

The Worker

Vol. XXVIII—No. 124 March 24, 1963
 (12 pages) Price 15 Cents

War Hogs Fight At TFX Plane Profit Trough

By MIKE DAVIDOW
 TWO OF THE U.S. GIANTS in the "military-industrial complex" are slugging it out for one of the most lucrative contracts of the cold war. That is the story behind the controversy in Washington over the recent contract awarded General Dynamics for the TFX, a new fighter plane able to carry nuclear weapons, fly 1,700 miles an hour and reach anywhere in the world in one day.

Railroads Reject Union Request To Renew Bargaining

SPOKESMEN for the railroads turned down a renewed proposal by leaders of the five operating brotherhoods for another try at negotiations, and looked longingly to March 20, the day when legal restrictions on their plan for mass firing would be lifted. It is on that date that the federal injunction blocking the plan of the carriers to fire 40,000 workers expires. A Supreme Court ruling had rejected the appeal of the unions against the mass dismissal plan that had last year been recommended by a Presidential commission.

J. E. Wolfe, chief negotiator of the companies, said it was "useless" to negotiate until the unions change their attitude, and he charged that the unions only made the proposal for renewed talks to "improve their public relations."

There is still one more hurdle that can hold up the mass dismissals of 13,000 firemen this year and 27,000 more soon after by "attrition." If the labor Department's current try to bring both sides to fresh talks fails, the President will undoubtedly invoke the 60-day cool-off of the Railway Labor Act, which would both hold up a strike and the firings. That can bring a showdown in the late spring or early summer.

Interest, meanwhile, centered on the settlement of the five-year long dispute of the Railway Clerks and the Southern Pacific Railroad that averted a tie-up last week. The issue involved there, too, is job security due to automation, or "featherbedding," as the companies call it. Involved is revision or elimination of long-standing workrules that have given rail workers some job protection.

The agreement covering 11,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks on the SP gives the workers still employed a high measure of job security limiting job elimination to "attrition" — deaths, quits, retirement or discharge for cause. The pact also gives the company a choice of hiring persons to fill posts left vacant by natural attrition.

(Continued on page 12)

AN EDITORIAL Killers on the Loose

THE OUTLAWS responsible for the murderous hit-and-run attacks on Cuba see such forays as paving the way for invasion of U.S. armed forces.

In such a war the corpses of American boys would pave the road to restoring exploitation in Cuba.

The State Department has repudiated the attacks as "irresponsible" and "ineffective." But there is reason to believe that there are forces within the Pentagon who are supporting such incursions.

There is only one way to end once and for all the threat of war in the Caribbean. That is for the President to declare unequivocally that, whatever the official view of the government of the U.S. is with respect to socialism, it desires to live in peace with Cuba. The Cuban government has often declared that it wants peaceful relations with the U.S.

Such a declaration by the Kennedy administration, and its enforcement within the Pentagon and the CIA, would have the overwhelming support of the American people.

It would expose the war hawks as betrayers of our lives and our security, and would prevent our land being used as the base for Batista-type killers who want to drown the new Cuba in blood, and to restore the old exploitation.

Terror Spreads to Syria, Tunisia

MOSCOW — Buzal attacks on Communist parties have spread from Iraq to Syria and Tunisia. A massacre of the Syrian Communist Party's central committee is among the host of prisoners in Damascus.

The coup in Syria, said Pavel Demchenko Pravda's correspondent in Damascus, was directed by the Ba'ath party, which also directed the house-to-house massacre in Iraq after the Feb. 8 coup there.

Demchenko found the street in Damascus empty of civilians. He reports that "police cars, sirens screaming, career through the city." In three days, arrests reached 200.

Pravda reports the death in prison of Hasen Sadaoui, Tunisian union leader, who was arrested in February under cover of anti-Communist dogmas.

Communist Party Hailed for Peace Fight In Face of Fierce McCarran Act Persecution



By ART SHIELDS
MOSCOW — The story of the American Communists' struggle against the fascist McCarran law went to millions of readers last Sunday in the columns of Pravda. The story fills a page, and comes as a climax to dozens of other articles in the Soviet press about the attempts to outlaw the peace movement and progressive organizations in the U.S.

The page is topped by a double line, eight-column caption, which says that the Communists are "the honor and conscience of the American working people. They will not be broken by harassment or persecution."

Just under the headline in the center is a two-column photo of Gas Hall and Benjamin Davis. Both are smiling and confident though the Department of Justice seeks to send them to prison.

To the right of the photo is an article by Henry Winston, the blinded Negro Communist leader, which bears the caption, "Our Ideas Do Not Recognize Any Obstacles."

It lauds Hall and Davis as heroes in the struggle for democracy and peace.

Hall, the white man, and Davis, the Negro, "are symbols of unity of white and black in the U.S. Communist Party," Winston asks:

"Why is reaction trying to convict us?"

"That" he explains, "is because — Communists are now talked about by all people. The reactionaries are frightened"

(Continued on page 3)

THE PRAVDA PAGE on the Communist Party of the U.S.

PROTEST MURDERS AND FASCIST TERROR IN IRAQ

Join the Picket Line on Friday, March 22, from 5 P.M. to 6 P.M. at the Iraq Mission - 14 E. 79 St.

Sen. Sparkman Demands Truth on CIA Cuban Role

By DANIEL MASON

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN (D-Ala) last Saturday demanded a "full disclosure" of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities in the Bay of Pigs fiasco of April 19, 1961. In a taped TV program, Sparkman, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, charged that Allen W. Dulles, former CIA head, "had misjudged the spirit of the Cuban people" in telling the mercenaries that "the Cuban people would rise up and support them."

Sparkman then continued: "When the Cuban refugees landed there, instead of the Cuban people rising up to support them and to meet them, they were met by militia, Cuban militia, and they were never able to get an effective foothold."

A day earlier Sen. George S. McGovern (D-KD) warned in the Senate: "We have had too many who are willing to shed the blood of our soldiers in an invasion of Cuba."

McGovern, surprise victor in

the 1962 elections, attacked the entire concept of the Bay of Pigs invasion, charging: "We had no more legal right to undertake air cover of any other military aggression against Cuba than the Russians would have in invading Turkey. We have offensive nuclear weapons, but in Turkey on the Soviet border, instead of pulverizing Russian cities in a matter of minutes."

"The Cuban invasion, originally conceived in the previous administration, was a tragic mistake both in conception and execution, for which President Kennedy has bravely taken the

blame. Why compound the error by probing the ruins of a mistaken venture, and then calling for a repeat performance?"

Noting the recent Gallup poll which revealed that the nation overwhelmingly opposed a Cuban invasion, McGovern declared: "The people understand better than some political figures that such an effort misses the real nature of the challenge before us."

Responsibility of Washington for the invasion attempt was underscored by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla), when he admitted on the Senate floor March 15:

"This plan for the invasion of the Bay of Pigs had not been seen as a development of the new administration because we know that, as a matter of fact, these men were gathered and sent to Guatemala for training in 1960, before the change of administration."

Smathers warned Congress on new action against Cuba: "When we talk about strong measures today, particularly when we imply force even though we may not say it, we are in reality talking about a direct confrontation of the military forces of the Soviet Union, unless we first are successful in getting these forces out of Cuba."

Such a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States forces we have not had thus far in our history."

He made clear that an invasion of Cuba, even if the Cuban faction has to fight alone, would be disastrous for the U.S. declaring:

"How many casualties, American casualties, would it cost to subvert Cuba?"

"I have no access to contingency plans but we hear figures such as a month and 100,000 casualties. I gather that our military planners see too quick, glorious charge up San Juan hill now. Either they envision a long grueling and bloody war waged in the most exhausting and savage tradition of the 20th century world wars."

And he added: "How do we know that the war to liberate Cuba will not really touch off the total thermonuclear conflict which each of us prays daily will not occur. Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky says it will. Can we assume he does not mean it?"

No Witchhunt, Says Brazil to U.S. Govt

BRAZIL last week repulsed efforts by the Kennedy administration and Congress to dictate its internal policies. Brazilian President Joao Goulart angrily asked President Kennedy to clarify the charges by Lincoln Gordon, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, that Brazil's government included Communists, and the Kennedy's House Foreign Affairs committee group that Brazil engage in a witchhunt. It was reported in Rio de Janeiro last Monday that the Brazilian government had declared that there were Communists in some sections of the government but they had done no harm to the nation and would be freed to please Washington.

The direct threat to Brazil's sovereignty was initiated in insulating way, while that nation's Finance Minister, Francisco Santiago Dentas, was in Washington to negotiate new financial aid. While he was dealing with State Department officials, the House group issued a transcript, which reported Gordon as declaring: "Their number (Communists in Brazil) is small but their influence is much larger than those numbers would suggest. The principal field of infiltration and influence is in the labor unions. In the government itself there has been infiltration."

This statement was used by a number of Congressmen to demand a ban on financial aid

until Brazil knuckled under.

The main objectives of this attack are reportedly Brazil's Labor Ministry and the unions where the main resistance has come against the encroachments by Wall Street. These forces also provide the popular support for Goulart and democracy against the land lords and other reactionary groups.

The Washington blasts at Brazil were timed to precede the conference in Costa Rica of the heads of five Central American countries with Kennedy's participation. The party apparently included in its aims the strangling of opposition to Washington's meddling in Latin America.

But Washington's charges and demands on Brazil, and Brazil's refusal to be intimidated has forced the State Department to pull in its horns.

Last Monday, the State Department denied that the testimony of its aides before the House group was aimed at interfering in Brazil. But it still refused to apologize, and inferentially criticized the Brazilian government for an "unwarranted" misinterpretation.

Landlords in Brazil and some of Brazil's generals, it was reported, saw in the U.S. move a promise of support in Washington for action against Goulart, but the indignant reaction of the masses in Brazil and Goulart's to be cowled scolded such hopes.

GUS HALL IN NEW ENGLAND:

Economic Nightmare and the Socialist Dawn

By ARNOLD JOHNSON

DORCHESTER, Mass. — "What has gone wrong with U.S. economic development, is the most widely discussed subject in the world," declared Gus Hall in opening his remarks to the Jewish People's Forum in Dorchester on the subject, "The Future of U.S. Economy."

"It is a mystery to the traditional economists. It is a subject of speculation for the economic writers," continued the Communist spokesman. "But it is a nightmare for the millions of Americans who are slowly coming to the end of unemployment checks for the hundreds of thousands of children who have belly and meal

a day — the hot free lunch at school — and they take part of that lunch home to the rest of the family!"

ECONOMIC NIGHTMARE

"It is a nightmare for the people who are cornered in areas of economic disaster in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all, yes, in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine and worse. These people are too poor to leave and have no place to go, and stay where they are."

"It is agonizing misery for the old — people whose pension checks are small to start with and who see them eaten away with higher prices."

"It is puzzling to the new generation who leave school and find

economic bleakness. In big areas, the complete new generation of Negro youth is unemployed. Each year a new line of economic catastrophes is added."

"It is a nightmare to the half million small farmers who are economic refugees from the land each year."

"This is a most serious question and it is steadily getting worse. This is especially serious because we are not in a recession or depression, but in a boom period."

"There is no need to predict, or even to talk about a recession or a depression, and no need to debate whether there will be one. That is accepted. Today we must discuss the main factors

CP McCarran Brief Defends Constitution

MAJOR constitutional questions were placed before the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, in a brief filed March 13 on behalf of the Communist Party by attorneys John Abt and Joseph Forer. This appeal brief placed the McCarran Act and the recent judgement of the District Court in the District of Columbia in sharp conflict with the U.S. Constitution.

The brief argues that "the registration requirements of the Act and the regulations violate the privilege of the party's officers under the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination."

The Fifth Amendment issue was not acted upon when the Supreme Court decided on the McCarran Act, on June 3, 1951, although the majority of the Court indicated that this issue should have been considered. The majority then said that "in a prosecution of the Party for failure to register the Party, the Court will have to determine whether the Subversive Activities Control Act is a statute which — unconstitutionally circumscribes the effectual exercise of the privilege."

The brief to the Appeals Court argues that the McCarran Act and the regulations violate this part of the Bill of Rights.

COERCED CONFESSION

The brief declares that the Communist Party "cannot constitutionally be convicted for failing to file the registration form requiring it to describe itself as a Communist-action organization."

The McCarran Act defines a Communist-action organization as an organization which is under Soviet control and seeks to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence, and is a seditious conspirator, committing sabotage to establish in this country a Communist totalitarian dictatorship."

The brief declares the "sole purpose of the registration form is to coerce an invidious self-characterization from the party."

"The extortion of such a declaration" the brief adds, "palpably violates the First Amendment."

A series of arguments from other court decisions are presented in support of Communist Party appeal on this point, including a statement by the Judge Learned Hand: "Forcibly to compel anyone to declare that the utterances of any official, whoever he may be, are true when he protests that he does not believe them has implications which we should hesitate to believe Congress could ever have intended — too long a history and too dearly bought privileges are behind such refusals."

Four other constitutional violations are charged by the Communist Party brief in the argu-

ment that the McCarran Act unconstitutionally denied the party a judicial trial on the "issue of whether it is a Communist-action organization."

"The fact" which has shocked millions of Americans is as the brief says, that no finding that the organization is a Communist-action organization has ever been made in a trial before a court and jury and that the party has been "subject to criminal punishment for failure to perform the registration obligations of a Communist-action organization without trial by judge and jury of the issue of whether it is a Communist-action organization."

Because of this fact, the lawyers point out in the brief, the conviction and its statutory authorization violate the following provisions of the Constitution: "Because of this fact, the lawyers point out in the brief, the conviction and its statutory authorization violate the following provisions of the Constitution: requiring trial by jury and due process of law; vesting judicial power of the U.S. in the courts; and prohibiting bills of attainder."

PACED JURY SYSTEM

The brief charges the lower court with "denial of adequate examination" of the jury members as to their prejudice, animus and hostility. Such questions were submitted by the attorneys for the Communist Party in the lower court, but District Judge Alexander Holtzoff refused to consider them.

A separate challenge is made as to the legality of a conviction on the failure to file a registration statement when the registration form had not been filed.

Constitutional questions are also raised as to the sentence which is the maximum on each count, and comes within the term "excessive fines" as prohibited by the Eighth Amendment.

The appeal challenges the conviction because of the presence of government employees on the grand jury which brought the indictment, and the denial of the lower court of a motion for a hearing on the qualification of the grand jurors.

The brief also charges that the lower court judge erred in his instructions to the jury. A final point is made that the party's failure to file a registration statement is not punishable because the statement makes demands which are "excessively vague and which require the reporting of information which appellant cannot obtain."

The prosecution now has 25 days in which to file their reply brief. The Court of Appeals may hear argument on the briefs before the summer recess.

The issues involved are of such a constitutional character that the American Civil Liberties Union and others are expecting to file amicus briefs in a further legal attack against the McCarran Act and in defense of constitutional liberties.

"When the old empire broke up, the U.S. corporations moved in and grabbed control of the economy of allies and enemy lands. After the war, reconstruction was made into a profitable business."

"Industrial capacity had expanded to over capacity."

"This exceptional situation made U.S. capitalism look good. Then after the propagandist said that U.S. capitalism was different, that it was a people's capitalism, a welfare state."

"Some 25 years ago, there were the first signs that such a period was over. U.S. capitalism returned to its regular path. The regular problems of capitalism began to reappear."

(Continued on page 11)

The Worker

Published every Tuesday and Wednesday by the Publishers New York, Inc., 10 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. DUNBAR 4-1114.

Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Midwest office: 1 year \$2.00; 6 mos. \$1.15; 3 mos. \$1.00; 1 year \$1.00; 6 mos. \$1.15; 3 mos. \$1.00. (Except Canada and foreign).

Advertising: 100 Madison Square, New York 17, N.Y. Phone: MU 2-1211.

Editor: James E. Jackson

Managing Editor: Erik Bert

Editorial Staff: E. R. Bassett, June Colon, Mike David, Elizabeth Surry Flynn, Fred Gilman, Mike Gold, Ben Lerner, Daniel Mann, George Morris, Mike Northrup, Fred Park, Harry Pollitt, Jack Rabinowitz, Philadelphian, Sammie H. Rosen

Chicago: Sam E. Davis

Foreign Correspondents: Moscow, Art Shulkin; Berlin, George Lahr; Prague, Eleanor Winter; Warsaw, Harry Laria

Business Manager: Louis Waldman

Office Manager: Dorothy Robinson

Address all mail for The Worker, Box 24, N. Y. Office: DUNBAR, New York.

CHICAGO office: 94 West Randolph St., Room 204, Randolph 4-8128.

BOSTON office: 143 Greenwood St., Room 101, Woodward 4-9111.

MINNEAPOLIS office: 418 Hennepin Ave., Room 204, Phos: 324-1211.

State Dept. Arrogance

THE SCANDALOUS ATTEMPT last week by certain elements in the State Department and in Congress to dictate the internal politics of the Republic of Brazil is a disgraceful affront to that sovereign nation. Every American mindful of the proud traditions of his own nation, is thoroughly ashamed of the actions. Those responsible should be scathingly rebuked and rejected by the Kennedy administration.

This interference in Brazil's internal affairs is the latest reflection of the arrogance of the Wall Street imperialists, and of their fear. These enemies of our own nation's best interests are still living in a past when they were able to impose their will upon the nations of this hemisphere. They want to use the same methods of brute force to sustain their exploitation and oppression of the Latin American people.

The Brazilian nation repulsed the invasion of its sovereignty, just as Cuba has bravely resisted invasion of its sovereignty by Washington. The peoples of every Latin American country are prepared to resist any moves against their sovereignty by Wall Street imperialism.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE cannot afford to let these greedy colonialist continue to dictate our country's Latin American policy. They are degrading the nation's character, debasing its moral fiber. They are tampering with U.S. economic stability. And they are impeding peace.

The nation must make the Kennedy administration see where the present policies are leading the U.S. Last Monday in San Jose, Costa Rica President Kennedy declared that the joint Central American-U.S. parity opening there was organized "to strengthen our defenses against the forces of foreign imperialism."

But every action taken by Washington is an expression of the real and present "foreign imperialism" in Latin America.

In addition to the threats against Brazil and the conspiracy against Cuba's independence, there have been the demands for suppression of democratic forces in the various Latin American nations, and the announcement that U.S. troops would move into any of these nations to destroy any democratic movements against the present dictatorial governments.

The Central American-U.S. parity in Costa Rica is itself a manifestation of the "foreign imperialism" that Kennedy claims the conference was supposed to block. At that conference, Kennedy shook hands with such bloody dictators as Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, "president" of Guatemala, Col. Julio Adalberto Rivera of El Salvador and Luis Somoza of Nicaragua. Not one of these could remain in power for one minute without the arms and money provided by Washington.

The Latin American nations are in a ferment now. Like the new nations of Africa and Asia they are determined to win their freedom from Wall Street imperialism.

At this very moment, they are being ground by the colonialist exploiters between the prices of the raw materials they sell to the capitalist world and the skyrocketing prices of imports from these same sources.

The Latin American people want to put an end to such a situation. They want to determine their own economic and political destinies.

It will be to the benefit of the American people and the peoples everywhere for them to do so. Instead of hindering them, our nation should therefore help them along this road of progress.

This means, in the first place, an end to the perilous anti-Cuba policy and reestablishment of diplomatic relations and trade ties there.

It means a withdrawal of support for the bloody dictatorships in Latin America and cooperation with the democratic forces.

Write President Kennedy, urging that he move his Latin American policy in this direction for the benefit of the U.S. and promotion of world peace.

SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION
OF THE WORKER

will be published Tuesday, April 30

This edition will contain a number of articles dealing with the origin of May Day. The struggle for the 8-hour day is continued in today's fight for the 6 and 7-hour day and the shorter work week.

To make it possible to publish a large edition, we call upon rank and file groups, individual members of unions, fraternal organizations and all our friends to send in May Day Greetings.

\$5 \$10 \$25 \$50

CP Hailed for Peace Fight In Face of McCarran Attack

(Continued from page 1)

that Communist ideas do not recognize any obstacle." Winston refers to the crowds of students that listen to the speeches by Hall, Davis, James Jackson and others. And he concludes by stressing the communist determined struggle against the ultra-Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

Under the photo is a denunciation of the McCarran Act by A. A. Bulgakov, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

"The trial of the Communist Party of the USA causes anger among the world's progressive people," writes Bulgakov.

"For the first time America's Right forces who want a nuclear war, and against the Ku Kluxers and Stichtes.

old war policy, calls upon the American people to oppose the aggressive actions of the ruling circles of the USA, expose the ultra-Right and the madmen who are trying to push the nation onto the road of military gambles.

"The policy of peaceful coexistence of different social systems, advocated by the CPUSA — is a struggle for the interests of the people for the national interests of the country."

And Pravda quotes William Z. Foster as saying that his party's program of peaceful coexistence can save the world "unaccountable suffering."

Pravda then deals with the CPUSA's party record: "American Communists it says: fought against the German fascists and Japanese militarists."

"Now Communists are tirelessly fighting for peace, for the vital liberties of the working class, the Negro people, the farmers, the youth. Communists strive to rally, all the popular forces in an anti-monopoly."

"The CPUSA is faithful to the ideals for which the best sons of the American people — John Reed, Charles Ruthenberg and Foster fought to the last days of their lives."

DEFEAT ATTACKS

The CPUSA in hard conditions is tirelessly carrying the ideas of socialism to the masses. It resolutely defends the clarity of Marxism-Leninism. Having defeated Browderism and cleansed their ranks of its supporters, the Communist Party successfully rejects the attacks of dogmatists and sectarians.

"It advocates the development of friendship between the peoples of the U.S. and USSR. This noble position is warmly received in the hearts of the best American people."

"In its tireless struggle for peace and democracy, for an anti-monopoly coalition, for socialism, the CPUSA wins increasing support from the American people, and increasing prestige in the international Communist movement."

"It is just because of that, that American reaction is trying to outlaw the CPUSA, on the basis of the McCarran Act, in order to prevent the spread of Communist ideas."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"The number of Communists in the U.S. is not great, Khrushchev told the 22nd Congress of the CPUSSR, but he added, the biggest capitalist power, with its huge military and police machinery, is afraid of the party of the Communists, puts different obstacles to its activity. That means that a small detachment of the Communists of the U.S. acts as Marxist-Leninists should."

"American Communists are persecuted," added Pravda, but they "advance along their thorny path, full of faith in the justice of their course."

"The CPUSA is doing an invaluable service, not only to the American people, but to all honest people on earth who follow this heroic struggle with emotion and gratitude."

A number of peace leaders and progressive attorneys from various countries also contributed to this page in Pravda.

George Pirinsky, Bulgarian peace leader, said: "For many years I was a member of the CPUSA. I witnessed its selfless struggles for the democratic rights of the American people — no reactionary measures can destroy the American Communist Party."

Hans-Eran Frank, Swedish Social Democratic lawyer, said: "What is happening now is not a good advertisement of the Kennedy Administration."

F. Romashkin, Soviet lawyer and members of the USSR's academy of sciences, protested both as a lawyer and a citizen.

"As a citizen," against the whole system of court lynching of the ideas of democracy and freedom."

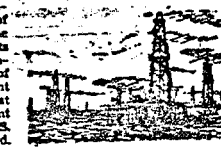
Van Mukarhovich, member of the Czechoslovak Academy of sciences, wrote from Prague that "Communists are the future of America, and are undefeatable."

Picket Iraq Consul In N.Y. Friday

A group of N. Y. citizens under the chairmanship of William L. Patterson, have constituted themselves as a committee for the purpose of organizing a series of protests in the United States against the massacre in Iraq.

The first action which they have called for, besides letters and telegrams of protest to the Iraq consulate, is a picket line for Friday, March 22 from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Iraq Mission office, 14 E. 78 St., in Manhattan.

Patterson called for all anti-fascist forces to join this picket line.



Statement By CPUSA

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the USA has issued the following statement:

WE HAVE RECEIVED inquiries about our reaction to the editorial statement of the Communist Party of China regarding the policies of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

We regard the editorial in the China People's Daily as a complete distortion, and a total misrepresentation of the policies and viewpoint of the Communist Party, U.S.A. on all counts. Nevertheless we are not going to enter into a dispute about this editorial at this moment.

We hold that in our policy, program and tactical line, which are known to millions of Americans, the Communist Party, U.S.A. is following a correct and creative Marxist path. However, most of the Marxist working class parties have now concluded that the best interests of the struggle for world peace, of the struggle for national liberation and against imperialism and of the struggle for socialism are best served by ending the public debate. We are in agreement with this viewpoint.

We will continue to fight for our policy of peaceful coexistence and struggle against the monopolists in the invasion of our class and the American people in this period of history, and for advancing the struggle for socialism.

Curran, Hoffa at Rally In Detroit Spur Fight On Anti-Labor Bill

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT — Labor unity to defeat the wave of anti-labor bills in Congress was urged at a rally of 6,000, March 9 by Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Myra Wolfgang, vice-president, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, and James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

Curran told the audience that at every meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council he calls for bringing back into the AFL-CIO all trade unions in the country. Rep. Roosevelt said that "the other side pushing anti-labor legislation is unified, and labor must unify its ranks if it wants to win."

Wolfgang called for labor unity so the public will learn a fine threat to democratic rights contained in the anti-labor bills.

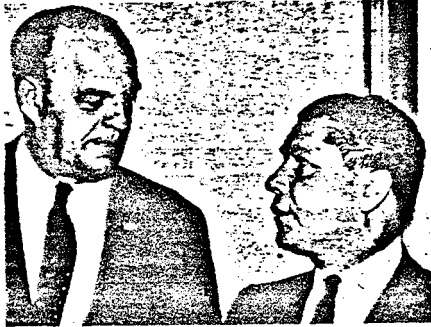
Hoffa cited Senators McClellan, Goldwater and Curtis, and Rep. Martin as sponsoring bills that would destroy organized labor. He charged that a conspiracy is afoot by the National Association of Manufacturers to put labor under anti-trust laws, and bring back the open shop and slave wages.

He declared that labor leaders who think such anti-labor legislation can't be enacted "have gone to sleep, forgetting the days we had to fight to get the things we wanted."

He said the present period is the period of the sit-down strikes of the thirties, the Cadillac Square demonstrations of Detroit workers, the 1932 Hunger March down Woodward Ave., all of which were aimed to break the chains that made Detroit the nation's worst open shop town.

"The will of the workers," he said, "their courage and determination to have unions, jobs, conditions, wages, pensions, insurance, won the day against strikebreakers, police, the courts, and they made Detroit the greatest union shop town in America."

All this is in danger, he added, if Goldwater, McClellan,



CURRAN and Hoffa at Detroit rally.

Curtis, Martin and other foes of labor pass their bills.

"This is a great conspiracy against labor and against free speech," he declared, "with democracy being endangered and a great effort to separate labor from the general public in order to accomplish the anti-labor aims of the N.A.M."

He called for individual action of letter writing and work at the polls and later he supported a resolution adopted by the audience that called for car cavalcades to Washington to lobby against the anti-labor bills.

Curran agreed with Hoffa, saying that the threat to organized labor in the present raft of bills would "fragmentize the labor movement if they pass."

If there was unity in the labor movement, he said, these bills would not be in Congress.

"I have been advised," Curran continued, "that attending this labor meeting in Detroit, where

the president of the Teamsters Union is speaking, might bring a dangerous situation for me.

"As a trade unionist I intend to be present and accounted for at every trade union meeting held for the best interest of the labor movement, and I shall be proud to stand alongside James R. Hoffa."

Curran told newsmen that a meeting soon will be held in New York of his union, the International Longshoremen's union, the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Teamsters to discuss unionization of 25,000 unorganized sailors on inland waterways.

It was learned that Emil Massey, UAW secretary-treasurer, received a invitation to speak at the rally but pressure of top UAW officials kept him away.

Tell the man who's reading The Worker over your shoulder — he can try it at the newsstand.

Samuel K. Davis Served With McCarran Act Order

CHICAGO — Samuel K. Davis, Midwest correspondent for The Worker, was served by a deputy U.S. marshal with a "report and order" of the Subversive Activities Control Board, which had concluded that Davis is "required to register as a member of the Communist Party, Communist-union organization."

Previously, Claude M. Lightfoot, also Chicago, had been ordered to register. McCarran Act carries fantastic penalties of a maximum of \$10,000 fine and five years in prison for each day of failure to register.

Davis stated, as did his predecessors that he would not register. Davis said:

"As the last of 12 that have thus far been ordered to register by the SACB, I consider it a privilege to be named with such a group of courageous Americans, who exemplify the finest traditions of this country. The day is past when men were put to the rack because they believed the earth was round, and the pygmies who would turn back the clock of history will be swept aside as have the witch burners and book burners of a past age. The little men who think they can expunge the word Communism by the greatest discomforts and worse for people, but they can no more sweep back progress than could King Canute sweep back the sea."

Michigan Teamsters And AFL-CIO Urge 'No' Vote on New Charter

DETROIT — The Michigan Teamsters State Council has urged its members to vote "No" on April 1 on the revised state constitution. The Michigan AFL-CIO, the NAACP and the Democratic Party, also urge a "No" vote.

The Teamsters statement declared that the revised constitution does not create an honest and fair tax structure, and it does not provide for a fairly apportioned State Legislature.

"Neither the Senate nor the House," said the statement, "will be established on a population basis. The largest state representative district would be 141,128 and the smallest 53,862. The largest would be Democratic and the smallest Republican. The majority of the people voted Democratic in the 1952 elections. In spite of this, Michigan has 56 Republican and 34 Democratic in the present Legislature. Under

the revised constitution it would be 69 Republicans and 26 Democrats."

The Michigan AFL-CIO in a recent statement pointed up the fact that passage of the revised constitution would cut school aid.

Said the AFL-CIO, "The proposed changes in the revised constitution make meaningless present guarantees of sales tax revenues for schools. The school aid that is also raised by some \$194-million by two major changes. These are the elimination of earmarking of the primary school interest fund (\$42-million) and the requirement that higher education (\$194-million plus) be financed, for the first time, out of the present school aid fund."

It is ironic that those pushing for adoption of the revised constitution that would rob schools are pushing for a millage tax on Detroit homeowners of \$90 million for school aid.

Romney Has Only 5 Minutes To Listen to Needs of Youth

DETROIT — Gov. George Romney offered to listen to five minutes to the problems of 300 boys in need of help. Romney had ordered a slash of \$1,500,000 for a Boys Vocational School, and Juvenile Judge James Lincoln was outraged.

Said Judge Lincoln, "The Governor's belated offer of five minutes of his time shows that he has no grasp of the problem but is concerned with trivia."

Romney has been spending almost full time making trips to N.Y. to urge the U.S. Olympics Committee to schedule games in Detroit. He is pushing a \$25 million bond issue to build an Olympic Stadium.

What ever time he has left he uses to campaign for the revised Michigan Constitution.

Judge Lincoln said, "The proposed new constitution will not provide one more bed for a juvenile problem. Before the Romney Administration took office, the state was approaching solution of this problem (Juvenile aid) at a walk. Since Romney has been in office, Michigan is approaching it at a crawl."

"Michigan took better care of its juvenile delinquents after the Civil War than it does now. This state has spent less than \$12 million to house these unfortunate youth and help them, in the last 60 years. This is the amount

spent to build the Ford Lodge Freeway. I don't want five minutes of the Governor's time. I want him to restore the \$1,500,000 cut he order for housing for these youth."

The judge said that, if necessary to dramatize the needs, he will lead 20 of the boys and deliver them to Lansing each month and let Romney decide what he intends to do with them.

Midwest Friends' Summer Institute

CHICAGO — The fourth annual Midwest Summer Institute sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee will be held at Camp Williams Bay, Wis., July 13 to 24. Resource leaders in problems of peace and other topics include Hugh Hester, retired U.S. Army Brigadier General; Rep. Robert Kastner, moderator; Wisconsin, and Degrar Wilson, of Women's Strike for Peace.

The announcement stated: "We are attempting to schedule a spokesman of the U.S. deterrent policy school" and a Communist spokesman from Poland, Yugoslavia or Cuba."

Inquiries can be addressed to American Friends Service Committee, 431 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5.

Illinois CP Denounces Attack On Unemployed by GOP Bills

CHICAGO — Bills sponsored by Republicans in the Illinois State Legislature which would bar families of strikers from relief and would cut still further the inadequate relief standards for the unemployed were condemned by the Communist Party of Illinois in a statement issued March 12.

The statement follows: "A most shameful, marriage-pronged attack on the unemployed and employed worker of Illinois is under way in Springfield.

The Republican majority in the state legislature has brained its base artillery on the people's living standards in a series of bills aimed at cutting to the bone the already inadequate relief provided the state's jobless.

3 CENTS FOR FOOD — S. B. 246 and H. B. 146 would put a ceiling on relief payments which would leave a mother with two children as little as nine cents a day per person per meal for food!

Another GOP sponsored bill to deny relief to strikers has passed

the Senate and is now before the House.

Still another bill would require case workers to become stoopigues on the unemployed.

Other GOP guns are trained on the Illinois Public Aid Commission's program to aid mothers of independent children achieve a degree of freedom from the oppressions of ignorance and limited income. These attacks are particularly vicious in that they are veiled in specious and spurious moral pretensions which, essentially, are a slander on the overwhelming majority of these working class women, Negro and white, who are forced to turn to the Aid for Dependent Children (ADC) through no fault of their own.

This assault on the living standards, as well as the dignity of these working class women, Negro and white, who are forced to turn to the Aid for Dependent Children (ADC) through no fault of their own. This assault on the living standards, as well as the dignity of these working class women, Negro and white, who are forced to turn to the Aid for Dependent Children (ADC) through no fault of their own. This assault on the living standards, as well as the dignity of these working class women, Negro and white, who are forced to turn to the Aid for Dependent Children (ADC) through no fault of their own.

the nation's youth, especially Negro youth, and most young people in numerous small towns.

The forces of reaction, nationally and in the state, are determined in their pursuit of policies which can only aggravate and speed up all factors leading to a major economic disaster for our people.

Only the most resolute resistance and fight-back by the people can stem and defeat this onslaught.

We call upon all organizations of labor and the people, all individuals, to react vigorously now, while there is still time. Write your legislator today!

Introduce and adopt resolutions to your organizations calling for defeat of the relief-cutting bill; the no-relief-to-strikers bill; the bill requiring case workers to be stoopigues on your communities.

Support the IFAC program, limited as it is, to expand aid to mothers of independent children. Back up your resolution with mass rallies to Springfield and past meetings in your communities.

George Morris

World of Labor

Is College for the Privileged Few?

THOUSANDS of big buttons have blossomed out on the laps of young people in New York and other cities in the state. They say "Our position no tuition." That was the issue that brought some 8,000 students to Albany's state capitol grounds the other day to protest Governor, and presidential aspirant, Nelson Rockefeller's imposition of tuitions ranging from \$400 to \$800 on students of state colleges most of whom paid no fee before.

An interesting and new aspect of that demonstration is the active support the student movement received from the labor movement, with Morris Lubowitz, secretary of the New York Central Labor Council, among those who addressed the demonstrators and urged them to form a permanent committee to resist tuition fees. There have been other recent signs of greater concern in the labor movement with the problems of the youth. The recent AFL-CIO executive council in Miami Beach for the first time adopted a statement expressing concern over the alarming unemployment among the youth and the closely related serious dropout rate in the schools. The statement calls for passage of the Youth Job Opportunities Act. At the same time, at the New York Central Labor Council's annual civil rights conference held Saturday, March 9, was on the effect of discrimination on the Negro youth.

Interest in youth is a comparatively recent development in official trade union circles. The presence of the problem can no longer be erased.

MOST EVIDENT until now has been concern over the growing difficulty to carry children of workers through college. AFL-CIO convention resolutions have striven for some time. The January issue of the International Chemical Worker, paper of the Chemical Workers Union, featured the results of a survey that shows it costs a small fortune to meet college costs. The costs are rising; scholarships are fewer and harder to get; loans to get a college education on "installment plan" are expensive, running to as much as 15 percent true interest; and it is becoming increasingly more difficult for youths to work their

way through college. His grandpa boast he was able to do.

The Chemical Workers finds that private colleges cost for \$9,000 to \$12,000 for a course. Few workers can afford those institutions. But "the new costs close to \$6,000 for four years at most state universities" to cover a student's expense, including board for four years, says the union paper. That seems an understatement to us. But even at this price it takes about a third of a manufacturing worker's earnings annually to carry a youth through college.

IT IS IN THE state, city and land grant schools that workers can hope to carry a youth through college. At Harvard, the union paper notes, only eight percent come from "blue collar" families. One study cited noted that scholars do not solve the problem of the poor, because 87 percent of the National Merit Scholarships go to students of upper income groups. The paper advised its members to be cautious of the numerous "colleges by installment" plans offered by banks and other institutions. They saddle the student with a heavy debt after graduation, augmented by a true interest of 8-12 percent and more annually. The most liberal are the limited government loans provided in the National Defense Act.

The AFL-CIO has displayed some interest in legislation for government financed scholarships on a mass scale. The current heavy increases in the cost of a college education should spur the movement and give it a spirit nationally such as was displayed by New York's students in the current fight against Rockefeller's tuitions. A student demonstration in Washington would highlight the problem nationally.

SEEKING OUR struggle for an equal right of workers to carry their children through college, my mind goes back to my visits four years ago to the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia. People looked at me in amazement when I told them how much it costs to get a college education in the USA. What would they say of the 1963 figures?

There is no such thing in those countries like a tuition fee. The student IS PAID a stipend for incidental expenses and is housed and boarded free if he is from out of town. Free college education is just one of the many items in the living standard of a worker in a socialist country that isn't reflected in his pay envelope. College expenses in the USA is a big chunk out of what's left in your pay envelope—and they don't even figure it in the government's "modest, but adequate" cost-of-living budget.

Victor Perlo

Dollars and Sense

Generals Purpose and Support

MARK THE DAY! House Republican Leader Hiram Boren has come out for cuts of \$3 billion in the Defense Department and \$2 billion in the Space Agency budgets. Sen. Robertson (R-Va.) called for smaller Defense and "Foreign Aid" cuts. Here is no principled attack on militarism, but rather a seeking for political capital by the conservatives in their traditional "scrouge" against "waste in government." What is new is that they no longer consider it un-American to go after the pentagonal trough in Arlington, Va.



Almost every day there is some new scandal about scientific procurement. The first four days of March produced these:

- The General Accounting Office accused the major tire companies of overpricing airplane tires.
- William C. Foster's Olin Mathieson Co. was indicted for paying bribes to get contracts for delivery in South Vietnam. Foster is chief of our Disarmament — or should it be anti-Disarmament? — Agency.
- The Kennedys, notably the new Senator and the President, were accused of lobbying with the Pentagon to get business for Massachusetts companies.

THE BEARS in World War II set some sort of record for the accumulation of manpower with nothing to do and material with no piece to go. The corporations got the profits and the generals got the subsequent lush jobs. Apparently the Pentagon has now surpassed its World War II genius for military mismanagement.

McNamara gave Congress functional details about his \$12.3 billion — up \$2.4 billion — obligation authority budget for fiscal 1964. Surprisingly, the request for the Strategic Retaliatory Forces

of Minutemen, Polaris, B-52s and other carriers and their nuclear weapons was cut \$1.3 billion. And the budget for the Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces, which complements that is virtually unchanged. These two categories that decisive responsibility for the only major war that is possible, are together allotted only \$9.3 billion, or a sixth of the departmental budget.

Sixty percent of the budget, and almost all of the increase, goes to the two "generals," Purpose and Support. General Purpose Forces are valued at \$11.1 billion. This is to fight "limited war" — which means mainly wars of colonial conquest. Many, even reactionaries, are beginning to doubt the utility of "throwing good money after bad" of the likes of Chiang Kai Shek and Ngo Dinh Diem. Economists in a socialist country that waste in the munitions, foodstuffs, uniforms, etc. set up in various areas for "emergency" or in the bribes to local dictators and American enterprises.

General Support also goes up a billion, to \$14.8 billion. This is for the military bureaucracy, the overhead establishments of supply and logistics, the stockpile of titanium-plated nuts, spare pitons for obsolete naval vessels, et al, which tower over the strategic material stockpiles, described last week in cost if not in physical volume.

WAX ME UP from me to minimize the military significance of the "new" \$7.3 billion for strategic retaliatory forces. Together with its Soviet counterpart, it is able to destroy most of the world. But I can understand why politicians even those undistressed by this frightful prospect, seek to make political capital out of the tens of billions spent without relation to this mission.

Goldwater, Rockefeller, Keating and Scott, the more aggressive Republicans, are the warhawks. The old conservative Taft wing of the Party calls for cuts in the arms budget. And the Party pundit keep in reserve the possibility of posing as the peace party in 1964, as they did successfully against Truman's Korean adventure in 1950.

All this is possible because, since the Caribbean crisis, the American people have been becoming aware of the danger to them in the arms race and the Cold War. And realization is spreading that the further buildup is doing economic harm, not good.

Budgetary shadowboxing by members of Congress who do not plan to win munitions cutbacks appeals to those fears without relieving their cause. But it shows that conditions are more favorable for the people to act for peace and disarmament.

The Shorter Work Week In the Fight for Jobs

UNEMPLOYMENT is once again on the rise. According to the official figures, joblessness has grown from 5.4 percent of the labor force in December to 5.8 percent in January and 6.1 percent in February. And on all sides the predictions are that it will continue to mount.

The concern of working people is likewise growing, especially the interest in the fight for shorter hours. To help the struggle against unemployment, the Worker will publish a series on the subject. We open our series by reprinting the first half of a section on the subject: "The Shorter Work Week," from the recent book by Hyman Lamer, entitled "Full Employment Possible" (New Century Publishers, \$1.50). The second half will appear next week.

IN THE FIGHT for jobs, the demand for shorter hours occupies a unique position. Unlike wage increases, reduction of hours with no cut in pay compels the capitalists to employ more workers, at the same wage per worker as before, to produce the same quantity of goods. Therefore, aside from its other beneficial aspects, it is the most effective weapon of the working class for counteracting its displacement through technological advance. Though no panacea, it can make a substantial dent in the volume of unemployment and significantly increase the share of the benefits of rising productivity accruing to the working class.

On the other hand, for the capitalist the simplest and most secure way to enlarge his profits is to increase the length of the work day. This requires no technological improvements and no big investments in new equipment. Moreover, since they do not entail a proportionate increase in overhead costs, the added hours of labor yield a higher rate of profit than do the initial hours. And, not only are these profits less costly; they are also more secure than those obtained through the introduction of new machinery, for they are not subject to reduction because other capitalists follow suit and thus eliminate his advantage over them.

For these reasons, if it were not restrained from doing so, the capitalist class would extend the length of the work day not to and even beyond the limits of human endurance. By the same token, however, a shortening of the work day represents a more serious loss to the capitalist class and one more difficult to overcome than a rise in wages. For the working class, therefore, it represents a more solid gain in its uphill battle against the growing intensity of capitalist exploitation.

IT IS FOR THESE reasons that the fight for shorter hours has occupied a leading place in the struggles of the labor movement from its very inception, exploding at times into great crusades like the eight-hour day movement. And it is for these reasons that the capitalist class reacts with exceptional violence every effort to reduce hours without a corresponding reduction in pay — indeed, even with reduced pay.

The battle for the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week was finally won in this country after long and often bloody struggles, with the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. However, even today this victory is far from complete, as the progressive economist, Victor Perlo points out. He states:

The U.S. does not have a general 40-hour week. The legal maximum excludes the majority of wage earners, including agriculture, forestry, many trade and service lines, small establishments, etc. The "traditional" 60-70 hour week is still the fate of 2,000,000 wage workers.

The average workweek for those who were not part-time

workers in the U.S. in February 1961, was 43.3 hours among non-farm wage and salary workers, and 45.3 hours for all gainfully employed. (U.S. Labor Dept. statistics.)

TODAY there is a fresh upsurge in the demand for shorter hours, which has become embodied in the slogan "Fifty for Forty" — thirty hours' work for forty hours' pay. As the inroads on jobs mount with the new postwar wave of technological advance, this demand is thrusting itself into the thinking of American workers with ever greater insistence.

Virtually all of organized labor is now on record for a shorter work week with no reduction in pay, and demands for shorter hours have begun to be injected increasingly into contract negotiations. In 1958, the New York Central Labor Council (AFL-CIO) set up a Shorter Work Week Committee and called upon other central bodies to do the same. Committees have sprung up in other parts of the country and a number of conferences have been held. On all sides the pressure is steadily growing.

At the same time, the opposition of big business is so vehement than in the past. All the old arguments are being trotted out, plus some new ones. Profits are insufficient to drive small firms will be driven out of business by the added cost. Prices will go up and the competitive position of American goods on the world market will be further weakened. In short, unemployment would be increased, not lessened, if hours were reduced without cutting pay.

Sharing in this opposition are a number of public figures, notably President Kennedy who has repeatedly declared himself against a shorter work week. In March, 1959, he told a gathering of UAW local presidents that "it would be unfortunate for us to lessen our rights in the production war with the Soviet Union," and that he preferred methods of reducing unemployment without lessening production. Elaborating on this theme before the 1960 United Steelworkers convention, he said: "I would prefer the solution of this economy going ahead at such full blast that in a forty-hour week we could barely produce what we could consume." Again, in a press conference held in April, 1961, he asserted: "I am opposed to a shorter workweek. I am hopeful that we can have employment high five days a week, and forty hours, which is traditional in this country, and which is necessary if we are going to continue growth and maintain our commitments at home and abroad."

WE HAVE ALREADY dealt with the big business complaint that the competitive position of American goods would be injured by the granting of any concessions to the workers. The vastness and concern of the monopolies for the smaller firms, which they themselves labor un-

(Continued on page 3)

Gurley Flynn's 28 Months as a Political Prisoner

THE ALDERSON STORY. My Life as a Political Prisoner. By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. International Publishers. Cloth, \$5. Paperback, \$1.65

By JOSEPH NORTE

THIS IS the record of twenty-eight months in which a great woman, a beautiful woman, sat behind prison walls in the sixth decade of her life. The prison was Alderson, a federal penitentiary for women in the Appalachian foothills of West Virginia, ironically set amid lovely, piney slopes and wide skies. The prisoner was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who found it difficult to get her fellow inmates to understand the crime for which she was jailed. "But what did you DO?" they insisted as she explained that her sentence came under the provisions of the thought-control Smith Act.

It is told with the humanity that is the quality of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a narration that has all the integrity, vivid style and irrepressible wit which one associates with the author whose first, autobiographic volume "I Speak My Own Piece" marks her as perhaps the most gifted writer to arise from the American labor movement.

I have no doubt that George Bernard Shaw, who happens to belong to her own family tree, would have concurred. Her mother once casually mentioned the relationship to her daughters, and when they asked why she hadn't told them before, she replied "Well, the occasion never arose."

THE OCCASION has arisen for Elizabeth Flynn to tell of her own prison experiences, this woman whose lifetime since the age of 13 has been devoted to unflinching labor to free working-class prisoners from unjust punishments. That began in 1911 and continued through her renowned efforts on behalf of such figures as Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Moyer Haywood and Pettibone, the McNamara brothers, Ettore and Giovanetti, and many others. Joe Hill wrote her at 11 o'clock on the day he was to die before a Nevada firing squad on frame-up charges that she was the inspiration for his famous song, "The Rebel Girl." This book further reveals why a generation that knows Elizabeth Gurley Flynn loves her.

So, she, in company of other outstanding Communist leaders like Claudia Jones and Betty Cannett, was sent to Alderson, considered by our penal authorities as a "model prison."

THE QUALITY of these political prisoners can be gauged by an incident in the New York City prison for women, at 10 Christopher St., before they were "sent away" to Alderson. The inmates expressed great curiosity about the three newcomers, promptly recognizing the difference which our penal authorities refuse to admit — i.e., that political prisoners exist.

The women at 10 Christopher knew almost immediately that here was a phenomenon different from any in their experience. A young Negro prisoner, not yet twenty, expressed it in terms so poignant as to be unforgettable. The Communists heard that she was to pass her nineteenth birthday the following day behind bars, alone, friendless, and they surprised a party out of the



GURLEY FLYNN

pathetic materials at hand: candles from wrapped paper napkins, some confectionery they were able to buy at the prison commissary, and surprised the sorrowing young prisoner with the traditional song and warm speeches.

Here is the note she sent them the next day with its spelling unchanged:

"Dear Claudia, Betty and Elizabeth: I am very glad for what you all did for me on my birthday. I really don't know how to thank you. I can just write what I feel on this paper. Yesterday was one of the best years of my life. I think even that you are all Communist people that you all are the best people I have ever met. The reason I put Communist in this letter is because some people don't like Communist for the simple reason they think the Communist people is against the American people but I don't think so. I think that you all are some of the best people I ever met in my 49 years of living and I will never forget you all no matter where I ever be. I will always remember you, Betty and Elizabeth in my prayers and I do hope our father God will help you three as well as me and everybody else.

"I hope you will get out of this trouble and never have to come back in a place like this. I just can't get over yesterday. Long as I live I will never forget that I met three nice people. Well, this is all I have to say except that I hope you will all go home soon. May God bless you and keep you for many years to come. Good night. Trust in God. He will show the way. Jean."

THUS, THE PRISONERS of Alderson, as at 10 Christopher, were affected by the Communists in their midst. Not because of any overt "propaganda" the prison authorities professed to fear the Smith Act defendants would spread, but simply by their presence, their behavior, the quality of their personalities. No wonder that when the women of Alderson learned that Gurley Flynn was a speaker and a writer, they said eagerly, "Write all about this place when you go out, Elizabeth. One pleaded 'Don't forget us. Tell the world about this place.'"

The ironic tragedy is that this "place," as the author points out, (Continued on page 8)

Negro Freedom in

TEXT of the speech by James E. Jackson, editor of The Worker, at the Carnegie Hall celebration of the Worker's 29th anniversary.

ONE IN EVERY 10

Americans is a Negro. But the values which Negroes have added to the wealth of the Nation is far in excess of their one-tenth proportion in the population.

For 300 years as bondmen and some 100 years as freemen, under slaver's whip and Jim-crow law, Negro Americans have staked up their labor and expended their lives for the upbuilding of this country in yet uncalculated measure.

Labor being the source and measure of all value, the riches of this nation have been compounded more of the blood, sweat and unrequited toil of Negroes than of any other of her citizens.

No citizen of this nation has more claim on America by virtue of such an investment in her creation and development than her Negro citizens. And no sector of her people has been rewarded so mealy.

In his civil rights message to Congress President Kennedy depicted the continued oppression of Negro-Americans in the following passage:

"The Negro baby born in America—regardless of the section or state in which he is born—has about one-half as much chance of completing high school, as a white baby born in the same place on the same day; one-third as much chance of completing college; one-third as much chance of becoming a professional man; twice as much

chance of becoming unemployed; about one-seventh as much chance of earning \$10,000 a year; a life expectancy which is seven years less; and the prospect of earning only half as much."

Equality of citizenship rights without discrimination in political affairs, economic opportunity, cultural life and social status remain rights deferred for the vast majority of Negro Americans. They remain still the golden dream of their hearts' desire and the urgent objectives of their evermore united and militant freedom struggle.

THE HISTORY of our country has a rich strain of democratic lore, humanist ideals and stirring popular upsurges against injustice. At the very heart of this great inspirational heritage coursing like a mighty river through our nation's history, lies the epic struggle of the Negro people for freedom from bondage then, and for freedom from all the fetters of segregation and discrimination now. Indeed, to know the history of America is to know the history of the Negro people. To know the meaning of America and to understand the basis for the fulfillment of its dream, is to share the burdens and battles of its Negro sons and daughters to make it really free.

Many Negro Americans are to be counted in the galaxy of distinguished Americans whose work have illuminated the pathways of the nation's progress. Tonight, we honor one of them—W. E. B. DuBois in celebration of his birthday.

Today the Negro people are militantly engaged on a wide

front of struggles to secure civil rights. The measure of power of their struggles is seen on the one hand, in the counter-attacks of Mississippi and Alabama racists and assorted reactionaries. (For example, since the beginning of the "sit-ins" battles over a thousand four hundred Negro youth have been thrown into Southern jails.)

But, on the other hand, effectiveness of their militant mass actions is recorded in significant concessions wrung from the courts, in promises from Administration, and certain defeats suffered by the Dixiecrats.

At no time since the Civil War have the times been so opportune for a general victory in the struggle for Negro rights. For we live in an age in which every wind brings news of victories of the oppressed people over their oppressors. A ready-made army of a thousand million people, shaken of the chains of economic slavery and are marching along the road of socialism.

THE POWERFUL growth of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist world—which knows racism or exploitation of a kind—has shifted the balance of forces on a world scale to the side of all peoples struggling to free themselves from social and national and adversarial oppression. The imperialist perpetrators of colonialism and the monopolists who enrich themselves through the maintenance of the Jimcrow racist system in our own country; henceforth the power to decide the pace of history, is

Subways Are for Sitting — I

SECOND INSTALLMENT of our series on the New York subway system. It is based on an expert survey prepared for the Communist Party of New York State.

THE POOR QUALITY of our transit system is part of a national failure to modernize mass local and commuter transportation services. Aside from Atlanta where a subway is under construction, nothing is being done to provide better transit service. But while we are traveling backward, other developed countries, and some less developed, are going ahead in the quality of their transit service and the work done to improve it.

London has started work on an 11-mile subway line to loop around the central business district and connect with commuter railroads. Paris is constructing a 50-mile line to provide express service from distant suburbs. In Moscow continual extensions are being made outward along radial lines; the Chermushki line providing rapid transit service to a popular suburb has just been completed. In Milan a 28-mile system is under construction. In Tokyo, Toronto, Kiev and Leningrad additional lines are under construction.

WHY does the New York subway system lag behind world standards? The answer lies in the history of the subway: The first New York underground line was started in 1800 and completed in 1808. As long as it was paying profits to its stock and bond holders — made by the bankers — it was rapidly expanded. But when the 8-cent

fare became too onerous, the bankers started to milk the system of cash and let the service and equipment deteriorate to the point where the city stepped in and took over the BMT, BRT and IRT along with responsibility to pay interest on heavy bonded indebtedness to the bankers.

The 5-cent fare was junked. It became 10 cents a ride, then 15. Subways were again good business and the city was paying the tab and the bankers were taking no risks.

And to make their investments even more secure, control over the transit system was shifted to the Transit Authority. The administrative personnel remained essentially the same, but they were no longer subject to the democratic control of the city government. Now, in effect, the commissioners are directly answerable to the bankers.

WHAT \$500 MILLION? What happened to the \$500 million raised for the Second Ave. line?

A 1957 investigation brought out the fact that starting in 1963 the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate, in collaboration later with the Transit Authority, diverted these funds to the ordinary capital outlays of the Authority, which were supposed to be financed from regular city funds.

In fact, almost everything that could be classified as "permanent improvements" was paid for out of the \$500 million. Eighty percent of it was used up by the end of 1956. More than \$20 million was spent to modernize the city plant which was then sold to the Consolidated Edison Co. for \$130 million. Con Ed

promptly raised the charges, adding significantly to the cost of subway operation.

All these maneuvers were conducted secretly. The N.Y. Times which opposed construction of the Second Ave. line, said in an editorial on Jan. 17, 1955 that while broken promises to the public were "regrettable, the fund diversion was the right thing to do. It called it "one of the worst kept secrets of city affairs." Of course, the secret was not known to the general public; only to the rich and powerful insiders.

MAYOR'S ROLE Mayor Wagner was a part to this deception right from the start. As Manhattan Borough President and member of the Board of Estimate in 1952 he voted for the killing of the project and for the initial diversion of funds. After he became Mayor in 1954, when most of the \$500 million was still intact, he kept quiet about it. When the diversion was revealed in 1957, he justified it with the argument that the transit system was so deteriorated that it "would have broken down if such use had not been made of the funds."

One segment of the trunk-line program is being carried out: reconstruction of the DeKalb Ave. Station and elimination of grade crossings near it; construction from the Manhattan Bridge to the IND subway, and building of two more tracks on two sections of the Sixth Ave. line. When completed in 1965, at a cost of more than \$100 million, it will be possible to send more trains per hour from Brooklyn. Last week the Transit Authority served another fragment of

Abolition's Cause

Don't have the strength to prevent the crumbling of their rotten system of racist persecution and economic robbery.

In just 3 years over fifty new states were born at the expense of the colonial regimes. Already in the past few years some 800 million people have acquired their independence from the imperialist overlords.

And in our own country victory over the Jim Crow system of discrimination and segregation of the Negro people can be won in these days.

WHAT IS REQUIRED is continuing the ever-rising tempo of militant mass actions of the Negro people.

What is required is ever closer bonds of unity among the Negro popular leaders and a clear recognition of the fact that the principal device of divisionism being wielded against that necessary unity is the prejudice and fear of "anti-Communism."

What is required is the awakening of a new spirit of "Abolitionism" among the trade unionists in the broadest strata of the white population to match the militancy of the Negro masses. It calls for solidarity actions in behalf of the just demands of the Negro people to advance common interests.

What is required is concerted militant mass action directed in the first instance to the government, with the demand that President Kennedy issue immediately appropriate EXECUTIVE ORDERS to enforce the outlawing of discrimination against Negro citizens in the exercise of their voting and political action rights; in defense of equal



JACKSON

job, housing, educational and cultural rights.

The Negro people, on their part, will increasingly relate and combine their special struggle for civil rights with the equally vital general struggle for the abolition of colonialism in the world, for a friendship with the anti-colonial countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and of the socialist world.

The Negro people will stand with the vast majority of Americans who are joining evermore actively in the struggle for world peace. They are demanding the redirection of the vast sums now being spent on armaments toward programs for wiping out the inequalities in housing, employment, education, health care of the world's underprivileged masses — in-

(Continued on page 3)

Story of a Mess

The original program. It proposed a two-track tunnel from the Bronx to run under Central Park and connect with all the main IND and IRT lines in the Bronx and the IND and BMT in Manhattan. It would provide a 6 1/2 mile non-stop express ride for rush-hour commuters.

HAZARD JOB

Immediately, the same forces which killed the trunk line project sharpened their knives and went to work. The Planning Commission omitted the Central Park line not only from its budget, but from its five-year capital program. This rules out for the foreseeable future construction of the \$190 million non-stop subway line from Manhattan to the Bronx and indefinitely postpones new lines and extensions in Queens.

The commission also slashed the program for modernizing the signal system. It noted that "the Tri-State Transportation Committee was beginning studies of the whole metropolitan area, and that it would be best to put off any transit financing proposals until these studies are completed."

"Studies" are the gimmicks of the bureaucrats. By the time one study is completed and debated it's time to start another because the first has become outmoded. The Tri-State Committee isn't likely to come up with anything for the benefit of New York subway riders, and the Planning Commission knows it. The Tri-State studies in the first year were concerned with commuters, airports, heliports, etc. Workers in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn will be happy to learn that they may one day make a Manhattan heli-

port from where they could take a limousine which will drop them at the door of their jobs.

Why this endless camouflage and subterfuge to ward off pressure for better transit service? Why are the powers-that-be happy to have the transit system run as a pauper enterprise, while billions are spent freely for all sorts of projects they approve?

The rich and mighty of New York, and the upper middle classes dependent on them, have separated themselves from the hardships of the crowded big city dweller! Most of them have moved to the near and far suburbs and exurbs. Those living in the city reside in Manhattan luxury apartments and travel by taxi and limousine. An average of 25 persons a day enter the metropolitan area by helicopter. But they are rich and important, so they enjoy the spending of millions of public funds to construct heliports for their use.

The rich want glittering buildings, fairs and cultural centers to show off in their capital of finance. But let the millions of the hot polloi who provide the services, the labor in the offices, stores, and hotels, keep out of sight and mind. Let them—the working people, the Negroes, the Puerto Ricans—be jammed into the "cattle cars" of the subway system, old, rusty, dirty, and noisy as it is. Let them be the underground moles of the city. Certainly not a cent of banker-controlled money may be borrowed or taxed to permit the masses a better life!

Coming in the Midweek Worker, Tuesday, New York City can have a decent and adequate Subway System.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Bone-Chilling Prospect



SUDDENLY many voices are raised and pat phrases expressed about an existing and fast-growing problem in the United States. One mouth-talking commentator calls it "the disparity between the number of youth in our country and the number of jobs."

And the number of youth is increasing — it is estimated that three million under the age of 25 will enter the labor market in the 60's. Today the number of jobs is shrinking. "What will it be like in 1970, if the trend is not arrested?" one alarmed writer in the N. Y. Standard queries. They figure six million, not three.

President Kennedy estimated in his message to Congress on the proposed Youth Employment Act that there are 700,000 unemployed youth today. This does not include youth over 21 who are still in school and looking for part-time employment or those who have abandoned the search for jobs. The rate of unemployment of Negro youth is twice that of white youth.

THE BEST THAT can be said of the President's proposal is that it at least recognizes the problem. As the AFL-CIO Council said, "It is a bone-chilling prospect." The Council considers the proposed Act "a start," a modest step to meet the problem, since it will provide only 15,000 jobs at service work — libraries, playgrounds, hospitals, etc. It is good that the labor movement is aroused to the plight of their own youth, in addition to the problems of adult brother members of unemployment. Many, especially Negro workers, have lost their job status and union advantages won during the war. They are back where they started.

It is important for the labor movement to fight for the un-

employed, adults and youth. Otherwise, the spokesmen for capitalism can pit one group against another in trying to defeat both.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is not responsible for automation which creates unemployment on a vast scale. The employers are responsible for it. In the shops it causes speed-up and overtime. It produces wholesale layoffs and creates large permanently depressed poverty-stricken areas, such as the mining towns of Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania, so graphically described by George Meyers in his recent article in THE WORKER. His story of the suffering of the people there is heart rending.

While children of unemployed coal miners eat oatmeal every day at school, and take part home to their younger brothers and sisters — this is in the USA — General Motors made over a billion dollar profit in 1962, an increase over 1961 of 63 percent, the highest in history. Poor Standard Oil increased only 10 percent — from 753 million to \$40 million. In all basic industry, production increases although much equipment lies idle and the labor forces is reduced.

The Supreme Court refused any relief to the railroadworkers, whose fight for their job security is called "featherbedding." The five railroad brotherhoods face an immediate firing of 40,000 workers and an ultimate loss of work for 80,000 railroadmen. The railroad companies merge into ever bigger profit-making monopolies, while these older workers, for whom a shift to other jobs is practically impossible, are thrown into the ranks of the unemployed. I have heard their painful comments on trains, riding across the country.

THE OTHER DAY I heard Huntington Hartford, one of the owners of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, talk on the radio of his new modern museum — his art treasures, his love of music, etc. The next day I read in the N.Y. Standard that 1500 people were laid off, by letter, from the A&P plant in Brooklyn. Fortunately at least they get severance pay — thanks to a union contract. The Company decided that the building was an "inefficient, outmoded facility." So, with the stroke of a pen, 1500 workers were jobless, with no promise of future employment in other A&P plants.

WHAT WILL BE the road of America's youth in the next decades? To million of youth, living under socialism, automation is not a threat but a blessing. The right to work is guaranteed to all. Education and training are free. If American youth can break through the lies and distortions of the capitalist press and learn how goes it with their generation in the Socialist countries, they, too, will take the path to curb and finally to abolish capitalist control of their means of life. If not, the AFL-CIO is right: "It is a bone-chilling prospect."

IS FULL EMPLOYMENT POSSIBLE? is the title of a book by Dr. Herman Lerner, which studies the myth of "an era of full employment" and analyzes the extent and effect of unemployment in the US. Not only all trade unionists, but all Americans concerned with the welfare of our country will learn a great deal from his program to meet the problem. (New Century Publishers, 332 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y. Paper \$1.50; Cloth \$2.50)

TV views

Striptease

by Ben Levine



"OH PITY, pity me," sang every line of Shelley Berman's care-lined face as he enacted for us the backstage woe of a Florida hotel performer. The sorrow-laden scene was presented as a documentary on the DuPont Sunday night show.

The slim may have been to give us low-paid hotels a convincing glimpse of the headaches of the thousand-dollar-a-week gods. Or it may be that show business is hard put for material and has taken to feeding on itself. Or perhaps this was only a package commercial, wrapped in DuPont colloquies and tied with DuPont thread, by which Shelley and a Florida hotel publicized each other.

Whatever the reason, the result was a clumsy dance described, as charming as a hanging or a tooth extraction, and as aesthetic as Al Jolson in black-face bellowing Mammy.

IT ALL SEEMED authentic enough. No actor, even one as good as Shelley Berman, could have given so convincing a portrayal of pre-stage panic. Shelley buzzed and fretted like the bride's mother at a wedding,

checking the props, pouring last-minute instructions into long-suffering ears, puffing at cigarettes and signing autographs for little boys.

By curtain time, his jitter seemed gone. He went through his witty acts smoothly, and sailed into his peroration, a delicate moment, for he was modulating into a serious, sentimental, even maudlin mood, when a hairbreadth divides the ridiculous from the sublime.

It was a scene with autobiographical hints of a foreignborn father's phoned warning to his comedian son not to desert the ancient virtues, and just as Shelley was turning on the tearfulness, there came from behind the background curtain the ring of a telephone bell, out of season and out of rhythm, and calculated to drive a boned-up actor out of his mind.

SHELLEY'S FACE betrayed no recognition of the disaster. He got his teeth and the rest of his laughter from the audience. But after the show was over, he roamed the backstage, bawling like a baby and raging like a lion, demanding to know who let the phone ring, and leaving

a uzak that all phooce backstage were to be taken off the book while he was on.

BELLS have often had a traumatic effect on sensitive artists. Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells" is an instance of their power. Strindberg's autobiography, "The Inferno," describes his horror of bells. Robert Lowell, the British poet and storyteller, after reading that description, constructed a gem of a tale about "The Man Who Drove Strindberg Mad" by ringing his doorbell.

And great artists in general have been notorious or famous for their tirades and tantrums in perfecting a performance. Toscanini's rages have tortured musicians and aroused eavesdroppers. Prima donnas without temper tantrums would be like Zeus without his thunder.

A public in awe of their art forgives their neuroses.

But it is harder to forgive Shelley Berman's emotional striptease, staged to be seen by millions on TV, nor can we share in the anxiety over the comparatively low art of amusing a rich and drunken nightclub audience.

Negro Freedom in the Nation's Cause

(Continued from page 7) rights of the Negro people of the United States.

Over a hundred years ago the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass wrote that "when a great truth once gets abroad in the world, no power on earth can imprison it, or prescribe its limits, or suppress it."

The "great truth" which Douglass was occupied with then was that man should be as a brother to man; that all men should be free and equal; that no man should be bondsman to another; that the natural function of the oppressed is that of waging ceaseless struggle against the oppressor; that to attain the estate of freedom is the common destiny of man.

As it was in America then, so it is now, throughout our globe, repressed man under the banner of the Irrepressible Great Truth advances to his goal through earnest struggle. Frederick Douglass, as the foremost herald, sublime and organizer of the struggle against the institution of human slavery in the United States, by the same token set a cadence call for the struggle against exploitation on the part of the working class of Negro and white alike.

"The class of men who, without inquiring their own nature, be content with any deprivation of their rights," he said. Douglass held that a major object of northern capitalists' tolerance of slavery in the South was that they were in the slave system the ultimate way of insuring "perfect control of its laborers."

INDEED, to this very day, the most reactionary sector of big business interests, doggedly pursue their age old design to secure laws and court rulings to neuter the trade unions and "free labor" in new shackles for effecting a more "perfect control of their laborers," the better to rob and exploit them.

As Frederick Douglass saw, and Karl Marx wrote, a hundred years ago, that slavery in a part of the Republic would paralyze every independent movement of the workers; so today, the system of segregation and the practices of discrimination against Negro Americans—88 percent of whom are working people—serves only the interests of those who are again striving to bind all workers to the profiteers' chariot with new chains of repressive anti-labor laws.

A hundred years ago, a young mainly white labor movement still in its swaddling clothes, measured the appeals of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and Karl Marx against the reality of their own self-interest and class aspirations, and found that they rang true. "Labor in a white skin can never be free, so long as labor in a black skin is branded."

The light of this truth cut through the veil of old prejudices, and the fledgling labor movement of the mid 19th Century took up the banner of struggle for Negro freedom as the most direct path to its own emancipation.

Once again, the call resounds for the freedom advance. The age is such that it can lead to the final call; but to attain the high ground for the emancipation of all labor, the trade union movement must take the path of struggle to secure the full and equal rights of their Negro brothers. This line of march is no detour. It is the only road to victory of the working class in our country.

As we secure now the final measure of the freed rights of the Negro people, is to advance the

rights of all working people, is to strike a strategic blow against the common exploiter class, is to open the way toward a fundamental transformation of the social order in the interests of the working masses.

The challenge to all Americans is to swell the active struggle to secure to the Negro people equality of rights in all aspects of the political, economic and cultural life of the nation; to swell it to a crusade that will level all the barriers of Jim Crow racism, segregation and discrimination, that will result in the enactment of the necessary laws and enforcement of the existing Constitutional privileges to secure the ballot to the Negroes of the South and the full respect for their equality and dignity everywhere in the nation, in all avenues of social endeavor.

THE WORKER of our country bear in their necessity of social design for our nation's future, and in their ever more conscious unity and political action, the primary power for its fulfillment.

They above all must set to smash the last color bars that stand against their unity. They above all must rally to the struggle for the right of the Negro people that the nation may advance to a new plane of struggle for the maximum satisfaction of the unbounded aspirations of all for peace, brotherhood, happiness and cultural attainment secured upon a foundation of realized economic abundance.

The struggle to put an end to all racial procriptions which deprive the Negro people of taking their rightful place as equals within the family of the American nation is of basic vital force for the democratic renewal of our nation; at the same time it is a struggle to secure to the Negro people the means to fully join in the political struggle to bring about the needed fundamental social reformation of our society. The needs of Negro freedom are served also through the struggles to secure the general social needs of the nation. While struggling to secure their just status in the nation, the Negro people bring strength to and bled allies to their struggle through participation in all peoples struggles in the true interest of the nation as a whole.

EVERY ABANDONED slave, Frederick Douglass had a profound understanding of how the cause of a particular freedom is served by a participating regard for the freedom needs of the nation and of all mankind in general. He wrote "though I am more closely connected and identified with one class of outraged oppressed and enslaved people, I cannot allow myself to be insensible to the wrongs and sufferings of any part of the great family of man. I am not only an American slave, but a man and as such, am bound to use my powers for the welfare of the whole human brotherhood." And in the National Interest, confronting Negro Americans as all citizens, is the question of questions: how to prevent the outbreak of the ever threatening danger of the thermonuclear war. Freedom for the Negro people no less than life for man requires the active partisanship in the battle for peace to day of all who cherish a brighter tomorrow.

Shortly before joining the Communist Party at the age of 23 a commitment of historic importance, which Gus Hall characterized as "the crowning logic of a noble life wholly devoted to the peoples struggle for freedom, well being, peace, and culture." W. E. B. DuBois had written that "The United States government is increasing military expenditures and the national debt in order to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. We know the cause of this: the arms drive and war are in the interest of a tight fistful of rich business concerns who want to contain socialism who prevail the triumph of Communism. Of course that aim is impossible. Socialism progresses and will progress... the ideals of Communism will triumph."

Indeed it is in the insane intrigues of the politicians and military agents of the ultra-right who represent that sector of the monopolists, "that tight fistful of rich business interests," who are endangering the life of our country and menacing the world. The beton has been passed from Goldwater to the eager handed Keating in the eyes of the voters for the Republicans the appellation of the "War Party." At the same time South Carolina's Strom Thurmond Mississippi's Gianini and Georgia Russell spy doing all they can to recruit supporters for a Cuba lynch mob from the Democrat side of the aisle.

THE SENATOR Keating, from New York and the Rockefeller dynasty, is striving to convert the whole weight of the Republican Congressional bloc into a pressure force upon the Kennedy administration for the adoption of new provocative-of-war steps in reference to Cuba with the notable aid of a lobby. Not only are they preventing the restoration of peace and normal relations with the Cuban Government but they are pushing policies on the administration designed to fan the flames of conflict in Viet Nam as well as in the tinder box of Europe-West Berlin.

Neither the world's people nor our own have forgotten the days of agony preceding Oct. 2nd of last year, when the people of our country like those of the Soviet Union contemplated the confrontation with the imminent danger of mutual nuclear annihilation. The recall of that narrow reprieve from the horror of the thermonuclear war on our own land should serve to stir all the peace forces of our country to intensify all activities to forestall the dastardly design of Keating and his war party to impose their will over the foreign policy of the country. The influence peddlers of policies of new aggressive military adventures in Washington must be forcefully countered by renewed massive demands on the part of all peace forces, of labor, of the Negro people whose interests are one in the cause of the preservation of peace.

Not a renewal of the crisis in the Caribbean, but new positive steps toward the conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union to ban all further nuclear tests.

Not the sending of more men and armaments to Viet Nam, but the execution of a bold initiative to relieve war tensions by withdrawal of our armed forces abroad and the dismantling of all such aggressive outposts based on foreign soil.

Great needs of long deprived multi-millions of people could be satisfied abundantly and speedily out of the labor and science values retained by humanity that now go into the waste of arms-making and taxpayers impoverishment.

What DuBois wrote of the price of liberty some 60 years ago applies equally well to the cost of disarmament today. "It will cost something," he said, "but it will not cost as much as waiting." The cost of the cold war and the armament race "never tends to increase the danger point of war" itself. The militant and sustained voice of the people raised through out our land, can not for long be ignored in Washington. The people can and must shape new decisions in Washington, new policies for our new times and needs—policies to replace cold war with relations of peaceful coexistence to replace

the arms race with progressive measures toward universal and general disarmament.

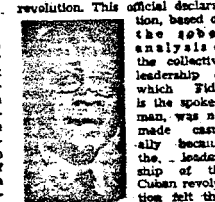
We mankind, have entered upon an epoch in which the fondest hopes and most wishful dreams of all who through the ages aspired to, can and will be realized.

Ours is an age in which peace can be secured, freedom and brotherhood realized, and the material and cultural satisfaction of our needs fulfilled. All is ripe and possible, but the forces who deny us get the fruits of this age will concern nothing without a demand for it. The cost of peace and freedom is counter to the unity and intensity of the struggles of the people.

The march of history cannot be denied, and we shall win.

As I see it from here — Schools of Marxism-Leninism by Jesus Colon

ON APRIL 16, 1961, on the eve of the Bay of Pigs fiasco, Fidel Castro declared in an historical speech, that the revolution in Cuba is the Cuban revolution. This official declaration, based on the sober analysis of the collective leadership of which Fidel is the spokesman, was not made casually because the leadership of the Cuban revolution felt that



it was a fine day to make such a declaration to the world. Years of struggle, millions of leaflets, pamphlets, books and speeches, thousands of meetings big and small, seminars and especially the involvement of the masses in action, gathering day by day experience, made that declaration of April 16, 1961, logical.

YET the need to train the people in the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism was felt at all levels. As the revolution posed greater and more complicated problems to be solved, it became obvious, that without revolutionary theory there could not be revolutionary practice.

So the leadership of the ORI—the newly created Integrated Revolutionary Organizations—went ahead and on December 2nd, 1960, a final meeting presided over by Fidel was held in which a series of new schools of Marxism-Leninism were to be organized.

A national school with a six month course and 12 provincial or state schools with a course of three months duration were organized. The students of these first schools were selected from the 24th of July Movement.

from the Popular Socialist Party and from the 13th of March Revolutionary Directorate, the basic organizations in the ORI. Sixty from the National School and 700 in the 12 provincial schools finished the course just a few days before the Bay of Pigs imperialist invasion.

The outstanding students of these first schools were assigned to be teachers and directors of the Marxist-Leninist schools that followed. Over 200 schools of basic elementary Marxist-Leninist training had been organized in every city district, in every town and village, in every factory and industry and among the agricultural and marine workers.

STUDENTS do not go to these schools because they happened to know somebody, who knows somebody. They are selected by their co-workers on the basis of the merit shown in their every day life and activities.

Special schools for members of national mass organizations have been organized.

There are now over 500 teachers dedicating their full time to these schools. Many of them are specializing in various fields of Marxism-Leninism: dialectical materialism, historical materialism, Marxist economics, or the history and development of the socialist struggles in Cuba and throughout the world.

National as well as provincial and other schools are now held for a longer period. All students are relieved from any other tasks while attending these schools.

During the last two years 55,317 persons have graduated from these schools of Marxism-Leninism in Cuba.

Will Cuba continue to be socialist? You can draw your own conclusions.

1972 SEVENTIETH 1962

WIRTHDAY CELEBRATION
for Fanny "Worker Builder" Hochman
Sunday, March 24th, 5:30 P.M.
at the
Festival Restaurant — 22 East 26th Street, New York City
Cultural Program — Cocktails — Home Cooking Food
Admission \$2.00, Tickets available at the Worker Office and
Jefferson Bookshop, 138 East 14th Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Gurley's Book

(Continued from page 8) is one of the "best" prisons in the country. The public can surmise what the general run of prisoners are. If this is regarded as "model." The purpose in writing this book is as the author points out, "to draw attention to the tragedy behind these walls. A tragedy unknown to the vast majority." She did not write this book "to evoke any special sympathy" for herself or her comrades, she declares, "though the injustice committed against us was great."

She warns that under existing laws what happened to her, "and worse" can happen to many others, non-Communists as well as Communists: "workers for peace, for Negro rights, union demands." But, here, in this book, she wants to tell "the human story of a woman's prison." That she has done with her customary skill, and pleads that these prisoners "need hospitals, sanitariums, rest homes, training schools, psychiatric treatment" — not a prison.

What she depicts is a world shut off from family and friends, "its dwellers need the chance to earn a living," to learn anything useful, left there to rot, the fate of the long termers.

HOW MUCH of potential good she discovers in these prisoners, so many of them sent up for a long, tragic, dismal catalogue of crime that ran from forging government checks, embezzlement, making moonshine or selling liquor without a license, to smuggling, peddling narcotics after becoming addicts themselves, and much else. How many of them came, plagued by poverty, driven into lives of the underworld, or, what is most tragic, who were young, "first-offenders." These latter, often girls in their teens, got a basic training in crime and degeneracy from that proportion of prisoners who were habitual criminals. Many encountered lebanism for the first time and this shadowy question is discussed here with a frankness that is necessary, inasmuch as the prison authorities strive to blink it. Fearful of reprisal while in prison, or when they leave it, certain prisoners themselves stay silent, who might otherwise reveal the truth.

Many of the young put up a brave front, "the company," but as Betty Ganett has said in an effort to aid them, "at night they 'broke down and cried pitifully, like little children.'" Gurley Flynn insists that such youthful inmates should be separated from the hardened, old-timers, habitual criminals. "The crime committed against them was far greater than what they had done."

READING these pages you feel that the greatest crime against prisoners is the effort to reduce their human dignity. All inmates from 16 to white-haired grandmothers, are called "girls." All, including the author who is renowned on all continents as a foremost political figure and writer are called by their first names. They are forbidden to give or receive financial aid to their associates when needed. Most of the work therapy which was envisaged by enlightened women who depicted in this place, has either died away or never got started.

Yet, as the author shows, how rapidly the inmates responded to the proposals of the small minority of guards who regarded them as fellow human beings. How quickly they sought to make beautiful or useful things, or participate in sensible cultural endeavors, the Christmas play, the chorus, the art work, drawing, making designs, etc. One senses how the profound human sensitivities are crushed in this more

wholly unfeeling environment which does not "rehabilitate," but succeeds in exactly the opposite.

Most leave prison further embittered, with no sense of belonging. The purpose in writing this book is as the author points out, "to draw attention to the tragedy behind these walls. A tragedy unknown to the vast majority." She did not write this book "to evoke any special sympathy" for herself or her comrades, she declares, "though the injustice committed against us was great."

A GAUGE to this is how the topmost prison authority regarded the author herself. This woman of profound humanity, regarded as a peer by such world renowned figures as Helen Keller, Sean O'Casey and many others, was — in principle — considered as even more dangerous than the habitual criminal. She was first assigned a room in Davis Hall, No. 2, the authorities making it appear as though she was receiving special consideration because of her age and state of health. But actually as the author later discovered, the place was "maximum security," a few steps removed from "solitary," or what they called "seclusion," the punishment area.

Among the residents here were many who could not live in the general cottage, some violent and dangerous. The authorities avoided telling the author the truth: that as a political prisoner, she would suffer discrimination, could not expect parole and would get no industrial or meritorious time off even if she earned it.

YET LIFE asserted her undeniable qualities to the authorities, as well as the inmates. It is ironic that she requested her to write a piece for the prison magazine on the American Constitution, which she did, and which was printed, and appears in these pages. Her unflinching calm and good cheer, no easy attainment under these circumstances: her humanity and judgment, drew many requests for help in filling out forms, for example, for parole, and other aspirations. She volunteered a staid, earnest endeavor, mending, fitting and hemming dresses for the prisoners, which continued through her entire term and for which the inmates were grateful. Throughout she observed, with keen eye and deep humanity, the qualities — good and bad, social and social — of these prisoners. Like the beautiful Spanish-speaking woman, accused of "white slavery" or transporting Mexican women over the border to southwestern houses of prostitution. The woman danced to the radio, "sang gay little songs," spent all her spare time in the craft shop, where she made beautiful purses and bits of fine design and tooling. Poverty, drug, men — this was her story, like so many others there. "It seemed incredible that such a nice young creature could be so evil. Isolated from her abhorrent trade, sitting opposite me, passing the sugar, I thought as I looked at her and others around me, what a waste of human material! What a waste they might have been under a different environment. No attempt is made in prison to salvage them."

SHE WAS TREATED courteously by all but a few. No bad language was ever addressed to her and little spoken in her presence. Often she heard the prisoners say "Hold it, Elizabeth is coming." But like all other inmates, she hated the place and resented every minute "white-purple passion" as the women would say. All counted the months, the weeks, the days, until release.

She found time to write poetry, much of which was printed in

Steel Workers Vote \$850,000 For IUD Drive

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Steelworkers of America, meeting in Philadelphia, voted \$850,000 towards the organizing drive of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. The contribution towards the drive budget of \$4,000,000 for 18 months is second only to the million dollars from the United Auto Workers.

The IUD drive aims for the textile and the wood and lumber workers, mostly in the south, and will concentrate on five key regions. Much of the USW's contribution will also be in manpower.

The steel union's executive announced no decision on whether to reopen the contract this year. That issue will be taken up in a subsequent board meeting before the May 1 deadline. If the union decides to reopen, the strike deadline would come 90 days later.

David J. McDonald, president of the union, said the board may be convened at any time, even after May 1, to decide on reopening the pact.

The union's decision is likely to depend on what happens at meetings of the Human Relations Committee, a permanent conciliation-union body set up after the long 1950 strike. The committee has done little so far. At the moment it appears to be considering some of the very problems that could precipitate a sharp dispute. In effect it is an instrument for preliminary "feeling out" of sentiment and the possibility of agreement on certain matters without a contract reopening.

The key issue of job security and shorter hours that the union has been emphasizing is not likely to be a subject for this Committee.

the prison periodical, Poems, like "To The Prison Madonnas," the tragic mothers who had their new-born in jail. "Be not ashamed, much do the wise write, 'that a child is born in prison.' A Babe was laid in a manger who became the light of the world. A Babe was born in a log cabin who freed a people from slavery, the sacred mystery. It is an absorbing book, impossible to lay down once one has opened the pages. The author's gift, as writer, reminds me of Kathie Kollwitz, as artist. You encounter the same passionate humanity, the same understanding, the same ability to delineate character, a moment, a mood, a poignant scene of truth. This is the kind of human being this Marxist-Leninist leader is, whose political sagacity and creative humanity brought her to the presidency of her political party. In her customary way she has achieved what she set out to do. This document will leave its impact upon the sensibilities of any reader who has a shred of humanity left in him. Let us hope they will do something about what they have read, as she has done to fulfill her word to her prison associates who seeked desperately, "Tell them about it, Elizabeth." She has told us.

CLASSIFIED

BUY YOUR "BEST BUY" at Standard dates 1951. Radio, T.V., Big Appliances, BIRs, etc. DISCOUNT PRICES. STANDARD BRAND DIST. 27 Helen St. W. at 14th St. CH 3-1890.

BOOKS—Visit the Jefferson Bookshop 100 E. 16 St. (corner 6th Ave.) For books, pamphlets, periodicals from the Soviet Union, China, P.R. Selections of most of Marx, Lenin and Engels.

Tell the man who's reading The Worker over your shoulder — he can buy it at the newspaperstand.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

WHEN JAMES HOFFA, president of the Teamsters Union, at a rally of 8,000 workers in Detroit pointed his finger at the press table and blasted the working press for the slanders in the mass media against labor, newsmen put their notebooks in their pockets and walked out, some of them saying out loud, "Don't you know we are members of the Newspaper Guild?"

AN ANGRY GROUP button-holed local Teamsters officials and called for a halt to such attacks on the working press.

WHILE HOFFA made a courageous speech against the mounting roll call for anti-labor bills in Congress, while he called for car caravans to Washington, he got the worst coverage he has had here in years.

Two years ago he appeared before 400 newsmen at the Detroit Press Club and got a standing ovation. Some has to tell Hoffa there is a difference between those who work on newspapers and those who own them.

HOFFA could learn from his LAW president Walter Reuther, a smoothie with newsmen and TV and radio workers.

HOFFA has no public relations department, but Reuther spends over a half a million dollars a year getting his image built in the public prints, TV and radio. Hoffa's publicity men are a joke at every press table.

HOFFA NEVER has a written text and never calls a press conference unless the working press grab him on the fly and squeeze it out of him. The story of the great improvements in working conditions, wages, fringe benefits, union protection, inter-racial unionism, developing in the Teamsters Union today, remains untold.

HOFFA HIMSELF tells confidants that he believes the Teamsters magazine is not read by the membership. If this is so, why doesn't he propose a Teamsters newspaper such as many of the big labor international unions have, to tell the true story of the Teamsters?

DESPITE the false image the channels of communication have painted of Hoffa, that he is a roughneck, a "roon" who lacks finesse, \$400 in Detroit's Cobo Hall arena met and listened to a 30-minute speech. They gave him an ovation in appreciation of his harbs at the Dixiecrats, the labor haters, the "politicians," his reminiscences of the 1938 hunger marches in Detroit. But he should point his finger at newspaper publishers, not the working press.

The Shorter Work Week

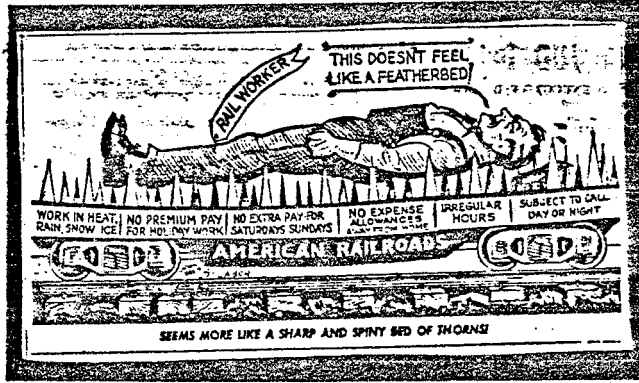
(Continued from page 5)

castingly to drive out of business is really no more than a defense of sweatshop conditions for a large segment of the workers as necessary for the functioning of capitalism, and in particular for holding wages and working conditions down in their own plants. As for the contention of the big corporations that they cannot afford to reduce hours, this will no more hold water today than it did when they swore that an eight-hour day would bankrupt them. The fact is that their profits since World War II have been sufficient to enable them to finance a record expansion of capacity almost entirely from internal sources. From 1946-50, according to Department of Commerce figures, of \$113 billion invested in new plant and equipment, only \$34 billion was raised through new stock issues. The rest came from undistributed profits and depreciation allowances, which amounted to \$298 billion during this period, or 95 percent of the total sum invested. Moreover, year by year the funds available from these sources have been increasing.

The big corporations have had sufficient funds in their coffers not only to finance the construction of a substantial excess of productive capacity at home, but also pay for a considerable increase in foreign investments. Indeed, in the face of excess capacity and slackening of investment at home, corporate reserves are increasingly seeking investment abroad with its prospect of better profits. The \$394 million spent by Ford to gain full control of its British subsidiary would alone have provided a significant part of the cost of a thirty-hour week for all Ford workers in this country. The difference, of course, is that the one means still more profits while the other means reducing them for the benefit of the workers, and it is this which is the real point at issue.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that corporate profits figures omit the huge sums paid out in bonuses and other forms to corporation executives, as well as the hidden profits siphoned off in innumerable other ways, all of which would go far toward paying the costs of a shorter work week. Kennedy's assertion that reduction of the work week means lessened production is clearly groundless. If by some miracle demand were to rise to a point which necessitated everyone's working forty hours a week, the thirty-hour week would in no way prevent it (any more than the forty-hour week prevented workers from putting in forty-eight hours and more per week during World War II). The only difference would be that workers would be paid overtime rates after thirty hours. A shorter work week would, however, lessen unemployment and to that extent, by increasing consumer demand, it would stimulate production. The real essence of Kennedy's objections is that a shorter work week is incompatible with the demands of the cold war. This is but another way of saying that the exigencies of "defense" and growing Soviet economic competition demand greater sacrifices. The idea of an economy "going ahead at such high blast" that with a forty-hour week we could barely produce what we could consume" may sound attractive, but in the framework of intensification of the cold war and the arms race it amounts to nothing more than the prospect of absorbing economic slack and unemployment through expansion of the armed forces and heightened arms production. The kind of "full employment" to which this leads is that provided by Hitler, who by 1939 had the German workers billing endless hours per week, piling up mountains of armaments while they starved on ersatz foods.

Railroads Reject New Talks



(Continued from page 1)
 causes, but eliminating, instead, any other part in choices. But under the pact, the workers so chosen for discharge are guaranteed 70 percent of their income (including unemployment compensation) for the first year and 80 percent for four more years of unemployment. This is termed a measure of "sharing" the benefits of automation.
 Many thousands eliminated during the automation spree in railroad offices and numerous other clerical fields will get no benefits. But 4,000 workers who have lost their jobs on the SP since 1958 when the dispute began, will come under the new

pact. Those workers were technically on call for employment if wanted. They will therefore be subject to the 70 percent rule for the first year of joblessness and 80 percent for the subsequent four years.
 Essentially the pact forces the SP to pay some compensation for its technological change that replaced many thousands of workers. But from here on the clerical staff of only 11,000 along the entire system is pretty much shaken down, and the rate of natural attrition should keep in step with the further technological displacement of people without any cost to the SP.
 The agreement, however, pro-

vided for dismissals beyond the attrition rate. Left to arbitration are five unsettled issues, including the determination when the company can reduce its workforce during economic decline. Also an arbitration board is to determine the details of a retraining program by the company for men laid off who might be reemployed at other work. Several other disputed issues deal with possible loopholes in the job guarantee.
 President Kennedy has named J. Kenneth Mann, of Stanford University, as third man of a board, with a company and union representative, to arbitrate the disputed issues.
 The Southern Pacific agreement appears to be superior to the "relief" proposals of the Presidential Commission that recommended the wholesale job

elimination, ultimately about 80,000 in the unions' estimate. That commission only asked the railroads to try to do things gradually — a suggestion the railroads are not likely to heed — and to provide some compensation for the victims. In view of the government's own active part in mediating the SP settlement, it would appear that the same formula be put forward in the general talks affecting the operating unions. The five Brotherhoods are not conceding, however, that the planned job eliminations are inevitable. They are still talking of a strike to prevent them. The railroad companies talk it for granted, that their plan to cut jobs will go through, but they want to do it as cheaply as possible and they do not want to be tied to any job security formula.
 As matters stand, railroad employment of operating and non-operating workers is down to a shade above 700,000 — the level of the eighties. In recent months the lines have shaken down employment at a rapid pace, to reduce their obligations if they are forced to give some job guarantee to those still on the payroll.

Today's Life-and-Death Questions!

- Is war inevitable?
- Is peaceful coexistence possible?
- Can disarmament and a ban on nuclear tests be achieved?
- Can the U.S.A. head off a new depression?
- What are the issues in the great debate in the world Communist movement?

You will find the answers to—

THE ONLY CHOICE
PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE
 By GUS HALL

A timely pamphlet to discuss and circulate—

- among friends, neighbors, shopmates, fellow students
- in your trade union, youth club, peace group, fraternal organization
- to all who want peace, democracy, equal rights, security.

25c a copy — 5 for \$1.00

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
 832 Broadway, New York 8, N. Y.

To Richie & Family

Our deepest sympathy to the loss of your father

ANNA KERNER
 Died March 25, 1962

Husband, Children and Grandchildren

In Memory of a Great Wife and mother and grandmother

ANNA KERNER
 Died March 25, 1962

Husband, Children and Grandchildren

LIBERTY REVUE
 No. 3
 Sunday, 2 p.m.
 March 31st
 Hotel Woodstock
 127 West 43 Street

An unforgettable afternoon—of Song and Satire—with Broadway Artists—in a cabaret setting with music and refreshments. All for only \$2.50 contribution.

Send for reservations immediately (Tables for 10 available)

To: CITIZENS COMMITTEE for CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES—22 East 17 Street
 WA 8-6662

Organized Religion's New Approach to Racism will be discussed by

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
 at the
BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER
 1700 Cooney Island Ave.

Tues., Mar. 26 at 8 p.m.
 Brighton Readers Club
 Admission Free

BOUGHT OUT A BANKRUPTCY STOCK

of Men's Clothing

SUITS TOPCOATS

were \$40 for

\$55. — \$65.

now only

\$10. — \$15.

The aristocrats of imported wool worsted, the finest tropical worsted, mohairs, 2-3 button models—well tailored by famous makers!

A TREMENDOUS SELECTION of boys beautiful suits, pants and jackets. Were sold for \$35 - 40 now only \$10 - \$15

All sizes to fit every figure (and tell us you're from the Worker)

HARRY'S CLOTHES — "The Corner Store"
 104 Third Ave. at 13th Street
 Open TUE 7 P.M. GR 5-9183 Alterations Free

WORLD BUYING SERVICE

BEAUTIFUL LADIES SHEEPSKIN JACKETS

Imported from workshops of Poland

Made for warmth, style and comfort

Hand embroidered—multi-colored—highly styled

Available in small, medium and large sizes

Nationally advertised price \$89.50

WBS \$50.00

Famous Polish Linen Dish Towels

Bright multi-color design, washable, color fast

Size 18x33 \$7.50 a doz.

Portable Typewriters

from the German Democratic Republic

Axtec 500
 WBS price \$62.95

Axtec 700
 WBS price \$81.95

Kolibri small portable
 WBS price \$43.95

Authentic Museum Reproductions of the World's Finest Sculptured Masterpieces

Rodin, Degas, Maillol, Laurens, Durer, Picasso, Rembrandt, Gardner

Oriental, Egyptian, Greek and Roman Art

We now have a complete selection of the best of America's Folk Artists in stock

Seeger, Leadbelly, Clancy, Huston, Marissa Schlanover, Odette, Joan Baer, Lena

Bibb, Woody Guthrie, Ruth Rubin, The Weavers, and a host of others

Catalogue on request

Mail and phone orders accepted on all items.

WORLD BUYING SERVICE

747 Broadway, New York GR 7-6150

Corner of 4th St. & Ave. 21

Englewood Parents Hold Sit-In at School Board

By T. R. BASSETT

Three weeks after Englewood N.J. Negro parents began their boycott, of the Lincoln School, nine parents and 10 children Tuesday launched a sit-in in the offices of Dr. Mark E. Sheed, Superintendent of schools, which other parents and their supporters picketed.

In a statement released to the press as the action began, the boycotting parents said:

"For the past three weeks we had hoped that the city, state or federal government would take definite action to resolve the problems of Englewood.

Instead, the parents said, "All those whose children have been out of school for the three week period have been threatened with arrest." Hence, their statement concluded, "the parents met and decided that we will meet at the superintendent of schools' office with the request that he assign our children to a school which

is not being maintained on a racial segregated basis."

ON SUNDAY, March 24, at 3 p.m., representatives of various civil rights, labor, civic, fraternal and neighborhood groups will converge on the governor's mansion in Trenton, N. J., to demand that Gov. Richard J. Hughes and state officials act to end segregated and second class school systems for Negroes in Englewood and other Jersey communities.

In the call to action, the Support For Englewood Mobilization noted that "the battleground in the fight to desegregate schools throughout New Jersey is in Englewood."

The appeal was signed by Arthur Holloway, president, Paterson NAACP.

Holloway and William Scott, president of the Spring Valley NAACP, are co-chairmen of the Englewood solidarity committee.

Holloway said that "the governor must act with the full authority of his office to bring about the integration of the

schools — there is no more excuse for delay and evasion of implementing the Supreme Court decision."

Among the many organizations and individuals endorsing the civil rights march to Trenton are:

N. J. Negro Elks; Women's League for Peace and Freedom; Charles Blazer, business agent, Local 569, UAW; Larry DeAngelis, secretary-treasurer, Local 999, Teamsters; Michael Ardis, president, Local 945, Teamsters; N. J. Federation of Colored Women; Paterson-Passaic County Democratic Club; Franklin Democratic Club of Franklin County; N. J. National Council of Negro Women; Walter J. Haddon, Republican Freeholder candidate; Modern Beauticians Association of Rutgers University.

The Englewood movement was given a boost March 18 when the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Southern Integration leader addressed a rally of more than 300 persons at the Lincoln School.

Typos Consider Next Step At Sunday Members Meeting

PRINTERS may indicate the next step in their 15-week N.Y. newspaper strike at their regular membership meeting in Stuyvesant High School Sunday afternoon.

The situation remained deadlocked after the stormy meeting of International Typographical Union, Local 6, last Sunday that rejected Mayor Wagner's settlement proposal by a vote of 1,821 to 1,557. The publishers immediately rejected the union's efforts to renew negotiations and stood pat on the proposed terms. The Mayor said he saw no sense in pursuing further his mediation efforts.

The executive council of the ITU that has been in N. Y. through the crucial days that included last Sunday's meeting on the settlement proposals, met on the day after, but decided to allow Local 6 several days to consider the next steps before deciding of possible action. The Council has authority, if it sees fit, to order a general referendum vote on the settlement proposal. This would mean a ballot at each of some 350 shop units (chapels) of the 10,000 members of Local 6.

There were also some hints that the International may end strike benefits if the local persists in its rejection of the settlement recommended for approval both by the International executive council and the officers and scale committee of the local. But Elmer Brown, president of the ITU, gave no clear indication of any move.

Bertram Powers, president of Local 6, said any union member can suggest at the meeting a revote on the issue or a referendum, and he would entertain such motion.

"It may be that after the members have had time to reflect they might come to the same conclusion as their officers," said Powers.

Brown said, "Reasonableness will prevail now that emotions are over with." He believed the members will now "consider what's in the package, not what some person yells from the floor or into a microphone."

The settlement package recommended to the members in a printed report, headlined "Strike is Won" included, a \$4 raise in each of two years; pension, shift premium, two more days sick leave and other improvements coming to a total

value of \$12.63, plus a reduction of hours, starting in the second year to 35 for the day and night men and 30 1/4 for the lobster shift — an hour and quarter reduction weekly. The ITU leaders placed even greater emphasis on the principle of sharing the advantages of new technology. The lifting of restriction on using AP UPI punched tapes for automatic setting of stock-market reports will be compensated for with published contribution to fund to aid those made unemployed or for training. Simultaneous expiration of the contracts of all 10 unions in the field, they stressed, would meet the employers' divide and rule attempts. There was nevertheless much dissatisfaction among sections of the workers over one or a number

War Hogs at Profit Trough

(Continued from page 1) matter for military experts. Not so Boeing's charge that it was treated unfairly because it had underbid its competitor by \$100,000,000 to \$400,000,000 the real issue as its lobbyists claim.

This accusation which was the basis of the investigation of McNamara's decision to award the contract to General Dynamics, will hardly hold water, since Boeing has been well fed at the Pentagon pork barrel.

Behind Boeing were mobilized the financial and political interests of the state of Washington (its plant is in Seattle), represented by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, often referred to as the "Senator from Boeing."

Pentagon forces who viewed McNamara's action as a threat to their control over war contracts also sided with Boeing for this reason.

Boeing also rallied support from high Air Force, Army and Naval officers who feared that the TFX, which McNamara claimed could be used by all branches of service with a minimum of change, would interfere with their control of their departments.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, who has called for greater control by the military, took this occasion to demand "civilian" interference.

Boeing has close financial relations with the First National City Bank of New York, in which James Rockefeller, a cousin of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, is

of clauses. Opponents of the Powers administration and Brown's administration, looking forward towards May local elections, capitalized on the dissatisfaction to create an atmosphere Sunday that barred serious appraisal of the contract.

The Newspaper Guild's units approved a \$4.13 package negotiated with the publishers, to take effect Oct. 30, 1964, for an additional five months of the contract, for 1963-64. The Guild's earlier settlement provided for a \$4.50 package—the terms the publishers wanted the other unions to take.

Some progress was reported with other unions. But the Engravers refused the 35-hour week, began their strike last Monday and staged their pickets. Even the ITU, ends its strike, the picketing of the Engravers would still hold up the eight papers.

heavily involved. It also has on its board leading industrialists from the Pacific Northwest, among them Weyhauser (lumber) and D. E. Skinner (Alaska Steamship).

Boeing is also teamed up with Rockefeller's Thiokol Corp. in the Minuteman. Thiokol makes the fuel.

General Dynamics has its aircraft operations primarily in California, but announced that it would build the TFX at its plant in Fort Worth, Tex.

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson was reported to be interested in securing the project for his home state, that some wits in Washington called the TFX the "LBJ aircraft."

General Dynamics is also tied in with Grumann Aircraft Engineering Co., which is based on Long Island.

Sen. Stuart Symington of the Senate Armed Services Committee, is closely connected with some of the financial interests behind General Dynamics. In addition, the Senator's nephew, Charles J. Symington Jr., is married to the daughter of a director of General Dynamics, E. Emmet Finucane, chairman of the Security Trust Co. of Rochester.

General Dynamics had close connections with General Electric and was under the control of Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, and Floyd Odlum, aircraft financier.

The Henry Crown interests of Chicago moved into "dominant"

Rocky Fee Pressure Hit by CCNY Alumni

THE ALUMNI Association of the City College has weak assailed Gov. Rockefeller and Assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carline of applying stringent political pressures to "whip" Republican legislators "into line on the free tuition issue."

A statement issued by Saul J. Lance, president of the Alumni Association said that the 33 Republican Assemblymen who abstained from voting on reporting the bills for mandated free tuition in the state and city colleges out of the Ways and Means Committee last week, indicated that "many legislators of Gov. Rockefeller's own party are actually in favor of mandating free tuition."

Lance charged that they "were restrained from exercising their freedom of vote by Rockefeller and Carline of the most stringent political pressures." The head of the 70,000 member alumni association said that "disclosures during the recent tuition fee debates on the floors of the Legislature's various committees indicate that the decision of the Board of Trustees of the State University in imposing fees was directed from the Governor's office."

He stated that the revelations raise serious questions about the educational policies of Gov. Rockefeller.

Last week Reform Democrat Senator Manfred Orenstein, Manhattan charged that state troopers interrogated students of Albany College to intimidate them from taking part in the March 11 demonstration before the State Capitol. Despite all pressures 3000 students participated in one of the most impressive actions in Albany in years.

The vote on the bills on the floor to discharge a bill from committee.

Lance answered Carline's charge that the free tuition policy of the City Colleges was excluding minorities.

Carline had said that this was proven by the fact that "fewer than two percent of the students at the five City's free tuition colleges are Negro and Puerto Rican." Lance agreed that "there are not enough Negro and Puerto Rican students" at the city colleges and said that "tuition charges stand as a major financial and psychological barrier to the enrollment of students from underprivileged groups."

He ridiculed Carline's reasoning and said that the logic of

position in 1960 in conjunction with the First National Bank of Chicago. The former chairman of General Dynamics was Frank Pace, Secretary of the Army under Truman, who is known for his praise of arm spending as a source of "quadrupling" value.

With this array of political and financial forces around both war industry giants, it was easy to see why Assistant Secretary of the Defense Arthur Sylvester told newsmen last week:

"You will hardly get a judicial rendering by the committee in which there are various Senators with state self-interest in where the contract goes. The issue is not national defense, survival, or even which is the better weapon. It is WHO GETS THE CONTRACT, and for the Pentagon it is who maintains tight control over military matters."

The TFX case tears the patriotic mask off arms expenditures. It reveals that national defense under the pressures of the cold war is big business and dirty business.

Incidentally McNamara hasn't forgotten Boeing, though he gave the TFX to its rival. He is now reported planning a trip to Boeing on another project.

the Assembly Speaker's position would lead one to conclude "that college attendance by Negroes and Puerto Ricans will increase as tuition fees goes up."

"The fact is that the number of Negroes and Puerto Ricans attending the city colleges is many times greater in total number and percentage of the student body than that of any private institution in the State of New York," Lance declared.

He said that Carline's interference that the high academic standards required of students by the city and Puerto Rican students was an "insult to the young men and women of these minority groups who have proved in the past and continue to prove their ability to compete on an equal level with the rest of the population, if provided with equal opportunities, without regard to race, creed or financial ability to pay tuition."

Lance disapproved Carline's assertion that families of students at the city colleges could afford to pay tuition by citing the results of poll of City College students conducted in 1961.

The survey disclosed that 78 percent of the students" at the day session came from "families earning a gross annual income of less than \$5000," an additional "34 percent" from families with gross income from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The survey disclosed that 26 percent have family incomes of \$7,000 or more a year."

Lance said that a survey several weeks ago at the State University of Albany "showed that 28 percent of the students body will be unable to continue if any tuition at all is charged."

He also stated that a recent study at City College disclosed that "90 percent of the student body are forced to take after school and summer jobs to contribute to the family budget and/or to pay for books and personal expenses."

Lance blasted Carline's claim that the fee change would not exclude students from college by pointing out that "under the new schedule a student from a typical family of four with a gross weekly income of more than \$90 — a sum well below adequate subsistence standards — will be required to pay."

The sharpness of the statement by the alumni indicated that the fight for free tuition at the state colleges and to prevent the imposition of fees at the city colleges is far from over as a result of the rebuff by the Rockefeller dominated state legislature.

On the contrary it is evident that the anti-tuition forces recognize that the pressure Rocky found it necessary to apply on his own party is a sign of the unpopularity of the tuition fees imposed on the state colleges.

Advance organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union called the action of the legislature "cold-blooded."

It said the fees will add to the burdens already weighing down young people and noted that "with automation making education a prime necessity for the youth of our nation to get and keep a job, this is hardly the time to increase the difficulties of obtaining a college education."

Among the unions who took part in the Mar. 11 Albany demonstration were representatives of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers, ACWA Local 163, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union Local 1-8 (Meat), District 65, Drug and Retail Workers Union Local 1189, Aisle Workers Union, United Textile Workers Union, Workers, United Federation of Teachers and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union of Electrical Workers.