and Edward Wolkenstein of Local 2603. The Buffalo Evening News reported tonight that the company has announced the discharge of all of them.

In one plant alone, the giant Lackawanna mill of Bethlehem Steel, seven workers who were witnesses before the committee were given the "choice" of resigning or being discharged.

Five of them who did not resign were suspended from their jobs and sent notices of "intent to discharge."