

## De Gaulle's Constitution

See Page 3

Vol. XXII — No. 39

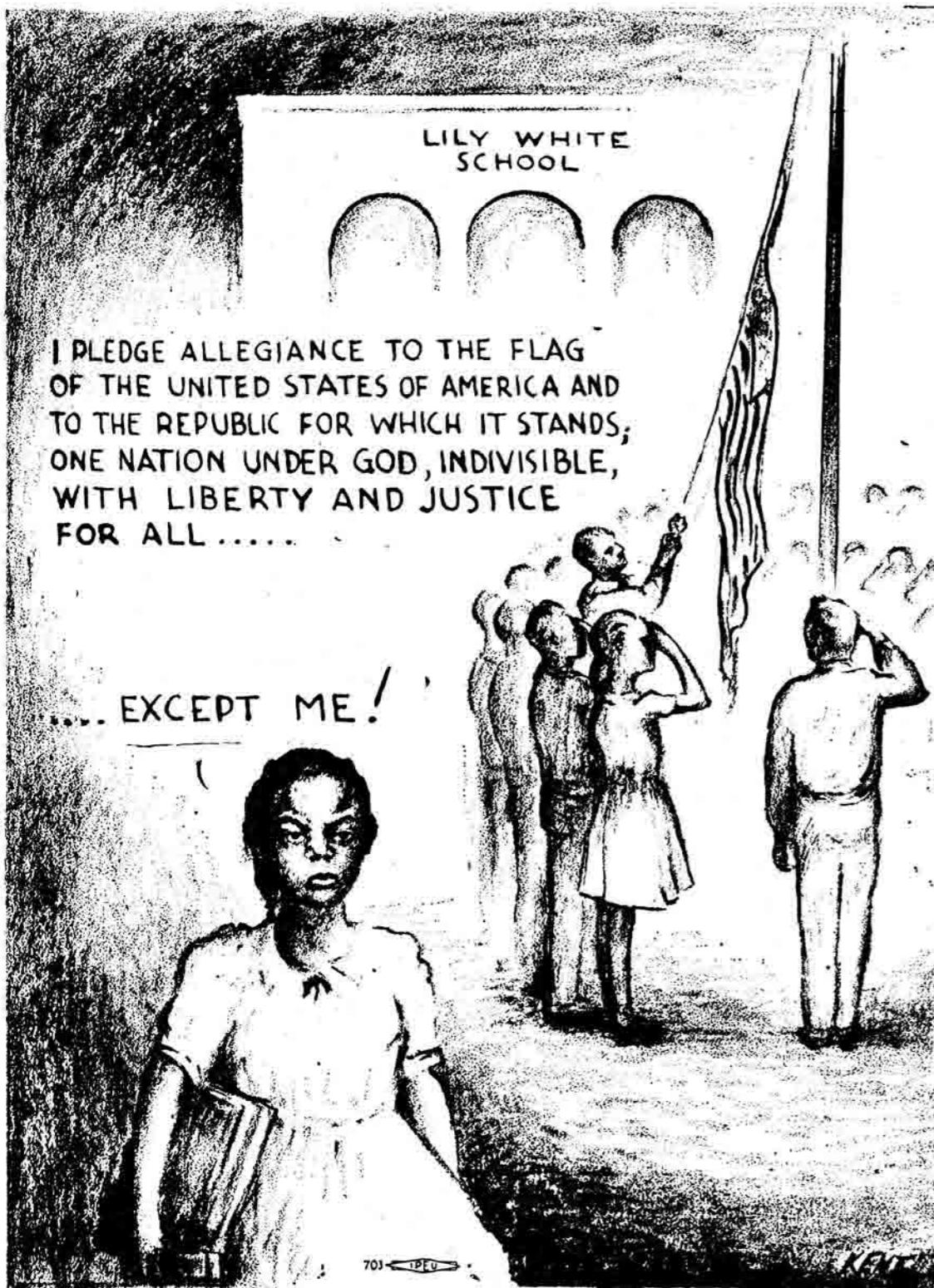
# THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

222

NEW YORK, N.Y., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958

Price 10c



—Reprinted from the Sept. 18 California Eagle

## McManus Opens Radio Campaign For Socialism

(The following is the text of a radio speech by John T. McManus, giving his views on the 1958 election campaign in New York. McManus is Independent-Socialist Party candidate for New York governor. The speech was delivered Sept. 24 over Station WNYC, New York City. — Ed.)

Good afternoon, New York neighbors. First, I want to thank WNYC for this opportunity to talk to you. I am the candidate for governor on the ticket of the Independent-Socialist Party, nominated by the petitions of nearly 27,000 voters throughout our state.

The Independent-Socialist Party is a brand-new political party. It has no connection with any other political party, or off the ballot. New parties must obtain their place on the voting machine by obtaining the signatures of at least 50 voters in each of the 62 counties of our state, with a grand total of at least 12,000 in the state as a whole. So you see, my running mates and I have been nominated by many more than twice the necessary total required by the law.

I am a newspaperman. I have worked at the newspaper trade since I was 16, starting as a copy boy on the New York Times some 37 years ago. I worked my way through college as a reporter. Since those days I have chased fire engines, covered crime stories, strikes, and the evictions and hardships people suffered in the Great Depression of the 30's. I have been a political reporter, a movie and drama critic, a radio and television editor, and now I am one of the publishers of a weekly newsmagazine called the National Guardian.

But this is enough for now about myself, except that I was born in our city of New York, in what we used to call Manhattanville, up around 119th Street and Morningside Park, 54 years ago. And except for four years at college in Marietta, Ohio, I have lived in our city and state all my life, and now am a resident of Montrose, up the Hudson near Peekskill.

### Why We Are Running

As a newspaperman, I learned years ago that a good reporter tells you the who, what, when, where, how and why of the story. I want to tell you, then, who the candidates of the Independent-Socialist Party are, what they stand for, and where the new party was formed, and why we are running for public office in the 1958 election. I have already told you how we won our nominations — by nearly 27,000 petition signatures gathered all over the state during the summer and filed with the Secretary of State in Albany on Sept. 9.

Let me begin with the why of our story — why are we running for public office — for governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, comptroller and United States senator — in the 1958 elections.

There are three principal reasons why we are running for these offices: The first reason is that we all stand for peace. We challenge the brink-of-war policies of John Foster Dulles and the Pentagon; and we well recall that the Cold War of the last twelve years, and the grim hot war in Korea in 1950, occurred under a Democratic administration in Washington with the participation of John Foster Dulles.

Today the two old parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, have war programs which are almost identically alike, and the Liberal Party leadership has endorsed the Democrats' program in our state.

These parties offer the voter no way to cast a vote for peace. We of the Independent-Socialist Party offer you that opportunity.

(Continued on Page 2)

## N.Y. Socialists Enter Suit for Ballot Rights

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — Vigorously combatting an all-out Tammany effort to deprive it of its ballot place, the United Independent-Socialist ticket has shifted its campaign into high gear. The first city-wide rally of the ticket will be held Tuesday night, Oct. 7, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th Street. In addition to the candidates, the rally will feature James Aronson, editor of the National Guardian, and Myra Tanner Weiss, 1958 Vice-Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

The ticket's socialist platform received its first major radio presentation yesterday with a speech by gubernatorial candidate John T. McManus over station WNYC. (See text this page.) Earlier in the day McManus appeared on the widely viewed Dave Garroway show.

Meanwhile, the Independent-Socialists have thrown their maximum resources into the battle to defend their ballot status against the Democratic Party attack. On Sept. 9, they had filed nearly 27,000 nominating petitions, almost 15,000 more than legally required, and containing well over the minimum of 50 signatures required from each county. Despite this, the petition was promptly met by three challenges that will be ruled on by Tammany boss Carmine De Sario in his function of Secretary of State.

**COURT ACTION**

A hearing on the challenges will be held Monday, Sept. 29. On Sept. 22, attorneys for the Independent-Socialist Party won an order in the State Supreme Court that will automatically assure court review should De Sario rule against the party.

The Tammany machine has also moved to deprive the Socialist Labor Party and Communist party leader Ben Davis, People's Rights nominee for the State Senate, of their respective ballot rights.

The hearing on the Davis petition was held Sept. 22 and the Board of Elections promptly disallowed him although he had filed nearly double the 3,000 petitions required. The ruling was vigorously denounced to

(Continued on Page 3)

# UAW Settles in Ford For Minimum Gains

## Criminal Silence In China Crisis

An Editorial

Opponents of war all over the world are grateful to the British workers for insisting that the Labor Party use its strength to restrain the U.S. government in its war gamble in Asia. It was their pressure that led Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell recently to declare that the party could not support or participate in any war to preserve Quemoy for Chiang Kai-shek.

By the same token, opponents of war everywhere are outraged that the American labor leaders have not combated Dulles' brinkmanship near the Chinese mainland, but have maintained a shameful silence.

Meany, Reuther, McDonald and the rest of the top union bureaucrats show their utter bankruptcy by this silence. They cannot claim that it is prompted by indifference on the part of American workers. For the entire American people is vitally concerned.

The New York Post correspondent in Washington, Robert G. Spivak, reported on Sept. 23 that because of the war crisis mail is pouring in to Congressmen and in running five to one against any use of GIs in defense of Chiang's claim to Quemoy and Matsu.

But is it necessary to cite evidence of the anti-war feelings of the American workers before the labor officialdom speaks out against the big business gamble with war at Quemoy? What possible interest could the American working people have in backing China's former dictator and his hopes of returning to rule the Chinese mainland? When the Chinese people threw Chiang Kai-shek out of their land, U.S. big business lost profitable investments. But what profits did American workers get or want to get from the exploitation of Chinese labor?

Only recently, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, in describing the position of American labor today, said, "The scene of battle is no longer the company plant and the picket line. It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the State legislatures."

Very true. But what kind of political battle will be fought by labor with a program that goes along with the present program of the big business rulers. To work for defeat of anti-union legislation is not enough. Labor must have a political program to meet all the other vital needs of the working people. High on the list must be the question of peace. It is for peace that the American people are yearning. They want an end to war, war threats, war budgets, war debts, war taxes and war repressions.

It is time that the labor movement became the spokesman for the American working people's desire for peace.

## British Labor Will Not Fight in Quemoy War

SEPT. 24 — "It would be criminal folly to risk a third world war" over Quemoy and Matsu, off-shore Chinese islands, Hugh Gaitskell, right-wing leader of the British Labor Party said last week.

The Sept. 22 N.Y. Post reported that Gaitskell "warned that the Labor Party could not support, still less participate, in any way to maintain and defend Quemoy for Chiang Kai-shek."

Gaitskell apparently expressed the majority sentiment of the British people. A Reuters dispatch from London said his "stiff criticism of America's stand . . . has received the backing of London newspapers, including some who generally are lined up against the labor chief."

British diplomats openly express their fears that the United States might bomb the Chinese mainland with atomic weapons. Drew Middleton reports from London in today's New York Times that "the serenity with which British officials have viewed the foreign policy of the United States has cracked to the extent that anxieties about nuclear bombing have been discussed openly." He quoted British diplomats as saying "a third operational nuclear explosion that the world had known [the Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions were the first two] would break a 13-year-old cessation of the use of such weapons and create a new and dangerous world situation."

Fears of A-bombs in the Chinese conflict are not baseless. The Sept. 22 N.Y. Post editorially ridiculed Madame Chiang Kai-shek's claim that mainland Chinese "are praying

## Settles at Ford



Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers Union, is seeking a settlement with the GM and Chrysler Corporations. Auto workers are exerting pressure by strike action against the two companies.

## Electrical Union Adopts Shorter Hours Demand

By Gordon Bailey

The independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union made a shorter work week with no reduction in pay its major immediate goal at its 23rd annual convention held in New York over the Labor Day weekend.

The program for the shorter work week with no loss in pay was embodied both in a resolution on legislation passed by the convention and in demands presented to the three biggest employers of UE members. The resolution called for amending the Wage-Hour Act to shorten the legal work week to 35 hours and increase hourly rates so as to make for no reduction in weekly pay. It called for time-and-one-half to be paid after 35 hours.

In negotiations with General Electric, Westinghouse and Sylvania Corporations the UE proposed that the work day be reduced by a half hour beginning September 1958 with no reduction in weekly pay, and that the workday be reduced another half hour starting September 1959, again with no loss in weekly pay. Under this schedule the 35-hour week would be established in these corporations by September 1959, while those few plants that are today working a 37½-hour week will get 40 hours' pay upon being permanently laid off, does not cost the company an additional penny, since the money will come from the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit trust fund.

### SUB PAYMENTS

This is also true of the improvement in SUB payments, now raised to a straight 65% of take-home pay in conjunction with unemployment compensation. Falling in the same category are the extensions from 26 to 39 weeks of SUB payments in those states which have the 39 weeks of unemployment compensation, and the provision for paying workers on short weeks 65% of 40 hours' take-home pay.

Little attention has been paid in the daily press, or in the glowing comments of Reuther, to the significance of the length of the agreement — three years, which is a violation of a UAW convention mandate to

## 45,000 Strike GM, Chrysler

SEPT. 24 — Workers at Chrysler and General Motors plants began walking off the job today as the two corporations still refused to meet union demands. Workers who walked out in local actions totaled 30,435 in GM plants across the country and 15,000 at Chrysler, according to a United Press dispatch.

Anticipating a Sept. 30 strike deadline by several days, workers struck GM plants at Linden, New Jersey, Kansas City and Detroit. Although UAW officials had set no strike date for them, Chrysler workers walked off the job in three Detroit plants and at another in Kansas City.

hold contracts to two years. If there were to be a boom in auto in the next period, auto workers would have lost an opportunity to make significant advances. If — as is more likely — the auto industry remains "recessed" or outstrips its market again in the course of another year or two, the problems of auto workers will not be answered by the terms of this contract.

The contract doesn't meet the needs of the present either. For example, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, stated that he doubted that laid-off workers with five and six years of seniority would ever be called back to work at the River Rouge plant. There is no provision in the new contract for such workers.

In addition, the bases for calculating both the cost-of-living and "annual improvement factor" increases remain the same for the next three years. Under these provisions, the workers will now receive a ten-cent per hour increase. But it would have taken at least a 25-cent per hour increase just to make up for the loss in purchasing power suffered by the average employed auto worker since February, 1957, due to loss of overtime and inflation. (See May 26 Militant.) Inflation, of course, is getting worse all the time and productivity is increasing.

Out the Traitors," "Dual Unionism Must Go" and "Expel the Phonies Now."

This mock funeral occurred minutes after Senator John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) proclaimed McDonald's convention as a model of union democracy. It was followed with passage of a resolution calling for trial and expulsion from the union of the Dues Protest leaders, headed by Donald Rarick, who last year polled more than half the votes given McDonald in a contest over the union president's \$50,000-a-year job.

About 700 of the 3,500 delegates at the convention are reported to have been past or present supporters of the Rarick group. But only two delegates voted against the expulsion resolution. In part this was due to the lynch campaign organized by the McDonald machine. In his opening address

to the convention, McDonald devoted the entire convention to solving the two major problems of the steel workers — how to beat company-inspired campaigns for anti-labor legislation and how to solve the problem of 250,000 totally unemployed steel workers and an additional 150,000 partially unemployed union members.

Instead, the rest of the convention time was taken with speeches of vote-hungry capitalist politicians and smashing the remains of the Dues Protest Committee for the greater consolidation of the McDonald regime.

**MOCK COFFIN**

It was in the course of this latter job that the second funeral took place. As an organ played a dirge, a mock coffin bearing the initials of the Dues Protest Committee was carried through the hall followed by about 100 McDonald stooges with placards reading, "Weed

(Continued on Page 4)

## Convention Doesn't Cope With Steelworker Needs

By Myra Tanner Weiss

SEPT. 22 — Two funerals were conducted at the United Steel Workers ninth constitutional convention held in Atlantic City last week. The first one took place on the opening day of the convention as President David J. McDonald buried his old theme song about company union peace.

Almost all commentators acknowledge that the U.S. government is making a conscious "gamble" on war or peace in its negotiations with China. Washington is driving for a hard bargain which many believe the Chinese cannot possibly grant. The U.S. government used all its influence to day to prevent the issue of a seat in the United Nations for the People's Republic of China from being debated in the General Assembly this year. This but further increases the war danger.

From McDonald's opening speech, it would seem neces-





# The Ghost of Branch One

By James Boulton

Candidate for U.S. Senator from Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE — With Mayor Frank Zeidler's resignation as national chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, an era closes in the history of Wisconsin.

Zeidler himself sets the turning point in Wisconsin Socialist Party history at July 11, 1954 when the SP voted not to run its own candidates but to support those endorsed by the labor movement.

In an article in the Milwaukee Journal, Zeidler recalled the stirring early days of the Socialist Party from 1904-10.

"The new party, fired with hope of economic improvement, an end to exploitation, equality among men, and a warless world of co-operative commonwealths made enormous popular gains in the next six years," he wrote.

The Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Party grew to be a power in the city. For over fifty years they elected Socialists to city office, frequently winning control of the administration. Zeidler himself was first elected as mayor in 1940.

With the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917 the more militant members of the SP flocked into the new Communist Party leaving the SP in the hands of opportunists and reformists. The Socialist mayors of Milwaukee retained less and less of their socialism while in public office and behaved more like capitalist politicians. "Socialist" Mayor Daniel Hoan, during his 24-year rule, used the police freely in labor disputes. Not only did striking workers fall beneath Milwaukee's police clubs, but Young Social-

ist leaflet distributors were arrested by provision of the Handbill Ordinance; hoboes and vagrants were jailed; and, finally, Comrade Joseph Kluchefsky, chief of police under Hoan, graduated to the training staff of the FBI.

In a pamphlet issued by the Socialist Workers Party here in August of 1949, and entitled "SP and Democratic Leaders Plot Unity," we said:

"The once honored Socialist Party of Eugene V. Debs has reached the end of its rope. Systematically sapped of its vitality as a fighting working-class organization by crafty, compromising office-seekers, there is nothing left of socialist ideas or action in the practice of its politicians.

The chieftains of the Democratic Party can gloat over their sordid, scheming purchase of industrialist Dan Hoan, floor-leader Biemiller, and a host of others. Zeidler is next, favored by an open bid in the form of Democratic Party support in the mayoralty election. The selection of Zeidler by the chummy friends of socialism in the Junior Chamber of Commerce as a 1948 American "find" was the pay-off; and Frank made the trip to collect his button, too.

Genuine socialists will not be deluded by the promise of a new future in the Democratic Party. Time is rapidly running out on the Democratic Party. Only the prosperity in bloody profits of war, war's devastation, and war preparations hold this sinister gang of plunderers in office."

## 800 at New York Rally Hear British Labor MP

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Over 800 people filled the grand ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker to capacity tonight to hear Harold Davies, British Labor Member of Parliament, at the last public meeting of a speaking tour that took him across the United States and Canada. Sharing the platform with him were Dr. Corliss Lamont, Independent-Socialist candidate for U.S. Senator; the noted economist, Dr. Otto Nathan; and A. J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Dr. Annette Rubinstein, Independent-Socialist candidate for Lt.-Governor of New York, chaired the meeting which was devoted to the subject, "Next Steps to Peace."

Muste, who just returned from a tour of Europe which included the Soviet Union, described the Moscow demonstration in front of the American Embassy at the time of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon. There was no evidence of hate by the participants toward this country, he said, but it was clear that the people in the USSR are completely convinced that the policy of their own government is one of peace. If the Soviet government gets involved in war, he continued, it will have the backing of its people and they will see it as a continuation of a policy of peace.

### SOVIET POLICY

Hitting at the belligerent U.S. policy in regard to Formosa and the obvious U.S. reluctance to end nuclear tests, Muste said that in contrast it is not difficult to conclude that the Soviet policy is one of peace. But, he argued, the present imminent danger of war can be averted only if all powers renounce the use of force since no nuclear war can be the road to peace.

Dr. Lamont urged withdrawal of U.S. forces from Formosa as well as Quemoy and Matsu. As part of the fight to end the cold war altogether, he said, it is necessary to press for the ouster of Dulles as Secretary of State. "If peace is to come," he declared, "Dulles must go." "I don't exactly know who should replace him," he added, "but I suggest Harold Stassen, who has worked hard and sincerely for disarmament." (See Editorial, page 3.)

The Independent-Socialist nominee urged the dismantling of all U.S. bases abroad, an immediate halt to nuclear tests, recognition of China and its admission to the UN and the establishment of extensive East-West trade and cultural exchange. He called for a summit conference to achieve these aims.

Citing the stand of the Independent-Socialist ticket on the basic issues, Lamont said, "We want an economic system of public ownership and planning. Socialism will improve living standards and open the door to the better."

Dr. Nathan told the meeting, "I am among those who are for socialism and against capitalism. I'm for socialism and the better."

But, he said, it is necessary to win the fight for peace in

order to achieve the socialist goal. The first victim of the war drive is democracy, he declared. Describing the trend toward totalitarianism which he said now pervades every aspect of American society, he pointed to the conduct of the leadership of the steel workers union at its recent convention as an example of how anti-democratic practices had extended into the labor movement.

Dr. Nathan declared it necessary to work for "an effective system of enforceable world law to abolish war and abolish it at once."

Describing the wide audiences he had reached in the course of his tour, Harold Davies told the meeting he was convinced the American people don't want war any more than do the British, Soviet or Chinese people.

Declaring his solidarity with the colonial people, who he said are correctly convinced "that their own bad government is better than a 'good' foreign government," the British Labor leader said the next step toward

## West Coast Vacation School Enjoys a Record Attendance

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES — The annual West Coast Vacation School, organized by the Los Angeles branch of the Socialist Workers Party, had one of the most successful sessions in its history during the first part of September. It met in a ten-day encampment at a desert oasis 70 miles outside Los Angeles. Total registration was around 200.

The dominant feature of the school was the high quality of the Marxist lectures, rounded out by speeches from a leading member of the British Labor Party and a Korean who faces deportation charges.

The school had a far-flung attractive power, both in distance and political thinking. Six people came from Vancouver, B.C. and two from Denver, Colo. Thinking ranged from the revo-

## Calendar Of Events

LONG ISLAND  
Annual Picnic, Sunday, Oct. 5 at THE SKOTTELDALE'S — 742 Higbie Lane; Babylon, L.I. 1/4 mile north of Sunrise Highway on Higbie Lane.

Hear:

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBIN-STEIN, United Independent-Socialist candidate for Lt.-Governor.

CAPT. HUGH N. MULZAC, United Independent-Socialist candidate for Comptroller.

JOHNNY RICHARDSON, New Folkways Recording Star.

Contribution: \$1.00 per person, \$1.50 per couple, children free. Food included.

From 2 P.M. on.

Auspices: Nassau-Suffolk Committee for Independent-Socialist Ticket.

# THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXII

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958

NUMBER 39

## ...United Auto Workers Settle at Ford

### ...Electrical Workers Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

have laid off 50,000 workers — the UE bargaining conference voted for the shorter work week in place of the 15-cent pay raises already negotiated under the present contract. The UE contracts with these two companies still has two years to run. The corporations would have to raise hourly rates to maintain take-home pay under the shorter work week.

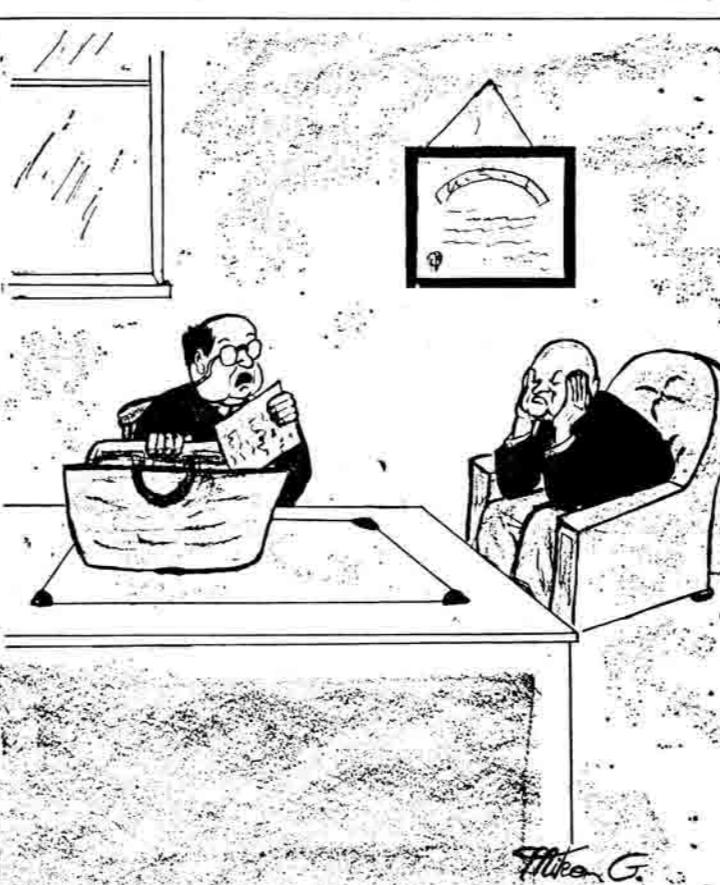
The union estimated that adoption of the shorter work week will require GE to rehire 27,200 laid-off workers and Westinghouse to recall 13,000 even if production schedules remained at the present depressed levels.

Realizing that the demand for a shorter work week will be resisted bitterly by the corporations and will call for the broadest support by the labor movement, the UE notified the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the International Union of Electrical Workers (both AFL-CIO) of their proposals in advance. On Sept. 17, UE President Albert J. Fitzgerald invited the IUE (AFL-CIO) to enter joint negotiations on this issue. The IUE has a number of GE and Westinghouse plants under contract.

For the jobless, the UE convention urged the payment of unemployment benefits equal to a minimum of 75% of weekly wages for the full period of joblessness. A convention resolution also demanded a program of public works to meet the needs of the people and to provide employment.

Another resolution called for raising income tax exemptions to \$2,600 for married couples and \$1,800 for single persons; while other resolutions proposed the retirement age be lowered to 60 for men and 55 for women with benefits starting at a minimum of \$125 a month.

The Convention strongly opposed the witch hunt and other attacks on labor. In condemning the Taft-Hartley Law, the



"Even a plea of temporary insanity won't break the contract. You'll have to give the workers a raise."

McClellan Committee and the Congressional witch-hunt committees headed by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.) and Rep. Walter (D-Penn.) the UE resolution took note of the "tragic fact . . . that the AFL-CIO leadership supports these instruments and often uses and works with them for the maintenance of their bureaucratic positions."

The arms program of the U.S. government was opposed in a resolution that called for a ban on nuclear-bomb tests, an end to colonialism and an end to "arbitrary intervention of any country into the affairs and way of life of any country."

The conventions sent telegrams protesting the beating of Rev. Luther King by Montgomery's racist police and urging commutation of the death sentence imposed on Jimmy Wilson.

In an organizational report, President Fitzgerald revealed that during the past year the Union had not lost a single plant in which it held a contract and had organized a number of new ones, bringing about 15,000 new members into the organization. For many years the UE has been raided by other unions and weakened by a general employer offensive.

## "No More War"

No More War. By Linus Pauling, 254 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. \$3.50.

The secrecy surrounding the development of ever more powerful atomic bombs prevented the truly awesome nature of the largest bombs from becoming publicly known until the last year or two.

Horrified at the knowledge that thousands are doomed to die in future generations merely from nuclear testing, a growing world wide protest movement has demanded an end to the tests.

Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Laureate and renowned scientist has been a leading figure in these protests. In this book he explains the structure and nature of the bomb and describes radioactivity and its biological effects. He also gives a detailed answer to the Atomic Energy Commission and Edward Teller who are the principal spokesmen for continued testing in this country.

20 MEGATON

It is difficult to conceive of the power of the largest bombs which are measured at about 20 megatons, that is, equivalent to 20 million tons of TNT, or five times the power of all the combined explosives used in the Second World War!

Such a bomb has a core like the Hiroshima or Nagasaki bombs. But this is just the trigger which raises the temperature to 50 million degrees (hot-

ter than the sun) and sets off the combined fusion-fission outer shell which employs cheaper materials like natural uranium. Russia is estimated to have materials for 10,000 such weapons and the U.S. for about 35,000.

Dr. Kellogg of the Rand Corporation has estimated that 250 ten-megaton bombs dropped on the U.S. would immediately kill 36 million and injure 57 million of which another 36 million would die within 60 days. This figure excludes death from such effects as contaminated water sources. Every area would come under some part of

the fallout pattern eliminating all escape.

All the world's geneticists agree that even the smallest amounts of radioactivity has harmful genetic effects. Any increase in radioactivity causes increased mutations, virtually all of which are harmful. If the mutation rate were to double, so would the incidence of stillbirths, dwarfism, idiocy and hemophilia.

### HARMS FUTURE GENERATIONS

The present rate of bomb testing is estimated to cause a 1% increase in the human mutation rate. While this appears small, actually the number of people affected is very large. Dr. Pauling estimates that at the present rate, every year of tests causes 15,000 grossly defective children who would otherwise lead normal lives. This excludes the effect of carbon-14 which produces a longer term though smaller initial effect. Each year of present testing will produce in all future generations an estimated 230,000 seriously defective children from carbon-14.

The view of the AEC appears to be that since more than a million defective children are born in the world every year, 15,000 more is not significant. In its campaign to minimize the effects of testing, the AEC has issued some wild statements which Dr. Pauling charitably calls "misleading." One spokesman claimed that the total fallout would have to increase a million times to produce significant results at distances far removed from the bomb site. Had the 1953 radioactive rain on Albany, New York been multiplied by much less than one million, says Dr. Pauling, everyone in the area would have died.

Dr. Pauling closes with a discussion of the petition against testing which was signed by 11,021 scientists from 49 countries. He proposes that means be set up for scientists to do research on how to achieve peace. I think, however, that the first and most important task is to take the war making power out of the hands of the powers that be and let the people vote on all questions of war and peace. The people would never vote for atomic destruction of all mankind.

—David Dreiser

Local Directory

BOSTON	69 Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.
BUFFALO	Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J.
CHICAGO	Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.
CLEVELAND	OAKLAND-BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.
DETROIT	Philadelphia.
DETROIT	Militant Labor Forum and Campaign Hdqrs., Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave.
DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
DETROIT	The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4, Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone: PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.
DETROIT	SEATTLE
DETROIT	655 Main St., MU 2-7139, Library bookstore. Classes every Friday evening at 8 P.M. Open House following at 10:30 P.M.
DETROIT	ST. LOUIS
DETROIT	For Information phone MO 4-7194

(Continued from Page 1) increasing much faster than the 2.5% provided for in the "annual improvement factor" increase. (According to the UAW, the rate of increase has been at least 3.8% and according to the Sept. 20 Business Week, productivity is rising sharply this year.)

than enough to make up for the concessions.

The pattern was made clear by a letter last week to Ford workers from the head of the corporation. He told the workers that they would have to become worthy of company concessions by working harder and becoming more productive.

"All in all," says the Sept. 20 Business Week magazine, "the settlement represented more of a victory for the company than for the union." Other company and big-business spokesmen echoed the same sentiment. "I feel particularly good about this settlement," said Ford vice-president John S. Bugas. The Wall Street Journal reports that the settlement "has been hailed as a splendid victory for the company . . .

Reuther has been hailing the agreement as a victory for everybody, but the auto workers know better. Despite the pleas of local and international leadership, workers in the Tool and Die, Maintenance, and Miscellaneous Units of Ford Local 600 at the Rouge plant stayed off the job for at least four days after the agreement was announced. They are seeking relief on local issues and working conditions, but the walkouts are an indication of underlying dissatisfaction with the proposed contract. The recent wave of walkouts that have hit the "Big Three" throughout the country could not have taken place unless the workers wanted to fight back against company attacks on shop conditions. This unrest may not result in the ranks turning down the contract, but local strikes and "wildcats" will probably continue despite ratification.

## ...Steelworkers Parley

(Continued from Page 1) the union's president called on the delegates "to rip this cancer out of your bowels." From then on, hooting, boozing and threats of violence made a fair discussion of the issues impossible.

McDonald used every trick in the dictatorial book against the Rarick opposition. He accused the opposition of working "hand in glove" with the bosses, the National Association of Manufacturers, Communists and Trotskyists. Needless to say, this charge never took formal shape for such charges make as much sense as charging a man with driving two cars at the same time in opposite directions—and on different roads.

Getting down to cases, the McDonald machine charged the Rarick group with "dual unionism," a charge based on the fact that the Dues Protest Committee had exercised its democratic right to organize a group to oust the McDonald machine. The resolution to expel the opposition, with an eye on the courts, cautiously reiterated the rights of all steel workers "freely to criticize our officers, freely to run for office, freely to seek constitutional change and freely to express their opinions as to union policies." But if these rights do not include the right to organize a caucus within the union to fight for its views, whatever their merit, all the other rights are rendered meaningless. And if these rights do not include the right to dissent without mock funerals and threats of physical violence they are meaningless.

All opposition motions mustered less than 50 votes. These were: to reduce dues rates; to elect rather than appoint staff organizers; and to remove a constitutional clause against "slanderous or wilfully wronging member of the International Union." The Rarick group believed that elimination of the clause would protect the right of union members to criticize the regime.

LACKED PROGRAM

The McDonald machine was able to ride roughshod over the Rarick opposition because the leadership of this group failed completely to raise the basic economic and political issues that are bothering the steel workers. Leaders of the former Dues Protest Committee had