

New Tito-Kremlin Conflict Ends

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THE MILITANT

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NEWS ITEM: Defense Secretary Neil McElroy said in U.S. News interview that "we can bury" Khrushchev in a nuclear war.

U.S. Makes Its A-Bombs Dirtier, Senator Says

By Herman Chauka

APRIL 30 — While proclaiming the need to continue nuclear tests to develop a "clean" bomb "for the sake of humanity," the U.S. government is doctoring its bomb stock pile to make it even "dirtier," according to charges leveled by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.).

Appearing on a nation-wide TV show, April 27, Anderson made the sensational charge that military leaders had "pulled bombs out of the stock pile and inserted something that makes them dirtier." Anderson is ranking member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Asked why the military would want to increase the lethal fallout from the bombs, Anderson cogently replied: "We want them effective. You don't have bombs in order to have Fourth of July explosions. You have them for destruction." (In refuting the "clean" bomb claim, independent scientists have explained that the only way to effectively reduce fallout is to reduce the destructive force of the bombs.)

MYSTERY TO THEM?

In reply to Anderson's charge, the Defense Department issued an ambiguously worded denial. It said it "doesn't know what the Senator had in mind when he referred to the military encouraging the development of thermonuclear weapons."

Yesterday Anderson proposed that the Senate Armed Services Committee summon relevant witnesses from the Pentagon and AEC to a hearing and agree in advance to issue a public statement on the accuracy of his charges. Continuing the attack, he added, "We talk clean on one side and we stockpile dirty on the other side."

Meanwhile, humanity was given new cause for concern when Dr. Linus Pauling, leading biochemist and top-ranking educator on the danger of the bombs, revealed that from a long-range viewpoint, cancer

breeding strontium-90 is not nearly as deadly as the element carbon-14 which is also released by nuclear explosions. From official figures issued by the AEC on the amount of carbon-14 released by nuclear explosions, Dr. Pauling concluded: "The danger to the race over five to ten thousand years, if the race survives, is on the order of 200 times as great from carbon-14 as from strontium-90."

He estimated that the carbon-14 from atomic and hydro-

gen bombs already exploded will cause five million genetically defective children in the next 300 generations and millions of cases of bone cancer and leukemia.

Ironically, a greater amount of carbon-14 is produced by relatively "clean" bombs than by "dirty" ones. The AEC "questions" if the danger is as great as Dr. Pauling estimates, but concedes that it represents "an appreciable genetic hazard over a period of several thousand years."

Socialist Fund Enters Last Month of Drive

By Murry Weiss
National Fund Drive Director

APRIL 30 — The \$20,000 Socialist Expansion Fund drive is now entering its third and final month with all the branches of the Socialist Workers Party ready for the big push to fulfill their quotas 100% by the May 31 deadline.

After the banner week ending April 22, in which \$2,528.90 was received, this last week witnessed a lull with only \$987.90 coming in. The South retained the lead it had captured last week; Detroit remained in second place; Seattle moved up from eighth to third place; and the branches with the three largest quotas, Twin Cities, Los Angeles and New York are running close together with 65%, 62% and 61% fulfillment respectively.

Mail continues to come in from friends responding to our appeal for help in the drive. A socialist from the state of Washington, who is "87 years young," writes, "I've been a socialist since 1933. I never joined any party, but contributed some cash to all of 'em. I heard Gene Debs lecture every time I had the chance; and when I die I'm going to look him up. I'm a freethinker, and, 'The world is my country and to do good is my religion' — Tom Paine. Here is \$1.00 to make good that statement in regard to contributions. I read the Militant and don't need specs to do it." — W. S.

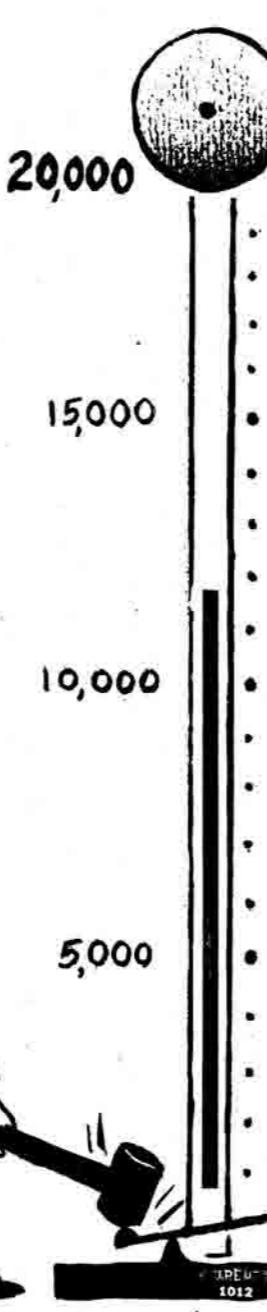
A high school student from the Bronx sent us \$1.38 for the drive last week with the message, "I am watching the Socialist Expansion Fund's progress and I sure hope that it will be successful."

A friend from Brooklyn, whom we haven't heard from in some time, sent \$15.00 for the drive with the "I'll Help" form. (See page two.)

We are expecting a big week as the opening of the last month in the drive. Many branches have scheduled fund-raising affairs over the May Day weekend and a full program of activity around the Fund is planned for the entire month. Look for meetings and social affairs in your area.

Dulles Admits Peril In SAC Flights

U.S. claims that SAC bomber flights toward the Arctic border of the Soviet Union cannot possibly be the accidental source of war has been refuted as false by none other than John Foster Dulles. Marshalling arguments for his "aerial inspection" proposal, Dulles concedes, according to James Reston in the April 28 N.Y. Times, that "Moscow is justified, not in charging the United States with menacing the Soviet Union, but in recognizing that such flights do increase the threat of accidental warfare and require further study and control . . . there is always the danger that human derangement will cause a ghastly error . . ."



EMPLOYERS STEP UP ATTACKS ON LABOR

Steel Union Holds Rally For Jobless

By Moses Peterson

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — The first city-wide mass meeting of unemployed to be called here during the current economic crisis took place Wednesday night, April 23. About 800 of the city's 15,000 to 18,000 unemployed turned out for the meeting which was sponsored by the Mahoning County CIO Council in cooperation with James P. Griffin, director of District 26 of the United Steelworkers of America.

The turnout was a fairly good response since the meeting was announced only one week before being held, was arranged for a small hall, and was poorly publicized. The union leaders were forced to call the meeting because of rank-and-file pressure building up in the local unions over two basic issues — surplus food and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. Mahoning County government officials have so far refused to distribute federal surplus food to needy unemployed although nearby counties in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in Ohio are doing so. SUB payments, although provided for in Steel Workers' contracts, have been denied Ohio workers by action of the state government.

ACT UNDER PRESSURE

Officials of District 26 — where out of 67,000 union members, 25,000 are fully and another 25,000 partly unemployed — had played down surplus food distributions as "insignificant" and had followed a "court-action-only" policy on the SUB fight. They called the Youngstown meeting only after three of the biggest basic-steel locals went on record for an unemployed demonstration in the state capital.

The meeting was largely taken up with exhorting the workers to solve their problems by electing Democrats. About a third of the audience walked out when Griffin introduced some of these politicians. The union officials took an improved position on surplus food, however, and the very fact that the meeting was held was a step in the right direction and a victory for the workers.

This was reportedly the first unemployed mass meeting called by the steel union in its own name in Ohio. It reflects the deep fear and growing unrest in this huge steel center which is in a depression, with a capital "D". Fear has been greatly increased recently by the announced permanent closing of several plants.

Mrs. Weiss spoke on "Socialism and Peace." "We can assume," she said, "that everyone wants peace. Everyone will say so and there is no good reason to think they don't mean it. The problem is to find out why, despite this universal opposition to war, periodically, the world is at war. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to use the methods of science."

Farmers Fight Back



About 200 angry "wheat rebels" in Ohio last month protested federal wheat controls by rallying at the farm of Dr. F. Whiteleather (arrow), president of the Independent Farmers of Ohio. They barred federal crop surveyors (in auto) from the farm. (See story on U.S. farmers on p. 4.)

Boston-Area Colleges Hear Myra T. Weiss on Socialism

APRIL 25 — Students at three universities in the Boston area had an opportunity to hear Militant staff writer, Myra Tanner Weiss, speak on socialism this week.

On April 21, Mrs. Weiss spoke to an afternoon meeting at Boston University, after which she was interviewed on a campus radio program by two students, a representative of the faculty and a moderator.

That evening Mrs. Weiss spoke to an audience of about 65 at Wellesley, a women's college. The following afternoon, April 22, she discussed socialism with small group at Brandeis University.

Mrs. Weiss went on to demonstrate that Marxism alone had provided scientific analysis of this and other social problems.

"In the 19th century," she pointed out, "Marx alone anticipated that the working class would take power and organize a planned economy.

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At Boston University, Mrs. Weiss' meeting was sponsored by the Citizenship Project, directed by Prof. George D. Blackwood.

Nationally known figures of all political parties have been invited to speak to students at Boston University by this organization. In the 1956 election campaign, Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, addressed the group.

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(Continued on Page 3)

Unions Held 'Bigger Threat than Russia' At Boss Convention

APRIL 30 — As ominous for American workers as the deepening recession is the open preparation by Big Business of a campaign against wage levels, working conditions and the unions themselves.

Blatant expression of business circles' eagerness to take advantage of the workers' economic plight by launching an assault on organized labor came from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington, D.C., April 28 to 30.

The carefully-selected speakers list featured labor-hating attorney Theodore B. Iserman. He called for a crusade against unions whose present strength "constitutes a more immediate threat to our way of life than does the military might of Soviet Russia, with her sputniks, ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons."

The next speaker was the notorious "labor-prober," Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, whose idea of satisfactory labor-management relations is that which prevailed during the construction of the Egyptian pyramids. Like a football coach steaming up his team during the half, he berated employers for "weakness, even cowardice" in dealing with unions.

PICTURE IN AUTO

That the anti-labor offensive is not mere words is shown by the attitudes of the bosses in the nation's main pattern-setting industries — auto and steel. United Auto Workers' negotiations with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have got nowhere. The only thing GM and Ford have offered to "give" so far is renewal of the old contract for two years. As the expiration date of the contract is fast approaching without any satisfactory agreement in sight, UAW President Reuther requested a three-month extension of the GM contract while negotiations continued.

GM flatly refused and announced that the contract would expire at midnight April 29. Ford Vice-president Bugs quickly chimed in with a statement that GM's contract cancellation notice was "a very sound approach."

No contract expires in steel but a nine-cent wage increase is due under the existing contract on July 1. The steel corporations are continuing an unrelenting campaign to force the union to give up this automatic wage raise. Now they are trying to get Eisenhower and to call in both union President McDonald and U.S. Steel Chairman Blough to work out a

voluntary wage and price freeze in steel. As Business Week puts it, "Right now the union is standing pat, but a deeper recession just might bring concessions."

According to the same magazine there is a concerted move among auto parts manufacturers and tool-and-die shops to "try and get the annual raise and cost-of-living monkeys off their backs" this year.

Unemployment, it is true, is undermining the bargaining position of each separate union, but a concerted drive by all labor — especially in the political field through the formation of a Labor Party — would push back the employer offensive.

RR EMPLOYMENT

Employment on Class I railroads dropped to the lowest figure since 1899 for the month of January. Employment on railroads, including switching and terminal companies fell to 931,000. This puts rail jobs lower than at any time during the 1930's.

The Rockefeller 'Economic-Growth Plan'

By Myra Tanner Weiss

APRIL 29 — The attractive power of planned economy is so great that even the capitalist world, despite its abhorrence of Soviet economy, attempts to present its economic policy as a "plan." Capitalist India, in imitation of China has its "five-year" plans — at least in name. Capitalist nations as far apart as Egypt and England have their "five-year" plans. Even Eisenhower came out with a "five-year" road-building plan.

And now we have Mr. Rockefeller, presenting his "10-year plan" to bring the United States to new heights of economic productivity and good living for its citizens," as it is described by the April 21 New York Times.

The yearning for a planned intervention into the chaotic economic life that exists under capitalism is not difficult to understand. After all, when man meets an obstacle in nature — when a mountain or a river is in the way — he doesn't just give up. He sits down and makes out plans for a tunnel or a bridge. Pretty

soon the plan, which existed first in his brain, exists in concrete and steel. The obstacle is overcome. Why can't this principle be used to overcome economic obstacles such as poverty, insecurity, depression?

SOVIET STATISTICS

In addition to the innate attractive power of planned economy are the economic facts about Soviet production. Long ago, despite bureaucratic obstacles to intelligent planning, the Soviet Union demonstrated the far more dynamic character of planned economy over capitalism. During the early 1930's, Soviet production jumped 250% while U.S. production declined by about 25%.

Since World War II, China has added its contribution to the experience of planned economy. Like Russia, China started from a backward base. Its present rate of growth, thanks to help from the Soviet orbit, is even faster than that achieved in early Soviet development. In its first two five-year plans China is working toward the following increases:

Electricity: 500%; Steel: 800%; Coal: 300% and Cement: 400%. While one may doubt that

these goals will be fully realized, no one can challenge the unrivaled rate of growth of Chinese economy.

To make the contrast even sharper, U.S. economic growth, made possible since 1940 and by military spending and by war, has stopped. Instead of competing in growth rates with the USSR and China, U.S. production has entered a serious decline. As Allen Dulles, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, said, April 28, "Since 1956, Soviet output has continued its rapid expansion. In the first quarter of 1958, Soviet industrial production was 11 per cent higher than a year ago. In comparison, the Federal Reserve Board index shows a decline of 11 per cent in the United States."

Rockefeller's "10-year plan" for U.S. economic growth proposed a possible and "highly desirable" rate of 5% a year for the next decade. In the last ten years, according to the report, economic growth averaged 4% a year. An advance to 5% would constitute a significant increase in production. Work on the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report began in

June, 1956, when boom conditions still prevailed. The panel of 30 businessmen, economists and educators, with Nelson Rockefeller acting as overall chairman, used the 4% growth rate as a starting point in their "plans."

PLAN SLIGHTLY UPSET

As Business Week, April 26, reported, "When this broad-gauge economic forecast was being written, its authors obviously assumed that a drastic change in the country's growth rate of the last ten years was unlikely. As the report neared final approval and publication, it became clear to some influential members of the group that the recession, which had meanwhile intervened, if allowed to proceed at its current pace, would wreck the long-term calculations. There were some hurried consultations, not only to speed up publication but also to prepare the report with a call for immediate action to pull the economy out of its decline."

How can the anarchy of capitalist economy be more graphically demonstrated than in this simple fact that a so-called "plan" for 10-year pro-

gress can't even be completed before its calculations are thrown out of kilter by a "downturn" in production unanticipated by the "planners." Of course, the very idea of planned capitalist economy is a contradiction in terms. The holy of holies in the "free-enterprise" system, is the right of the individual capitalist to dispose of his capital as he pleases. No matter how many millions of workers, farmers and small businesses may be ruined in the process, this "right" of the capitalist is the basic individual right in the profit system. Any interference with it is — oh, horrors — "so-cialistic."

But then Mr. Rockefeller hasn't turned socialist. He doesn't propose in his "plan" to interfere with private control of production. In fact, he doesn't really have a plan. He is merely saying how nice it would be if production went up faster than it has in the past, and that people ought to trust capitalism's ability to achieve it. He can't be blamed if production stopped going up at all. That's just the way the cookie crumbled.

"Toward A Socialist America"

TOWARD A SOCIALIST AMERICA. A Symposium of Essays by Fifteen Contemporary Socialists. Edited by Helen Alfred. New York: Peace Publications. 1958. \$3.50. Cloth. \$1.50. Paper.

There is a revival of interest in socialist ideas in the United States as a result of the Soviet Sputnik and of the recession. Quite fittingly the radical movement is increasing its activities and its output of literature. The book of 15 essays entitled *Toward a Socialist America* is part of that new literature.

As Helen Alfred states in her introduction, "The reader will soon discover that the contributors are not all of one 'hue' of socialist thought. Nor do they approach consideration of a socialist economy from the same, or even similar backgrounds of activity and experience. It may be said, however, that the authors are as one in the belief that the social ownership, planning and management of key sectors of production in the United States are essential, and inevitable."

ON POLITICAL ACTION

The essays are grouped under three headings: Part I, "American Workers Need Socialism"; Part II, "Transition to a Socialist-Based Economy"; and Part III, "Wanted: An American People's Party." But because they are so intimately connected in reality, all three questions are dealt with by almost every author. Thus the case for socialists engaging in independent political action against the capitalist parties is convincingly presented by John T. McManus, whose essay appears in Part I.

A number of articles provide first-class ammunition for basic socialist education. Among these are Bertha Capen Reynolds' essay on "The American Family and Socialism," which is a review of the problems that beset the majority of working people in time of capitalist boom. The case for socialism that Mrs. Reynolds makes is only strengthened by the advent of the depression.

The People and Planning, by Victor Perlo is a well-written explanation of what socialists mean by planned production for use. The author underscores that such planning will be thoroughly democratic in character.

In an article of special interest entitled "Public Power Speds the Pace to Social Planning and Ownership," Reuben W. Borough urges socialists to draw on this country's experiences with the Tennessee Valley Authority to advocate the taking over of basic industries.

— Daniel Robertis

An Appeal To All Socialists

Dear Friends:

There is growing evidence that 1958 is the year for American socialists to take a big step forward, unite and act together, make many new friends, and further the objective of building a reinvigorated and influential socialist movement in the United States.

Towards this end the Socialist Workers Party is urging socialist groups to combine forces and wage a campaign for United Socialist Tickets in this year's state and congressional elections.

Our members and friends have already raised the necessary number of signatures to place socialist tickets on the ballot in Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In California various socialist groups and independent radicals, have united behind the candidacy of Holland Robertis for State Superintendent of Schools.

In Chicago socialists have united around Rev. Joseph P. King's candidacy for Congressman from the Second District.

In New York State, socialists, independents and various progressive forces are discussing the possibility of launching a United Independent-Socialist Ticket in the elections for governor and senator. If such a ticket is launched and gains sufficient support (50,000 votes) the ticket would acquire legal party status.

The \$20,000 Socialist Expansion Fund drive, now being conducted by the SWP, will be used to advance the movement for United Socialist Tickets. The drive started on March 1 and will end May 31. Extraordinary efforts are being made by socialist workers throughout the country to raise this sum in full and on time.

Do you agree with the aim of the Socialist Expansion Fund? If you do, will you help by making a contribution? Any contribution, however small, will be deeply appreciated.

Fraternally Yours,
Murry Weiss
Socialist Expansion Fund Director

I'll Help!

I enclose \$ to help in the \$20,000
Socialist Expansion Fund.

Name
Street
City

(Please clip and send with your contribution to Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.)

Brief Tito-Kremlin Rift

By George Lavan

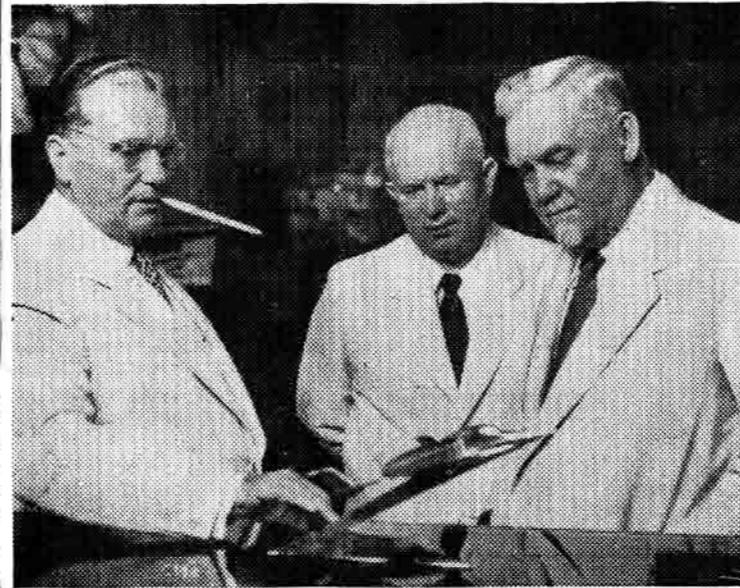
Relations between the Kremlin and the Tito regime appear now to be on the mend, but the lesson of the sudden flare-up has not been lost on the countries of East Europe. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that Moscow staged the whole blow-up as a way of warning these countries against seeking national independence from the Kremlin such as Yugoslavia has achieved.

The setting was the Seventh Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, the first congress to be held since the death of Stalin and the resumption of diplomatic relations with the USSR. It was to be a gala event and, in token of the growing rapprochement between Tito and Khrushchev since their falling-out over Hungary, invitations had been extended to 51 Communist Parties throughout the world to send fraternal delegations. Most had already accepted and named their delegations.

STANDARD POSITIONS

In mid-March the Yugoslavs sent out the draft of the program which would be submitted to the Congress for adoption. This 100,000-word document contained nothing new. It were the standard theoretical formulations of their points of difference with Moscow, notably: 1) the "separate roads to socialism" position; 2) justification of Yugoslavia's neutrality by depolarizing the division of the world into two great power blocs; 3) equality among the non-capitalist countries rather than primacy of any one (the USSR).

While the Kremlin may not have been pleased by the Yugoslav positions, it certainly was not surprised by them. In 1956 Khrushchev had even accepted the "separate roads to social-



Tito, Khrushchev and Bulganin, shown at time of Soviet-Yugoslav reconciliation in 1955. Since then there has been strife during 1956 Polish and Hungarian events; reconciliation last summer; sudden new Kremlin attack on Tito last month, which ended just as suddenly.

ism" formulation. After the concerned, their Congress with Hungarian Revolution he had its fraternal delegations from second thoughts about it, but finally a mutual truce on the subject appeared to have been worked out. The 12-nation declaration, which issued from the meeting in Moscow following last November's 40th anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, reverted to the old thesis of the USSR's hegemony in the Soviet bloc and for that reason the Yugoslav delegation abstained from signing it. But on the other hand it did sign the Peace Appeal.

Further indications of collaboration between Moscow and Belgrade were the recent visit of Hungarian puppet Kadar to Yugoslavia, the announcement of impending visits to Belgrade by Soviet President Voroshilov and by Tito to Warsaw. Thus, as far as the Yugoslavs were

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like Yugoslavia but, a semi-independence.

But the mollifying amendments did not have the desired effect. Moscow had decided to make a dramatic, public demonstration. It was like the firing of both barrels of a shotgun at once. On April 19, the day of Tito's inauguration for a new term as President of Yugoslavia, the magazine of the Soviet Communist Party, issued a lengthy and bitter attack on the draft program of the Yugoslav CP. At the same time Belgrade was forced to announce that all Communist Parties had cancelled their acceptances of invitations to the Congress in Ljubljana.

The unusually long (6,000 words) article in *Kommunist*, which was reprinted and quoted throughout the Soviet bloc, blasted the Yugoslav draft program as a gross departure from Marx and Lenin and as an example of revisionist "national communism," whose adoption would undermine the Yugoslav's position with all Communist Parties. The Moscow-imposed boycott of the Yugoslav Congress was complete, including significantly the Polish party.

TITO HITS BACK

As might be expected, the Yugoslavs reacted with anger. Tito's opening speech to the Congress was scornful of the Kremlin's criticisms and reiterated some of the Yugoslav positions which the proposed amendments sought to soften or delete. On the second day Soviet-bloc diplomats who attended solely as "observers" staged a demonstration walkout during the speech of Yugoslav Vice-President Rankovic just prior to a section which, as they could see from their adjacent copies of the speech, was particularly critical of the Kremlin. Only the Polish ambassador "by accident" remained in the diplomatic gallery.

Indeed, to make its draft program more palatable to the Kremlin, a series of amendments, including one placing the blame on NATO for division of the world into rival military blocs, were publicly offered by the Yugoslav Central Committee on April 18 — four days before the Congress was due to convene in Ljubljana. This was supposed to have been done on the urging of the Gomulka regime in Poland, which as a result of its 1956 defiance of the Kremlin has achieved, not full independence

but a semi-independence.

By the evening of the Congress' third day, however, anxieties as to how far Moscow intended to push its campaign against Titoism were considerably allayed. Ekaterina Furtseva, a member of the Soviet CP's powerful Presidium, visiting Warsaw, told reporters that "of course" Soviet President Voroshilov would still visit Belgrade next month and that there could never be a repetition of the Soviet-Yugoslav break of 1948. "We have been and we will be friends with Yugoslavia — always," declared Mme. Furtseva.

ATTACK STOPS

Then, almost as if it were a matter of turning off a faucet, the Soviet-bloc press campaign against the Tito party was turned off. The Yugoslav Congress responded in kind. The speeches on the last two days (April 25 and 26) no longer breathed defiance of the Kremlin but rather were filled with moderation and appeals for "comradely relations." For example, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Koca Popovic told the Congress the "conflict with the Soviet Union in essence is a very good thing" because it brought differences into the open and this experience would stimulate more cooperation within the "socialist" camp.

In addition to Rev. King, speakers at the rally will include: Truman Kirkpatrick of the American Friends Service Committee; Eleanor Franklin of the Women for Peace and Unity; Jack Hirsch, a socialist youth leader; Sam Kushner of the staff of the Worker; Howard Mayhew of the Socialist Workers Party; Rev. W. T. Baird of Essex Community Church; and John Hamilton, chairman of the Washington Park Forum.

had conducted the first tests — the atomic bombing of the people.

King did not confine his criticisms to the Republicans but attacked the Democrats as well by pointing out that they

Hailing the great anti-bomb demonstrations now taking place in many countries, King

urged the American people to demonstrate their solidarity and friendship for these movements.

"We should make it clear to the people of the entire world that Dulles and his associates speak for the ruling clique of war-minded capitalists and not the majority of Americans," he said.

It was also announced by the Washington Park Forum, of which King is President, that a United Protest Meeting to "Ban the Bomb" will be held on Sunday, May 11, 3 p.m., at 306 East 43rd Street.

In addition to Rev. King, speakers at the rally will include: Truman Kirkpatrick of the American Friends Service Committee; Eleanor Franklin of the Women for Peace and Unity; Jack Hirsch, a socialist youth leader; Sam Kushner of the staff of the Worker; Howard Mayhew of the Socialist Workers Party; Rev. W. T. Baird of Essex Community Church; and John Hamilton, chairman of the Washington Park Forum.

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Monday, May 5, 1958

An Injury to One

That labor has a vital stake in defending the Negro people against racist attacks is something that socialists have steadily maintained. Every act of violence against the Negro people—and against the Jewish people, too—is a blow ultimately aimed at the unions. Labor cannot stand by idly but must act in accordance with the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all.

The truth of this proposition is amply demonstrated by the organized campaign of terrorism launched in past weeks in major cities in the South. It is directed simultaneously against Negroes, Jews and unionists.

The Jacksonville Jewish Center and a Negro school, the James Weldon Johnson School, were both dynamited in Jacksonville, Florida, April 28. On the same day an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a synagogue in Birmingham, Alabama. Also on April 28 a death threat was made against Wallace Marlowe, president of Local 1197, Amalgamated Motor

Coach and Electric Street Car Workers, now on strike.

The newspaper, the Florida Times Union, received a call, April 28, from the same person who told of the bombings. The anonymous caller said, "I just wanted to tell you we would have blown up the Labor Temple 48 hours ago (Saturday) when it was full of people if our fuse hadn't gone bad, and we're going to succeed this time. We want to get at that Wallace Marlowe especially. We're going to get him, too."

Who are the authors of this violence? It is no secret that the White Citizens Councils in the South abet violence and that the Ku Klux Klan perpetrates it. To these racist organizations is now added a third outfit called the "Confederate Underground."

The FBI claims lack of jurisdiction and refuses to investigate. Defense against the racists must be organized jointly by the labor movement and the Negro and Jewish people. Union leaders in the North must rush aid to help them achieve this.

The Accra Conference

To the chagrin of the Wall Street imperialists and what are now their junior partners—the British, French, Dutch, Belgian and Portuguese colonialists—the wave of anti-imperialism continues to roll on. It started in Asia at the end of World War II, inundated the Middle East a few years later and now is penetrating Africa.

A new high-water mark is the recently concluded conference of African states in Accra, the capital of Ghana. There the foreign ministers of the United Arab Republic (Egypt, Syria and Yemen), Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia and Ghana met for two weeks. The coming together of the independent Arab and Negro nations marks a great step forward in the struggle for a completely independent Africa.

Fittingly, the conference seated Algerian freedom-fighters and demanded that France end its military occupation of their country and that the U.S. stop direct and indirect aid to that occupation. Spokesmen for the independence movements in the Cameroons and Italian Somaliland also addressed the conference.

Socialism's Appeal in Asia

Speaking at an anti-colonialism rally April 24, Indonesian President Sukarno told his cheering audience, "The dangers of the A-bomb and the H-bomb—all born of the capitalistic system—should be wiped out." Declaring that the movement to accomplish this end was growing rapidly, Sukarno said: "The new era will be marked by socialism and the brotherhood of man and the fall of capitalism and imperialism, which is an historical certainty."

Sukarno's declaration is a dramatic testimonial to the socialist consciousness that now pervades the ranks of the Asian national independence movement. His remarks assume particular significance in that he is himself not a socialist but a spokesman for the Indonesian capitalist class. Resisting the continuing pressures of Dutch and U.S. imperialism, Indonesian capitalists would be helpless without the support of the Indonesian masses. Consequently, they are increasingly compelled to speak in terms of the socialist future

which the Indonesian people are determined to achieve.

The revolutionary direction of the Indonesian workers was sharply expressed during the period of the nationalization of various remaining Dutch holdings last December. The Indonesian government, which first saw the move as a means of exerting pressure on the Dutch for further improvement in economic relations, found they were faced with swift independent action by the Indonesian workers who were taking over Dutch holdings in their own name. To stem this movement the government had to step up its own nationalization efforts.

It is now reported that Washington is much concerned by the socialist declarations of Sukarno whom they were hailing yesterday as another Thomas Jefferson. Their concern is not so much with Sukarno as with the Indonesian masses whose intentions are mirrored in Sukarno's speeches.

Program to Fight Unemployment

The Militant proposes the following as immediate measures to combat the depression:

(1) Organization of the unemployed by the labor movement. For union unemployed committees to fight their jobless members' grievances on rehiring, unemployment compensation, rent, mortgage and installment payments, relief, etc.

(2) Unemployment compensation to all jobless for the entire period of unemployment at trade-union wages.

(3) A 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay to be the number one demand of all unions in contract negotiations. Amend federal and state wage-and-hours laws to include 30-for-40.

(4) A giant public works program at trade-union wages to build all the schools, hospitals, low-cost housing, highways and other useful and peaceful construction needed in this country today.

(5) Union action and FEP laws to prevent discrimination in layoffs, rehiring, unemployment compensation, public-works hiring, relief, etc.

(6) A debt moratorium for the unemployed. No evictions or foreclosures on homes, autos or appliances.

(7) No taxes on yearly incomes of \$7,500 or less. End withholding and sales taxes to restore workers' purchasing power. Tax the rich and the corporations.

(8) A long-term trade agreement with the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China. Combat unemployment by filling large-scale orders from these countries for industrial and farm equipment in exchange for raw materials. Extend the credits necessary for such job-creating trade.

(9) Build a Labor Party based on the unions in alliance with minority peoples and working farmers.

Philadelphia Students Meet on Right to Travel

PHILADELPHIA. April 27—"Preserve the Right to Travel" was the subject of an all-day conference at Houston Hall of the University of Pennsylvania today. The meeting was held there after the University's International House canceled the scheduled use of its hall on the ground that the subject was too "controversial." Despite this action by International House, Cy Doman, its Program Director, acted as chairman of the meeting. More than 50 people attended the conference, including students from Swarthmore, Drexel, Temple and local high schools, as well as from the U. P. itself.

Speakers were David Cohen, national chairman of Students for Democratic Action; Attorney Bart Harrison of the American Friends Service Committee; Dr. B. Bodde, professor of Chinese at the University of Pennsylvania; and Ben Daniels, one of the students who traveled to China last year in defiance of the State Department ban.

David Cohen declared the right to travel is directly related to academic freedom and urged support to the stand of the National Student's Association for long-term student exchange with China.

INHERENT RIGHT

While the right to travel is not specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution or Bill of Rights, Bart Harrison explained, it is in fact a part of British common law which U.S. Courts recognize. Travel, he

said, is an inherent right, not a "privilege" to be granted or denied by the State Department.

Dr. Bodde discussed the other side of the problem—the difficulties of getting into this country. He said the American people are suffering culturally and scientifically as a result of stringent entry regulations. He declared his belief that anyone has the right to travel, including members of the Communist Party.

Ben Daniels said that he and those who traveled to China with him, are fighting for the return of their passports. He emphasized that they didn't violate any law in traveling to China, that the only issue involved is arbitrary State Department regulations. These regulations are now being challenged in the courts.

After a vigorous pro and con discussion, a right-to-travel resolution was adopted and a temporary committee set up to rally support on the issue from the various campuses in the area. Following is the text of the resolution:

"We, the participants in a Conference on the Right to Travel held in Philadelphia, April 27th, recognize that our right to travel has been restricted by the U.S. State Department.

"The revocation of these passports represents an abrogation of Constitutional rights as related to students—it attacks academic freedom and the free-

dom of speech portion of the First Amendment; as related to newsmen—it attacks freedom of the press as stated in the First Amendment and is a violation of the right to 'life, liberty and property' with protection of due process of law. "We, therefore, call for the return of their passports to the visitors to China and for the restoration to the people of America of their right to travel."

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES — The recently-formed Eugene V. Debs Club at the University of California at Los Angeles has won an important civil liberties victory and will now be permitted to use campus facilities for public meetings even though it staunchly maintained refusal to turn over its membership list to university officials.

The Debs Club, a socialist discussion group organized in the fall semester, was supported in its fight by the student group of the American Civil Liberties Union, which also won campus privileges recently under UCLA's new Regulation 17. Only the Debs Club was asked for a membership list.

In protesting the membership list requirement, the Debs Club wrote to the Dean of Students: "The right of free assembly and association is violated with the required submission of membership and attendance lists, whose potential use for later recriminations already constitutes a present form of intimidation, serving to frighten people from gathering with others of similar interest. . . .

"We believe that a reputation must be built for UCLA as a university where everything in the way of ideas is welcome for the sake of intellectual investigation, as an arena where a fast-maturing generation of youth can train itself to think and analyze the enormous problems facing it."

Elated by their victory, the Debs Club plans a campus meeting, April 25, when they will have as their speaker one of the 41 students who went to the Moscow Youth Festival and then to China, thereby risking their U.S. passports.

including freedom from fear and freedom from want. This kind of freedom can be won only in the struggle for socialism."

Mrs. Weiss was especially pleased that students at the all-women's college of Wellesley were so interested in controversial political questions.

At Brandeis University, she was advertised as speaking on the question: "How Can We Successfully Compete Against Communism." Mrs. Weiss pointed out that the title misrepresented her views. "This question might interest the U.S. State Department and Big Business, but it certainly doesn't interest the socialists," she said. The task is to "end competition and begin the era of world cooperation. If we fail to accomplish this task, another war may mean the end of civilization."

PAR FOR COURSE

A few headlines in the April 12 N.Y. Times: "Economy Trend Continues Down," "TV Actors Warn on Strike Hazard," "AEC Shuts Zone in Pacific to Bar A-Bomb Protests," "Rebels Blow Up Cuba Arms Dump," "Eisenhower Begins Golfing Weekend."

A courageous fighter who has sparked the anti-bomb movement among scientists, Dr. Pauling provides a hard-hitting exposure of the lying propaganda designed to conceal the terrible results of nuclear testing. He also presents a stark picture of the meaning of nuclear war.

"It can be estimated," writes Dr. Pauling, "that in a third world war as many as eight hundred million people would be killed by the blast, fire and immediate radiation effects of the nuclear bombs . . . hundreds of millions of seriously defective children would be born in succeeding generations, and the human race as we know it might cease to exist."

Dr. Pauling is concerned not only with such a ghastly possible future, but also with the toll already being taken by nuclear explosions. On the basis of available statistics, he calculates that "the testing of

Castro Revolt Fails



Flames shoot from a gas main, broken during street fighting in Havana in last month's abortive Castro-led revolution against Batista's dictatorship. Cuban government sources claimed at least 40 rebels were killed in the capital. Most of Havana population did not support the rising.

Cuba Enacts Cruel Laws Against People

By Lillian Kiezel

After the recent failure of the attempted overthrow of his regime by Fidel Castro, Cuban Dictator Batista has been cracking the whip over the people.

A state of "national emergency" has already existed since April 1 when Castro declared "all-out war" against Batista. It will be in effect until May 15 and gives Batista unlimited powers including authorization to assume the legislative functions of Congress.

On April 26, the Cuban dictator suspended such basic constitutional rights as free speech and free assembly for another 45 days. This means that, except for territory in Oriente province held by the Castro forces, the Cuban people have had democratic rights for only 45 days this year—and these mostly on paper.

"Throughout the island," says the April 28 New York Times, "jails are full and the armed forces continue to arrest youths suspected of being connected with the 26th of July Movement led by Castro." Censorship of press and radio, which is considered the tightest in the history of the country, continues.

In addition, Batista's cabinet dissolved all boards of education because the majority of members are known to be opposed to his regime. The student youth movement, which constituted one of the strongest sections of support for Castro, had been on strike for months before the attempted revolution. Finally, all military academies have been placed under the control of the defense ministry.

The need to redouble the repressive measures testifies that the determination of the Cuban people to free themselves from Batista's tyranny is far from spent. Actually, the motive for popular revolution is ever-present as the Wall Street Journal, which is pro-Batista, admits.

Still, U.S. Big Businessmen with investments in Cuba are determined to back Batista. They figure that at the very least he's their cheapest bet. As Ward Cannel cynically observes in the April 15 New York World Telegram after his return from Cuba, "A democratic government would mean more people to pay off when tax exemptions and other revised laws for business are needed."

But far worse could happen too. The Cuban workers and farmers could take advantage of democratic freedoms to organize against U.S. exploitation and end it once for all.

Pauling Pamphlet

On Effect of Tests

EVERY TEST KILLS. By Linus Pauling. New York, Liberation, 16 pages, 10 cents.

The pacifist magazine, Liberation, has performed a useful service in making available in pamphlet form this article by the Nobel prize-winning bio-chemist which originally appeared in its February, 1958, issue.

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Local Directory

BOSTON
Workers Educational Center, Gainsborough Bldg., 295 Huntington Ave.
BUFFALO
Militant Forum, 831 Main St.
CHICAGO
Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.
CLEVELAND
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Friday nights 7 to 9.
DETROIT
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.
LOS ANGELES
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or AN 3-1533. Book Shop open Mon. 7-9 P.M.; Wed. 8-10 P.M.; Sat. 12-5 P.M.
MILWAUKEE
150 East Junius Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS
Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.
NEWARK
Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J.
NEW YORK CITY
Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.
OAKLAND-BERKELEY
P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.
PHILADELPHIA
Militant Labor Forum and Campaign Headquarters, Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Open Wed. 4-6 P.M., Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
SEATTLE
655 Main St., MU 2-7139. Library, bookstore. Classes every Friday evening at 8 P.M. Open House following at 10:30 P.M.
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Every Test Kills

By Linus Pauling
10 cents

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Who Profits from Farming?

Industrial unemployment and soaring food prices are making some workers envy the farmers who, they believe, are "cleaning up." Well, the millionaire farmers, the farm corporations and the food processing companies are cleaning up, but the working farmers and farm laborers are having a rough time. The former are being squeezed off their small farms, the latter barely exist on their miserable wages. This accounts for the estimated drop in the U.S. farm population in 1957 of over a million. Since 1950 the exodus totals over 4½ million. So today there are only some 20.3 million persons living on farms.

The 1954 U.S. census counted less than five million farms. Of these the big ones—a mere 3% of the total—had over 22% of the acreage, produced over 31% of the total output, and employed more than 20% of the two million farm laborers. On the other hand one million small farmers (who operate over 1/3 of all the commercial farms in the country) had a gross (not net) income of less than \$2,500 a year.

But what about all the federal money that goes to the farmers in subsidies, etc.? Little, if any, goes to the family farmer and none to the farm laborers. But the big boys get theirs. Over \$500 million in direct cash payments went principally to corporation farms last year in the "soil bank" program. One "farmer" alone received over a quarter million dollars

(\$278,187.38, to be precise) last year under that program.

In contrast, some 118,000 small farmers with no other source of credit received \$342.5 million in loans (not payments) from the Farmers Home Administration last year. The average loan was less than \$2,000.

The billions in federal farm aid go to the big farms and corporations while the disappearing family-sized farms get mere crumbs. It is even worse for the farm laborers. With no minimum wage, maximum hour laws, unemployment compensation or social security to protect them, they live in the best of times on the narrow edge of starvation. A bad break in weather—a freeze or flood—let alone a man-made disaster like a recession, can push them over the brink. Thus the crop freeze in Florida brought this: ". . . Whole families are forced to live in the open . . . Many are making homes in cardboard and other kinds of make-shift shacks in the woods . . ." (Miami Daily News, Feb. 22, 1958). Floods followed by a cold wave brought this in Tennessee: ". . . Literally thousands of farm families in the 'Mississippi bottoms' area actually are hungry and facing starvation unless help comes quickly . . ." (Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Jan. 12, 1958).

The above facts and quotations come from a report of the National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 E. 19 St., New York 3, N.Y., an organization which deserves the support of all class-conscious workers.

The Expendables

By Ted Kovalesky

First comes the unbelievable shock, sound and fury of the blast, then the flames spreading out in a great, growing circle. Then comes the dust, a burning poison that settles inexorably down upon the broken and charred earth and upon the dead and upon those yet living. They call it radioactive fallout. It scars and cripples and kills.

This tiny sketch describes briefly the detonation of a hydrogen bomb. It might be New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Buffalo or Boston crushed under the explosion. Your own home, the factory where you work, might be part of the rubble, or it might be . . . nothing, nothing at all, completely and totally erased from existence.

But let us complete the picture. What comes next?

Next come the expendables.

Driven from such miserable shelter as they could find, collected and herded together, they creep out through the poisoned muck to commence the task of cleanup, rebuilding, or decontamination. They are the men of forty to fifty years of age. They are expendable.

Fantastic? Horrible? It is both. But it is more. This is a plan already projected by an officer of the U.S. Navy's Radioactive Defense Laboratory at San Francisco; and if the imperialist rulers of this land continue their drive toward war, you may live to see it put into operation.

Capt. A. R. Behnke explains it this way. The young would be kept temporarily in shelters. They must be safeguarded so that they will be fit for breeding purposes later on. But men in their forties or fifties would be "used" in the first despairing attempts at reconstruction. The captain feels that genetically men of this age are pretty well washed up.

And in addition there is the matter

of cancer. The exact words of the New York Post, which presented Capt. Behnke's plan to a somewhat less than eager reading public, were: "As to the middle-aged men, exposure to fallout might (!) carry a cancer hazard, he said, but the men would be of such an age at the time of exposure that they might well live out a close-to-normal life span and die of something else before cancer had time to develop."

The captain is bold in matter but mild in manner. If you are forty or fifty years old you may be thrown out to work in a cloud of radioactive poison. But you don't have too much longer to live anyhow, so what's the difference? You'll probably be lucky enough to die of something else anyway before the radiation-induced cancer has time to kill you.

The cold-blooded captain's plan brings to mind many things. First, there is the matter of civilization and progress. Certain ancient tribes used to drive their aged members out to die. They had to. The aged could not contribute to the welfare of the tribe, and life was so hard that no one who did not contribute could be supported. It was a stern necessity that the rest of the tribe might live. But we are supposed to have advanced beyond such savagery. And surely men of forty, or even fifty, should be able to contribute to society in this day and age. But no, they are expendable.

And it also brings to mind a slogan we used to hear a great deal a few years back: "Life begins at forty." At forty, the idea went, you really began to live. The words have an ironic ring. Under the decaying capitalist system we face with increasing frequency the alternatives of war or depression. In a depression a man of forty is unemployable. And in a war, he has become expendable.

houses, doctors, town officials, newspaper editor, etc. The atmosphere then somewhat resembled the one we know today: production was spurred with appeals to "beat the Huns," there were spy scares, and witch hunts for pacifists and pro-Germans.

COMPANY MOVES

So when the first union organizer came to town in the spring of 1919 it was a simple matter for the police to arrest him on suspicion, "find" a package of blasting caps in his suitcase, and with the cooperation of the Department of Justice run him out of town.

Nevertheless, union ideas, which were sweeping the whole U.S. that year, filtered into Bogalusa. The company tried to forestall their effect with two "voluntary" wage increases, bringing the minimum wage to between 33 and 35 cents an hour. It also boosted rents on the company-owned houses and deductions for medical care.

Unionism spread and that fall the company started firing and evicting known union men. Then it began a lockout. Scores left town, an unknown number changing their names in an attempt to escape the blacklist the company circulated to the rest of the industry. The lockout became a strike when the powerhouse, railroad and maintenance crews walked out on

Oct. 19, 1919.

The AFL Carpenters Union, which took over leadership of the strike, tried to remain within the limits of the South's Jim-Crow code by putting the workers into separate white and Negro locals. "There was no race issue in the strike. . . . our whole fight was to get a decent living," white survivors of those days in Bogalusa still declare. "There was no talk of race mixing. The colored had their union and we had ours."

The Negro workers swallowed this bitter pill apparently on the grounds that a segregated local was better than no local. Thus the AFL strategists had every reason to believe they could carry on a straight economic strike without entanglement in the race issue. Hadn't they disarmed the white supremacy by setting up separate locals? Hadn't they nonetheless achieved harmony between Negro and white strikers?

Unconvinced, the bosses saw in the race issue the Achilles' heel of the union struggle. The back files of the Bogalusa Enterprise & Examiner, the company-dominated newspaper, show that with the lockout the race issue became a regular and prominent feature. Stories of lynchings in nearby communities appeared and were played up. A local forerunner of the American Legion, called the

Self-Preservation and Loyal Legion, was formed. Composed of company management personnel, KKK elements and war veterans (there were more vets in the strikers' ranks, however) it tried to play both sides of the streets. It promised protection to Negro workers who would return to work and at the same time it made forays into the Negro community hunting for Negro union leaders.

PLAN LYNCHING

Thus on Nov. 21 an armed group of Loyal Legionnaires went to the home of Sol Dacus, president of the Negro local. The newspaper reports this incident as follows: "He [Dacus] is charged with having been very active in agitating the Negroes. A committee went to his home on Friday evening to notify him that his presence in Bogalusa was no longer desired. Dacus was not at home but is reported to have gone to the swamps on receiving the news." The story ominously referred to Dacus as a "bad Negro," a description which the paper that year reserved for those destined to end as victims of lynch mobs.

Dacus hid that night and next day got word to the officers of the white union local. Two of them, carrying arms, escorted him through town to the powerhouse, railroad and maintenance crews walked out on

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The Heikkila Deportation

1,300 Lobby In Capital for Jobless Aid

By Gordon Bailey

NEW YORK, April 29—Over 1,300 members of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union demonstrated in Washington last Tuesday to demand Congressional action on the recession. A special train brought over 900 union members from New York, while another 400 unionists converged on Washington from all parts of the East and Midwest.

The mass delegation came to Washington to fight for passage of the AFL-CIO anti-recession program of tax cuts, extended unemployment benefits, and a public works program. These unionists were particularly concerned with passage of legislation extending coverage of the minimum wage law and raising of this minimum from \$1.00 to \$1.25 an hour. Many workers in the retail trades are making less than a dollar an hour.

The nearly 1,000-man delegation from New York made an impressive spectacle marching from their special train through Union Station in Washington carrying banners demanding action to "Put America Back to Work."

However, the demonstration assumed a more passive character as the delegation filed into Georgetown auditorium to hear speeches by union leaders and Senator John F. Kennedy.

International President Max Greenberg expressed confidence that the Democratic leadership in Congress would take the initiative in anti-recession action. He placed particularly high hopes in Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts. However, Kennedy, who was introduced with a standing ovation from the platform, spoke more of the difficulties of getting legislation passed than of steps being taken by Congress to meet the economic crisis.

After the speeches the delegation broke up into smaller groups to call on their Congressmen.

Representative Edna Kelly, Democrat of Brooklyn, who was visited by a group of about 20 unionists, would talk only with a delegation of four. She pleaded lack of space although all 20 were already in her outer office.

While promising support to the AFL-CIO program, she expressed regret that the workers had gone to the trouble and expense of calling on her in Washington. "You could have seen me any Tuesday at my office in Brooklyn," she said.

In reply a unionist expressed the sentiment of the entire delegation. "We went to the trouble and expense of coming to Washington," she said, "in order to impress on our representatives our determination to get some action on the problem of unemployment."

In addition, she met with a number of prominent figures in Detroit, obtaining important new signatures to the appeal to the President for executive commutation or a new trial for her husband.

A half-hour interview with Mrs. Sobell was taped by Station WJR, and a 15-minute interview was made by the university station, WDET.

Publicity on the case appeared in two of the three daily papers, the Jewish News, Glos Ludowy, FOR News and the Wayne Collegian. The Detroit News article ended with

Want Justice for Morton Sobell



Poster symbolic of first 6,400 signatures to initiate new national appeal for Sobell's freedom is held by Mrs. Rose Sobell, Morton's mother, and Helen Sobell, his wife. At left is the Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, now speaking for Sobell's freedom. Petitions can be obtained at the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York City.

Hold Successful Meets For Sobell in Michigan

DETROIT, April 29—Helen Sobell's visit here last week produced both new and revived interest in efforts to win justice for her husband, Morton Sobell, victim of the cold-war witch hunt.

A well-attended meeting at a Central Methodist Church gained scores of new volunteers to work with the local Sobell committee. Mrs. Sobell was introduced by Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, who urged the audience to "develop a sensitized conscience and develop the olfactory senses so that you can smell injustice."

The case was also introduced to many young people who had never heard of it before. Mrs. Sobell spoke to Eastern Michigan College students at Ann Arbor, and Wayne State University students in Detroit.

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All radical groups have been invited to send speakers. The Socialist Workers Party has already indicated that it will send one.

DETROIT—A symposium on "The 1958 Elections and Socialist Perspectives" will be held here at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward and East Adams, on Thursday, May 8, at 8 p.m.

It is sponsored by a committee for a United Detroit Forum, which ran a symposium on the war question last month.

The questions to be considered will be: To what extent should labor support the Democratic Party? Is a labor party possible at this time? What

about independent socialist candidates? What are the important issues in the 1958 campaign? By what method can the cause of peace and socialism be best advanced?

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